Tuesday's ad. is on page seven


# DAILY WITNESS

Watch it Grow

SHOWERS

Vol. LII., No. 212. MONTREAL, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT.


## DID KIPLING WRITE 'THAT' ANTI-RECIPROCITY MESSAGE?; SECTION OF BRITISH PRESS IS DUBIOUS

### Conceive Author Judging Value of Wheat Market United States Murder Statistics—Ten to One Argument is Astounding Nonsense.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 9.—A section of the press here believes that Rudyard Kipling wrote that' telegram which appeared in the Montreal 'St...' on

Comment on this the 'Leader' says: 'Unless the Montreal 'Star' has been fooled by a bogus telegram, Kipling has been unburdening himself of astounding and mischievous nonsense, regarding reciprocity. We must explain where the 'ten to one' odds come in. The obvious point when two countries are exchanging market facilities the country which gets the large market is doing much better for itself than the country which gets the small market, and that is logically bound to be. From the protectionist viewpoint the United States is a country with a much higher percentage of murders than Canada. Canadian wheat goes free into the United States somehow and the crop of murderous propensities will be carried into Canada on trucks on their return journey.'

## ZIONIST CONGRESS

### Hebrew Language Officially Used for First Time.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

### New Organization Planned to Lead to Great Spread of Movement.

The Tenth Zionist Congress has now become history, but it will long be remembered as the first congress at which the Hebrew language not only was recognized as the official language of the movement, but was used for a week's debate, during which some of the Hebrew speeches were delivered amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm.

Another great step in the history of the movement was taken when the organization was altered: a committee of five was appointed, instead of the old inner actions committee of three, to take on the executive work of the movement. At the head of the new committee, as its president, is Dr. Otto Warburg, of Berlin, to which point the headquarters of the movement are to be removed from Cologne, a very decorated expert on colonization, and agricultural methods, who has a profession for colonization. He collects for the ... movement in ..., and he entered the movement professedly as a colonizer in principle. He is a man of strong will, who means to get his own way, and usually does so. He was placed in his present position mainly through the determination of the Russian delegates, and whatever his administration accomplishes or does not accomplish will largely placed to the credit or otherwise of this body of Zionists. The political Zionists are at present therefore somewhat out of the running for the direction of the movement, but the present attitude of the Young Turks makes any political negotiations for the direct immigration of Jews, as Jews, to Palestine absolutely out of the question. The only policy that is at present practical is that of peaceful penetration, and at the same time keeping alive Jewish sentiment by means of culture, among the Jews, of the world outside of Palestine. The actual congress was crowded with interesting happenings, and from its opening was full of excitement. The scene in the town casino was a very animated one. Innumerable visitors streamed into the gallery, while many more were disappointed at their inability to find accommodation. Over a hundred and forty press representatives were present. Many celebrated Jewish writers were among those present, including 'Shalom Aleichem,' and, conspicuous in the press gallery, was 'Achad Haam,' who on his appearance in Basle was greeted by his friends with indescribable joy. There were delegates from every land under the sun, including delegates from Turkey, but most interesting of all was a white robed Jew from Tunis. The 'Young Jew' was very numerously represented.

At a quarter past ten the leaders of the movement appeared on the platform, for a moment there was silence, and then tremendous cheers broke out on every side. Herr Wolfsohn, on the conclusion of the applause, began his address, which began and ended in Hebrew, and in which he traced the work of the movement during the previous two years, and gave an account of his stewardship as president of the inner actions committee. In the course of this speech he paid a magnificent tribute to Herzl. Looking back over the general situation of the Jewish people since the formation of the movement he was unable to point to an improvement; on the contrary, the situation is considerably worse. He made an attack on the miserable traducers who were endeavoring to poison the minds of the Young Turks against the Zionist Movement. The cultivation of the Hebrew language had also received great attention. He announced that he must retire from the movement for many reasons, but he would continue to work his utmost for the good of the movement. Thunderous applause marked the conclusion of the address.

Max Nordau followed with a magnificent oration, in his best style. He denounced the so-called civilized countries for their prating of peace and good will while the most damnable deed of the world's history was enacted before their unmoved eyes. He called the 'peaceful extermination' of the six millions of Russion Jews the greatest crime that history has ever known and considered all other persecutions as being mild compared thereto. He said that the world would itself pay for its iniquity. He lashed with his wonderful eloquence the shameful traducers of the movement, who were endeavoring to persuade the Turkish people that the Zionists were endeavoring to tear away another province from them, and finally he announced that in spite of all these things the movement would yet triumph, and that when history was written all these slanderers and traducers would be forever placed in their true place, as enemies to civilization and traitors to their people. Dr. Nordau received an ovation when he commenced his address, and when he concluded there was applause lasting many minutes.

Four hundred and twenty-nine delegates were present, representing 28 countries, when the congress settled down to business. On the first day the actions committee presented its report, and a discussion followed thereon. Among the federations, which received special praise, was the Canadian federation, where great progress had been made. Herr Wolffsohn's replies to the critics of the administration were received with great applause. And Wolffsohn is universally regarded as the hero of the congress, for he has vindicated all his actions during his administration. A remarkable demonstration was made at the conclusion of the first day's work, when the whole congress arose and tendered Herr Wolffsohn an ovation which lasted a quarter of an hour, the delegates cheering themselves hoarse. A vote of confidence was passed in the Wolffsohnian administration, who thus triumphed over their bitter opponents. The reports on the financial organizations of the movement showed that most satisfactory progress had been made by these institutions. The Zionist Movement will in future co-operate with other Jewish bodies in directing Jewish emigration from eastern Europe. Important resolutions, with reference to culture, were adopted. The new organization statutes were adopted, with results as above. The new inner actions committee is as follows: Chairman, Dr. Otto Warburg, and Doctors Hanke, Schemarja Lewin and Herren Jacobson, and Sokolow. A strong greater actions committee was also elected. The congress concluded its work, after dealing with many matters of importance, amid scenes of great enthusiasm. A banquet was subsequently tendered to Herr Wolffsohn, on the evening of Aug. 16. About one hundred delegates were present, including all the leaders of the movement. All united to do honor to the man whom alll regard as the hero of sition. Herr Wolffsohn, in his speech of thanks for the hospitality extended by the delegates, expressed the hope that 'at no distant future a congress will assemble in Palestine, where we shall celebrate its opening by a seven days' banquet.' (Loud cheers.) The members of the movement will now await with interest the line of policy that will be carried out by the new administration, and will be prepared to back them up in practical work in Palestine.

## TRIBUTE TO CHIEF

### Insurance Company Upholds Him and Praises His Work

Fire Chief Tremblay yesterday received a letter from Mr. Randal Davidson, manager of the North British Mercantile Insurance Company, saying that Mr. Davidson has heard of no complaints by any insurance company against the chief, and that his company considers that under his chieftainship the brigade has been much improved, and he has given entire satisfaction.

This letter has a direct bearing on the accusation that insurance companies were complaining of the chief. Chief Tremblay said last night that he had no doubt that the heads of other companies would endorse the sentiments of Mr. Davidson.

## REAL ESTATE HAPPENINGS

ST. DOMINIQUE STREET.—I Lande and others have sold to Arthur P. de Sambor a lot on St. Dominique street, near Duluth avenue with buildings, for $61,275.

COTE ST. LUC.—N. Jasmin has sold to William M. Dobell a lot at Cote St. Luc, near the Back River, less a small portion for railway use, for $111,151.

ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.—R. Sharp has sold to J. A. Mann and others part of lots on St. Catherine street, near Greene avenue, Westmount cadastre, with buildings on St. Catherine street, for $15,500.

MACDOUGAL AVENUE.—John Black has sold to the Hon. Treffle Beaubien a lot with residence, 240 Macdougal avenue, for $10,750.

SELBY STREET.—Louis Letourneau has sold to A. Provost lots with buildings on Selby street, for $24,000.

OUTREMONT.—J. H. Smith has sold to W. G. Hopper a lot with buildings, on Durocher street, for $8,000.

SAULT AU RECOLLET.—A. Brunet has sold to G. Coutlee lots at Sault au Recollet, with buildings, for $7,500.

VICTORIA AVENUE—Mrs. A. C. Mathews has sold to E. L. Nelson part of lot, with residence on Victoria avenue, for $8,500.

## OBITUARY.

MR. R. B. MATHESON.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—Roderick Balmarcarra Matheson, a well-known local lawyer, died of heart failure at his home here. He was born at Ottawa in 1865, and was educated at Port Hope School and then at Trinity University, Toronto. He there obtained the degrees of B.A., and LL.B. He graduated from Osgoode Hall and was called to the bar in 1890. He became a partner in the firm of Nellis, Matheson & Thompson. He was created a K.C. three years ago. He was a member of the Ottawa Board of Trade.

## IMPROVING CHAMP DE MARS

### Some Adermen Object to Spending Large Sum.

RINK NOT PATRONIZED.

### Many Other Things Wnated, They Say, Before Incurring Such Expense.

While conceding that the Champ de Mars is in need of improvements to better its appearance some aldermen, seen by a 'Witness' reporter, expressed a belief that owing to the many matters requiring the atttention of the City Council it is not at all desirable to expend so large a sum as thirty-five thousand dollars to provide the square with a concrete wall, steps and a band stand, as is planned by Ald. L. A. Lapointe and some other aldermen. They intimate that part of that money would be much more wisely expended in other undertakings. An effort ought to be made, it is said to devise plans for the improvement of the Champ de Mars at a much smaller cost than that contemplated.

Ald. Carter said to a 'Witness' reporter that the Champ de Mars was opened in winter for a skating rink, and that a caretaker was appointed to look after it. But the rink was not much patronized during the whole season and he considered the outlay on it for this purpose was needless.

The square needs tidying up and some minor repairs' said he, 'but the City of Montreal has too many deserving projects that cannot be proceeded with because of the inability of the City Council to supply the money to carry them out to warrant the proposed fixing up of the Champ de Mars and the opening of St. Lambert hill, which schemes should be left in abeyance.

'At present the council has neglected to provide lavatories down town, through lack of money. At least half a dozen public conveniences should be provided. Owing to this neglect women and strangers who are down town are put to serious inconvenience. At the present time there are only saloons to go to.'

Another matter was referred to by the alderman in this connection. 'In a large city like Monteral,' he said, 'thousands of men are out of employment and looking for positions. The city has no place for them to obtain suitable information or to find shelter from the storms or bad weather. The city could do nothing better than to provide cheap reading-rooms for them.

As so many important public improvements ought to be provided, he said in conclusion, any extraordinary expense on the Champ de Mars ought to be deferred till these necessities are provided for.

## HASTE CAUSED DISASTER

### Theatre Restaurant Being Rushed to Completion Collapsed.

Nice, France, September 9.—Late last night eleven dead and sixteen severely injured persons had been taken from the ruins of the 'Eldorado' Theatre by the firemen and soldiers, but it was feared that other persons still remained beneath the wreckage.

The building was in course of reconstruction, and while the cause of the disaster has not yet been definitely ascertained, it is alleged that the work, in which reinforced concrete was used, was being hurried by the contractors, who were liable to a heavy fine for each day they exceeded the contract time for finishing the structure.

The collapse occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while the work was in full swing. A few of the workingmen near the windows heard the first rending of timbers above them, and leaped to the street, escaping with slight injuries. Those in the interior, however, had no chance to get out, as the entire roof collapsed and carried them down beneath it. Several of these men were taken out shortly afterwards, but died after receiving the last rites of the church, administered by a priest who chanced to be passing. The walls of the restaurant are so weakened it is feared they will fall. The authorities have ordered an expert investigation of the disaster in the hope of placing the responsibility for it.

## CANDIES TO BE DEARER.

### Five Cents a Pound to Offset Ten-cent Advance on Sugar Prices.

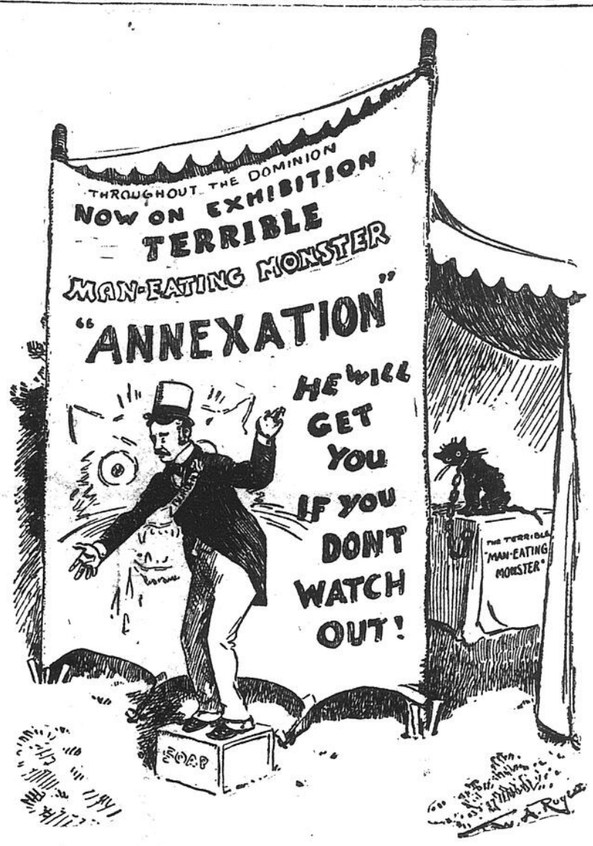
Toronto, Sept. 9. —Manufacturers of candies and confections have advanced the price on all the cheaper grades of candy by 25 percent, claiming that this has been rendered necessary on account of the constant advance of sugar. Another advance of 10 cents to-day brings the price of sugar to $5.75 for 100-pound bags, and manufacturers look for six-cent sugar before the Christmas trade comes on.

The increase will mean that the ten-cent candies will retail at 15 cents a pound. The advance does not affect the prices for better lines of candies, in which profits are larger.

## FIVE THROWN INTO RIVER.

### Auto. Slid Over Bank at Three Rivers But Occupants Were Saved.

Three Rivers, Que., September 9.—A serious accident occurred on the St. Lawrence river here. An automobile with five persons crossed over on the ferryboat, 'Glacial,' to the south shore. On arriving at Ste. Angele, the chauffeur started his car up the steep gangway. None of the occupants of the car had left their seats. The car did not succeed in climbing the gangway, and the chauffeur reversed his engine, apparently losing control of it, and the car went through the rail and carried its occupants into the river. They went to the bottom, a depth of fifteen feet Fortunately the car did not turn over, and in a few seconds the five people were struggling in the cold water. Two small boats were near the scene, and with these and a few life preservers the five unfortunates were saved. There were three men and two ladies in the automobile, which is still at the bottom of the river. The occupants of the car were a Mr. Roy and wife, Mr. Nicole and wife and the chauffeur.




HE CAN PRODUCE THE GOODS, TOO.
—New York 'Herald.'

## GUILTY OF MURDER

### Sentence of Execution Passed Upon Henry Clay Beattie Who Slew Wife.

Chesterfield Court House, Va., September 9.—Henry Clay Beattie, jr., last night was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury had been out fifty-eight minutes when it came into court with a verdict of guilty. No degree of guilt was specified, how, ever, and Judge Watson directed that the jury retire again to consider this matter. It seemed but a minute or two that the jury was gone. When they re-entered the foreman announced that the jury held Beattie to be guilty of first degree murder in putting his wife to death on the night of July 18 last. The penalty is electrocution.

The defence asked for 90 days to file a petition for a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. Attorney Wendenburg, for the State, asked that the defence be restricted to within a few days of the meeting of the Supreme Court in November.

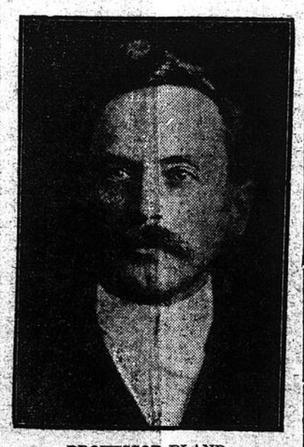
Judge Watson decided that in view of the fact that there had been little delay in the actual trial of the case, the request of counsel for the accused was reasonable, and granted a stay of execution for 90 days.

Judge Watson senteneed Beattie to be electrocuted at Richmond on November 24. Asked if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced, the prisoner replied: 'I have nothing to say.'

## PROF. BLAND LEFT.

### Banquet Was Tendered Him Last Night.

A farewell banquet was given to Professor C. G. Bland last night by the members of the Methodist Ministerial Association, the Alma Mater Society, and a few representative laymen of the various city churches. The proceedings took place in the Edinburgh Cafe. The Rev. E. I. Hart, of Dominion Square Church, presided, and among those present were Principal Smith, Professor Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Young, the Rev. A. A. Radley, and Mr. W. H. Goodwin. Apologies for absence were made for Dr. Patton, and the Rev. Dr. Sparling. The chairman and the Rev. A. A. Radley referred to the effective work of Professor Bland, both at the college, and in connection with the various city churches, and Mr. W. H. Goodwin, on behalf of the laity, spoke of the loss sustained, not only by the church, but by all the religious organizations, through the removal of Mr. Bland.



PROFESSOR BLAND.

An address embodying these tributes from the ministers was read by the Rev. A. E. Pates, and Mr. George S. Rorke presented another from the laymen, following this up by handing a purse of $100 to Professor Bland.

Profesor Bland, in acknowledging these remarks of esteem spoke of the religious needs of the city, especially in street evangelization. Professor Bland and Mrs. Bland left for the West this morning, and a large number of friends were present at Bonaventure Station to bid them good-bye and God speed.

## Election Limericks

### No. 27.

Reciprocity promises fine,
To give it a chance I incline,
If it can't stand the test
And prove to be best
To continue—we then can decline.

### No. 28.

The 'Witness', of dailies is best,
It easily beats all the rest,
Its editor true
Says: 'The thing you should do
Is to give the new pact a fair test.'

### No. 29.

Annexation is now far away,
Although 'twas discussed for a day,
But if it should come,
They will have to talk some,
To win over our friend Laurier.

### No. 30.

It is certainly very perplexing,
It is more; it is terribly vexing,
If we can't sell and buy
With a people so nigh
Without Uncle Sam us annexing.

### No. 31.

The men who oppose Reciproity
With exuberant flow of verbosity,
At a date very soon
Will be changing their tune
And retire from the field with velocity.

## LONGING FOR OFFICE

### Sir Allen Aylesworth on Bond Which Unites Conservatives and Nationalists

Barrie, Ont., Sept. 8.—A large crowd filled the Opera House to-night to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by Sir Allan Aylesworth. The minister denounced in scathing terms the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition, as lowering and debasing the position of a member of parliament, and turning the highest council of the nation into nothing but a farce. Notorious offenders in this regard, he said, were Mr. Haughton Lennox and Major Currie. To such an extent was time wasted and public money at from eight to ten thousand dollars a day, that not three weeks of actual business was done between November and July 29.

Taking up the Bourassa movement, Sir Allan declared that the whole brunt of this movement is directed against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, because he will not do what the Nationalists desire for their language and the Church. Because of his moderate attitude, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is denounced from church doors as a fanatic and a bigot.

Mr. Borden had appeared on platforms with Nationalist candidates immediately after leaving Ontario, where the Conservatives were being urged to vote against Laurier because he was a Catholic and not British enough. The sole bond between the Nationalists and their colleagues in Ontario is a bond of longing for office and a desire to get rid of Laurier, because he is the man who stands between them and their unholy object.

## REVENUE STILL GROWS.

### August Statement of Dominion Finances Shows Big Increase.

Ottawa, September 9.—Canada's trade continues to expand, as shown by the financial statement for the month of August, just issued by the Finance Department. The account for the five months shows revenue receipts of $52,036,616, an increase of no less than $6,206,246, as compared with the corresponding five months of the previous year. The expenditures on account of the consolidated fund for the same period was greater by $1,980,613, while the capital expenditure for the five months amounted to $8,983,158, an increase of $178,295 over similar expenditures for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1910.

The plan of erecting a Parnell Monument is gaining headway. The committee is making every effort to make the demonstration on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument on October 1 a memorable one.

## TO ESTABLISH NEW DIOCESE

### Church of England of Canada to Send Bishop to Japan.

DECISION AT SYNOD.

### Committee Will Investigate Conditions Among Indians in West.

London, Ont., Sept. 9.—The formal decision to establish a diocese of the Canadian Anglican Church in Japan was arrived at yesterday.

At the General Synod meeting, on motion of Chancellor Worrell of the Diocese of Toronto, seconded by the Hon. S. H. Blake, that the district of the Flowery Kingdom assigned the Canadian Church be that of Japan was accepted.

The motion was put to both the House of Bishops and the House of Representatives, sitting together as the Board of Missions, and was passed unanimously. It is possible that the new missionary bishop for the latest diocese of the Canadian Church will be selected at the present sitting of the General Synod.

It was missionary day at the Synod, and the presentation of the report of management of the Missionary Society of the Church to the Board of Missions occupied the day in its entirety. Both morning and afternoon sessions, which were presided over by the Primate, were occupied by the reading of this comprehensive report by Canon Gould, of Toronto, the general missionary secretary.

The Indian, his past, his present and his future, occupied much of the debate of the afternoon, a debate that culminated in a memorial being drafted for the presentation to the Dominion and provincial governments, that in the opinion of the General Synod the Indians might profitably be employed in the conservation of the natural resources of the country.

Archdeacon Robinson, of Moose Factory, who introduced the resolution to the House, started the debate on the Indian question.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

There should be a change in the educative system in handling the original inhabitants of Canada he declared for to coop them up in schools was the equivalent of condemning them to the undertaker. Their natures demanded something different, and school buildings on the pattern of sanatoriums, where as much air and light as possible could be had, were suggested. Outdoor occupation, such as fire-ranging and kindred pursuits, were further suggested as his life work. His physical constittuion demanded work of this nature, not the confining restricted life of factory or shop.

Mr. G. B. Nicholson, of Chapleau, Ont., said the extension of the railways through the north country was slowly driving the Indian out of his present sphere of life, and that unless something was done in order that the Indian might be made use of, the problem would become a serious one. He suggested that the matter be taken up with the government.

This was the idea of many of the delegates, and in addition to the resolution to memorialize the government a second was passed appointing the Archbishop of Rupert's Land and the Bishops of Mackenzie, Moosonee, Keewatin, Algoma, Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, Athabasca, Yukon and Kootenay, a committee to investigate the secular, the religious and the educational welfare of the Indians, the Indian schools, and the application of the funds from the sale of reserves.

## MR. FAIRBAIRN APPOINTED.

### Young Engineer Gets Important C. P. R. Position.

The C. P. R. announce the appointment of Mr. J. M. R. Fairbairn, to the position of assistant chief engineer, eastern lines, with offices at Montreal. In pont of years Mr. Fairbairn is one of the youngest officials in the C. P. R., but despite this, his advancement was not unexpected, as he is old in engineering, and his appointment is generally approved, as he is universally liked and honored.

Mr. Fairbairn was born in Peterborough, and graduated as an engineer from the School of Practical Science in Toronto. He spent some time in Western Canada, and was engaged in Trent Canal work for two years, after which he became connected with the C. P. R. and has served successfully as resident engineer at Ottawa, division engineer at Toronto, and Montreal, and engineer maintenance of way.

## CITY MEDICAL REPORT.

### Doctors and Nurses for School Inspection.

The oBard of Control decided yesterday to add two more medical inspectors of schools and a nurse to the city staff for the coming year. This brings the medical staff in the schools up to twenty physicians and three nurses. Dr. Laberge submitted a report showing that there were 91 cases of typhoid in the hospitals, that 52 cases were received in August, and that 32 cases were reported since September. But two cases were reported yestrday.

## SOLD BY MR. SIFTON.

### His Interests in the Manitoba 'Free Press' Disposed Of.

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—The 'Tribune' says this afternoon that it is reported that the Hon. Clifford Sifton has disposed of his interests in the 'Manitoba Free Press' to a syndicate of local Liberals, headed by Edward Brown and A. M. Fraser, the consideration being in the neighborhood of one million dollars.

## MISSIONARIES ARE ALL SAFE.

Toronto, September 9.—'All well here and at all our stations, for which we are all grateful. There are no disquieting rumors to amount to anything in West China. We trust to get through the summer safely,' was the cable received by the Rev. E. T. Shore, secretary of the Methodist Foreign Mission Board, yesterday morning, from Dr. Kilbourn, who has charge of the Methodist missionaries in China.

## ACCOUNTANTS CONVENTION

### Condemn Watered Stock in Modern Capitalizing Methods.

McGILL FOLLOWS BIRMINGHAM

### Dean Adams Speaks of Having Business Men to Aid in University Instruction.

At the annual convention of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants, held in the McGill Union yesterday, the modern methods of capitalizing joint stock companies came in for a good deal of sharp criticism. The matter was brought forward in a paper read by Mr. J. W. Johnston, M.L.A., a member of the Ontario Institute of Chartered Accountants, who unsparingly condemned the practice of organizing companies with an enormous amount of watered stock, which he remarked might as well be called wind stock, since it represented practically nothing except the profits the company promoters expected to get.

Similar views were expressed by Mr. A. H. Edward, of Alberta, and a number of other accountants, who all agreed that the modern methods of capitalization represented an evil from which the public should be protected.

The view was expressed that the Ontario legislature had taken a step in the right direction by insisting upon sufficient publicity to show what was being really done, although most of the experts were of opinion that the ingenuity of company promoters was quite sufficient to drive a horse and cart through the law so long as they only had ordinary investors to deal with.

The view was generally held that it would be to the advantage of the prospective investor to engage an expert to find out if he was buying stock which represented tangible assets, or merely securities based on such elastic producers of water as 'good will,' patents, and that sort of thing, before he parted with his money.

It was decided that the matter should be studied by a committee during the year, and taken up again next year with the idea of preparing a report which might ultimately lead to legislation for not only the protection of the investing public, but also the prevention of the increase of the cost of living by mergers, which secured complete control of trade and boosted prices so as to earn dividends upon enormously inflated capitals.

At the banquet held in the Windsor Hotel in the evening, Dean Adams, of the Science Faculty of McGill, dwelt on the desire of the university to get into closer touch with the city in its commercial life. He told those present of the experiment being made in this direction in Birmingham, where commercial and industrial men were being utilized by the university to impart their knowledge to the students. At the table of honor at the banquet, presided over by Mr. Alex. F. Riddell, the president of the Montreal Association, were Alderman Dandurand, representing the city; Dr. F. G. Adams, representing McGill University, and Mr. H. J. Elliott, K.C., representing the Montreal Bar. The toast list was brief, the chief one being that of the guests. This was proposed by Mr. John Macdonald Hains, of Montreal, and Mr. George Edwards, of Toronto, and Mr. J. W. Johnston responded. Ald. Dandurand, in the absence of the Mayor, welcomed the guests on behalf of the city, Mr. H. J. Elliott, K.C., extended greetings on behalf of the Montreal Bar.

Dr. F. G. Adams, speaking for McGill, told his hearers that their profession was no new one, as he had seen in the dug-up city of Pompeii certain tablets which indicated that the art of banking records had been known in the year 79. With regard to McGill, he proceeded to show how indebted the English-speaking minority in this province are, inasmuch as it has furnished practically all the professional men on the bench, at the bar, and in medicine, and has gone further by setting up Macdonald College for the agriculturist.

'But there is another movement about to take place,' he said. 'McGill is about to follow the lead of Birmingham in its attention to commerce.' Dr. Adams went on to mention that he had while in the Old Country conferred with Sir Oliver Lodge, the president of Birmingham University, who had told him of the success that had attended the establishment of a faculty of commerce. That university, the speaker pointed out, was situated in the centre of an industrial and manufacturing district, and it had been realized that while the leading professions were benefited, the more commercial callings, such as banking, insurance and other branches of commerce were only indirectly touced by the university. The new faculty had only been in existence for a short time, but had shown successful results, and one feature of it was that practical professional men in commerce were being used as professors for certain phases of study. McGill hoped to follow this example, and in order to adapt itself to business necessities probably would arrange a shorter course, whereby men might get at least a preliminary training for industrial law, accountancy, economics and modern languages, by a two years' course. This movement, he hoped, would be successful in bringing the university and the city into closer relations. (Applause.)

## BUSY FIREMEN.

A fire at the corner of St. Lawrence and Craig streets called the full strength of the central division of the brigade, as well as men and apparatus from the east, west and north ends of the city for a fire on the top floor of the Merchants Awning Company. No sooner had the men got the flames fairly well under control, than District Chief Mann was forced to take away a detachment to respond to an alarm sent in from the factory of the Canadian Rubber Company, Notre Dame st. This proved, however, to be only a slight outbreak in the packing room and was put out in a few minutes.

## MORE TROOPS TO MOROCCO.

Madrid, Sept. 9.—Five thousand Spanish troops have received orders from the Ministry of War to reinforce the Spanish garrison at Melilla on the Riff coast of Morocco. The government's action is due to the constant reports received from the commander of the garrison saying that the natives continue to annoy the soldiers by their attacks on the Spanish outposts.

# POSITION OF BIG STANDARD OIL CO. ON THE MARKETS

New York, Sept. 9.— Opinions differ as to what earnings Standard Oil properties will show after dissolution. Some Standard Oil officials believe there will be little or no falling off from earnings in past years by the companies as part of the one great organization. One director thinks the new conditions are going to cost about $10,000,000 in profits. Early estimates of $20,000,000 to $30,000,00 loss has been revised.

This is encouraging to stockholders who held in till the books closed Thursday, because of the implied assurance that they should continue to receive as much in dividends as they have been getting.

A director has said that profits of Standard Oil Co. in one year recently were over $100,000,000. In 1906 they were reported at over $80,000,000, and have been supposed to have been running about that rate since. This statement that in one year they were over $100,000,000 throws a new light on the earning capacity. That is equivalent to 100 percent on the stock, or two and one-half times the dividen that has been paid. Such a business can stand a considerable number of shocks without jeopardizing a $40,000,000 disbursement to stockholders. And possibility of higher dividends from such a business is evident.

On the basis of $80,000,000 annual profit, which is said to be the approximate rate at which Standard Oil's business is running this year, earnings of the properties operating as 34 separate units, after dissolution will be about $70,000,000, according to the official who takes a more gloomy view of the situation than some of the others. Such earnings should insure ample protection to a $40,000,000 dividend.

What companies are going to be the big earners and which ones are going to drop out of the business before many years is probably not known by the officials themselves. In conducting the business as a unit, profits were adjusted as best suited among the different companies. A pipe line company might carry oil at a loss, while a large profit on that oil was being made by one of the other companies. When each company starts operating under its own separate management, profits will correspond more nearly to service rendered, and there may be a radical readjustment of earnings.

Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, the holding company, which is left with control of about 30 companies aside from the business which it conducts itself, which showed nearly $10,000,000 profit in 1906, will still be the largest unit in the new order. It is expected to show more than half the profits of all the companies. As the largest company it will probably be able to command more of the business than it has seen fit to take in the past. The working out of the new relations as regards earning power will be a matter of years, and officials say that no one can tell to-day what the companies will be able to earn in a few years.

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London, Sept. 9.—Before leaving London, President Baer, of the Reading Railway, speaking of business outlook in the United States, said that, because of senseless attacks on corporations and the coming presidential campaign, he looks for quiet business for a time and expects that after the election, when the country has taken its breath, affairs will begin to settle down.

He does not expect a boom, but a sane steady revival of business, and is of opinion that the great railroads will pursue their present policy of retrenchment until conditions imposed by recent legislation have been met. With industrial and political disturbances out of the way he feels confident, in view of the fact that financial condition of America is fundamentally sound, that railroads and other great industrial institutions will branch out again in a manner to insure not a spasmodic boom, with its incident evils, but stable and continuing prosperity.

# DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY POSITION FROM A CIVIC AND FINANCIAL STAND

The recent easiness in the stock of the Detroit United Railway, during which prices declined to a fraction under 66, draws attention to a company which occupies a very remarkable position. The Detroit United is considered to be one of the best managed street railways on the American Continent, and that, so it is frequently claimed, means the world. Mr. J. C. Hutchins, President of the Company, is evidently a man of constructive aims and has spread his system out till it embraces a mileage of 758. This takes in not only the growing city of Detroit and half a dozen suburban lines, but also a line running across the river to Canada, where Windsor and other towns are made to add their quota to the rapidly increasing earnings of the company.

These earnings during the past half-dozen years have shown, according to J. C. Mackintosh and Company, wonderful increase, having been $8,777,681 last year, as against $4,541,805 in 1904, and having consequently almost doubled during that period. Not only that, however, but the percentage earned on the stock of the company kept pace, having increased from 5.96 in 1904 to 11.89 in 1910. Unlike many other companies, the Detroit United has not during that time added to its capital, so that the percentage of earnings to capital has kept pace with increase in earnings, having been 5.96 percent. in 1904, and 11.89 percent. in 1910.

One would naturally suppose that this would be sufficient to cause the value of the stock to practically double also. Such has not been the case. In 1901 the stock sold at 77, in 1902 at 97, in 1903 at 90 1-2, although in the meantime the earnings have doubled.

As is well known to those who have been following the course of the stock, the explanation for this curious condition of affairs is found in the franchise situation. The Detroit United is one of the few street railways in America—it may, in fact, be the only one—which is operating without a franchise covering the whole of its city lines. It should be known that the company took over the Citizen's Railway and the Detroit Electric, in 1901, it being considered that by so doing certain difficulties which were being experienced could be removed. The Citizens' line owne all the principal franchises in the city, and charged a five-cent fare. The Detroit Electric operated in the suburbs and on some of the lesser streets, charging a three-cent fare.

After the systems were unified, an attempt was made to bring about a settlement of the franchise question. In 1906 matters looked very favorable, so favorable, in fact, that the stock sold up to 102. The company agreed to sell six tickets for a quarter, good for any time, and ten, good for certain hours morning and evening, providing the franchise dispute were settled satisfactorily. The arrangement, however, was attacked, and when it was submitted to the people of Detroit, it was snowed under. Since that time the matter has been discussed again and again, but up to the present nothing has been accomplished.

Meantime, some of the franchises under which the old citizens line operated, have expired. The total mileage in the city is in the vicinity of 170, and of this about 60 miles are now being operated without any franchise whatever, these having expired last year and the year before. The franchises on 90 miles, additional, expire at periods ranging from 1916 to 1928. The remainder of about 20 miles, the company has a perpetual franchise to.

Montrealers have for long taken a deep interest in Detroit United. Not even the well-remembered break of 1907, when the price faded away to below 30, was sufficient to divorce them from the old favorite, and only at the end of last year their attentions were renewed with vigor. This was in connection with the re-financing of the company, which, since it had been 'called' for a million-dollar loan in 1907, was paying no dividend to its shareholders in the effort to meet short term and other obligations which were constantly falling due. A Montreal crowd arranged to take up a million and a half bonds at the end of last year. The company then carried out its arrangement and renewed the dividend of 5 percent. on the shares. As a result of this, the stock rose from 53 in November to 70 at the end

MR. J. C. HUTCHINS.

of December, the sales in the latter month aggregating 36,000, against one to five thousand other months.

At the present time the city of Detroit seems to have its face set against granting a renewal of the franchise. How long the people will continue in this attitude of mind is a question which the 'Street' would give something to have answered. There appears to be a feeling that, under any circumstances, the company is in a fairly secure position. It is paying a pretty high price for the use of the streets it operates over without a franchise, but, on the other hand, it seems hardly likely that any other line could be brought into opposition. The Detroit United owns franchise over other parts of the city and out miles into the country, and this practically gives it the key to the position, inasmuch as a dual system of cars, compelling double fares and endless complications, would not long be endured by the public.

On the whole, while the questions at issue are aggravating, they are not likely to place the company under any greater disadvantage than it operates at present. On the other hand there is a very good chance that a more favorable situation will develop in connection with the only question which hinders the stock from reaching very much higher prices than it has for some years past.

# STANDARD OIL IS A MYSTERY

New York, Sept. 9. — In the absence of explanation from the company's headquarters, there was a continuance of mystery regarding Standard Oil's market. Early indications yesterday were that there would for the second consecutive trading session be no transactions to record. A new feature developed right after the opening on the Curb in a bid of 325 for subsidiaries, with none offered however. This price would be for the pro rata amount of the 33 subsidiaries to be apportioned one share of Standard Oil of New Jersey stockk.

Standard Oil 'ex-subsidiaries,' was quoted nominally at 300 to 400. The bid price was the same as that maintaining on Friday last, while the figure at which it was offered compared with the previous asking figure of 450. Just what occasioned this decline was not stated.

The market for Standard Oil, everything on, was 600 bid and 640 asked but in this, the same as in the various parts, there were no sales made during the morning.

At the Standard Oil offices, inquiry failed to bring forth any explanation for the basis adopted in naming quotations in the open market for the parent company shares devoid of equity in subsidiaries, and for the sub-companies themselves.

So far as the subsidiaries were concerned, no bid appeared for any of the individual concerns.

# SPECIAL OFFER OF SHERBROOKE RY. BONDS MADE

McCuaig Bros. & Co., in a letter to the 'Witness' state that the Sherbrooke Railway & Power Company has authorized the issue of $300,000 of additional bonds in connection with its recent purchase of the Eastern Townships Electric Company, the Lennoxville Light & Power Co., and Stanstead Electric Company, for the construction of transmission lines and sub-stations and for extensions, the distributing systems of these companies.

By the acquisition of these electric lighting companies the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company now controls the electric lighting of the major part of business in the rich and thickly populated district lying between Sherbrooke and the United States border.

This gives the company not only a market for its power for manufacturing purposes, in the day time, but also at night for illuminating, which is very advantageous, as it permits the company to sell a large part of its power twice over. By this we mean that the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company sells its power between the hours of six in the morning and six at night for manufacturing purposes, and when the manufacturers close down at six o'clock at night the electric lighting comes on, so that the lighting business does not require any additional power.

From contracts for power and from the earnings of the street railway and electric lighting business, the company is already assured of a sufficient revenue to more than cover the interest on its $1,000,000 of outstanding bonds. These earnings will have very rapid increases from now on, as the business of the company is extending very rapidly.

We are authorized to offer $150,000 Sherbrooke Railway & Power consolidated first mortgage 5 percent bonds at 95 and interest, carrying a bonus of 40 percent of common stock, and consider this offering a very attractive one, in view of the fact that the enterprise is practically rounded up.

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**Continued increases are shown in the monthly statement of Canada's total trade. During July the export and import business of the Dominion was greater by over five and a half million dollars than it was for the same month last year. The total trade of the month amounted to $67,151,284. During July, 1910, the total was less than this amount by $5,694,714. For the first four months of the current fiscal year the total trade has been $249,031,722, an increase of $16,401,512 over the corresponding period of last year. The customs revenue of the four months has totalled $25,426,808, an increase of a little over three million.**

# OLD HOLDERS TOOK UP ABOUT 75 P.C. OF STOCK

Boston, Sept. 9.—The remarkable feature of American Telephone's recently completed piece of financing has been the manner in which the old stockholders have subscribed for their allotments. Although final figures can not be completed for several days, enough is known to make it clear that fully seventy-five percent of the fifty-five million dollars of new stock was taken by the forty-one thousand shareholders the company had on June 22. This left but about thirteen million dollars of stock to be taken by new stockholders, who have bought into the company through purchase of rights. The increase in shareholders will, therefore, be far less than five thousand originally anticipated. In fact it may not exceed three thousand new names. The moral of the whole episode is of course that the old stockholders are so well satisged with the company's condition and management and with the terms of the new stock increase that they have assumed three-quarters of the new stock. This is easily the most remarkable response American Telephone has ever received from its shareholders and has been duplicated very few times in the experience of any large American corporation.

Of the five hundred and fifty thousand shares of stock offered to stockholders on June 22, 99 percent has been subscribed for. The fraction of one percent not taken represents delinquents who neglected either to sell their rights or subscribe and some of these will be later adjusted as the demands of justice dictate. When everything is cleaned up there may be two or three hundred thousand dollars' work of stock not taken.

Another significant feature of this financing is that it in no wise disturbs the New England dominance in the company. New England owns nearly sixty-five percent of American Telephone. Almost a hundred and sixty million dollars of the stock is held in the single state of Masachusetts which has over twenty-five thousand Telephone shareholders. This New England dominance has been newly and strikingly emphasized as a result of the stock increase. American Telephone is Massachusetts' greatest investment issue. The material prosperity of the state is more closely interwoven in the affairs of this company than any other single corporation. The recent stock offering is distinctly a vote of confidence and appreciation.

## Southern Pacific Ry. in Big Land Action

Portland, Ore., Sept. 9.—Southern Pacific Railway has filed its answer in suit of the United States to declare forfeited to the government 2,373,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands of total value of $6,000,000.

Chief contentions set forth in the answer are that the government for 40 years has failed to protect against sale of this land in tracts larger than 160 acres and at a price exceeding $2.50 per acre, that the government has used the railway freely for transporting troops and munitions of war, and that it accepted $1,827,234 for taxes upon this land in addition to a large sum for surveying and patenting.

## HAMILTON GOOD REPORTS.

Hamilton reports say all branches of fall trade is now moving freely. Retail trade has picked up considerable during the week, and wholesalers report awakening interest in all lines of seasonable goods. Deliveries of produce are large and prices about steady.

# FINANCIER AND SOLDIER

Colonel Edward H., son of the richest woman in the world to wit, Mrs. Hetty Green, is still single, and likely to remain so, in spite of reports to the contrary. Rumor had it that he, having attained forty-two years of age, proposed to take unto himself a wife, having fulfilled a promise made to his mother that he wouldn't think of matrimony until he had reached two score and twain years. And now he denies point blank that he's going to become a benedict and what is more, that he has picked out a future helpmate.

Colonel Greeen says that he will marry any girl as long as she's the most beautiful in the world and suits him exactly in the matter of disposition. The combination may be difficult to find.

COL. E. H. GREEN.
—Photograph, Underwood & Underwood.

# WHAT WILL THE FUTURE BRING TO THE MARKET?

New York, Sept. 9.—A man who has had many years' experience in Wall Street in dealing with railway labor, says that he is confident that the demands made a few weeks ago for the purpose of foretelling a possible and perhaps a probable reduction in wages. In his judgment there was some further discussions of the question on the part of labor leaders, but he has no idea that the latter will order a strike. He is not afraid of serious labor troubles with other classes of employees.

A Southern banker, who has just arrived in town, says that unquestionably the aggregate cotton crop will not be as large as estimated six weeks ago. He believes, however, that it will be better than indicated by the last government report. He is inclined to believe that there will not be the revival in business during the autumn and winter which was predicted before it became known that both the corn and cotton crops would fall considerably short of the early predictions.

Pessimistic sentiment with respect to Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and St. Paul seems to be maintained and it is thought that for some time back there has been quiet but steady selling by insiders, in anticipation of smaller earnings and a possibility of a reduction in dividends.

In some circles a more hopeful sentiment regarding the market for the next two months is in evidence, but it is believed that every interest will proceed cautiously and make no great effort towards higher prices until present disturbing sentiments are out of the way.

# MAINE RY. WILL INAUGURATE A FEW CHANGES

Boston, Sept. 9.—At the forthcoming annual meeting of Boston & Maine stockholders, to be held at the North Station, on Oct. 11, the directors' slate which will be put in by the management will specify for re-election all present members of the board.

The annual report to be submitted to shareholders will show a small fraction earned during the past year towards the road's common dividends, with all the requisite balance provided for from the accumulated profit surplus of former years, which on June 30, 1910, had reached $3,610,000. The report will be similar in shape and make-up to the New Haven's report for the same period, which for the first time will include detailed earnings returns of the system's subsidiary companies.

Newspaper stories that Boston & Maine was planning a notable curtailment in train schedules this fall are without foundation. In fact, nothing but the usual withdrawal of summer trains is being arranged for in the new time tables now being compiled.

So far as freight train service is concerned, that will be regulated automatically by traffic offerings. In this connection, however, it is worth noting that the freight transfer points recently established for fixing the route of any inter-line New Haven-Boston & Maine shipments have resulted in largely eliminating complaints against slow movement of less-than-carload freight, and, with the marked improvements in power, cars and roadbed, Boston & Maine is furnishing far more satisfactory service for both passengers and freight than ever before in the history of the road.

Its general tonnage during the past few weeks has shown but little increase over last year's figures, but special movements, including the holiday travel, have made for increased business in some directions. For instance, a count of coal received at its Boston docks last Saturday showed the large tonnage of 47,847 tons, of which only 25,000 tons represented its own motive requirements; while on a single day within the past week it was handling through its Hoosac and Mystic elevators 289,000 bushels of export grain.

# STEEL CUTTING

New York, Sept. 9.—There is little significance in the reported steel prices cutting which is supposed to have been going on for the past week or more. What cutting has been done was by the very small producers. These do not include any of the large independents such as Jones & Laughlin, Lackawanna, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and others.

The Steel Corporation has reduced prices on none of its products and does not intend to. There is no inducement for the Corporation to reduce prices at this time.

## Quebec Trade Good

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say that the exhibition, which was closed on the fourth inst, has proved a success from a financial and exhibitors' point of view. The fair was the means of bringing to town a number of visitors, and as a result wholesalers report having to attend to many callers. Amongst the trade business as a rule is reported satisfactory, and travellers are preparing spring samples. City trade continues fairly active and summer stocks are pretty well cleared up. The outlook for the fall is favorable.

# STORY OF HOW MR. 'JACK' ROSS LANDED A FISH

Mr. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal, has succeeded at last, says the Sydney 'Record,' in landing his fish. In St. Ann's Bay he hooked a tuna weighing about 680 lbs., and brought it safely ashore.

Mr. Ross has been persistently following this king of fish for several years. He has hooked a large number of these fish, and after fighting with them all the way from minutes up to seventeen hours, had to let them go. On Aug. 28, at 9.50 a.m., he hooked his prize winner in Faders' Cove, St. Ann's Bay, and played him into the inside bay, and landed him at Eel Cove.

It took four hours and forty-five minutes to get the big fish ashore. Only the rod and line were used to the end.

Mr. Ross used an eight-foot dory. Two men were in the boat with him, Capt. W. L. Ross and Percy McRitchie, who helped to bring the bring the beauty to gaff, and Mr. Ross gaffed him himself. When the tuna felt the gaff he nearly drowned the three men with the splashing of his tail.

The fight between Mr. Ross and the tuna was watched from both shores by big crowds. This immense tuna measures 8 feet 10 inches in length, and weighs 680 pounds.

Mr. Ross arrived in the city this morning with his prize, which is now on exhibition at Ingraham's wharf. The Tuna Club of California have offered a handsome prize for the largest tuna landed this year. The largest tuna ever landed in the world heretofore did not exceed 250 pounds, Mr. Ross therefore wins this prize beyond question.

# OPINIONS on the MARKET

Dick Bros. & Co.: The buying yesterday was considered much better than the selling. The bulk of selling originated from the same source that was conspicuous on the bear side in the recent decline. There was no evidence of suppport on the decline, but all offerings were readily absorbed. The only news to account for the break was the rumor of an unfavorable government crop report to issue to-day.

Thompson Towle & Co.: The general trade opinion favors a many points improvement just as soon as conditions in the labor and railway arena clear up a little.

E. & C. Randolph: The past day or two has given more hopeful signs to Wall Street and better prices may result.

# ORE TONNAGE BY STEEL CO.

New York, Sept. 9.—During August the Steel Corporation brought down an exceptionally large tonnage of ore from the Lake Superior district. In fact, it is said that August was one of the best months, so far as shipments of ore are concerned, the Corporation has had this year.

Generally the Corporation's best period in ore shipments is the second quarter of the year. This year, however, proved an exception, which accounted, to a large extent, for the falling off in earnings. As shipments of ore have been large so far during the third quarter, earnings should show a vast improvement accordingly.


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# $1,500 A SHARE FOR STOCK OF STANDARD OIL

New York, Sept. 9.—An actual value of $1500 a share for Standard Oil stock has been figured by a man who has recently executed buying orders in the stock for important interests. Cash surplus of the parent and subsidiary companies is understood to run close to $300,000,000, while $300,000,000 more of assets are represented by stocks on hand and in transit, pipe lines and transportation facilities.

Notwithstanding its arbitrary methods, the Standard Oil Company has always occupied a most unique position among the country's large corporations, simply because it alone has for years maintained a retail delivery system whereby its products can be obtained by housewives at their kitchen doors. This delivery system several years ago it was figured, cost the company more than one cent a gallon, including depreciation, replacements, etc., and the cost to independents was 3 cents higher.

The question has been raised as to not dissolution of this combination would have its ultimate effect on prices of petroleum, forcing it to higher figures. Certainly the cost of operating 34 separate companies will be much more costly.

Of the companies which must be taken from the parent corporation, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was one of the best money makers. Of its capital stock of $400,000 for over 20 years up to 1904, the Standard Oil Company owned about two-thirds. Its profits ran from $82,872 in 1878-9, when capital was but $100,000, up to $2,790,951 in 1904, when capitalization was doubled. In the latter year dividends of 600 per cent were paid, while in no year were distributions less than 25 percent, except in 1890, when no disbursement was made, although 111 percent was earned.

However, there were instances where subsidiaries did not operate at a profit. Of the 20 companies making up the original trust, five ended the year 1896 with an impairment rather than a surplus. The Southern Pipe Line Company reported an impairment of $1,465,379, the Standard Oil of Ohio $595,000, and the Union Tank Line Company $555,495. The last two will not be included in the stocks to be distributed.

# TRADE QUIET SUGAR RISING FEED IS HIGH

Business in wholesale trade circles has been a little quiet this week, although the volume of trade compares favorably with that of a year ago. Politics and reciprocity have precedence over business just now, as they mean a great deal to our trade. The market for refined sugars continues soaring, a further big advance per hundred lbs. being recorded this week. There is a very active demand in millfeed from foreign countries, and some good sized orders have been placed at $24 to $24.50 per ton, Montreal freight, but a great many orders have had to be turned down, owing to lack of supplies.

The local price is only $22 per ton, but an advance of one to two dollars per ton is looked for, in the near future. Stock here are light, and millers are only selling in mixed cars of flour.

The flour market is strong in sympathy with the firm feeling in the raw material, and an advance in price is looked for at any moment. The real estate market is very active, and some good sales are being made at full prices.

Retail trade is fair. Remittances and city collections, says Bradstreet's, are a little slow. Money is unchanged at 5 percent on call and 5 to 6 percent on time loans.

# MAINE CENTRAL JULY INCOME

The July income statement of Maine Central Railroad includes the earnings of the three subsidiary roads, the Washington County, Somerset and Sebasticook and Moosehead lines (the three aggregating approximately 250 miles), which it will be recalled were merged into the Maine Central as of July 1.

Comparison with corresponding figures of July, 1910, follows:

| | 1911. | 1910. |
|---|---|---|
| July freight .. .. .. | $460,335 | $403,370 |
| Pass. revenue .. .. | 367,390 | 365,422 |
| Tot. op. rev. .. .... | 885,451 | 826,547 |
| Maint. way .. .. .. | 202,112 | 152,738 |
| Maint. equip .. .. | 95,030 | 110,210 |
| Total exps. .... ... | 641,074 | 598,956 |
| Net op. rev. ..... | 244,376 | 227,590 |
| Net. af. taxes .. .. | 201,124 | 193,490 |

## Philadelphia Company and its Finances in Splendid Shape

New York, Sept. 9.—For the first four months of the current fiscal year, earnings of the Philadelphia Company have shown a decrease of 1.4 percent in gross and 14 percent in net, due to the company taking advantage of a dull period and conducting extensive improvements on Pittsburg street car lines.

Change in dividend rate is not anticipated. Present rate is 6 percent on common, with an extra dividend of 1 percent annually. For fiscal year ended March 31 last, the company showed a surplus of $3,630,160, equal to 5 percent on preferred and 8.63 percent on the $26,000,000 common.

While it is early in the year to estimate earnings, yet it can be conservatively said that it will report gross earnings of approximately $22,000,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31 next. This would compare with $24,140,025 for the past year and $18,147,817 for 1909


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## FINANCIAL PERSONALS

Sir Henry Pellatt has returned to Toronto.

Colonel Mason is in Montreal.

Mr. Fred. Nichols left for Toronto last night.

# TO MODIFY BOND ISSUE DEVISED

Boston, Sept. 9. — President Amster of the Boston & Corbin Co., proposes a modification of the plan under which it was proposed to issue $300,000 6 percent convertible bonds.

It will be recalled that this issue is fully underwritten, but in view of Mr. Amster's financial difficulties and the assumption of more or less of his indebtedness by the brokers, the underwriters have not taken very kindly to the idea of obligating themselves to assume the $300,000 bonds in case the stockholders do not take them. The underwriters, of which there were less than a dozen, were creditors of Mr. Amster, but of course the obligation of the underwriters was to the company and not to Mr. Amster personally.

President Amster now believes that $200,000 will be sufficient to provide for the company's immediate financial requirements, and he will shortly call a meeting of the stockholders to rescind the original proposal to issue $300,000 bonds in favor of an issue of $200,000. It is also planned to reduce the price at which the bonds are convertible into stock from $15 to $10. This it is believed will tend to increase the attractiveness of the bonds.

If the stockholders vote the necessary authority the underwriters will each secure a pro rata reduction in the amount of bonds which they have obligated to take in the event that the stockholders to whom the issue will first be offered do not take them.

Mr. Amster says he has made necessary provision for taking up his pro rata of the underwriting for which he is responsible.

## STEADY TRADE NOTED.

London reports say a good steady trade is noted in all lines of business there. Factories are busy and the outlook for fall continues very encouraging. Collections are coming in fairly well and country trade has shown considerable improvement during the week.

# THE POLITICAL FRAY

(Continued From Page 11.)

## 'STAND BY THE FLAG'

### Mr. Donald McMaster's Style of Eloquence at Glengarry Meeting.

Maxville, Ont., Sept. 9.—Last night ... servatives of the Glengarry ... held their first big meeting ... campaign against reciprocity. ... place in the Town Hall, and ... an McMartin, the Opposi... date, had the support of ... Macmaster, K.C., a pre... er of the British House of ... who had journeyed from ... speak in the constituency ... represented. The capa... hall was taxed to the ... indows and aisles being ... y standing. Mr. D. P. ... presided, and the Hon. ... McIntosh, ex-Governor of ... was also on the platform.

Mr. Macmaster said that reciprocity was a big question, and a national question, to be viewed by both parties from an economic standpoint, but the discussion involved no disrespect of Americans. They had made the proposals in their own interests, and it was for Canadians to look after their own. The Conservative party in Great Britain had severely criticised Sir Wilfrid Laurier absolutely above board. Mr. Macmaster then proceeded:

"Why I think that if the honor of the Empire and King is at stake, every British born person must stand by the flag and meet the enemy. (Loud applause.) We are at peace now, but to talk of standing out when Britain is at war is so puerile as not to be worth consideration. The question will be decided by the enemy. If the German fleet appeared in the St. Lawrence, what ignominy for us through having been sheltered under the British flag and having been the participants in the liberty it brings, that in the time of danger we would be so cowardly as to stand out in time of war!"

Mr. Macmaster speaking of free interchange of products with America, said Canadians were not to think that the game was all on their side, or the Americans a simple minded people, because they would quickly find out the mistake. He declared that Canada's chance of entering American markets was small, as the goods would be stale before they reached the market. The speaker dealt with the wheat market in a similar manner, stating that it was the price in the world market in Liverpool which was the great leveller.

In concluding, Mr. Macmaster said: "We would be unworthy of the stock from which we sprung, unworthy of the British name and of Glengarry, unless we say, "No other nation in control," "Canada for Canadians forever."

The other speakers were Messrs. Duncan McMartin, R. A. Pringle, K. C., S. T. Chamberlain, the Hon. Chas. McIntosh, ex-Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories.

## TUNNEL TO P.E.I.

### Mr. Borden Promises Conservatives Would Make Survey.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sept. 9.—Mr. R. L. Borden arrived in Charlottetown yesterday. He was escorted to the Opera House to the music of two bands, by a torchlight procession, and presented with an address of welcome. There were two meetings, Premier Hazen, of New Brunswick first speaking in the Opera House, and Mr. Borden in the Market Hall, and then reversing, so that all could hear both speakers.

In Summerside the meetings were thronged. The speakers dealt principally with reciprocity. from the farmers' standpoint, the audience sang 'Rule Britannia,' and there was a scene of enthusiasm.

Mr. Borden, in the course of his address, spoke of transportation system connecting this province with mainland, the short haul freight rates prevailing, and the tunnel question. The first two mentioned he characterized as of vital importance, not only to Prince Edward Island, but in the interest of the entire Dominion. Concerning all there, he promised that the Conservatives when elected would take steps to alleviate the conditions prevailing in freight rates and communication with the mainland. Of the tunnel, he said it would be the Conservatives first duty to demonstrate its feasibility by a survey, and, if feasible, to construct it.

### MR. ADELARD LANCTOT DENIES PAINT CHARGES.

St. Maurice, Sept. 9. — Yesterday afternoon at a joint meeting in this place, Mr. Adelard Lanctot met Mr. P. E. Blondin, the Opposition candidate in Champlain, and the man who accused him of securing certain advantages from the Government workers such as the painting of his house, and so on. He vigorously denied these accusations, and was applauded by the crowd. In the evening he repeated his denial, and to-morrow will again, at Grand Mere. It is stated that he will run in the constituency, holding meetings everywhere to defend and clear his reputation against the charges made against him.

### HECKLING AT LONDON, ONT.

London, Ont., Sept. 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was given a great ovation by an audience estimated at 5,000 people at the Princess Rink here last evening. Although the city was not on his original itinerary, he was prevailed upon to assist the fight on behalf of John Millar McEvoy, the Liberal candidate who is opposing Major Thomas Beattie, former member of Parliament. The gathering was a brilliant one and remained closely attentive. although there were several outbreaks of heckling. The Prime Minister's speech was entirely upon the Government's reasons for bringing the reciprocity agreement into action, and he spent no little time in attempting to ridicule the position of Mr. Borden in the present contest. On the familiar lines of previous addresses, he claimed broad benefits to the farmers of Middlesex county for their apples and general farm produce, while promising the workingmen of London factories that the restrictions placed thereby on Canadian canning, packing and other food combines would lower their charges to the consumer. The point of any newness in the Premier's address was a promise that there would be no further alterations or revisions of Canada's tariff until an ample examination should be made. The Hon. George P. Graham, Dr. G. A. Routledge and others also spoke.

### STORK ON THE OCEAN.

The stork paid a visit to the steerage department of the 'Victorian' while in mid-ocean, and as a result a little baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Smodu, Canadians. Both Mrs. Smodu and her little baby are doing well. As is customary on such occasions, the child was named after the boat, Victorian Catherine Smodu.

Mrs. Smodu had been on a vacation to Europe, leaving her husband and little boy on their farm in Regina, Sask., where they have been successful in accumulating a small fortune.


## 'WHAT RECIPROCITY MEANS'

A MEETING will be held in the

**AUDITORIUM HALL,**

17 Berthelet Street,

**MONDAY, SEPT. 11TH, 8 P.M.**

The Liberal Candidate in St. Lawrence Division,

**Mr. Robert Bickerdike**

WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY

*HON. SENATOR DANDURAND,*
*HON. SENATOR CASGRAIN,*
*HON. SENATOR WILSON,*
*MAYOR GUERIN,*
*MR. R. C. SMITH, K.C., and others.*

Ladies cordially invited to attend and special seats reserved for them.

*"INCREASED PROSPERITY FOR ALL SECTIONS OF CANADA."*

## ST. JAMES STREET

Fine Corner for Sale, 87 feet frontage x 81½ feet to lane. Near Bonaventure Station. Cheap to quick buyer.

**FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED**

'Phone, Main 1909. 211 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST

## McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE

FOR SALE, substantially built and modern heated Apartments. Revenue $2,700. Price $25,000. $10,000 cash. Apply—

FINDLAY & HOWARD LIMITED

211 Notre Dame Street West.

PHONE MAIN 1909.

## ST. FAMILLE STREET

Commodious Family Residence For Sale, containing 15 rooms, bathroom, etc. This property being of Solid Stone and Brick with chased elevation, is easily convertible into heated flats to yield a handsome return. Apply:

FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED

Phone Main 1909. 211 Notre Dame Street West


# PERSONALS.

Mr. Alfred Buthman and family returned from Quebec yesterday.

The Rev. Professor Fraser returns on Monday from Prince Edward Island.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. McCoy have returned to town after spending a vacation at Georgeville.

The marriage of Miss Florence Wilkins to Mr. W. F. A. Magee will take place very quietly on Monday, Sept. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund J. Walsh and Miss Reina Walsh, on their way from Little Metis to Ottawa, are at the Windsor.

The Rev. Dr. Scrimger and Mrs. Scrimger, McTavish Street, return to the city on Tuesday from their summer sojourn at Bic.

Mrs. J. R. Henderson and Miss Edith Henderson, McTavish street, have returned from spending the summer in the White Mountains.

Mr. Hugh M. Boyd announces the engagement of his daughter, Katharine, to Mr. William Paul, the marriage to take place early in October.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. A. G. Ross, C. Ernest Gault, C. B. Gordon and John Black.

The Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan, rector of the Church of the Ascention, has returned from his vacation in the mountains and will resume his duties on Sunday next.

Mrs. George Marler has just got back from a trip to the seaside where she was staying at the Belmont Country Club, outside Boston, and also enjoying a motor trip through the country.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Borden, eldest daughter of Sir Frederick Borden, to Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The marriage of Miss Ella E. Blakeley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Blakeley, of Aberdeen avenue, Westmount, to Mr. Stephen Gibson Newton, son of the late Samuel Newton, of Drummondville, is announced to take place on Oct. 12, at St. Mathias Church.

The marriage of Miss Edna Nelles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Widmer Nelles, to Mr. Herbert Rutherford Kirkpatrick, takes place very quietly on Saturday morning, Sept. 16, at ten o'clock, in St. Martin's Church.

Mr. John Hoyle, of Three Rivers, P.Q., and Miss Mary Alice Lownsbrough, of Oldham, Manchester, were united in marriage in the Methodist Church, Three Rivers, by the Rev. W. Henderson, at 8 p.m. on Sepetmber 6th. Mr. Alfred Lownsborough, brother of the bride, and Miss Eliza Perry, were groomsman and bridesmaid, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large company. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played on organ and violin. A reception was given the bridal party in the parsonage home beside the church, the pastor and his wife welcoming the bride, who had just arrived from England. Nine countries were represented in the wedding company.

A very pretty house wedding took place yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Birks, 4280 Western Ave., when their daughter, Annie Lilburn, was united in marriage with Mr. Henry Havelock Latter. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hugh Pedley. The bride was gowned in soft white satin, with fichu overdress trimmed with Chantilly lace and touches of silver tissue. She wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried a dainty shower bouquet of sweet peas and ferns. Her attendants were Miss Effie Copland, the maid of honor, who wore tea-rose satin with chiffon and lace trimmings, and two little flower girls, Misses Harriet Birks and Marjory Beck, wearing lingerie dresses with yellow sashes, and carrying baskets of mauve and white sweet peas. Mr. Gerald Birks was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Henry and Harold Birks, and Mr. Eric Copland. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Wilkes, of Buffalo, Mrs. Armstrong, of England, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Coulson, Major and Mrs. Mulholland, of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bowles and family, of Ottawa.

### THE DROUGHT IN INDIA.

(From the London 'Globe.')

The Indian climate is as stable as our own has recently become. Only on rare occasions does the weather afford a topic of conversation. But one of those rare occasions is now with us. The event dominating Indian rural life is the monsoon, which is expected in June and blows till September. Should the monsoon fail the crops perish and famine is upon the people. This summer the rains have proved deplorably feeble. There is still time for the crops to be saved, and as heavy clouds are generally reported, the situation is by no means hopeless. But there is grave cause for anxiety. A shortage of rain is reported from 147 stations, and already there is serious trouble over practically the whole of northwestern Indian.

One bright feature relieves the general blackness of the position. In the United Provinces and the Punjab irrigated works have partially made up for the failure of rain. It happens that the spring snowfall in the Himalayas was exceptionally heavy, so that there is plenty of water. It is certain that the anxiety which has been felt in the Punjab these last few days will develop into a demand for new and more comprehensive irrigation works.

### MARRIED.

FRIES — REEVES — At the home of the bride's parents, Rockburn, Que., on Aug. 30, 1911, by the Rev. Allan S. Reid, B.D., Isabella Biggar, daughter of James Reeves, to Stanley Edward Fries, of Franklin, Que.


### JUNIOR CLERK

WANTED, by a British Fire Insurance office a Youth about 17 years of age, for the position of Junior. Address, Box 855, 'Witness' Office.

A POST CARD BRINGS IT. Prospectus of Robinson's Business College Co., King's Hall, 591 St. Catherine street West, Montreal. Day and Evening Classes.

GENTLEMEN OF SMART APPEARance, as solicitors for city firm; no goods to carry; high remuneration to right party. Apply, Suite 311, King's Hall, St. Catherine street West, city.

MANCE STREET, No. 2616, UPPER flat of two-story house, 6 rooms, decorated, gas, electric fixtures, etc.; immediate possession. Apply, 2430 Waverley street. Phone St. Louis, 280.


### CHURCH NOTICES.

LIVINGSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Atlantic and Mance. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning theme, Sabbath, Sept. 10: 'Paul's Secret.' Evening: 'If a man die shall he live again?' Preacher, the Rev. John Pate. Strangers cordially invited.

# DOMINION STEEL DIV. DECLARED

The directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation have declared the regular quarterly dividend of one percent on the common stock.

The meeting yesteday afternoon, presided over by Mr. J. H. Plummer, discussed considerable business relative to the immediate welfare of the Sydney plant, and favorable reports were presented regarding the new improvements and other matters of progress.

# STOCKS WERE QUIET TO-DAY ---WALL ST. WEAK

The stock market opened this morning in a way which would seem to indicate a slow session. Power opened at 165½ Toronto bonus stock 130, while there was scarcely any other stock in demand up to 10.30 o'clock.

**WALL STREET OPENED WEAK.**

The New York market opened decidedly weak, about a point and a half below last night's closing, supposedly upon unfavorable political news from France. Steel opened at 67 7-8 and Reading at 139½.

## Money and Rates Easy in London To-day---Stocks Were Depressed Throughout List

London, Sept. 9.—Money and discount rates were easy to-day. The stock market was depressed and most sections closed lower on the uncertainty as to the outcome of the Continental political situation and the weakness in American stocks. Berlin selling was one of the chief weakening influences.

American securities were weak throughout. The opening was lower and prices further declined under the lead of Canadian Pacific. The latter stock fell three points on Berlin selling. The closing was weak with prices from ⅛ to three points below parity.

## London Consols, Stocks Silver, Money and Rates

London, Sept. 9.—1 p.m., closing. — Consols for moneq 77 8-16; do., for account, 77 5-8.

C.P.R. 227, G.T.R. 25¾.

Bar silver steady 24 3-16d per ounce.

Money 1 to 1-4 p.c.

Discount rate, short bills, 3 percent; 3 months' bills, 3 to 1-8 p.c.

### ENGLISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.—John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, cable to-day that owing to exceedingly short supplies, there was a further advance of prices in the Birkenhead market, both States and Canadian steers making from 13 3-4 to 14 1-4 cents per pound; the present high level that quotations have reached will not be maintained when shipments resume their ordinary numbers.

# AMERICAN CAR CO. TRADE LOW

Boston, Sept. 9.— Unless all signs fail there will be a far smaller equipment buying movement this fall than the big car building companies hoped last summer might eventuate. Since the first of June total car orders placed by American railroads have been only about 15,000 cars, which is hardly 33 percent of a period of full capacity buying. It has, however, been several years since anything like full capacity buying has occurred.

As matters stand to-day it seems hardly likely that American Car will get operations above 50 percent of normal before next year. Current operations are around 35 percent of full capacity. Added to a mediocre crop situation is the labor outlook on American railroads, inducing a tendency to go slow. Further than that railroad credit is considerably below a 4 percent bond market level, and it is useless to expect enlarged buying when railroads cannot sell 4 percent bonds at attractive prices.

One particularly discouraging feature of the present year is that the volume of repair orders, which helped so much in 1908 is largely absent this year. Railroads are putting broken down cars on sidings and postponing the day of repairs. In the end this work must be done, but in the meantime the equipment companies are losing a lot of business.

It is estimated, for example, that the American Car on the volume of repairs in 1908 could have easily earned its 7 percent preferred dividend from that source alone.

# TORONTO TRADE GROWING FAST

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say that the second week of the National Exhibition has been an exceedingly busy one for all lines of trade here. The number of visitors from all parts of the country has been larger than ever. Hotels and boarding-houses have been taxed to the utmost and much money has been brought into the city as a consequence. Without doubt a large amount of business has been transacted during the two weeks of the fair both in a wholesale and a retail way. Fall lines are now moving briskly. Western orders are large and those from Ontario points are also very satisfactory.

In nearly all parts of the country summer stocks of drygoods are reported to have been pretty well cleared up. Early ordering for fall was not generally heavy and there is, therefore, every indication that the sorting trade will be unusually active throughout the season. Business in millinery has been unusually good. The activity general in most industries has resulted in a good business in machinery. General hardware lines are also moving well.

Building permits for August again showed large advances over the same month last year. As this is also the case in most Ontario and western cities the demand for supplies continues brisk. Collections are generaly reported satisfactory.

## Winnipeg Enjoying Big Trade Activity

Winnipeg wholesalers report large orders for all lines of goods. The largest crop in the history of the country has been pretty well harvested and in the main it is showing excellent quality. Retailers the country over are convinced that the demands to be made upon their stocks during the coming season will be unusually heavy and they are ordering accordingly. Local factories and those at other western points are busy.

Money seems to be fairly free and there is no apprehension but that there will be plenty on hand to complete the crop movement.' Considerable activity is noted in real estate. Financial interests are inclined to discourage speculative trading. Collections are fair and further improvement in this respect is looked for.

# GUGGENHEIM'S ARE BUILDING BIG BUSINESS

New York, Sept. 9.—When the Guggenheims negotiated for control of the smelter which Ray Consolidated had started to erect they had their eyes upon a district which should contribute quite liberally in the not distant future to the country's copper supply, and which ultimately will be a good centre in which to have a custom smelting plant. Miami, the only producer except Ray Consolidated, had to send its concentrates across the Mexican border, where they would be treated in the Greene Company smelter. Ray itself ships to El Paso, where American Smelting interests own a smelting plant. Within two years inspiration will have entered the producing ranks, and Ray Central, Live Oak and other smaller properties will undoubtedly have completed preparations to commence shipments.

The threatened aggression on the part of the Amalgamated interests, when they formed the International Smelting and Refining Company, has not materialized to any great extent. That company's new Tooele smelter succeeded in securing a contract for handling South Utah concentrates which were formerly treated by the Guggenheims. The plant was built primarily for the purpose of smelting Utah Consolidated ores.

Through the recent convertible bond issue of the America Smelters Securities Company sufficient funds were secured to complete payments on the Baltimore refinery optioned several years ago for $4,000,000. The balance due was slightly more than $1,000,000.

During the past few years the Guggenheims have added materially to their strength through purchase for about $5,200,000 of the Tacoma smelter. This has placed them in position to compete, particularly in respect to deliveries to western consumers of copper, with the Amalgamated Company, which owns a refinery in Montana.

The Tacoma plant was owned originally by Bunker Hill and Sullivan interests to the extent of one-third, D. O. Mills, one-third, and the balance by other parties. Besides possessing a smelter, the plant has a refinery with monthly capacity of 2,000,000 pounds of copper.

Into its Garfield smelting plant the American Smelters Securities Company put $6,000,000, but it is a well known fact that unnecessary amounts were paid, owing to mistakes made in the early stages of construction.

The American Smelting and Refining Company owns and operates two refineries, one at Chicago for treating lead and silver, and the other at Perth Amboy, where a capacity of 66,000 tons of copper and large tonnages of lead and silver has been maintained. The company's smelters are located in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Mexico, Illinois and New Jersey and have an enormous aggregate capacity.

## Coast Trade Booming

Vancouver and Victoria reports say general business is moving very satisfactorily and there is a feeling of decided optimism regarding the outlook for the future. Stocks of general commodities are moving briskly to all parts of the province despite the fact that prices are generally moving upwards. Fruit and other crops are reported good and provincial industries are actively engaged. The coal miners' strike is still on and trade in some districts is more or less affected. Collections are generally fair to good.

### GOLD PREMIUM.

London, Sept. 9.—Gold premium at Madrid 835, at Lisbon 700.

# SHIPPING NEWS

### INWARD.

Tunisian, arr, Montreal .....Sept. 8
Canada, arr. Montreal .. .. .. .. " 8
Victorian, arr. Montreal .. .. .. " 9
Cedric, arr. New York .. .. .. .. " 8
Carmania, arr. New York .. .. .. " 8
Menominee, arr. Boston .. .. .. " 8

### OUTWARD.

Monfrose, arr. London .. .. ..Sept. 8
Montcalm, arr. Avonmouth .. .. .. " 8
Brayhead, arr. Dublin.. .. .. .. .. " 8
Celtic, arr. Queenstown .. .. .. " 8
Prinz Fred. Wilhelm, arr. Cherbourg .. .. .. .. .. .. .. " 8

### C. P. R. LINE MOVEMENTS.

Empress of Ireland sailed from Liverpool at 5 p.m. yesterday with about 1,500 passengers.

Empress of Britain sailed from Quebec for Liverpool yesterday at 3.30 p.m. with 150 first cabin, 125 second and 400 third cabin passengers.

Montcalm sailed from Bristol for Montreal at 7 a.m. on Friday.

Montrose arrived at London yesterday at 1 p.m.

### DONALDSON LINE MOVEMENTS.

SS. Saturnia sails from port for Glasgow this morning.

### CUNARD LINE MOVEMENTS.

SS. Ascania passed Matane at 7.45 a.m. yesterday, and arrived at Quebec late last night. She is expected in Montreal to-night.

SS. Lusitania was reported 425 miles west of Fastnet light at 1 a.m. on Friday.

SS. Carpathia was 940 miles east of Andrew's light at 1.40 a.m. yesterday.

SS. Carmania arrived at New York yesterday afternoon.

### MANCHESTER LINE MOVEMENTS.

Manchester Shipper arrived at Quebec on Thursday evening and is expected in Montreal about Monday.

Manchester Trader sails from port at daybreak this morning.

Manchester Importer, from Montreal, arrived at Manchester on Sept. 7.

### BLACK DIAMOND MOVEMENTS.

SS. Rosalind arrived here late last night with passengers and cargo from Newfoundland.

SS. Bonavista sailed from Sydney for St. John's on Thursday night.

### NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The Department of Trade and Commerce, in its weekly report, publishes a statement from W. A. Beddoe, trade commissioner in New Zealand. Mr. Beddoe says that the Maranui sailed from Auckland on Aug. 4, inaugurating the new direct service between Canada and New Zealand, and carrying 130 carcases of lamb and mutton, 19 crates of poultry, 5 cases of rabbits, 75 cases of jam and a quantity of hides and wool, destined for Vancouver.

### ALLAN LINE MOVEMENTS.

Steamship 'Victorian' arrived in Quebec last night, and will reach Montreal this morning.

Steamship 'Pomeranian' arrived at Quebec at 8 a.m. yesterday, leaving again at 11 a.m., and reached here at 7 this morning.

Steamship 'Hesperian,' from Glasgow, was reported by Marconi 165 miles east of Belle Isle at 4 p.m. Thursday; is due in Quebec Sunday morning, and Montreal Sunday night.

### SOKOTO'S PASSENGERS.

Sailing by the Elder-Dempster liner 'Sokoto' for Vera Cruz, Mexico, this morning, are:—Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Frank Brewer, C. Brewer, G. W. Brewer, Miss L. Brewer, Mrs. G. W. Cole, Senorita Cruz, Mr. Biggar and Mrs. Biggar, jr., all from Montreal.

### INCREASE IN RATES.

(Special Cable Service.)

Liverpool, Sept. 9.—It was stated yesterday that the increase of ten percent in freight rates by the trans-Atlantic steamship companies, which it was announced yesterday would go into effect on September 11, will apply to practically all the cargo-carrying lines. It is doubtful, however, whether it can be put in force before the winter traffic begins.

The regular monthly business meeting of the St. Denis Boulevard W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of the president, 1895 St. Urbain street on Monday, Sept. 11, at 2.30 p.m.

**Black or Green**

**Satisfies the most Exacting Demands**

**Because it is cleanly prepared by machinery and without adulteration of any kind.**

**Why waste your money and injure your health with inferior Teas, when you can get delicious "SALADA" for the asking.**

**Yes Indeed, "Why ?"**

**FREE**

**Sample Packets mailed promptly on request.**

**Address 'SALADA', Montreal**

## C.P.R. BLUE BONNETS

The Canadian Pacific will, commencing September 9th, and until September 16th inclusive, run two special trains leaving Windsor street station at 1.35 p.m. and 1.55 p.m. for Blue Bonnets Race Track, returning immediately after last race is over. Tickets one way 15c, round trip 25c. Tickets are on sale at 218 St. James street, Windsor Hotel, and Windsor St. Station.

**Continuation Of the Great Nordheimer**

# PIANO REMOVAL SALE

## THE ENTIRE NORDHEIMER STOCK

**South East Corner St. Catherine and Mountain Streets**

Has been bought out by the Piano Firm of C. W. Lindsay, Limited, and will be sold at the above address. As the pianos comprise the finest to be had on this continent, including the world-famous Steinway, we would suggest that all lovers of fine pianos attend this sale. Big discounts will be given on all instruments.

**A FEW OF THE PIANO BARGAINS**

*MORRIS* Upright, Oak Case. Regular $400.00 .. .. .. .. .. .. **$250.00**
*EVANS BROS.* Upright, Oak Case. Regular $375.00 .. .. .. .. **$250.00**
*PRATTE* Upright, Mahogany Case. Regular $500.00 .. .. .. .. **$300.00**
*KARN* Upright, Walnut Case. Regular $400.00 .. .. .. .. .. **$225.00**
*GERHARD HEINTZMAN* Upright, Walnut Case. Regular $400.00 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **$250.00**
*STEINWAY* Square, Carved Legs, Rosewood Case. Regular $700.00 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **$165.00**
**3** *MASON & HAMELIN* Organs, Chapel Style. **10%** off Regular.
**10** Pianolas in First Class Repair. **$100.00** and upwards.

*Information will be mailed to out-of-town customers on request.*

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**

Such as Guitars, Violins, Banjos, a number of Metronomes, 'Cellos, Flutes, etc., to be sold at a great reduction.

**PLAYER PIANO MUSIC ROLLS 20% OFF**

# C. W. LINDSAY Limited

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| 'Northern Messenger' | 12 mos. | .40 |

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

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

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

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

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



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


F.M. 8 L.Q. 15 **SEPTEMBER** N.M. 22 F.Q. 30

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1911.

When you find a man saying that he is a Liberal, but that he is going to vote for the old flag this time, enquire what kind of stocks he holds, and whether he is heavily interested in some concern that is taxing the people. It has become a little difficult to say one is voting for the old flag when one is voting side by side with every follower of Mr. Bourassa, so some vary it by saying they are going to vote Canadian. What that means we do not know, seeing that reciprocity will certainly add to the prosperity of Canada. Mr. Bourassa himself, brilliant as he is, has never been able to say what nationalism, as he calls it, means, except 'down with the navy' and 'down with Laurier.'

Concerning the Kingdom of Heaven a word seems to be necessary. The Kingdom of Heaven will be here when every man is doing all he can for every other man. When we said a certain candidate had left the ways of the Kingdom of Heaven and taken to mergering, we simply meant that mergering was not a thing done in the service of mankind. As our remark however brought Mr. Johnston's later business success into immediate contrast with his earlier devotion to the good of men in the Christian ministry, it is fair to him to say that his leaving the ministry was not due to a preference for business pursuits, but to throat conditions that forbade his continuance at it, and that between that and his recent profitable ventures there have intervened many years of worthy work in the paths of business. His announcement of himself as the people's candidate is the usual form. Every candidate has to be the people's candidate, though to be a candidate at all in these days, it seems necessary to be possessed of a barrel of money.

'This firm is opposed to Reciprocity 'or any measure that will injure the 'British connection or the industries 'and farming interests of Canada.' The above is printed in the form of a shop notice, and is being supplied to employing firms, who are to put it up in their factory rooms and such places. The British connection part of it is mere frosting for the cake. That is not what 'this firm' is bothering about. The notice does not constitute legal intimidation, and this is perhaps well, as employers can put it up without fear of the law, and it will probably win many votes for the Liberal cause. Had the notice threatened to question how the men voted and to treat them accordingly, it would have been legal intimidation, and could have been severely punished. As it is the employee can draw his own conclusions. His conclusion will certainly be that this is intended to tell him how he is to vote, and he will say to himself and to his fellows that his vote is his own and, whatever way he votes, he is not going to tell any one who is going to report to the firm. We have just heard of a member of the British Parliament who had a very large manufacturing concern. At an election, he told his opponent if he wished to address his men, he would stop the works and give him a chance to do so. This was done while the head of the house said nothing. The result was that where these men polled he had a thousand majority, a great deal of which was put down to his attitude towards the men.

## UNPATRIOTIC SHOWS.

We are glad to print the protest of the Overseas Club against the Americanizing of our people by moving pictures. We have over and over again made this protest bitterly both with regard to those shows and our theatres which are so largely fed with United States grist. These are the strongest anti-imperial forces among us. They are creating a nation with no national sentiment. These are the forces on which Goldwin Smith relied for the fulfilment in time of his dream of continentalism. The Overseas Club thinks this sort of thing can be changed through the operation of public sentiment. Those who express this hope have probably small idea how denationalized the most of our showmen are, and how thoroughly unsophisticated and how impressionable their audiences are for the most part. The attendants on the moving picture shows are Canadians in the making, and consist largely of the children of our foreign population who are becoming as citizens pretty much what these shows make them.

We know of no way to prevent the evil. It seems imperative that there should be some sort of moral censorship over these shows, the pictures being morally mischievous in so many cases. A few days ago a man assassinated his wife because he had seen that crime in a show. Now we have a case of a small boy attacking a little girl with a knife to play cowboy. But it would be difficult to veto films or plays for no other reason than that they were foreign in sentiment. The films prepared for the United States come here in due course, and no other method can be so cheap. It is the same with the plays. The people who purvey them are unconsciously enemies to our nationality. Those who have any means of making them conscious of the fact should do so. As it is, it is those newspapers that are raising the crazy cry against trading with the United States that are giving the denationalizing plays their currency. It is the same newspapers that import all the United States slang they can find.

The creed and pledge of the Overseas Club is this: 'Believing the British Empire to stand for justice, freedom, order and good government, we pledge ourselves, as citizens of the greatest empire in the world, to maintain the heritage handed down to us by our fathers. Its objects are: To insist on supremacy on the sea; this is a claim calculated to make enemies of all nations. To draw together in comradeship all peoples now living under the folds of the Flag; this is eminently Christian; we commend it to the people of British Columbia. To urge on every able bodied man the necessity of being able to bear arms; this is reasonable; so long as nations fight, the people should be willing to do it themselves, and not hire others to do their killing for them. That requirement will teach them not to shout war talk without thinking.

## THE BEAR AND THE DRAGON.

The recently vitalized Imperial Government of China is up against many troubles. Privileged abuses and stagnant superstitions prefer King Log to a rule with any go-ahead in it. We know something of this here in Canada. The revolt in Sze Chuen is, in outward appearance, an outbreak of popular resentment at the invasion of ancient usage and the ignoring of religious sanctities which have in many ways to give way, if modern progress is to make any headway at all. The reverence paid to the malign earth spirit in some parts of China forbids railway cuttings, and the graves of ancestors are sometimes found placed, for occult reasons, in the very path where the iron horse must go. What material interests are behind this outburst will be locally well known. But the representatives of these are, it seems, going to be summarily dealt with as traitors making war upon the state.

Very different is the character of the trouble in the vast stretches of Mongolia, where one cannot help suspecting that the bear that looks like a man is at his old tricks. We all learned in youth the fable of the bear that got his little finger in, and then his whole hand, and then his arm, and then took possession. This is a singularly apt figure of the way in which Russia has made all the extensions of her vast boundary line. Her emissaries found their way to the hearts of petty magnates by direct corruption or by promises of ease and distinction in the Russian service or at the Russian court, and by means of those the citadel of many an ancient city and many a stretch of country has been handed over almost without a blow, and years afterwards the Ali Khan of some independent Tartar town is known as General Count Alikhanoff, of the Russian army.

This process of diplomatic extension has been continuously attempted in the princedoms of the Balkan peninsula, where nobody knows that his brother or his trusted lieutenant is not a paid agent of the Russian secret service. Russia has found this means of extension far cheaper than war, and may be counted on to be always at it; so that when we hear of the Chinese officials of the vast region of the Mongol Tartars, a region as big as Europe, being found at a moment of Russian dispute with the Empire, disaffected to the government and appealing to Russia, we have a strong suspicion of the causes at work. Russia would like to make good in Asia the prestige she lost in her conflict with Japan; and to gain territory for what she did not gain then. If Russia is to come into collision with China she cannot set about it too soon, as China is just now doubling her solidity and her strength year by year. She might only need to borrow a Kitchener to become very formidable in a year or two. Russia has, to begin with, an enormous advantage of situation. She has her railways built, while China is only beginning hers. But the further she should advance into Mongolia the less would this advantage become. It took China years to get her forces forward to the western confines of Mongolia once before; but when she did so she drove the Russians out. She could not do that now at Kuldja; but she might be very troublesome at the great wall.

## FAMINE AGAIN.

We get concurrently stories of disaster and certain famine in China and in India. The Yangtse is said to have overflowed and drowned a hundred thousand people and laid waste the crops over a large area. This has been more or less of a custom with that river in the broad flats of its lower reaches, and in times past such disasters were accepted by the Chinese as things beyond control. The better China that is dawning will, no doubt, dike the river and save the people and their means of sustenance. But in the meanwhile we shall probably be very soon in the presence of still further disaster, avoidable only by contributions from Christian lands. The question will be whether Christendom will be Christian towards it. India is already in terrible distress, which can only increase as the months advance. For the facts we refer to the descriptive letter of Dr. Buchanan in another column. The monsoon of this year has failed, and with it the harvest of very large stretches of the Indian peninsula. All vegetation has pretty much dried up. There will neither be food for man nor grass for the cattle. Those who remember the famine of ten years ago will be able to recall the harrowing scenes that were then passed through. The first phase has been already reached once more, the people praying to and threatening their gods. The threat is that if the god will not give rain he will be immersed in a pond or in the sea. The second stage is that of looting. People reduced to desperation take food wherever they can find it. Then they get into a condition when, wasting away, they are too weak to prey or loot or make any effort for life.

Then years ago, the mission premises were beset with an emaciated throng of spectres wasted and diseased. There was something the missionaries could do to help, for some of the famine funds was sent to the missionaries, where every cent of it counted double both in helping the suffering in the most economical manner and in helping the missions, both morally and materially. Dr. Buchanan says that he believes that so far as possible the help should be given in the shape of relief works. This, as we insisted ten years ago, is only common sense. Nothing is easier than to make chronic dependents of a countless number of people. We also said it was common sense that the charitable money should go through the missions, as whatever part of it was spent in wages on relief works would be of material benefit to the missions, while the warm sympathies and close touch of the missionaries could be counted on to make the most of it for the saving of life. But any material good that might come to mission premises, equipment or maintenance, as a by-product of such aid, would be nothing to the moral value of their being the almoners of Christian bounty.

Unfortunately the bulk of the funds which were lavishly contributed at that time went through government channels, where they evoked no personal gratitude, and where they were perfunctorily administered by officers who could make little investigation, and sometimes passed through the hands of minor officials, by whom they were depleted before they reached the people. Our plea is that any Canadian money sent in response to Dr. Buchanan's representations shall go through Canadian, and mission channels. There is no reason why Canada should not among the recipients of her bounty receive directly the benefit of their gratitude and their prayers. Dr. Buchanan, who has been for twenty-two years a Presbyterian missionary to India, is at present in Canada with his wife, who is also a physician. He was all through the previous famine, and can tell harrowing tales of what then occurred. He has himself already sent a hundred dollars to be used as wages for the poor, for collecting as much grass as possible to keep the cattle alive. His remark to us that he who gives early gives twice is literally proved if the help comes to people while they can still work and keeps them working, instead of waiting till they have to be barely supported, with no return.

## DEAR COAL.

The people who live in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, that is to say, the residents of one-third of Canada, are threatened with a fuel famine. Over the larger part of this area there is no wood, and the people are altogether dependent on coal for fuel to cook their meals and for warmth to keep them alive. It is not within the bounds of probability that the black diamond may loom as precious in the eyes of the dweller on the prairies as its crystal namesake. Its price has already been raised, and must rise higher if present conditions continue. Those conditions are that, while this section of the country is endowed by nature with an inestimable wealth of coal in the valleys of the Rockies, the inhabitants have at present to get their coal all the way from the Pacific coast by a mountainous rail haul for Alberta, or all the way from the Illinois and Pennsylvania coal fields for Manitoba. These conditions are so wasteful of effort that the prairie farmer will soon have to do two days' labor for every one he used to do to supply himself and family with fuel. Such present conditions, with worse in prospect, are only to be endured if the cause is worth the very great and very real waste of labor and unnecessary use of invested capital, in tracks and rolling stock, on which interest must be paid.

The cause of it all is that at Fernie, Michel, Frank, Bankhead and the other mining towns some three or four thousand miners are not working. Possibly not more than one-third to a half that number are out by their own will, but have had to cease on account of the mines being closed by the unions. A mere handful of men, then, is responsible for a hardship that affects three entire provinces and the larger part of a fourth. Nothing less than a plea that they were on starvation wages would seem to warrant the imposition of such a burden on their fellow laborers of the wheat fields by the miners. Far from this being the case, the miners of those regions have been living in great comfort and even elegance, and have no doubt laid up enough to be able to live at present in idleness. It is true that the miners had no intention of so burdening the agriculturist. His effort was directed to get capital to give him a larger share of the profit of the mines. That the burden has fallen on those who labor harder than the miner, and perhaps for a smaller income, is from the miner's point of view an unfortunate incident. From the nation's point of view, however, it is unendurable, and it was because the nation does not intend to put up with such conditions that the Lemieux Act was passed after the last strike in these same mines. It is for the same reason that the duty on coal by which those mines have been protected at the cost of the farmers has been removed for the time being. It will be at least some relief.

The thoughtful among the miners must recognize this. They should see that they are not as strong as the nation, and that if they insist on such struggles being settled by force, they will be on the losing side. Their strength lies in an appeal to reason. The Lemieux Act is the most reasonable that has yet been devised. It has been applied to their case. The most capable and impartial men that the workers and operators could choose were chosen, and these have given their decision. In the words of the chairman: 'An increase in the contract rate of Coal Creek, which is 'three dollars and ninety-eight cents 'a day, and of Michel, which is two 'cents less, would have been considered, 'had it not been for the strong declaration of the general manager of these 'camps that by improved methods of 'mining he (the manager) hoped to increase the earnings of the miners by 'about 10 percent.' The miners, therefore, are refusing a salary of practically four dollars a day, with the prospect of a rise to four dollars and forty cents. If they want to maintain their advantage, they should surely keep quiet and not draw the attention of a continent. For the number of people in the world that will think such wages princely and will be greedy for them, are as the sands on the seashore. Already the miners think they have reason to complain that new men are headed toward the mines from other parts. At this they need not wonder. To be sure, there are stoppages and lost days that considerably lessen the actual money received by the miner, but there is probably not another group of laborers in Canada, where labor is better rewarded than in most countries, who are as well off as the miners around Fernie.

These miners of the Rock Mountain valleys are certainly a superior lot of men. The full page of correspondence carried by their organ, the Fernie 'District Ledger,' is of a quality to make almost any city newspaper jealous. With the exception of a couple of letters from unions containing 'black lists,' they are clearly written and fairly balanced arguments in support of their strike. The arguments are, however, uniformly directed to prove the award unjust. Since the day the judicial decision was given, they have no other court to appeal to but public sympathy, and the country in passing the Lemieux Act clearly meant to serve notice on all disputants that it would throw the weight of its sympathy on the side of those who accepted the award of the arbitrators. If the miners have any suggestion of a better way than this of settling disputes that may arise in future, the whole country is willing to give them a fair hearing. In the meantime they must appreciate the fact that it is obviously absurd that the welfare of half of Canada should be interfered with by their refusal to work for four dollars a day when so many people would be glad to do so.

## A SCOTCH MARRIAGE.

(From a letter in the 'Spectator.')

By the act of 1856 the parties sign in the presence of two witnesses a declaration that they take each other as husband and wife. They then present a petition to the sheriff asking him to certify that they have been married and that one or both of them had their usual residence in Scotland before the marriage, or had resided there for twenty-one days preceding it. This petition may be presented within three months of the declaration constituting the marriage but is usually presented within three hours. The parties and witnesses attend before the sheriff and the witnesses confirm on oath the statements of fact. The sheriff thereupon grants warrant to the registrar to register the marriage. The registration can then be completed at once. The whole procedure only takes an hour or two and the cost is only a few shillings. On the eve of the new year and summer holidays there is a constant procession of newly married couples and their witnesses before the sheriff in Glasgow. The suitors are principally drawn from the artisan classes and the classes below them, but there is usually a sprinkling of a better class.

# PROGRAMME OF THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE

The fourth meeting of the Ecumenical Council will be held in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, next month, when delegates from all parts of the world will be present.

The first session each day will begin at 10.00 a.m., the second session at 2.30 p.m., and the third session (when held) at 7.30 p.m. Each session will begin with a devotional service, to be followed in the first session (and in the other sessions, if necessary) by conference business; the special subject of each session to be introduced not later than 11.30, 2.45, or 7.45. On the Conference Sundays there will be divine service in Metropolitan Church at 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m., and a meeting in the afternoon at 3.00. No essay shall occupy more than twenty minutes; no invited address more than ten minutes, and no speech in the general discussion more than five minutes. Places assigned to Western Section marked W. Places assigned to Eastern Section marked E.

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.

First Session.—President, the Rev. A. Carman, D.D., general superintendent, Methodist Church of Canada. E. 10.00 a.m.—Sermon. The Rev. Henry Haigh, president Wesleyan Methodist Conference. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Administered by Bishop J. M. Walden, D.D.; Bishop A. W. Wilson, D.D.; Bishop B. F. Lee, D.D.; the Rev. Henry Haigh, the Rev. Edwin Dalton, and the Rev. George Packer.

Second Session.—President, Bishop A. W. Wilson, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, south. 2.30 p.m.—Devotional service, etc. Philippians I. Election of officers on nomination of business committee. Addresses of welcome, the Rev. Wm. Briggs, D.D.; Bishop J. W. Hamilton, D.D.; Bishop H. B. Parks, D.D.; Bishop E. E. Hoss, D.D. Responses, the Rev. Henry Haigh, the Rev. S. S. Henshaw, Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart.; R. W. Essex, M.P.

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.

TOPIC: ECUMENICAL METHODISM.

First Session.—President, the Rev. Henry Haigh, president Wesleyan Methodist Conference. 10.00 a.m.—Devotional service, etc. Psalm XCVIII. W. Essay, Methodism in the Western Section in the past ten years. H. K. Carroll, LL.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. W. first address: Bishop J. C. Kilgo, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. W. second address: The Rev. Howard Sprague, D.D., Methodist Church of Canada. W. third address: The Rev. S. Ogata, D.D., Japan Methodist Church.

Second Session.—President, Bishop Earl Cranston, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. 2.30 p.m.—Devotional service, etc. Deut. VIII., 1-10. E. essay: Methodism in the Eastern Section in the past ten years. The Rev. Simpson Johnson, Wesleyan Methodist Church. E. first address: The Rev. T. Mitchell, Primitive Methodist Church. E. second address: The Rev. Henry Smith, United Methodist Church.

Third Session.—President, the Rev. Edwin Dalton, president Primitive Methodist Conference. 7.30 p.m.—Devotional service, etc. Acts II., 41-47. E. essay: Methodism: its place in the Church Universal, the Rev. W. H. Fitchett, LL.D., Methodist Church of Australia. W. first address: Methodism and Christian fellowship, the Rev. N. Luccock, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. W. second address: Methodism as a joyous religion, the Rev. J. A. Bray, D.D., colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.

TOPIC: THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

First Session.—President, Bishop C. S. Smith, D.D., African Methodist Episcopal Church. 10.00 a.m.—Devotional service, etc. Matt. XXVIII., 18-20; Acts XXVIII., 11-31. W. essay: Responsibility of Methodism in world-wide evangelism, the Rev. T. H. Lewis, D.D., president Methodist Protestant General Conference. E. first address: Mission of Methodism to the non-Christian races, the Rev. David Brook, D.C.L., United Methodist Church. W. second address: Mission of Methodism to the Latin races, Bishop Wm. Burt, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. Third address: Methodism and France, M. le Pasteur Thomas Hocart, French Methodist Church.

Second Session.—President, The Rev. George Packer, president United Methodist Conference. 2.30 p.m.—Devotional service, etc. Mark XVI., 15-20; Rom. I., 14-16. E. essay: Our resources in men and means, the Rev. James Lewis, Wesleyan Methodist Church. W. first address: Mission of Methodism to the backward races, Bishop G. W. Clinton, D.D., African Episcopal Zion Church. W. second address: Methodist native churches, the Rev. A. B. Leonard, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. W. third address: Methodism in Korea, Bishop E. E. Hoss, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. 7.30 p.m.—Missionary mass meetings.

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7TH.

TOPIC: METHODIST THEOLOGY.

President, the Rev. M. L. Jennings, D.D., Methodist Protestant Church. 10.00 a.m.—Devotional service, etc. I. John I., 1-3; Rom. VIII., 14-17. E. essay: The Theological Heritage of Methodism, the Rev. George G. Findlay, D.D., Wesleyan Methodist Church. W. first address: The doctrine of assurance, the Rev. R. J. Cooke, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. E. second address: The essentials of religion according to John Wesley, Mr. W. Windsor, J.P., Primitive Methodist Church.

### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8TH.

W. 11.00 a.m.—Sermon. The Rev. James R. Day, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. E. W. 3.00 p.m.—Chairman: Mr. T. R. Ferens, M.P., Wesleyan Methodist Church. Addresses: Religious aspects of industry and commerce. The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Wesleyan Methodist Church; the Rev. S. S. Henshaw, Primitive Methodist Church. E. 7.00 p.m.—Sermon. The Rev. W. H. Fitchett, LL.D., Methodist Church of Australia.

### MONDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.

TOPIC: THE STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

First Session.—President, the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D., Wesleyan Methodist Church. 10.00 a.m.—Devotional service, etc. John v., 32-39; Isaiah vi., 1-10. E. essay: Permanent results of Biblical criticism, Prof. A. S. Peake, D.D., Primitive Methodist Church. W. first address: Verification of revelation in experience, the Rev. V. A. Godbey, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. E. second address: Methods of Bible study, the Rev. J. Oliver Park, Irish Methodist Conference.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH AND MODERN THOUGHT.

Second Session.—Bishop A. Walters, D.D., African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. 2.30 p.m.—Devotional service, etc. John xiv., 1-21. W. essay: The newer forms of unbelief and how to meet them, Prof. H. C. Sheldon, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. E. first address: Christianity and recent philosophical tendencies, the Rev. H. Maldwyn Hughes, D.D., Wesleyan Methodist Church. W. second address: Christianity and modern ethical theories, the Rev. Francis J. McConnell, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. 7.30 p.m.—University convocation, the Rev. Chancellor Burwash, LL.D., S.T.D., presiding.

### TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH AND MODERN LIFE.

President: The Rev. W. Williams, Methodist Church of Australia. 10.00 a.m.—Devotional service, etc. Rom. xii. W. essay: Adaptation of the Church to the needs of modern life, the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., general superintendent, Methodist Church of Canada. E. first address: Function of the Church in the life of the community, Sir George Smith, Wesleyan Methodist Church. W. second address: Inter-denominational co-operation, Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Methodist Church of Canada.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH AND THE NATION.

Second Session.—President: Bishop E. R. Hendrix, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. 2.30 p.m.—Devotional service, etc. Isiah lxv., 17-25. E. essay: International relations and responsibilities, the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., Wesleyan Methodist Church. W. first address: The Church and civic righteousness, the Rev. Wm. F. Conner, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. E. second address: The Church and the world's peace, Ald. T. Snape, J.P., United Methodist Church.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH AND THE MESSAGE.

Third Session.—President: Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart., Wesleyan Methodist Church. 7.30 p.m.—Devotional service, etc. Acts iv., 8-14; I. Cor. i., 18-31. W. essay: Ideal evangelism—formative and reformative, the Rev. Franklin N. Parker, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. E. first address: Characteristics of early Methodist preaching, the Rev. Harry T. Smart, Wesleyan Methodist Church. E. second address: Modern evangelistic methods, the Rev. J. Ernest Rattenbury, Wesleyan Methodist Church.

### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

First Session.—President: The Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. 10.00 a.m.—Devotional service, etc. Isaiah lviii., 1-12. W. essay: The social teaching of the old and New Testaments, the Rev. Gross Alexander, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. E. first address: Our social duty as a people's church, the Rev. W. Hodson Smith, Wesleyan Methodist Church. E. second address: Socialism—Christian and anti-Christian, the Rev. B. Haddon, Primitive Methodist Church.

Second Session.—President: The Rev. J. Oliver Park, Irish Methodist Conference. 2.30 p.m.—Devotional service, etc. Matt. x., 1-15. W. essay: Readjustment of church work in cities, the Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. W. first address: Settlement work, the Rev. George P. Eckman, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. E. second address: The relation of Methodist churches, city, suburban, and rural, the Rev. W. Bradfield, Wesleyan Methodist Church.

RECEPTION TO FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Third Session.—President: Justice J. Maclaren, Methodist Church of Canada. 7.30 p.m.—Devotional service, etc. Eph. iv., 1-7; Eph. iii., 14-21. Addresses by fraternal delegates, representing Baptist World Alliance, International Congregational Council, Presbyterian Alliance, etc. Responses to addresses, the Rev. F. L. Wiseman, Wesleyan Methodist Church; the Rev. H. M. DuBose, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

### THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

First Session.—President, Alderman E. C. Rawlings, J.P., Primitive Methodist Church, 10.00 a.m.—Devotional service, etc. Deut. vi., 1-9. E. essay: Home religion and religious education in the home, the Rev. W. B. Lark, United Methodist Church. W. first address: Methods of religious training in the home, the Rev. D. S. Bedford, Wesleyan Methodist Church, U.S. E. second address: Family prayer, Richard T. Smith, M.D., Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Second Session.—President, Bishop T. B. Neely D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH AND THE CHILD.

2.30 p.m., devotional service, etc., Matt. xviii., 1-19. W. Essay: The psychology of child training, Rev. H. M. Hamill, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. W. First address: Widening mission of the Sunday-school. Rev. C. E. Wilbur, D.D., Methodist Protestant Church. E. Second Address: The equipment of the Sunday-school teacher. Mr. J. H. Freeborough, Wesleyan Reform Union.

Third Session.—President: Rev. F. L. Wiseman, Wesleyan Methodist Church.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

7.30 p.m., devotional service, etc. Matt. xix., 16-22; I. Tim. iv., 12-16. W. Essay: Condition and needs of young people's societies, Bishop J. F. Berry, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. W. First Address: Special work of young people in the Church, Prof. D. J. Jordan, A.M., African Methodist Episcopal Church. E. Second Address: The Church and the recreations of young people. Rev. L. Hudson, Methodist Church of Australia.

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13TH.

First Session.—President: Hon. W. Middlebrook M.P., Wesleyan Methodist Church.

TOPIC: LARGER USE OF LAY AGENCIES.

10.00 a.m., devotional service, etc. Rom. xvi., 1-16. W. Essay: The layman's movement, Prof. S. G. Atkins, Ph. D., African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. E. First Address: Laymen and home evangelization. Mr. Norman T. C. Sargant, Wesleyan Methodist Church. E. Second Address: The priesthood of the people. Mr. Richard Lee, Independent Methodist Church.

Second Session.—President: Mrs. W. I. Haven, Methodist Episcopal Church.

TOPIC: WOMAN'S CLAIMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

2.30 p.m., devotional service etc. Luke ii., 34-38; Acts ix., 36-41. E. Essay: Methodism and the women's movement. Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Primitive Methodist Church. W. First Address: Woman and missions. Miss Belle Bennett, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. W. Second Address: Deaconesses and sisterhoods. Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, Methodist Episcopal Church. W. Third Address: Woman's work in the Church. Mrs. Geo O. Robinson, Methodist Episcopal. 7.30 p.m., Epworth League mass meeting. Sir George Smith, chairman. Address, Bishop W. A. Quayle.

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14TH.

President: Mr. George Carr, Wesleyan Reform Union.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE.

10 a.m., devotional service, etc. Prov. xxiii., 29-35; Deut. iv., 5-8. E. Essay: Temperance reform. Rev. George B. Wedgwood, Irish Methodist Conference. W. First Address: Anti-liquor legislation. Rev. P. A. Baker, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. W. Second address: The battle against the saloon. Rev. George C. Rankin, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. 6.30 p.m., chairman, Hon. J. C. Daney, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, addresses on temperance. Bishop E. E. Hoss, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Hon. J. Frank Hanly, Methodist Episcopal Church.

### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15TH.

W. 11 a.m., sermon. Bishop W. A. Candler, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. E. W. 3 p.m., chairman, Bishop C. W. Smith, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. Addresses: Observance of the Lord's Day, past and present. Rev. George R. Stuart, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Rev. J. H. James, M.A., United Methodist Church; Rev. E. R. Dille, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. E. 7 p.m., chairman, Bishop Collins Denny, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Address on Methodist brotherhood, by Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart.

### MONDAY, OCTOBER 16TH.

First Session.—President Rev. E. Humphries, Ph.D., Primitive Methodist Church, U.S.

TOPIC: THE TRAINING OF THE MINISTRY.

10 p.m., devotional service, etc., II. Cor. iv., 1-7; II. Tim. i., 6-14. E. Essay: Improvement of our theological colleges. Rev. J. G. Tasker, D.D., Wesleyan Methodist Church; W. First Address: Broader preparation for admission to the ministry. Rev. Franklin Hamilton, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church E. Second Address, The ministerial supply. Rev. W. J. Moulton, M.A., Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Second Session.—President, Rev. E. J. Brailsford, Wesleyan Methodist Church.

TOPIC: METHODIST LITERATURE.

2.30 p.m., devotional service, etc. Joshua viii., 30-35. W. Essay: Place of the religious press in modern life, Bishop L. J. Coppin, D.D., African Methodist Episcopal Church. W. First address: The church paper in every Methodist home. Rev. F. P. Culver, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South. E. Second Address: The future of Methodist literature. Rev. H. B. Workman, D.Lit., Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Third Session.—President, Bishop J. L. Nuelsen, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church.

TOPIC: THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

7.30 p.m., devotional service, etc. I. Samuel iii. W. Essay: Problems of church schools. Rev. Thomas Nicholson, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church. E. First Address: Religious education in the school. Arthur Vintner, M.D., Wesleyan Church. E. Second Address: Religious education. Rev. W. Flint, D.D., South African Methodist Church. W. Third Address: Church control of church schools. Rev. W. J. Young, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

### TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.

President, Rev. H. T. Chapman, United Methodiht Church.

TOPIC: THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE METHODIST CHURCHES.

10 a.m., devotional service etc. I. Cor. xii., 1-13, 27-31. E. Essay: Union and federation—history and forecast. Rev. W. Redfern, United Methodist Church. E. First Address: Co-operation in missions, education, etc. Rev. Enoch Salt, Wesleyan Methodist Church. W. Second Address: Economy in the use of forces and means. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, D.D., Methodist Episcopal Church.

## CANADA AND W. INDIES

### Mr. Algernon Aspinwall Here to Promote Trade.

Mr. Algernon E. Aspinwall, general secretary of the West India committee, which as founded in 1870 in London to promote the growth of trade between Great Britain and the West Indies, is visiting Montreal, and will travel through the Dominion in an endeavor to promote further trade between this country and the West Indies.

In the meantime the committee which he represents at the present time in the Dominion has chiefly two objects in view. First, better steamship communication, and, secondly, the cable system should be extended, although the committee is not going to espouse the claims of any particular line of steamers or one cable company more than another. What they would like to see is the linking up of the different islands by a cheap cable system and better steamship service between the West Indies and the ports of the Dominion.

Mr. Aspinwall has had interviews with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Minister of Finance and other prominent persons and was confident that his visit would be productive of much good in this connection.

## SEEKS TO BREAK RECORD.

### 'Lusitania' Making Fast Trip Across Atlantic.

London, September 9.—The steamer 'Lusitania,' which arrived in New York last Saturday and sailed the following day for Liverpool, will return forthwith to New York in order to make up a loss of eight days incurred by the recent shipping strike in England. In order to expedite the voyage the Cunard line cancelled the steamer's call at Fishguard. Elaborate preparations are being made at Liverpool for a speedy coaling and loading of the 'Lusitania' on her arrival there to-day.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF FRANCE.

In a recent issue of the Journal Officiel the population of France for 1910 was given as 39,252,245. There were 309,289 marriages, 13,049 divorces, 774,358 living children born, and a total of 763,777 deaths, not including those of stillborn children, which numbered 35,944. The net excess of births over deaths was therefore 70,581.

In 1909 the excess of births over deaths was only 13,424, but the decided improvement shown in the figures for 1910 was largely due to a decrease of 52,768 in the deaths of that year. The portions of France in which the birth rate was most favorable last year were Brittany, the north and frontier Departments of the East, the ancient province of Limousin, and Corsica, while in the valleys of the Rhone and Garonne the death rate exceeded that of births. The excess of births over deaths in Paris and the Department of the Seine was 2,670, or 804 less than the excess of the Department of the Seine Inferieure, which contains the cities of Rouen and Havre.

For the five-year period from 1901 to 1905, inclusive, the number of births per thousand of population in six leading countries of Europe was as follows: In Holland, 165; in Germany, 149; in Great Britain, 121; in Austria, 113.; in Italy 106, and in France 18.—Consular Report.

FOR SALE $19,000

**36 PARK AVENUE**

Large 3-storey and basement Dwelling, solid construction, stone front. Can be easily altered into business premises. For particulars apply to

**The Cradock Simpson Company**

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Real Estate Agents on commission only.

205 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL.

**13 to the Dozen**

All Bottle and Can Goods sold 13 for the price of a dozen, or with 1 Cent attached to each.

Finest Selected Eggs, 30c per doz. of 13.

Maconochie's Marmalade, 1-lb. pots, 18c, with 1c attached, or 12 pots to the doz.

Maconochie's Pickles, small size, 15c per bottle with 1c attached, or 13 bottles to the doz.

Pan Yan Sauce, 20c per bottle with 1c attached, or 13 bottles to the doz.

All Soaps 13 to the doz.

Upton's Jams, in 7-lb. pails, 65c, with 1c attached, or 13 to the doz.

**17 Oz. to the Lb.**

Sugar, 6c per lb. of 17 ozs.

Rolled Oats, 7 lbs. for 25c, 17 ozs. to the lb.

Empress Tea, 25c per lb. of 17 ozs.
A carefully selected blend of India and China.

Santos & Maracaibo Coffee, 28c per lb. of 17 ozs.

Java & Mocha Coffee, 38c per lb. of 17 ozs.

Creamery Butter, 28c per lb. of 17 ozs.

Pickling Spice, 22c per lb. of 17 ozs.

Maconochie's Kippered Herring, 15c, with 1c attached.

Shredded Wheat, 2 packages for 25c, with 1c attached.

Choice Edam Cheese, $1.00 each.

Asparagus Tips, 15c per can, with 1c attached, or 13 tins to doz.

**17 Oz. 1 Lb. Grocers**

261 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST

Phone Up 4444.

NOW IS THE TIME

to get lots of cheap fruit for preserving; such as

**Plums, Pears and Peaches**

Also select fruit for table use, Hot House Grapes, California Grapes, Fine Ripe Melons, Fine Ripe Pineapples, Select Pears, Select Plums of all kinds. Blackberries, etc.

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Family Grocer,
461 St. Catherine West.
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MARRIAGE LICENSES.
MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE

**BARRON & CUSHING**

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112 St. James Street

**JACKSON & CO.**

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS

Estimates made. Jobbing promptly attended to.

1298 to 385 HIBERNIA ROAD.

**ASHES**

Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), having jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

L. J. DEMIEUX,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 23rd August, 1911.

**BODY NOT YET FOUND.**

Although careful and constant search has been made for the body of Mr. Herbert Hill, the young Montrealer who was drowned at Biddeford Pool, Me., on Aug. 31, so far no trace of it has been discovered. His parents are there still directing the search.

**SPECIAL BOOK-KEEPERS BLOTTING**

2 PACKAGES FOR 25c

The Blotting that does not blur.

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Successors to
THE DUCKWORTH-BOYER ENGINEERING & INSPECTION CO. Limited,
Inspecting Engineers,
Room 519, Canadian Express Bldg.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies' Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1911, incorporating Samuel William Jacobs, King's Counsel; Alexander Rives Hall and Gui Casimir Papineau-Couture, Advocates, and Minnie Isabel Bustin and Belle Rubinsky, Stenographers, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To acquire and take over as a going concern the business now carried on at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, under the name and firm of E. W. Jacobs & Co., and any or all of the assets and liabilities of the owner of such business; and to pay for the same in shares of the capital stock of the company; (b) To establish, conduct and operate trading posts and stores for the sale, barter or exchange of merchandise of every nature whatsoever; to carry on the trade and business of manufacturers of and dealers in fur, skin and pelt garments and costumes, and of dealers in raw furs, skins and pelts; and to deal in dry goods, silks, satins, tailors' trimmings, textile fabrics of all kinds, and cloth and cotton goods generally, and to carry on the business of tailors, outfitters, clothiers and hatters; (c) To carry on any other similar business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, and which is germane to the foregoing powers, which may seem to the company to be capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above businesses; (d) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on; or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company; (e) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, trade marks, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (f) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business, and in particular any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant, and stock-in-trade; (g) To acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company; (h) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business; (i) To draw, make, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (j) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property and rights of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "E. W. Jacobs & Co., Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 31st day of August, 1911.

THOMAS MULVEY,
10-2 Under-Secretary of State.

Jacobs, Hall & Couture,
Solicitors for Applicants.

**"77"**

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Breaks up Grip and

**COLDS**

A Cold is caused by a sudden check in the circulation of the blood; you know when, by a gone feeling of lassitude and weakness, before the Sneezing, Cough or Sore Throat set in.

The immediate use of "Seventy-Seven" at this first feeling, restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins and breaks up the Cold.

To obtain the best results a vial must be kept handy. This is easy as it fits the vest pocket. All dealers sell "Seventy-Seven."

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.

**HAVE YOU GOT A COLD?**

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

HOW ABOUT THAT COUGH?

Try a bottle of Harte's Cough Mixture. Price 25c.

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

**J. A. HARTE, Druggist**

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Telephones:—Office, Main 3196; Residence, St. Louis 1092.
Illuminations, Fans, Irons, Toasters, and all classes of electrical work.

**Department of Railways & Canals, Canada**

**HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED TENDERS for the following supplies addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Track Materials for the Hudson Bay Railway," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1911.

30,000 gross tons steel rails 80 lbs. per yard.
1,700 gross tons splice bars.
2,100 kegs track bolts and nuts 200 lbs. per keg.
8,000 kegs track spikes 200 lbs. per keg.

Specifications, drawings, forms of tender, and form of contract to be entered into can be seen on and after Tuesday, August 22nd, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Hudson Bay Railway, Winnipeg, at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

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

An accepted bank cheque equal to 5 percent of the tender, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order, L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, September 6, 1911.

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

**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Ice Pier in River L'Achigan, near l'Assomption, Que.", will be received until 4.00 P.M., on Wednesday, September 27, 1911, for the construction of an Ice Pier in River L'Achigan near l'Assomption, l'Assomption County, Que.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, St. James Street, Montreal, and on application to the Postmaster at l'Assomption, Que.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten percent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Sept. 6, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

**Low Colonist Rates to the Pacific Coast**

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line daily from September 15th to October 15th from all points in Canada. Pullman tourist sleeping cars daily. For rates, folders and full particulars apply to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, Can. Wes. Ry., 46 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

**LIFTED PURSES.**

Mrs. Eugenie Gatton who was arrested for picking purses last week in the Bousecours market, was sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Lanctot in the police court yesterday.

Detective McCann testified that she had made 25 attempts to get a look at the inside of as many purses, and he was close enough to each attempt to hear the light fingered lady say when her endeavors were discovered by the prospective victim, 'Oh, lady your purse is open, you will be losing something,' finally on the twenty-sixth venture, she was able to get away as far as the owner of the purse was concerned, and with three one dollar bills in her right hand she was confiscated by the persevering detective. She left the court in tears.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE

**THE INFLUENCE OF A LIFE.**

'Nobody could live or work alongside of him very long without feeling the good influences of his life.' So spoke one man of another.

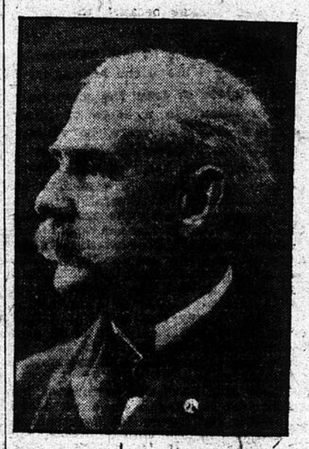
It had not been an easy life. Trial and misfortune, hardship and loss, all had beat upon it at times; but he had not let them hurt him. Instead, he had met them all with such faith, such patience, such courage and hope, that he had turned them into blessings—or, rather, had found the blessings hidden in each one.

The best lives are not easiest ones. It is those who, 'let courage rise with danger, and strength to strength oppose,' who win in the conflict of life. The question of whether we shall be 'carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease' has been answered long ago in the negative. That is not the way saints travel. Indeed, they would not enjoy any such spineless attainments. For the real servant of God asks no greater joy than active service, heights to climb, victories to win, things to do for the Master.

A life so filled with vital, energetic, all-alive good, will influence every other life brought into contact with it. It is like a live wire, flashing its powerful current through every one it touches; only, unlike the death-dealing current, it infuses new life and strength, and builds up, rather than destroys.

DR. CLARK.

Every Endeavorer loves and honors Dr. Francis E. Clark, whether they know him personally or not. On Monday evening, Sept. 11, all will have an opportunity of meeting him, at the



THE REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D., LL.D.

Veterans' tea in Erskine Church, at 6 p.m., and he will also address the Young People's rally at 8 o'clock, in the same church.

There will also be an opportunity of meeting him in Aylmer, Sept. 12, where Dr. Clark will celebrate his birthday at his birthplace. He will be sixty years old.

The Endeavorers of Ontario are preparing an excellent programme for the evening of the 12th, in Ottawa. There will be the banquet at 6.15 p.m., and the rally at 8 o'clock, in Stewarton Presbyterian Church, where the young people are working hard to make the meeting a success.

The delegates will leave on the 12th, at 8.30 a.m., from Windsor station. If possible, there will be a special Endeavorers' car. Electric cars will take the delegates from Ottawa to Aylmer, where luncheon will be served. Dr. Clark's address, in Aylmer, will be 'My heart's desire.' The memorial service will be in Deschens Cemetery, and will be followed by the banquet and rally at Ottawa.

Mr. John R. Clements, secretary New York State C. E. Union, and Mr. Bernard Clausen, M.D., field secretary for the State of New York, will take part in the celebration.

The return fare to Ottawa is $3.35; registration fee, 50 cents and $1. For particulars, see Miss Hall, 'Witness' office.

KARL LEHMAN.

Mr. Karl Lehman is now with us for a three weeks' visit to Canada. After spending three days in Montreal, he will attend Dr. Clark's celebration in Ottawa. The programme

MR. KARL LEHMAN.

arranged for Mr. Lehman in Montreal is as follows:—

Saturday, Sept. 9—Conference in Presbyterian Church, Lachine.

4 to 5 p.m.—Union workers' conference. All those who are interested in union work should attend.

5 to 6 p.m.—President's conference. Past, present and future presidents are invited.

6 to 7 p.m.—Supper will be served by the young people of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, Lachine.

7 to 8 p.m.—Consultation hour. Bring your problems to Mr. Lehman; he will solve them for you.

8 to 9 p.m.—Conference committee work. Your conveners should attend.

9 to 9.30 p.m.—Address by Mr. Lehman.

On Sunday, Mr. Lehman will address a meeting in Montreal West, at 4 p.m.; in the Presbyterian Church, at 7 p.m., he will speak in McVicar Church, and possibly at a later hour in Fairmount Methodist Church. He will also be one of the speakers at the Veterans' tea in Erskine Church, at 6 p.m. His address at the rally that evening will be 'Forward.'

After the celebration in Aylmer and Ottawa, Mr. Lehman will be in Lachute on the 13th, where arrangements have been made to address a gathering of young people from Brownsburg and Lachute.

On the 14th he will be in St. Andrew's East and Point Fortune. At Valleyfield, on the 15th he will address a union meeting of the Methodists, Anglicans and Presbyterians. On the 16th he leaves for Huntingdon and Ormstown.

Try to hear Mr. Lehman. He will fill you with renewed enthusiasm and inspire you to greater work for your society, church and denomination.

MACVICAR MEMORIAL.

Here is a society which does not do things by halves, a society whose pastor is keeping in touch with each officer and member. Last Monday evening was one of special interest to all the members and friends. The pastor, the Rev. Jas. G. Potter, presided, and the topic, 'Lessons from Daniel,' was taken by the president, Mr. Wm. J. A. Adamson. This meeting was of special interest as Mr. Adamson is leaving for the west. The society has chosen Mr. Robt. Ross, a particular friend of Mr. Adamson, as their new president. Mr. Ross was installed and heartily received by the members.

On behalf of the C. E. Society and Sunday School, Mr. Carter, the treasurer, presented Mr. Adamson with a handsome travelling bag. Mr. Adamson after expressing his deep appreciation of this gift, urged the members to be faithful, and to spend themselves for others.

Several members of the Sunday School gave testimony as to their appreciation of Mr. Adamson's work in that department of the church.

Miss Hall, the Union secretary, was asked to say a few words. She spoke of the work Endeavorers were doing out west, and assured Mr. Adamson that he would find plenty to do in Endeavor work there. She also made a plea to the young men to take a deeper interest in the work of both the society and church. More young men are needed in our churches, and when as active a worker as Mr. Adamson leaves, his absence is largely felt. 'What we need,' said Miss Hall, 'is consecrated young men to step in and fill these gaps.'

Mr. Adamson gave to each member a token of his appreciation of the time spent with them. It was a neat folder with a photograph of himself, and his message, a poem called 'The Trail of Life.' Pointing out the two ways, one of which must be chosen, he urges all to choose the rough road, which leads to eternal joy and peace.

A social hour was spent together, and a flashlight was taken as a souvenir of this unique and pleasant meeting.

ENDEAVOR HYMN WRITER

How many Endeavorers would like to meet the writer of those hymns we Endeavorers do all love to sing? Well, all may do so by coming to the Dr. Clark celebration in Aylmer and Ottawa, Sept. 12. Mr. John R. Clements expects to be with us and take part in our programme.

At the C. E. Convention held recently in Atlantic City, Mr. Clements wrote a hymn and set it to the tune of 'Silver Threads Among the Gold,' by special request of Secretary Rottman, who sang it one evening. Here are the words. Why not copy them out and sing them in your meetings?

'Saviour, Thou alone can'st help
These Thy frail and erring sheep;
Sheltered in Thy fold of grace,
Make for each a helpful place.

Chorus:

Jesus, precious friend of mine,
Keep me in this fold of Thine,
Till life's latest sunset ray
Points me to the land of day.

Saviour, make my life to be
Of some lasting worth to Thee;
Never let my footsteps roam
From the path that leadeth home.

Saviour, hear my heartfelt prayer;
Guard my life with loving care;
Keep me from enticing sin;
Make me pure, without, within.'

## IN LIGHTER VEIN

'Some of the primitive instincts linger in the highest civilization,' said the statesman. 'Yes,' replied the ethnologist; 'many of our communities cannot get away from the idea savages all have that a man who manages to get possession of a high silk hat is thereby qualified to be a leader.'—Washington 'Star.'

AN ANECDOTE.

One day, a master, addressing his class, said:—'Anecdote means a short tale with a funny ending. Now write me something introducing anecdote.' He was rather astonished when one boy's sentence read: 'A rabbit has four legs and an anecdote.'

A PREJUDICED JUDGE.

In a criminal case tried in an Irish court the prisoner's counsel challenged juryman after juryman, and when at length the empanelling was completed the prisoner bent over the desk and he whispered to his counsel:

'The jury's all right now, I think,' he said, 'but ye must challenge the judge. I've been convicted under him several times alridy, and maybe he's beginning to have a prejudice.'

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

A short time ago a large factory fitted with the most modern appliances, including electric light, caught fire, and, despite the most strenuous efforts of the fire brigade was almost demolished.

The following morning a newly appointed member of the police force was despatched to the spot to see how the fire originated. After closely questioning the manager of the factory, he asked to see the man who was responsible for the electric light.

The manager stated that the electric switches were under his sole control.

'Then you are the man that lights up the electric affair?' said the policeman.

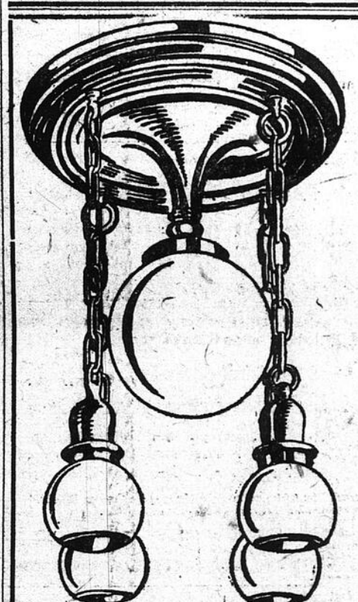
Manager—'That is so.'

Policeman (bubbling over with excitement)—'Now, be careful how you answer my next question, 'cos if it ain'st satisfactory, it will be took as evidence against ye. When you lighted the electric light last night, where did you throw the match?'—'Peoples' Friend.'

**BOVRIL**

*IS A PURE, STRONG FOOD.*

All that is good in beef is condensed in BOVRIL. A daily cup will give you strength and maintain it.



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**AUSTRIAN REPRESENTATIVE.**

**C. P. R. Official Here From Europe Making Tour of Inspection.**

A 'Witness' reporter interviewed the C.P.R.'s Austrian agent at the Place Viger Hotel yesterday morning. Mr. Roman Sirecky) is accompanied by his wife, and has been with the C.P.R. for three years doing an excellent immigration work in Austria. His office is at Czernowitz, and he arrived in the city last night from Quebec, having crossed the Atlantic on one of the Empress boats.

Mr. Sireckyj said that they were delayed four or five days in London owing to the great strike. When he left, business was resuming its normal aspect, but on arrival in Liverpool the railway stations, stores and wharves were all barricaded, and there was every appearance of unrest, though matters were simmering down fast. The troops were still on guard, but a settlement was in sight.

Referring to affairs in Austria, the agent refrained from expressing any opinion except that the country was in a bad state generally, and the laboring classes were anxious to leave the country and come to Canada.

As for Canada, he was delighted with the country, and in Austria every one took deep interest in Canadian prosperity. Thousands had joined the Dominion, and there were thousands ready to come in the future. This year he had passed 5,000 immigrants for Canada, and the prospects for an increase next year were very favorable. He was going across the country to Vancouver, making stops at various places on the road, and he would return via Seattle and Chicago.

**FREAK SHOES.**

(From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.)

A shoe manufacturer in referring to the increase in job lot shoe merchant said: 'It is a peculiar situation when a wholesaler of jobs exclusively is enabled to purchase whole cartloads of good shoes at a tremendous discount from actual cost to the shoe manufacturer, and that is just exactly what has been done.

'It is not to be understood that the job lot purchasers are composed of rejected shoes or that they are of odd sizes or anything of the sort. They are regular factory lines of good staple shoes in all sizes and are sold at a great sacrifice because so many fads and innovations have crept in that good staple shoes remain in wholesalers' hands. Surely there is something radically wrong or out of joint in the shoe business where such conditions exist.'

**WINDSOR TABLE SALT**

Salt goes in or on practically everything we eat—which shows the importance of using only pure, wholesome salt.

Windsor Table Salt is pure salt—all salt—and nothing but salt. It is the standby in all Canadian homes. 35

Your grocer is sure to have it.

## Weekly Calendar


ARENA

**Thursday and Friday**
**SEPTEMBER 14 & 15, AT 8.15 P.M.**
ENGLAND'S PREMIER MILITARY BAND

**The COLDSTREAM GUARDS**
BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING

**PRICES: RESERVED SEATS, $1.00 and 75c. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.**
*Seats on Sale at Star Branch Office on and after Friday, September 8th., At ARENA on and after MONDAY, September 11th.*

**PRINCESS** FOR ONE WEEK ONLY STARTING MON. MAT. Sept. 11

For a limited engagement of ONE WEEK only.

**AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF**
**KINEMACOLOR**
REPRODUCTIONS IN NATURAL COLORS
INCLUDING
**A Trip from Liverpool to Vancouver,** Via MONTREAL
**Scenes in Montreal Including the Gymkhana**
Indians at the M.A.A.A. Grounds
The King's Tour in Ireland.
Scenes in Ottawa, Hamilton, London.
Many others.
"No need to travel. See the world in natural colors from an Opera Chair." Boat leaves from Princess Theatre twice daily at 2.15 and 8.15.
Fare—25c, 35c, 50c. Few 75c. Mats. 25c. Tel. Up 22

**GRAND**
**LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION**
*SATURDAY, Sept. 9th, at 8 p.m.,*
**At the COLISEUM,** Corner Guy and Dorchester sts.
Speakers:
*HON. SYDNEY FISHER*
*HON. CHAS. R. DEVLIN*
*R. C. SMITH, K.C.*
IN FAVOR OF
DR. MILTON L. HERSEY, Liberal Candidate for St. Antoine Division.
J. C. WALSH, K.C., Liberal Candidate for St. Ann's Division.
ROBERT BICKERDIKE, Liberal Candidate for St. Lawrence Division.
L. A. RIVET, K.C., Liberal Candidate for Hochelaga.
*The Candidates will be present and will deliver addresses*

**OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH**
DORCHESTER AND GUY STREETS.
**PASTOR SULLIVAN at both Services.**
SUNDAY, Sept. 10th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Evening subject.. .. .. .. .."CHRIST SUFFICIENT AND SUPREME."
SEATS FREE. STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

**Crescent St. Church**
(Presbyterian.))
Cor. Dorchester and Crescent Streets.
Rev. ROBT. W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
EVENING SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.
"SOWING WILD OATS."
YOU ARE WELCOME.

**DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH**
Pastor, Rev. E. I. HART, B.A. Assistant, Rev. R. B. NICHOLSON.
11 A.M.—Rev. RANDALL C. PHILLIPS, Field Secretary, Open Air Mission Work of the Irish Methodist Conference.
7 P.M.—The Pastor. Subject: "THE WORST THING IN THE WORLD."
Visitors and Strangers cordially welcome at all services.
Church Office open from 9 till 12 a.m. every day.

**ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH**
The Pastor, the Rev. WILLIAM SPARLING, B.A., D.D., will preach.
11 A.M.—"THE CHARACTERISTIC NAME OF THE SPIRIT."
7 P.M.—"RICH LESSONS FROM A RICH MAN." (A sermon for the Capitalist.)
Church members are specially requested to attend Sacrament at close of Morning Service. VISITORS WELCOME.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,**
Central Branch, Dominion Square,
SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 p.m.
**MEN'S MEETING**
will be addressed by
**PASTOR SULLIVAN, of Olivet Baptist Church.**
ALL MEN WELCOME.

**DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK**
OF BOSTON,
—AND—
**KARL LEHMAN**
DENVER, COL.,
CONSECRATED DYNAMITE,
will speak at the
**YOUNG PEOPLE'S RALLY**
IN ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER, 11, 1911, at 8 o'clock.
GOOD PROGRAMME. STIRRING MUSIC.
Come and Catch the Fire. Everybody Welcome.

**Zion Congregational Church**
Corner Mance and Milton Streets.
SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
Preacher
**Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D.**
A WELCOME FOR ALL.

**ERSKINE CHURCH**
HEAD OF CRESCENT STREET.
**REV. J. MACARTNEY WILSON, B.D.,** OF LONDON, ENG.
WILL PREACH AT 11.00 A.M. AND 7.00 P.M.
VISITORS ARE WELCOME.

**EMMANUEL CHURCH,**
169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.
**REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor)**
WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
EVENING SUBJECT:—
**"DANTE'S INFERNO; AND THE APPEAL TO FEAR"**
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

**CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**
**St. Andrews.**
Beaver Hall Hill.
**THE REV. PROF. WELSH,**
of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, will officiate at both services,—11 A.M. and 7 P.M.

**IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**
The Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society will be held in their rooms, 43 Belmont Park, on MONDAY next, Sept. 11th, at 8 o'clock p.m.
C. W. KING, Hon. Secretary.

**ART ASSOCIATION.**
*23 PHILLIPS SQUARE.*
GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS, STATUARY, ETC.
ADMISSION . . . . . 25 CENTS.


**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.**

**To be Closed at this Office During the Week Ending Sept. 9, 1911.**

** 8 8.30 a.m. Emp. of Britain, Can. Pacific
* 8 9.00 a.m. Olympic, White Star.
* 8 6.15 p.m. " Supplementary.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m.; other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.

**Parcels are forwarded by these steamers; latest time of mailing is Thursday evening for Fridays.

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.

*Matter for Registration closes at 5.30 p.m.

*Letters for Registration should be posted three-quarters of an hour before closing of mail.

## LETTERS FROM READERS

### FAMINE IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Famine like the great famine of 1900-1 seems to be staring India in the face. Allow me to repeat some of the cablegrams appearing in the 'Witness,' as well as other papers.

'Drought brings great alarm to India. Unless rain falls soon all crops will fail. Situation is critical.'

'Bombay, July 29.—The prolonged drought has created an acute crisis here, and great anxiety is felt regarding the crop outlook, as unless rains begin this week all sowing will prove a failure.

'Gujerat, the garden spot of India, is the worst sufferer in the presidency. In the religious communities throughout Bombay prayers are being offered in churches, temples and mosques for early rain. Hindoo processions are marching to the seashore, there to immerse the rain-making god, and thus invoke his aid, while Mohammedan processions are parading the streets and calling upon their god to end the drought.

'The prevailing anxiety is deepened by the fact that conditions are unfavorable for the monsoon on account of the low pressure atmosphere areas on the coast and the nature of the winds.'

Then on Aug. 15, two weeks and a half later, two more cablegrams of very serious import follow one from Simla, the summer capital of India, and the other from London, as follows::—

'Simla, India, Aug. 15.—The prolonged drought is rapidly making Delhi the centre of a huge waterless and cropless area. There is a growing feeling that the great military display planned in connection with the coronation durbar at Delhi will be impossible under the prevailing conditions.'

'London, Aug. 15.—The King, according to the 'Express,' will probably not attend the Delhi durbar, owing to the unprecedented dry weather, which heralds a famine of unexampled severity in India.'

Then in the stock and business page in the 'Witness' Aug. 22, there is a statement, as given below, that must mean more to even hard headed business men than merely an opportunity to make gains. The bold headlines are:

'Bad wheat crop in India a big world factor.' And then follows:—'Thomson, Towle & Company, of New York, say in a circular to clients: What promises to be an important factor in the future wheat price problem is the acute, extended and prolonged drought over a large portion of the wheat producing area of India. India last year raised 356,000,000 bushels of wheat, or nearly one-tenth of the world's total,' etc.

Western, Northern and Central India, with a hundred millions of people, depend on the southwest monsoon, which has failed this year. The rainy months of growth, June, July and August, are past, and so far as we have heard, even up to the last there has been no rain. Upon these months, even in a good year, up to Sept. 15, the country depends for moisture for all its crops, consequently millions for the coming year must face starvation. Letters from India, always nearly a month old, have been breathing out the tale. To-day a letter came from Mr. H. H. Smith, who is helping our Canadian Presbyterian Church in mission work among the Bhils of Central India native states. He says, in part:—

'Government relief work has been opened in Dohad (British territory) for able-bodied people, and arrangements are being made so that those who cannot work may also get food.' This does, of course, not apply to the Bhils in our district in the native states. With regard to our district, he adds:—

'Grain has gone up to famine prices here, and people are going about in bands looting any who have. Yesterday they nearly got the Bhabra cattle away. A few nights ago four houses were broken into here.'

'The people of Canada may help our people, but what about the cattle? There is a little grass around Amkhut, but none north of those hills. . . . At present I am buying up just the grass needed from among the dead crops. 'Tis all one can get.

'It may be a year, when many will turn to God, but the process and the turning of the 'chakki' (millstone) is painful.

'Here is a sample. Nana and Nani . . . . are eating the roots and pith of the wild date tree, and this is only August.'

Twelve long months yet before they can have a crop. Long before that the looting on a large scale will stop among the wild Bhils just because they will not have the strength left for such effort, nor even enough to dig out the pith of the palm tree. What we saw in the great famine of 1900-1 comes back almost like a nightmare. We are seeking to get our passage secured from Liverpool to India early in October, to get back among the poor dear people we learned to know so well and love so dearly during twenty-three years. But Mr. Smith adds this note:—

'Get some cash, doctor, even although we hang on without you a few weeks longer.'

How can missionaries fight famine and the awful diseases dysentery, smallpox, cholera, that always stalk in its shadow without at least coarse grain for the stronger and nourishment and medicine for the weak and dying?

The United States, through the 'Christian Herald,' sent out for the terrible famine eleven years ago a ship load of corn. Could not the Montreal 'Witness' help Canadians out of their bounty to do likewise for this time of drought that, the cable says, heralds a famine of unexampled severity in India?'

Trusting you may see your way to open subscription lists and take the matter up energetically, I beg to remain.

J. BUCHANAN.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 3, 1911.

### THE AMERICANIZATION OF MOVING PICTURE SHOWS IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to draw the attention of your readers to a state of affairs which must, I am sure, be deplored by Canadians generally. I refer to the Americanization of the moving picture shows which are such a recognized feature of Canadian life.

I understand that the majority of the films used in Canada are manufactured in the United States, and, as a result, a large proportion of these moving pictures depict heroic actions by American soldiers, sailors, and rough-riders. As far as I am aware, it is only rarely that the Union Jack or the Canadian Ensign is to be seen at these entertainments. In fact, the Stars and Stripes seem to monopolize deeds of valor.

Those who have the welfare of our Empire at heart can have no desire to belittle the heroic deeds performed by citizens of the United States, but what they do feel is that it is time the vast resources of the British Empire were drawn upon to provide material for cinematograph entertainments. The danger may seem a remote one today, but who can tell what will be the unconscious effect on the Canadian youth in years to come, who has been accustomed to witness at every moving picture show some heroic action performed in defence of the American National Flag, while his own is completely ignored?

Those interested in providing cinematograph entertainments in Canada are naturally business people, and they provide what the public demands. The patrons of these moving picture establishments have the matter in their own hands. I have no doubt if they made known to the proprietors of these places of amusement that they desired to witness films portraying some of the tasks which their fellow-citizens are engaged in, in the Old Country, in the back-blocks of Australia, in the heart of Central Africa, in the islands of the Far Pacific, in the Canadian North-West Territories—where the best traditions of our race are being upheld under the folds of the Union Jack—they would not ask in vain.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to the secretaries of the 300 odd branches of the Overseas Club in Canada, and they have been requested to discuss the matter at an early opportunity.

EVELYN WRENCH.
Organizer.

Over-Seas Club, Carmelite House, London, Aug. 28, 1911.

### COUNTRY SACRIFICED TO PARTY

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Canadian history throws light on the politics of to-day. Joseph Howe at one time advocated confederation, but Charles Tupper, his rival, was in power in Nova Scotia when the union of the provinces was consummated, and Howe opposed it on the ground that it should first have been submitted to the people. He kept up the agitation several years, and, being a very able man, the favorite of his native province, and a violent partisan, he had many sympathizers. Resistance, even to blood, was threatened. Howe presented as strong a case, if not stronger, against confederation, than the leading Tories are now presenting against reciprocity. He even went to England, and presented the alleged grievances of his province, with so much eloquence and plausability before a committee that the English Government decided to interfere. But when about to take action what was their surprise to learn that, in 1870, Howe accepted the office of Secretary of State under a Confederation Government.

I remember also the Gourley shanty excitement in Nova Scotia. Gourley, in a drunken row, having used his shilelah too freely over the head of a Protestant, was let off with a very light punishment. Howe blamed Tupper's Government for this and claimed that they were bidding for the Catholic vote, raised the cry of Catholic ascendancy and it spread as race cries frequently do. When Howe, some years afterwards, was accused at Ottawa of being an enemy of the Roman Catholics, he denied it indignantly, and when reminded of the Gourley shanty agitation, he replied: 'Gentlemen, I merely took advantage of that incident for political purposes. You all do the same.'

I am surprised that people do not use their common sense, instead of being hoodwinked by demagogues. When the Liberals decided to accept Taft's offer of reciprocity they had nothing to gain by the change. The honor, the emoluments, the patronage, indeed, everything that belongs to the party in power was theirs, and was likely to be for years. They must have believed that it would benefit the country or they would not have staked their life as a party on it. They knew that a crafty opposition would oppose it for the purpose of their overthrow and of climbing into power. The Liberals had nothing to gain by favoring the agreement, the Tories had everything to gain providing they could make the people believe it would injure them.

Mr. Foster evidently represented his party when, in the 'University Magazine,' last December, he advocated reciprocity in natural products, provided Canada's autonomy was safeguarded. If it was good for Canada then, can it be bad now? If Howe, when he was attempting to convince the Nova Scotians that Confederation was a calamity, was acting a lie, what about those who once advocated reciprocity, but who are now stating that it will be a curse to the country? Our circumstances have not changed much since last December. Can we have any confidence in such men? One of their supporters told me he believed that the Tories, if they came into power, would give us reciprocity. Where there is no vision the people perish. What vision can such men have of truth, of righteousness or of sin? Can we conceive of Blake, of Mackenzie, or of Laurier going back on their past record and opposing a measure that they believed would be in best interests of the country simply because they wished to get into power?

PATRIOT.

Fredericton, N.B.

### A DREAM THAT IS NOT ALL A DREAM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I live near a town of about six thousand people. This place is surrounded by a good farming and stock raising country. Milk, potatoes, oats, eggs and other farm produce are abundant, and, consequently, have to be sold at a low price in the town. Milk sells for 2 1-2 cents a quart to the condensed milk factory; when peddled round the town five cents a quart. Potatoes in the fall 35 to 40 cents a bushel. Oats about the same price. Methought that one morning I harnessed up Billy my trusty horse, loaded up my waggon with eggs, butter, potatoes, apples, etc., and started for town. But when I came to the brow of a hill overlooking the town, I could hardly believe my eyes, for instead of a little town of 6,000 people, the whole valley and surrounding hills were covered with buildings of all kinds and sizes, and I was facing a city of 150,000 people. After rubbing my eyes to make sure I was awake, I drove into the city and into a large and beautiful market, where I disposed of my produce in short order and realized at least half as much again as I would in the little old town. Rushing back to my home I informed my neighbors of my wonderful discovery: a city of 150,000 people instead of a town of 6,000, and what a shaking it made among the dry bones! And what a gathering up of produce and rushing it into the city. In a short time every farmer's pocket was jingling with money, debts were paid, homes were improved, and farming took a new lease of life. Young men who had been away for years, returned to the farms, and with the knowledge and experience gained abroad made the old farm hum with muscle and machinery, and the whole country became teeming with prosperity.

Here I probably should stay, but I awoke and behold it was a dream! But was it all a dream? If it was it is a dream that we down here by the sea may cause to come true to life. Here we are within easy distance of a city not of 150,000 people, but only a short distance by water of cities totalling at least 5,000,000 of people, namely, Portland, Boston, New York and Philadelphia. These cities need the very things we can supply, but we are at present debarred from profitable trade by the high duties. How any man in his senses in the Maritime Provinces can vote against reciprocity, which means taking off the duty and giving us an open market to these cities, and probably one of the best in the world, is more than I can see.

Both Liberal and Tory down here know that reciprocity is what we need to give us abundant prosperity, and would vote for it if not stirred up by party feelings. But because some 'big' wire pullers say to Mr. Borden you must oppose reciprocity, it is against our interests, Mr. Borden gives the word, and the old Conservative party are led like a flock of sheep to vote against their own interests and the general interests of the country, because a set of men who have bled the West by charging two or three prices for their implements say, oppose this reciprocity—it is going to lower the price of farming implements.

I heard an extreme partizan once say: I would vote for an old rotten log if it was set up by our party before I would vote for the other party! And, sir, there are to-day thousands of men so blinded by party that they will vote against their own interests—the interests of their neighbors and the best interests of the country—following a man, Mr. R. L. Borden, who is evidently in the hands of men who have taken advantage of high duties to enrich themselves by fleecing the veterans who have toiled and suffered to open up the West and make it, in spite of them, a prosperous country. It will be a disgrace to these Maritime Provinces if they give Mr. R. L. Borden and company one solitary follower in the next Dominion Parliament. We have in Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding men who are head and shoulders over him in every way. We have at the head of our Government a man of whom any nation might be proud—a man who has unified this Dominion as no other could.

D. McKAY.

Debert Station, N.S.

### KIPLING DENOUNCED.

(To the Editor of the Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly insert these lines in your paper.—Kipling'e daring, and may I say insane, remark, that Canada risks her soul, should be resented by true Canadians; his interference in Canadian politics should be denounced. No doubt he may have been advised by such parvenues as Bourassa, who is so anxious to get into power. He should be punished for his daring attempt to create confusion; he is not a Canadian, does not live in Canada, is known to hate the United States and its people. He is trying to incite confusion amongst the lower class on the question of Reciprocity, of which he is in total ignorance. Memory never dies. Thus he cannot have forgotten how much he has been disliked by men of talent and honor in England. His poems were refused admittance in the colleges and schools on account of his irreverence to the Creator. He lacks the refinement and goodness of Tennyson, the soothing expression of Moore, the cleverness and wit of Byron; most of his poems are incomprehensible, a mass of words without any meaning. Kipling should be denounced as an ignorant and unprincipled man for daring to instill illfeeling in the heart of those who have for years been staunch supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the true patriot, who has made Canada a great nation. The English and French Canadian working men have not the time to study Reciprocity, but they trust with confidence to the honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who with his goodness, love, and cleverness has made Canada what she is—a great nation.

A EUROPEAN SYMPATHIZER.

### PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your editorial note of August 5th and the letter of Mr. J. W. Hamilton in the same paper on 'Protestantism in France,' have found a sympathetic echo in my heart. It is quite true that:

1. Roman Catholicism, as a spiritual force, is unable to revive the cause of Christianity in France. There is an incurable hostility between Rome and democratic progress. It is only nominally that France can be called now a Roman Catholic country. The largest proportion of her citizens have no religion at all. Superstition has driven them to agnosticism and infidelity.

2. The tide of materialism shows signs of receding in France, and there is general disappointment with the moral results of secularism.

3. The time is opportune for a 'Forward movement' for the evangelization of France. Since the separation of church and state, all Christians have more liberty to proclaim the Gospel to the multitude. In many places, new and enthusiastic enterprises have met with encouraging success.

4. But the Protestants in France are a small minority, scarcely one to sixty; six hundred thousand out of forty millions, and the Protestants who are eager for the religious salvation of their country are a minority in these six hundred thousand.

This being the case, your readers will realize how necesary it is for us to receive help from our brethren in foreign countries. And when that help comes from French speaking people, or from people who call France their 'Mother Country,' or from those who recognize France as a scientific and civilizing force in the world, then the help and sympathy is doubly precious to us.

Just now French Methodism is very anxious to start a new Forward Movement on broad and fraternal lines. The project has the warmest support of men like Dr. Scott Lidgett, who writes in his paper, 'The Methodist Times,' 'Why should they not be encouraged to inaugurate a new Forward Movement in France, backed by the sympathy and support of their comrades throughout the world,' and of Gipsy Smith. The latter has held two missions in Paris, where striking evidence of the kindling of new spiritual desires in the hearts of many was evident.

The French Wesleyan church has delegated two of her pastors, the Rev. Th. Hocart and Theophile Roux, to the Ecumenical Conference at Toronto. The latter hopes to spend a few days in Montreal about the 17th September, and will be glad to give any information in his power to friends of France.

THEOPHILE ROUX.

St. Brieuc, France, August 24th, 1911.

### THE THRONE OF DAVID.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Our Sunday school lesson yesterday, Aug. 27th, was on the downfall of Zedekiah and the destruction of the kingdom of Judah. Could you or some of your readers show me how the following can be reconciled with this lesson:—

II. Samuel, 7 chapter, 12 to 16 verses—'And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom. He shall build an house for my name, and I will stablish the throne of his kingdom for ever. I will be his father, and he shall be my son. If he commit iniquity, I will chasten him with the rod of men, and with the stripes of the children of men. But my mercy shall not depart away from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I put away before thee. And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever before thee. Thy throne shall be established for ever.'

Psalm 89: 34 to 36 verses.—'My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips. Once have I sworn by my holiness that I will not lie unto David. His seed shall endure for ever, and his throne as the sun before me. It shall be established for ever as the moon, and as a faithful witness in heaven.—Selah.'

In Jeremiah, 33 chapter, 17 verse.—'For thus saith the Lord David shall never want a man to sit upon the throne of the house of Israel.'

In Jeremiah chap. 33 and 25 and 26 verses.—'Thus saith the Lord if my covenant be not with day and night, and if I have not appointed the ordinances of heaven and earth; then will I cast away the seed of Jacob, and David my servant, so that I will not take any of his seed to be rulers over the seed of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; for I will cause their captivity to return, and have mercy on them.'

The throne of David stood apparently less than 500 years, (and if destroyed at the time of Zedekiah's captivity which was 588 years before Christ was born), how can our pastors teach that Christ came and occupies the throne? Can any of your readers inform me when the throne was transferred from earth to heaven, as I read in I. Chron. 29 chapter, 23 verse.—'Then Solomon sat on the throne of the Lord as king instead of David his father, and prospered; and all Israel obeyed him,' which makes the Lord's throne the one on which Solomon sat.

The prophet Malachi, 3rd chapter, 6th verse, reads:—'For I am the Lord, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are not consumed.' Any light you can throw on this apparent difficulty will be gratefully received by yours in search of light.

JAS. E. MAWSON.

Roland, Man,
Aug. 28, 1911.

(Note—The explanation given by our correspondent as that given by pastors and teachers is that of the New Testament, where the descent of Jesus from David is much insisted on, and where the permanence of his throne is looked forward to. It was generally understood that on his coming again his throne would be permanently established on earth. Another doctrine that will be found in the New Testament is that things on earth are figures or shadows of the real things in Heaven. See Heb. ix. 24).

### DOES FARMING PAY?

(To the Editor of the Witness.')

Sir,—Referring to my letter (or rather your friendly criticisms) headed, 'Does farming pay,' may I try and explain myself a little better. Now, the first thing to get clearly into our minds is, what is farming? My idea is farming is the actual raising of crops, stock, and purely farm products, and any profit made by increased value in land is not due to farming, neither should it be credited to farming.

Now, what I am trying to prove is that after you reckon up cost of producing a crop, stock, etc., there is nothing left to pay interest on capital invested, or to put it in a simple form, after a year's operations on a farm there should be enough profit to pay to the owner as much as he could rent it for, anyway. Increased value of land due to the opening up of a new country, or whatever the cause may be, is not and cannot be accounted profit on farming, as if the land was never worked at all the increased value would still be there; in fact, in some cases, land would be worth more to-day in its virginal state than it is improved, and some loss by deterioration of soil should be debited to farming, but as this is a very difficult thing to estimate, I did not debit anything to farming for it. Permanent improvements such as buildings and fences cannot be debited to farming account, but must be debited to the land as they should add to the value of the land, and only repairs can be debited to farm account.

I am sorry to say you are mistaken when you think that the disproportionate expenditure of the early years was due to putting up buildings as it was due to the fact of small averages, viz., ten bushels to the acre, and more especially to the small price viz., 40 cents per bushel for wheat and other grain, and stock in proportion. It was impossible to lay out any money on buildings as you had none to lay out.

I think you are also mistaken when you say that my living expenses should be credited to farm profit as I could hire out for $250 per year, and board would be found, in fact you can't hire an all round man for $250 and his board. Now my work on a farm should be worth more than a hired man's, a manager generally commands a higher salary than the clerks or other workers in a factory, so that as I am manager on my own farm I consider that $250 per year is really too low, and as all hired men's board has to be debited to farming account so also should my living expenses.

If you take into consideration that there is nothing in my figures allowed for depreciation of soil and my own work is put at a very low figure, you will see that I am well within the mark when I say that I have made no interest on capital invested on my farming operations for the last twenty years.

C. T. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man., Aug. 28, 1911.

### PILOT BOAT FOR EXPRESS SHIPS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On reading a most interesting article in Monday's 'Witness' on the dangers to ocean greyhounds from fog and ice it occurred to me to wonder why such steamers did not send pilot boats ahead in foggy weather. The pilot boat could advise its ship by wireless, submerged gongs, whistle, giant crackers or sky rockets of dangers ahead. Or she might drop signal or code floats astern which, at night, might carry some method of illumination for a short time, and so buoy the course effectively or possibly the pilot boat might be connected with the ship by a slight insulated cable only strong enough to carry a high voltage current for her engines, search and signal lights and telephone communication. If the distance were considerable and the cable heavy it might be supported here and there by boat-like floats which might also carry lights at night.

Where so many lives are concerned as on these immense ships the cost of sending out a pilot boat in foggy weather should not be a consideration. But quite apart from the question of life would a pilot boat not pay for itself many times over by lowering the insurance rates, by enabling an express steamer safely to maintain its schedule speed, and by bringing to the line that employed such a service the passengers, mail and cargo requiring the utmost expedition and safety?

I presume quite a small boat, possibly more or less of the submarine type, and requiring only three or four of a crew could be devised for such service. A boat which at times of favorable weather might be stowed astern under the main deck and over the propellor shaft, with special mechanism for stowing and launching which might be more conveniently accomplished in a heavy roll if the vessel lay paralleled for the minute with the waves. Or if the difficulty of stowing and launching were too great a little whale-backed boat would hardly be felt as a tow behind the great vessel. Why not?

A LANDLUBBER.

### BAD LANGUAGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It was with pleasure I read in your live paper, the 'Daily Witness' of Monday, Sept. 4, a few paragraphs on 'A Verdun Crusade, to put a stop to bad language on the streets.' It is a great pity that such a crusade should be necessary in this twentieth century, but any one who has his ears open knows too well that such a crusade is needed to save our city from corruption. Everywhere you go there are some who delight in filling the air with their profanity, to the annoyance of every self-respecting citizen. Surely there are enough words in our language without requiring to resort to blasphemies.

There is no necessity of my explaining to an intelligent public the danger of this great evil. I would suggest that we have a crusade against this evil, with the help of the police, as in Verdun. Let employers of labor help us. They have a splendid opportunity of stamping this evil out in their places of business. Cards could be printed and put in a conspicuous place in all kinds of business places, and employees, knowing that they would be fined for using bad language would learn to speak as civilized beings. Thanking you for space in your valuable paper.

STRAIGHT SPEAKER.


# TORTURED FOR THIRTY FIVE YEARS

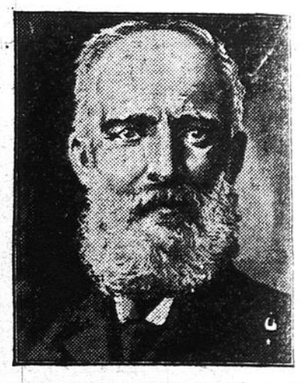
**I really could not live without "Fruit-a-tives"**

Fenaghvale, Ont., Jan. 29th, 1910

"For thirty-five years (and I am a man over seventy) I have been a terrible sufferer from Constipation. No matter what remedy or physicians employed, the result was always the same—impossible to get a cure. About two years ago, I read about 'Fruit-a-tives' and I decided to try them.

"I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' ever since. They are the first and only medicine that suited my case. I verily believe were not for 'Fruit-a-tives' I am satisfied that I could not live."

JAMES PROUDFOOT.



The greatest remedy in the world for all forms of Indigestion and Dyspepsia is "Fruit-a-tives." Doctors as well as hundreds of people proclaim it.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures all stomach troubles because it makes the liver active, strengthens the kidneys, purifies the blood and keeps the stomach sweet and clean. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy made of fruit juices.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Uptown 6-0-1-0

The John Murphy Company Limited

## The Dainty Shape of Our Fall Stock of Boots Commends Them to Careful Dressing

Patterns and styles specially suitable for the Street, home, the Reception and Ball Room. $3.00 to $5.00. Gun Metal Calf is going to be fashionable. We just opened up a new line on the newest stage last; and flexible. Price $3.50.

## New Silks & Satins for Fall, 1911

*RICH PAILLETTE*, a Silk of exquisite beauty, bright finish, firm weave, skein dyed. This is a silk we are specializing for this season. All the very newest fashionable shades, Quaker Grey, Nattier Blue, Hunter's Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue, Alice Blue, Maise, Apricot, Rose, Ivory and Black; 36 inches wide.
Monday per yard.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **$1.25**

## An Advance Showing of New Fall Laces

On Monday we will display a beautiful assortment of new Allover Laces in Guipure, Oriental and imitation Venetian Lace, comprising edgings and insertions to match, also appliques, white, black and cream.

(*Main Floor.*)

## Men's Mocha Gloves

Silk lined, prix seam, 1 dome fastener, in Grey with the three cord stitching on the back. Price.. .. **$1.50**

*We will be pleased to fit these gloves.*

## Black Silk and Net Waists

On Monday we are making a special display of New Models in Black Net and Silk Waists. The Nets are exceptionally smart, having the kimono sleeves and high necks—beautifully embroidered and lined with silk. The prices are from $3.50 to $6.50.

In Black Silks, we have a complete range of Messaline, Taffetas, Peau de Soie, Crepe de Meteor, Jap, Shantung and Rajah. Prices from $2.50 to $7.50.

(*Waist Department, Third Floor.*)

## News from the Neckwear Dept.

New Lace Chemisettes and Yokes made of Guipure, Oriental and fine Baby Lace from .25 up to $3.00 each. Coat Collars in the new Sailor effect, and made of Guipure Lace, from .25 up to $2.00 each.

In the way of Veilings we would say we have just received some newer Black and White ones, suitable for ready-to-wear hats. Prices from .75 to $2.00 each.

## Men's Gloves

We pay just as careful attention to Men's Gloves as we do to Women's. Some of our Men's Gloves can only be bought at this store. We guarantee every pair.

## Reliable Notions

Velvet Grip Hose Supporters, made of strong elastic, to sew on or clasp on; .35 per pair.

Hair Pins, assorted sizes; special large box; .05 per box.

India Tapes in bunch, assorted widths, long lengths in white, black, or white and black assorted; .10 per bunch.

10-inch Hat Pins, black or white heads, 3 on a card for .05

Rubber Curlers or Wavers, 4 and 6 on card for .25.

Adjustable Skirt Gauges, for marking the length of the skirt, .35.

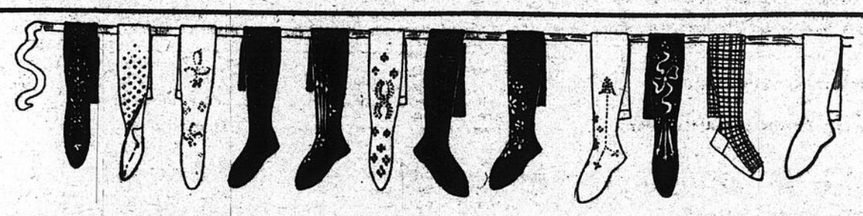
Toilet Pins in cubes, black, white and colors, .10.

## Two Specials From Wash Goods

Even though the cool weather is here, you can't afford to miss these two specials—

1000 yards fine quality Crepe Cloth for Waists, House Dresses and Dressing Gowns; a large range of pretty patterns in Pink, Blue, Mauve, Navy, Black and White grounds. Regular value .18 a yard.
Special Monday per yard.. .. .. .. .. .. **.09**

500 yards White Vesting in fancy designs, 28 inches wide, best quality. Regular value .25;
Monday... .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **.18**



# Our Greatest September Hosiery Sale Offers Unusual Advantages on Monday.

Those who wear cashmere stockings can save money on Monday.

### 800 pairs Women's Pure Wool Cashmere

**4** *PAIRS FOR* **$1.00**

Black only, good wool cashmere, made with seamless feet, soft and elastic. Sizes 8½ to 10.
September Hosiery Sale.. .. ... .. .. .. 4 pairs for $1.00

### Very Fine Cashmere Stockings for Women

**3** *PAIRS FOR* **$1.10**

Medium weight, can be worn right through the winter; seamless feet; shaped leg. Black only. All sizes.

### Many Women wear Lisle Stockings all Winter, Why Not Buy the Winter Supply on Monday, 400 pairs Fine Dull Lisle

*AT PER PAIR* **.25**

Black and Tans only, spliced heels and toes. Tan with deep double tops and black plain tops.
Price per pair.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .25

### Silk Lisle for Women, 3 pairs for $1.00

Tans, White and Black, with double tops, bright clear finish, silk lisles, are comfortable and durable.

### Women's Lisle, 3 pairs for .69

Plain and fancy lisle and cotton; worth up to .35 a pair.

### Embroidered Cashmere for Women

Fine wool with silk embroidery, at per pair .49. Eight patterns, all new and good; worth .60, .65, .75 and .85. September Sale Price.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **.49**

### 800 pairs Men's Lisle Socks

**3** *PAIRS FOR* **.50**

Silk lisle and dull lisle, in Black and eight colors, every pair perfect.
September Sale Price.. .. ... .. .. .. ..3 pairs for .50

### Cashmere Stockings for Big Boys

*PRICE PER PAIR* **.39**

These have the wide rib, are all wool with plain foot and spliced ankles. A better stocking than we have ever offered for the price. Sizes 8½ to 9.
September Sale Price per pair.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .39

### Children's Cashmere Stockings for Wearing Right Now

600 *PAIRS AT* **.25**

All wool, fine and wide ribs; Black and Tan.

### Extra Fine Cashmere, 3 Pairs for $1.00

Sizes 6 to 8½; most plain knees, some with double knees are with spliced ribs. Black only.
September Sale Price.. .. ... .. .. .. ..3 pairs for $1.00

### New Materials For Fall and Winter Coats

*DOUBLE FACED TWEED*—An all wool Fabric that is the very latest thing for Fall Coats, etc. The colors are Navy Blue with Green Plaid back, Dark Grey with Black and White Plaid back, Bronze Green with Red Plaid back, Black with Black and White back. 54 inches wide. Price per yard.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **$3.00**

*CHEVIOT SUITING*—Very heavy, all pure wool, specially suitable for making Coats. Colors are Navy Blue, Hunter's Red, and Black. 58 inches wide.
Price per yard.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **$1.65**

### Warm Coats For Little Tots

We have received some lovely little Samples of Children's Coats in Cashmere, Eiderdown and Bearskin; the daintiest little garment imaginable for children 1, 2, 3, 4 years. This will be good news to many of our customers who are waiting for the little Autumn coats.

### Cushions Make the Home More Comfortable

Old cushions can be made new by paying a visit to our Fancy Department, where rich Tapestry covers—regular value .25—can be purchased for.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **.19**
In Motif designs, or depicting Indian Life, harvest and river scenes, Swiss Peasants and Chalet. Price each 19 cents.

### Barrettes

The Ever-tidy Barrettes in small comb style, in amber and shell, .10, .12, .20 and .25 each. Plain, shell turban hair pins, square tops. Per pair.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .25

### BEDDING

Ready-made Sheets, made from English Sheeting, hemmed ready for use, good quality, free from dressing. We have the following sizes in stock—

Sheets 70 x 90 inches.. .. .. .. .. ..$1.50, $1.75, $2.00
Sheets 78 x 90 inches.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..$2.15
Sheets 78 x 99 inches.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..$2.35

Hemstitched Sheets, best English quality—
Sheets 63 x 90 inches, per pair.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..$2.10
Sheets 72 x 90 inches, per pair.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..$2.50
Sheets 78 x 90 inches, per pair.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..$3.60

## News From Our 'Paris Shop'

In the way of Chiffons in all the newest and most fashionable shades for Dresses, Storm Veils and Auto Veils at **.75** a yard.

Beautiful embroidered Chiffon for Evening Dresses in Mauve, Pink, Sky, etc., at **$2.00** per yard.

## Black Ottoman Cord Silk

Very heavy quality for Coats and Suits. Bright, rich, deep black; one of the most fashionable weaves of silk for this Fall; 33 inches wide. Price per yard **$1.75**

*NEW SATINS* for the lining of Tweed and Fur garments. Heavy quality, soft finished. As a lining, this satin cannot be excelled. Stocked in the staple shades: Ivory Grey, Brown, Navy and Black; 36 inches wide.
Per yard.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **$1.35**

(*Silk Department, First Floor.*)

## White Kid Gloves

For street wear our "Dollar Leather Cape" is correct style. They are made of fine English Leather, gusset fingers, 1 dome fastener, prix seam, sizes 5½ to 7.
Price per pair.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **$1.00**

## Fall Underwear Season, 1911

Now is the time to buy your Fall underwear. We are ready to serve you. One of the makes we would recommend is Penmans'. White and grey wool in undervests, drawers and combinations. Prices for vests and drawers, $1.00 to $1.50 per garment. Combinations, $2.00 and $2.50. We also have the Zenith, Watson's and Turnbull underwear, just unpacked, for Ladies and Children. Special showing on Monday.

## Special Valenciennes Laces

We have recently received a shipment of special Valenciennes Laces, which includes a large number of patterns confined to us. We have also added many new designs to this shipment in edgings and insertions to match all widths from ¼-inch to 2½ inches wide.
Special price.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .05, or .50 per doz.

## Leather Gloves

The finest selected Leather Gloves in the tan shades; regular length fingers or the "Cadet" short finger, at **$1.50**.

## Ours is the Toilet Department for Values

"Mum," a delicate deodorant; per jar.. .. .. .. .. .35
Papier Poudre; per booklet.. .. .. .. .. .. .20 and .35
Colgate's Toilet Soaps—Dactylis, Peau d'Espagne, each.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .15 or 2 for .25
Dagget & Ramsdell's "Perfect" Cold Cream Soap, per cake.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .29

## Bar Pins and Brooches

Clear, sparkling, brilliant Bar and Wreath Brooches. Platinum finish. Price each.. .. .. .. .. .. .29

## Stylish Bags

Small Walrus grain Bags with nice handle and fitted with a pretty purse, in Red, Brown, Fawn and Green; only each.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .69

## Pillow Cases

Well made from strong, round thread cotton, torn sizes, hemmed ends. Sizes 40, 42, 44, 46 inches.
Per pair.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **.37**

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, best Canadian make.
Size 40 inches, per pair.. .. .. .. .. **.43**
Size 42 inches, per pair.. .. .. .. .. **.43**
Size 44 inches, per pair.. .. .. .. .. **.43**
Size 46 inches, per pair.. .. .. .. .. **.43**

## Blankets

One line of all wool Blankets, heavy fine nap, soft finish, English make, whipped singly, and the price very special, Monday per pair.. .. .. .. .. **$5.50**

### THE PRODIGAL JUDGE BY VAUGHAN KESTER

Is a book well worth the time spent in reading it.

This can be procured from our Circulating Library at .02 per day.

# THE MAN WHO DREAMED RIGHT

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

By - - W. Holt White

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Mr. Harry Mymms, an anaemic little London clerk, has developed the doubtful faculty of dreaming with absolute certainty the winner of impending races. The puzzling question whether staking money on such certainties would be gambling is brought by him to his curate and carried, along with Mr. Mymms himself, to the consideration of the diffident curate's sister, the Duchess of Mold. At her home were met the German Ambassador Torfeldt; an attaché of the American embassy, Mr. Napoleon N. Potomac; the London broker, Mr. Levi Lygons; Mr. Marsden, the power behind English foreign affairs, and Cecilia, the Duchess's youngest sister. The presentation of the difficulty awakes simultaneously in the minds of the men the idea that Mr. Mymms could be taught to dream on other matters, and at once secret plans are laid to gain possession of him. All, however, are forestalled by Mr. Hastie Brighton, editor of the 'Wire,' who secures and safely hides the dreamer on behalf of the sporting page of his paper. Mymms being soon set on larger matters than mere sport the naval programme of the British Government is announced in advance to a startled world, while matters are further complicated by the immediate abduction of Mymms by Lygons. Desparately Marsden turns to Cecilia who for the sake of her country agrees to encourage Lygons in his love for her. At the same time, Potomac, in conjunction with Murphy, of the New York 'Flare,' have discovered Mymms's whereabouts, and plan to secure him. Cecilia, however, gets the needed clue from Lygons, and Marsden is able to get ahead of them, and secure Mymms, but only to have him immediately abducted by Torfeldt who carries him off to the Kaiser. During the German wheedling of the much-tired little man, no plan presents itself to Marsden until it is proposed by Potomac and Murphy, that Cecilia shall go to Kiel and engage the affections of the impressionable young German Prince Hans Joseph, the securing of Mymms being left to hear ingenuity after which England and America will share him. The private yacht of the proprietor of the 'Flare' will be at her disposal. Cecilia oversides all objections and plans to go at once.

## CHAPTER XII.

### TO NEW YORK.

Prince Hans-Joseph had sufficient intelligence to recognize that anything he might say, after his proud boast that he would bring Mymms aboard the 'Universe,' would merely come as an anti-climax.

So without any more ado he bade Cecilia good-night.

His heart was beating fast, as his men, who had for an hour or so been bobbing in their dinghy alongside the gangway of the 'Universe,' rowed him sullenly back to his yacht.

When he stood on his own deck Prince Hans-Joseph was sufficiently cooled to appreciate that he had placed himself in an exceeding difficult position. For a few minutes he was rather resentful with himself that he should once more have fallen a victim to a woman's charms.

But he argued down this disloyal thought with fervor and with heat, though he was reduced to the expedient of all hot-headed lovers, of swearing that Cecilia was quite different from every other girl he had ever met.

Cecilia might be different, but the difference of Cecilia did not free Prince Hans-Joseph from his difficulties. Every male member of his line did his best to live up to his word. Most of them failed egregiously; but Prince Hans-Joseph stood hard and fast by the abortive family tradition, with the result that he was reckoned the fool of his tribe.

He had promised to take Mymms to the 'Universe,' and take Mymms there he would.

But how?

As Prince Hans-Joseph ordered a bottle of mineral water he sat down to examine his chances of success.

One extremely awkward fact stared him in the face. If Mymms were to be brought to Kiel, then he must go to Berlin to fetch him.

That meant a certain amount of separation from Cecilia. The journey from Kiel to Berlin occupies a considerable amount of time when a man is in a hurry.

And Prince Hans-Joseph was in a hurry.

He was in such a hurry that he changed his clothes, called out the crew of his dinghy again, and went ashore. The sea was choppy and, as the dinghy bumped on the top of the short waves, the little craft pounded a certain amount of common sense into the Prince's head. But it did not alter his foolish and heroic determination to take Mymms on board the 'Universe.'

It was no joy to Prince Hans-Joseph that he had to wait five hours for a train. He spent the interval in the waiting-room writing, and immediately afterward tearing up, notes to Cecilia.

His main trouble was that he could not conveniently calculate when he would get back to Kiel. Cecilia was hardly likely to wait in that dreary harbor day after day for the purpose of seeing Mymms.

Finally, he hit upon a suggestion which seemed to him good. He wrote a plain and quite business-like note reiterating his fixed determination to bring Mymms aboard the 'Universe,' but pointed out that two or three days must elapse before this project could be achieved. He suggested that Cecilia should, in the meantime, sail to Copenhagen, spend a day or two there, and then return. On her return Prince Hans-Joseph pledged his word that Mymms should be in readiness for an audience.

The Prince concluded the letter by asking Cecilia to wire her wishes to the Kaiserhof Hotel, Berlin.

Having dispatched the note, Prince Hans-Joseph caught the morning train and went upon his way grimly determined to live up to his reputation for honesty and straight-dealing.

Cecilia received Prince Hans-Joseph's note at breakfast-time, and was not a little moved. It seemed a shame to drag such an honest boy to destruction through his very honesty.

For at least half an hour indeed Cecilia sat in her cabin turning the note over and over again as she studied Prince Hans-Joseph's proposals in every line.

Was it fair, was it right, was it just, she asked herself, to make this lad a dupe?

For if Mymms ever set foot aboard the 'Universe,' then Mymms would never return to Germany. And if Mymms never returned to Germany, then this hot-headed boy, Hans-Joseph, must suffer the degradation of being branded as a fool and a traitor.

It was not a very pleasant position for Cecilia to be in. It began to dawn on her that Marsden was right in his chivalrous desire to keep all women out of diplomatic matters. And at the thought of Marsden there came into Cecilia's mind an entirely new and perplexing problem as to the morality of diplomacy.

Slowly she came to see that to be a diplomat one must be a Jesuit. It was necessary, not only to place one's country first, but to make that first last. She saw that it was imperative not only to have faith but to harbor fanticism. So she crushed down every doubt, every scruple.

Now, this was because Cecilia had only half learnt her lesson—the lesson that, even for the sake of a faith, a woman can never be quite inhuman. Weeks afterwards there was to come a touch of Marsden's hand which made Cecilia wonder that she ever scrupled to employ Hans-Joseph—not for her country's sake, but for Marsden's.

The interval was long, and cold, and bleak. Cecilia, as she lived through it, began to wonder how a man could have a creed, could have an aim, so fascinating as to exclude human consideration—human love.

Cecilia was indeed for the time left, as it is most conveniently if most commonly called, cold. It was in a cold mood that she showed the Prince's letter to Potomac and Murphy. It was in a cold rage that she battled with their little fears that Mymms might escape them if they left Kiel. It was in a cold passion that she ordered the yacht to sail for Copenhagen. Her dealings with the complaining Lady Jemima were icy.

Murphy and Potomac, it might be said, huddled together. Cecilia overawed them and left them afraid. Yet, even as they tried to seek comfort in each other, they quarrelled. They had long, hot, and bitter arguments as to the wisdom of this Copenhagen trip.

The passengers of the 'Universe' began to hate each other with almost deadly hatred. They met only at meals, and then they were gloomy and antagonistic.

The skipper of the yacht was so amazed at the proceedings that he took the chief officer into his confidence and asked him what he thought of it.

The chief officer could think of nothing by way of explanation and so annoyed his captain. Thus life, on board the 'Universe,' became more and more unpleasant.

Prince Hans-Joseph in the meantime had no opportunity of cultivating ill-temper. He was too busy.

On the evening of the day on which he started for Berlin, he arrived at the Chancellerie unshaven, unwashed, and generally unkempt.

He rushed into the room of his second cousin, the Graf von Hessen, a large, blonde and placid person, who acted as steward to the Chancellor's household.

The Graf von Hessen was frankly amazed at Prince Hans-Joseph's flushed face and disordered appearance.

'Bet he's got a new girl,' he said to himself.

'Thought so,' he muttered as the Prince poured out his story.

The Graf von Hessen was fortunate in the possession of the splendid bimediaeval idea that a wife is only a species of legalized cook. The Graf von Hessen didn't take any stock of women, his heart was entirely engrossed—and this in more ways than one—with the importance of the dinner-table.

He made no secret that he could scarcely understand his hot-headed cousin's ravings. He could not make out how any girl on earth could have Madonna-like features and yet arouse one's feelings.

It was unfortunate that, while the Prince was all soul, his cousin was all stomach.

However, the Graf von Hessen was obliging. He had certain doubts in his mind as to the wisdom of the step, but he agreed to breathe into the Chancellor's ear the suggestion that Mymms could be taught a further lesson as to the Might and Majesty of Germany by being introduced to the German High Sea Fleet now anchored off Kiel. Loyal friend that he was, the Graf von Hessen made no mention of his cousin's latest love affair as he put the proposal to the Chancellor.

The Chancellor, as a matter of fact, was delighted at the notion. He went away chuckling to himself, happy in the belief that his aristocratic gentleman housekeeper was not quite the ass he thought him.

Mymms was, by this time, sufficiently dazed to be submissive. He took it quite as a part of the day's work when he was politely but authoritatively informed that he must set out for Kiel.

Prince Hans-Joseph, as he bustled Mymms into a private saloon at the Potsdamerhof-Bahn, could scarcely conceal his frantic joy.

A thousand times during the run to Kiel it was on the tip of his tongue to ask Mymms if he knew Lady Cecilia Skeffington.

This was a temptation which in the end he could not resist.

'Do you know the Lady Cecilia Skeffington?' he bashfully inquired of Mymms.

Mymms sat with bulging blue eyes staring at the Prince, half in terror, half in joy.

The color crept into his little face as his heart beat faster beneath his frail little ribs.

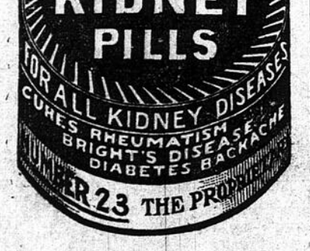
'Lady Cecilia Skeffington!' Mymms repeated with a shaking voice. It came suddenly home to Mymms, and his weak little heart beat all the faster, that Lady Cecilia might in some mysterious way be contriving his escape from the grip of Prussia. Mymms was conscious that the Prince's feverish eyes were devouring his face. With an effort the little man pulled himself together.

'Lady Cecilia Skeffington,' he said slowly, 'isn't she, in some way, related to the Duke of Mold?'

'Yes, yes! that's it,' cried the Prince eagerly.

Should he or should he not claim acquaintance with Lady Cecilia? The natural cunning of his street-bred mind served him in good stead. If Lady Cecilia were working to save him, he argued, then she was working in secret—and he must keep her secret.

(To be Continued.)



## "BED-TIME STORIES"

### THE CANARY THAT WAS CROSS.

Phyllis had a wonderful canary. It was a yellow canary, but that was not what made it wonderful. It was like some children in that the most wonderful thing about it was its temper. It was a wonder for getting cross, and if its water was not all right, and if its seed was not just so, it moved its foolish head quickly and behaved ridiculously. 'Tantrums' is, I think, the only word that rightly described its behavior.

One day Phyllis closed the door of its cage and forgot to fasten it. It was rather unfortunate that just then pussy was paying a morning call elsewhere, for as soon as Phyllis had left the room the canary butted against the door of the cage and forced it open. Nevt it flew around a little in descending circles, and at last it perched on the sideboard. At the back of the sideboard was a mirror; and to his amazement the canary saw what he thought was another canary staring him straight in the face. This amazed him, and he looked away for a minute. When he looked back again, there, of course, he saw his image gazing at him again.

He blinked hard, and then he spoke. 'Foolish and obstreperous birdling,' he said, 'do not stare like that! You are so ugly and so yellow that you make me quite bilious. Avaunt, vile bird! Also shoo! Get away!'

The canary looked hard and shifted one leg, and to his utter disgust the bird in the glass, instead of moving away, simply imitated him. 'That,' he screamed out loud, 'is impudence! You are no bird! You are not even a painted sparrow! You are just rudeness with some stolen feathers glued on all round! Pah and pooh! And fly away!'

He stopped speaking; and in the hope that the other bird would answer him, he began to think hard of things he could say when he himself spoke next. But the bird in the glass said nothing, and so the canary got very angry indeed. 'Speak,' he commanded, swelling himself out, 'or upon my word I shall become quite cross. Don't move your head just the same way as I do. If you don't go away I'll come to you and peck you into little pieces. Stop imitating me.'

But the bird in the glass did not stop, and the real bird got so furiously angry that he did not even notice that Phyllis had come into the room and was watching. She stared hard to see him run back a little and then push forward and peck at his own image as hard as he could. 'There,' he said, in a language Phyllis did not understand, 'take that, and that! And there is another for always trying to peck back the same way as I do! Oh, I am so angry!' And his round eyes flamed, and he danced and pecked, and was altogether a sorry sight.

At last he gave one hard lunge crash against the glass, and his beak began to bleed. This increased his fury, and he pecked harder than ever, and just before Phyllis put out her hand to take him up he fell down, quite exhausted, looking sideways at his image in the mirror, and muttering and seeming crosser than ever.

Phyllis took him up tenderly, and, oh, how he throbbed in her hands, and how his heart did beat! She kissed him, dirty mouth and all, and then washed him all over in lukewarm water and talked to him gently. And the last thing she said to him was this:

'Why, Dicky, didn't you know that when children and birds are angry and behave spitefully to other people they always make a mistake; and what is more, if they only knew, all spitefulness realy hurts them more than it hurts the people with whom they are angry. There, you foolish old birdie! Go back into your cage, and let us try and be good together.—'Christian World.'

### SMILE IT DOWN.

Everyone who loves you
Loves to see you smile,
Loves to see you cheerful
And happy all the while.
Smiling comes so easy!
Do not wear a frown.
If you feel one rising,
Always smile it down.

—Selected.

### WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

September 9.

What saith my Lord unto his servant?—Joshua v., 14.

I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with loving kindness, and in mercies.—Hosea ii., 19.

### SHOOTING SONG BIRDS.

#### West Kensington Gentleman Complains of Cruel Sport.

Mr. C. B. Hutchings writes from West Kensington as follows:—

'Upper Kensington citizens are complaining about the shooting of song-birds that goes on constantly in their neighborhood and surrounding fields, apparently without any check from the police or game wardens.

'Personally, I would like to register another protest against this cruel and senseless 'sport,' which many lawless scoundrels take part in, especially at week-ends, but more particularly on Sunday mornings.

'Last Sunday one would have thought a sham fight was going on in the woods just to the north of Lower Canada College.

'Mr. Griffiths and his assistants have, no doubt, a good deal to do, watching all the outlying districts, but I am sure if any of these gentlement were to take a walk on Royal avenue, Grand Boulevard or Madison avenue, in the direction of the orchards and woods to the north of these streets, there should be no difficulty in their "bagging" a few hunters.'


### HAD MANY ADVENTURES.

For thrilling adventures and experiences Mr. George Biggar, of Mexico, a visitor in Montreal at the present time. When thirteen years of age, fired by wild tales of the frontier life, Mr. Biggar took French leave of home one dark night. Crossing the border from his Ontario home, he drifted south through the United States, finally arriving in Central Africa. An ordinary prosperity being attained, he remained in that country for many years. Last summer, when the conditions in Mexico became very much disturbed by the revolution, and when the lives of foreigners became none too secure, he decided to return to his old Canadian home. Railway service was very much interrupted, and for some time he could find no egress from the city, but finally he secured a ticket for the first train leaving Mexico City after the flight of President Diaz. He imagined his troubles were ended; in reality, they were but beginning, for the troops of the insurgents angered at the flight of the President and failure to receive their regular pay, attacked and captured the train, and relieved the passengers of their money. Mr. Biggar had $900 in his pockets, and other passengers, fugitives from the city, were equally well provided for. When it was all over the passengers were stranded, but the insurgents had lots of cash. After all sorts of experiences Mr. Biggar reached New Orleans, where friends assisted him to Montreal.

### The Day of Miracles Not Past.

A Toronto "Star" reporter investigated the case of Mr. Geo. Warner, and found that after thirteen years of almost total deafness, he had been cured by inhaling Catarrhozone.

This proves that where Catarrhozone treatment is employed, impaired hearing and deafness can be cured. Catarrhozone always brings quick relief, and is warranted to give lasting satisfaction. All sufferers from Impaired Hearing, Deafness, Head Noises and Ringing in the Ears are advised to inhale Catarrhozone and derive the great benefit it is capable of affording. Price $1.00, small size 25c, at Druggists. Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

R & O NAV CO.

**PLEASANT WEEK END TRIPS**

(Sailings from Victoria Pier.)

**SATURDAYS AT 2.30.**—Str. 'Berthier' sails for Boucherville, 35c; Varennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c. Returns at 7.30.

**SATURDAYS AT 2.30.**—Str. 'Three Rivers,' for Lavaltrie, 50c. Returns at 8.30.

**SATURDAY OR SUNDAYS AT 7 p.m.**—Quebec Line Str. for Quebec. Returning Sunday or Monday, $4.90.

**SUNDAY AT 9 a.m.**—Str. 'Three Rivers' for Repentigny, 60c; St. Sulpice, 60c; Lavaltrie, 70c; Lanoraie, 75c; Berthier, 85c; Grand Nord, $1.00.

**SUNDAYS AT 9 a.m.**—Str. 'Berthier,' for Varennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c; Contrecoeur, 75c; Sorel, $1.00.

**UP RIVER.**

**SATURDAYS AT 12.30 NOON**—Rapids Steamer for Cornwall (or 9 a.m. G.T.R. Sunday), returning up to Monday, $2.50. To Prescott and return up to Monday, $3.50. To Thousand Islands, R. & O. or G.T.R. to Prescott, R. & O. to Islands, returning up to Monday, $6.

**TO KINGSTON**, R. & O. or G.T.R., returning up to Monday, $6.

**CITY TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 Victoria Square.**

A Day on the Beautiful Ottawa River

**Steamer EMPRESS $1.00 TRIP**

Daily Excursions (except Sunday) to **CARILLON, $1.00.** Home by the Rapids at 6.30 p.m. Take 8 a.m. Grand Trunk to Lachine Wharf, to connect with steamer.

**Afternoon Trips, Going Rail Returning Rapids**

**To St. Anne de Bellevue**—C.P.R. 12.30 p.m. and G.T.R. 1.30 p.m. (Saturday, C.P.R., 1.30 p.m., and G.T.R., 2.15 p.m.) **Round Trip, 80c.**

**To Lachine**—G.T.R. 5 p.m. **Round Trip, 50c.**

**Tickets at Grand Trunk Station.**

**NOTICE LACHINE RAPIDS CHANGE OF TIME.**

On and after Monday, the 11th September, passengers will leave Montreal by the G.T.R. at 4.20 p.m., for Lachine (instead of 5 p.m.)

Steamer EMPRESS will leave Lachine Wharf about 4.50 p.m.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

**TORONTO SERVICE**

**10.45 P.M. DAILY.**

**YONGE STREET STATION**

**NORTH TORONTO.**

Reliability as to time, because of the few stops it has to make, has made this train the favorite between Montreal and Toronto.

4.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. daily to Union Station.

The large, roomy and electric-lighted Sleeping Cars are on these trains.

**WEEK END TICKETS NOW ON SALE.**

**SHERBROOKE**

**ROUND TRIP FROM MONTREAL.**

September 9 ..... $3.20
Return limit, September 11th, 1911.

**OTTAWA**

**ROUND TRIP FROM MONTREAL.**

September 9 to 16 ..... $3.35
September 11, 13, 15 ..... $2.50
Return limit, Sept. 18th.

**BLUE BONNETS**

**SEPT. 9th to 16th.**

**Special Trains leave Windsor Street Station at 1.35 p.m. and 1.55 p.m.**

Returning immediately after the last event is over. Tickets, one way, 15c; Round Trip, 25c. Buy your tickets early and avoid rush at the wickets. Tickets on sale at 218 St. James st., Windsor Hotel and Windsor Station.

**EXCURSIONS**

September 14, 15, 16.
Valid to return until Oct. 2nd, 1911.

RATES FROM MONTREAL.

DETROIT, Mich. ..... $15.00
BAY CITY, Mich. ..... $17.25
SAGINAW, Mich. ..... $17.15
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. ..... $18.95
CHICAGO, Ill. ..... $18.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. ..... $34.00
via Muskoka route, via Sault Ste. Marie direct, via Detroit and Chicago.
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, going and returning via Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie ..$38.00
CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Buffalo and boat ..... $14.15
CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Detroit and boat ..... $18.00

**REDUCED FARES**

**Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, inclusive.**

Second-Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to
Nelson and Spokane, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and Portland ..... $47.70
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego ..... $49.00
Mexico City Mex. .....
Low rates to many other points.

**CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM MONTREAL TO**

Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. ..... $100.50
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., via direct lines in both directions.. $105.45
San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction $115.50
Going until Sept. 30th.
Return until Oct. 31st.

**HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION**

**—TO—**

**Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta**

September 19th.
Tickets good for 60 days.

**TICKET OFFICES:**

218 St. James St. Telephones, Main 3732, 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**

**BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.**

**TRAIN SERVICE.**

**MARITIME EXPRESS.**

8.15 A.M. — for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax, daily except Saturdays. On Saturdays, to Campbellton only.

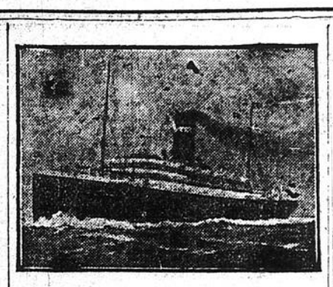
4.00 P.M. — EXPRESS to St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet and intermediate stations, daily except Sunday.

**OCEAN LIMITED.**

7.30 P.M. — daily, except Saturdays, for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys.

11.45 P.M. — to Levis and Quebec, Saturdays only. Special sleeper ready at 9 p.m.

**CITY TICKET OFFICE,**
130 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 613.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.



**ALLAN LINE.**

**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO LIVERPOOL.**

SHORTEST OCEAN PASSAGE.

**TO LIVERPOOL.**

Tunisian ..... Sept. 10
Victorian ..... Sept. 15
Corsican ..... Sept. 22
Virginian ..... Sept. 29
Saloon passage, $80.00 and $90.00, and up.
Second Cabin, $50.00, $52.50 and up. London, $2.50 additional. Third Class, Liverpool, London and Glasgow, $30.00 and $31.25, according to steamer.

**TO GLASGOW.**

Scotian ..... Sept. 9
Hesperian ..... Sept. 16
Ionian ..... Sept. 23
Grampian ..... Sept. 30

SS. Grampian and Hesperian: Saloon, $70.00, and up. Second Class, $50.00, and up. Other steamers.

One Class Cabin, called second cabin, $47.50 and $50.00, and up. Third Class, $29.00.

**TO HAVRE AND LONDON.**

Pomeranian ..... Sept. 10
Lake Erie ..... Sept. 17
Sicilian ..... Sept. 24
*Sardinian ..... Oct. 1
*Does not call at Havre.

One Class—Second Cabin Rate—London, $45; Havre, $47.50, $55.00, and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class: London, $29.00; Havre, $29.00; Paris, $31.50.

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

H. & A. ALLAN, MONTREAL.

**DONALDSON LINE**

**GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.**

From Glasgow. — From Montreal.
Sept. 2..†SS. SALACIA ..... Sept. 16
Sept. 9..†*T.SS. CASSANDRA Sept. 23
Sept. 16..†*T.SS. ATHENIA .. Sept. 30
Sept. 23..†*T.SS. SATURNIA .. Oct. 7
*Steamers fitted with Refrigerators.
†Passenger steamers.

Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), $47.50. Third Class, Eastbound, $29.00; Westbound, $30.00.

Special Uptown Agency, Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

**CUNARD THOMSON LINE**

**JOINT LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE.**

Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers Marked *.

*T.SS. ASCANIA ..... Sept. 14
*SS. DEVONA ..... Sept. 16
*T.SS. ALBANIA ..... Sept. 23
*SS. HURONA ..... Sept. 30

Full particulars on application to THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

**THOMSON LINE**

**LEITH SERVICE.**

SS. CAIRNTORR ..(About) Sept. 13
SS. CERVONA (about) ..... Sept. 22

**NEWCASTLE SERVICE.**

SS. CAIRNTORR ..(About) Sept. 13

For full particulars for all services, apply to THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Me.

**CUNARD LINE**

**CANADIAN LONDON PASSENGER SERVICE.**

From Southampton. — From Montreal for London.
Aug. 29..T.SS. ASCANIA ..... Sept. 14
Sept. 5..T.SS. ALBANIA ..... Sept. 23
Sept. 19..T.SS. AUSONIA ..... Oct. 7

Passage Rates: Cabin (called second), Ascania, $46.25 and upwards; other steamers, $45.00 and upwards. Third Class, British, Eastbound, $29.00. Prepaid West, $28.75.

Full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me., Winnipeg, Man., and all Cunard Line Agents.

**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 & CO. DENNISON**

**INVENTIONS PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES.**

**OWEN N. EVANS**

**Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

The 9.00 a.m. train between Montreal and Toronto is the Finest and Fastest Train in Canada.

**ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE**

**Between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.**

**7½ HOURS To TORONTO**

**"International Limited"**

(Canada's Railway Greyhound.)

Lvs. Montreal 9 a.m. for Toronto and West.

**FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY**

**Between MONTREAL and TORONTO.**

9.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7..30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.

Elegant Dining, Parlor and Library Car Service on Day Train. The Pullman Sleeping Cars operated on Night Trains are electric-lighted, including reading lamps in berths, and are also equipped with electric fans.

**SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES**

**Round Trip from MONTREAL to**

Lake George, N.Y. ..... $6.25
Saratoga Springs, N.Y. ..... $7.50
For routes via rail or boat, apply to Ticket Offices below.
Going Saturday, Sept. 9th. Returning Monday, Sept. 11th.

**EXHIBITIONS**

**SHERBROOKE**

**ROUND TRIP FROM MONTREAL.**

September 9 ..... $3.20
Return limit, September 11th, 1911.

**OTTAWA**

**Round Trip from MONTREAL.**

September 9, 10, 12, 14, 16.... $3.35
September 11, 13, 15 ..... $2.50
Return limit, September 18th.

**WESTERN EXCURSIONS**

**Round Trip from MONTREAL.**

DETROIT, Mich. ..... $15.00
PORT HURON, Mich. ..... $14.85
BAY CITY, Mich. ..... $17.25
SAGINAW, Mich. ..... $17.15
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. ..... $18.95
CHICAGO, Ill. ..... $18.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., all rail ..... $34.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., via Lake route. ..... $38.00
CLEVELAND, OHIO, via, Buffalo, and boat ..... $14.15
CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Detroit and boat ..... $18.00
Going September 14, 15, 16; return limit, October 2nd.

**REDUCED FARES TO**

**Pacific Coast Points.**

In effect, from September 15th to October 15th, inclusive.

One Way Second-Class Colonist Fares from Montreal, via Chicago, to

Nelson Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster, B.C.; Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore. ..... $47.70
San Francisco, Los Angeles San Diego, Cal.; Mexico City, Mex. ..... $49.00
Low rates to many other points.

**TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.**

Leave Montreal for Chicago on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 p.m. Berths available for accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets on payment of nominal charge. Connection made with trains carrying cars of similar style at Chicago.

**HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.**

Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale, September 19, at very low fares.

**SUMMER TOURS TO PACIFIC COAST**

In effect until Sept. 30th. Round trip from Montreal, via Chicago to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. ..... $100.50
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., via direct lines in both directions .... $105.45
San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction .... $115.50

**CITY TICKET OFFICES:**

130 St. James Street. 'Phone Main 6905, or Bonaventure Station.

The 10.30 p.m. train is the most popular and best patronized night train between Montreal and Toronto.—"Nuff Sed."

**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**

**TENDER.**

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, 'Tender, Freight Shed, Truro,' will be received up to and including MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1911, for the construction of a Freight Shed at Truro, N.S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's Office, Truro, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Chairman, Government Railways Managing Board.

Ottawa, Ont., August 23rd, 1911.

### BOOKS AND PAPER NEEDED.

Good reading, in the shape of magazines, illustrated papers, etc., is urgently needed at present at the Montreal Sailors' Institute, 6 Place Royals. Although only about the middle of the season of navigation, the stock of literature sent in by friends, is entirely exhausted. Parcels will be called for. Telephone Main 2626.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Ignatius Flynn, secretary of the Medical Health Department, who is suffering with cancer in the throat, has been granted three months' leave of absence by the Board of Control.

**WHITE STAR DOMINION**

**LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA**

Sailing Weekly Between
**Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool**
SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE

'LAURENTIC' 'MEGANTIC'

Largest and finest steamers from Canada. First, Second and Third Class passengers carried. Elevators; String Orchestras.

TEUTONIC CANADA

One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class passengers only. Maximum comfort at minimum rates.

Wireless Telegraph and Submarine Signals on all ... Rates: $92.50 First; ... Second; $30 Third Class and up according to steamer and berth.

Ask Agents for particulars or Company's Office, 118 Notre Dame St. W. Uptown Agy., 530 St. Catherine Street, West.

Finest and Fastest Steamers on the Canadian route. Holders of all records. Land to Land, 3 days 14 hours. Dock to Dock, 5 days 20 hours, sailing between Montreal, Quebec and Bristol.

From Montreal. — Steamer. — From Bristol.
Sept. 20..ROYAL GEORGE, Oct. 4
Oct. 4..ROYAL EDWARD, Oct. 18
Oct. 18—ROYAL GEORGE. Nov. 1
Nov. 1..ROYAL EDWARD. Nov. 15

And Fortnightly thereafter.

Write or call for Fares and illustrated pamphlets—any Steamship Agent, 'Phone M. 6570.

CANADIAN NORTHERN SS., Ltd. 230 St. James Street, Montreal. Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine west.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS**

MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL:

LAKE MANITOBA..... SEPT. 14
EMPRESS OF IRELAND, SEPT. 22
LAKE CHAMPLAIN..... SEPT. 28
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN OCT. 6

Rates—Empress steamships First class, $92.50 and upwards. Second class, $53.75 and upwards. Lake Steamships—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $50.00, and upwards.

Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents or
W. G. Annable, Wm. Webber, Gen. Passenger Agt. Passenger Agt.
3 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

**Manchester Liners**

(LIMITED).

**WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AND FROM MANCHESTER.**

From Man. — From Montreal
Aug. 12..MAN. COMMERCE . Sept.
Aug. 19..MAN. TRADER .... Sept.
Aug. 26..MAN. SHIPPER .. Sept.
Sept. 2..MAN. CORPOR'N .. Sept.
Sept. 9..MAN. EXCHANGE .. Sept. 30

Limited number of passengers carried.

**FURNESS, WITHY & CO.,** Limited
Agents, MONTREAL.

**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.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON THURSDAY at 4 p.m., 14th and 28th September, and from Quebec the following day at noon for Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspe, 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 Gaspe, Charlottetown and Halifax, SS. "TRINIDAD," 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec at 8 p.m., 8th September.

**BERMUDA and Return, $10 and up**

Summer excursions, by the twin screw SS. 'BERMUDIAN,' 5,600 tons. Sailings from New York, at 3 p.m. 9th, 20th and 30th September, 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.
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, QUEBEC.


Province of Quebec.
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 745.

Dame Ethy Katie Greenberg, of the City and District of Montreal, the wife common as to property, of Morris Darwin, trader, of the same place, being duly authorized so to do, has this day brought an action in separation of property against the said Morris Darwin, of the same place, her husband.

Montreal, August 30th, 1911.

Perron Taschereau, Rinfret & Genest, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

### PUBLIC NOTIOE

is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 29th day of July, 1911, extending the undertaking of the "Dominion Motor Works," (Limited), so as to include the following additional powers, viz.:—to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertaking of the company, and any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or other securities of any other company or corporation.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of August, 1911.

THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Marcotte, in his lifetime of Longueuil, County of Chambly, Tinsmith.

Montreal, July 8th, 1911.

J. B. A. TISON.

### THE ARGAN TREE.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

Among the most remarkable trees of the world is the argan, which abounds in southern Morocco, but is seldom seen elsewhere. A 'forest' of argans has a curious scattered appearance because the trees grow singly and far apart. They are very leafy, but seldom exceed twenty feet in height. The branches put out horizontally and begin a yard above the ground. Sheep, cattle and camels feed on the leaves, and goats will stand on their hind legs to reach them, but horses and mules refuse to touch them.

The wood is very hard and extremely useful to the natives, who make charcoal from it. The fruit, resembling a large olive, is used to feed cattle and to manufacture a valuable oil. It also furnishes the

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
REGISTERED

Fairweathers
FURS

Cool days will soon be here. Your Furs cannot be ready for use TOO soon.

Save delays, and inconvenience by arranging NOW for

FUR REMODELLING and NEW FURS TO ORDER

We are always glad to give information regarding our Furs and the new styles. And we invite you to call.

ILLUSTRATED FUR CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST

FAIRWEATHERS LIMITED
485-487 St. Catherine Street West
Toronto MONTREAL Winnipeg



English Hair Grower
American Rights Secured for
New Drug CRYSTOLIS

Grows Hair an Inch Long in 30 Day —Stops Falling Hair, Dandruff and Itching Scalp—Restores Gray and Faded Hair to Natural Color and Brilliancy.

CUT OFF FREE COUPON AND MAIL TO-DAY

Here's good news for the man who vainly tries to plaster a few scanty locks over "that bald spot."

Good news for the woman whose hair is falling, whose locks are too scanty to properly pin up her false hair.

Good news for both men and women who find a hand full of hair in their comb every morning. For men and women growing gray before their time.

Good news for all with itching, burning scalps, with dandruff, with any and all forms of hair and scalp trouble.

The Creslo Laboratories, 464 9th Ave., Binghamton, N.Y., have secured the exclusive American rights for Crystolis, the famous English hair treatment.

Crystolis is a household word in Europe, where it is acclaimed "the most marvelous scientific discovery for promoting hair growth." It has won gold medals at Paris and Brussels.

Better yet, it has won the warmest words of praise from those who have been fortunate enough to test its remarkable qualities.

"Crystolis has been tried out in America for over a year now. Hundreds of men and women from every state unhesitatingly hail it as a true hair grower.

Here is a statement of just a few of those who have tried—who have been convinced—and who will swear to the virtues of this marvelous preparation.

Mr. Kelly, of Memphis, bald for 30 years, says: "My head is now covered with hair nearly an inch long, friends simply astounded."

Mrs. Evans, of Chicago, writes: "Since using Crystolis can report new hair an inch long coming in thickly all over my head."

Mr. Macklain, of St. Louis, reports:—"One treatment made my hair two inches longer."

Mr. Morse, of Boston, declares: "I lost my hair eighteen years ago. Have used less than one treatment. My head is now entirely covered with a thick growth of hair of natural color. No more itching, no more falling hair, no more dandruff."

Mr. Boyd, of Chicago, says: "My bald spot was as shiny as a peeled onion. It is now all covered with thick new hair. The greyness is also disappearing."

Mr. Mourer, of Cleveland, declares:—"Crystolis is the only thing which actually grows hair."

Mrs. Morris, of Philadelphia, writes, after only three weeks' use: "I can see new hair in plenty, and it is now a half inch long."

Lewis Nuff says: "New hair began to grow in ten days after beginning the treatment."

Mrs. Jackson, of New York, writes:—"My hair stopped falling the first week. No more itching scalp and hair coming in fast."

Mr. Arnott, of Cleveland, reports: —"Itching scalp stopped the second day, dandruff gone, no more falling hair."

Mrs. Rose, of Rock Island, writes: —"Was almost wild for five years with itching scalp. Two or three applications of Crystolis stopped this. Now I have a fine new growth of hair."

You may be acquainted with some of these people, or some of your friends may know them. Write us and we can give you the full address, so that you can prove every statement.

But the best way to prove it without the risk of a penny, just what Crystolis will do in your own individual case, is to cut out the free coupon below and mail it to-day.

The invitation is open to bald headed people, wig wearers, to men and women with falling hair, prematurely grey hair, dry hair, brittle hair, stringy hair, greasy hair, matted hair, dandruff, itching scalp, or any and all forms of scalp and hair trouble. Don't lay this paper aside until you have mailed the Free Coupon to the Creslo Laboratories, 464 9th Avenue, Binghamton, N.Y. Write your name and address plainly.

FREE COUPON.

The Creslo Laboratories,
464 9th Avenue,
Binghamton, N.Y.

I am a reader of the 'Witness.' Prove to me, without expense, that Crystolis stops falling hair, grows new hair, banishes dandruff and itching scalps and restores grey and faded hair to natural color. Write my name and address plainly and THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.


## 15,000 VACCINATED.

At the Medical Health Department yesterday it was given out that since the beginning of the vaccination campaign 12,000 to 15,000 children, mostly of school age, have been vaccinated by the officers of the department.

## INSPECTED THEATRE.

At the request of His Majesty's Theatre Mr. Alcide Chausse has had the fire escapes and other appliances of the building examined. The inspector reported that everything was in conformity with the law.


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



THE MILK OF THE 20th CENTURY

A milk which answers all objections, which suits all stomachs, which contains no microbes, and which can be preserved indefinitely, this owing to an absolutely mechanical treatment; these are the essential qualities of Laurentia Milk.

This milk has the endorsation of the medical profession; it is the type of the best, wholesome, natural and pure milk; it is free from microbes and can not be adulterated. It keeps indefinitely in perfectly sealed bottles, at all temperatures, in all climates. It is the ideal perfect milk. Your grocer can get it for you. The Canadian Farm Produce Co. Limited, 23 St. Peter street, owns and controls the rights of preparation of this milk in Canada, and all orders for such rights or for any supply should be sent to them.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

Swollen, Varicose Veins, Bad Legs, Goitre, Wen, Gout and Rheumatic Deposits, Sprains and Bruises respond quickly to the action of ABSORBINE, JR. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic liniment that penetrates to the seat of trouble assisting nature to make permanent recovery. Allays pain and inflammation. Mild and pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into tissues. Successful in other cases, why not in yours? ABSORBINE, JR., $1 and $2 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 G free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 499 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.


## 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.

9027.—A GIRL'S' ONE PIECE DRESS.

Practical one piece dresses are always popular with small girls, and the model here shown will be most pleasing, and comfortable. The standing collar and the yoke collar, which is a pretty form of trimming, may be omitted. The kimono sleeve, cut in one with the dress, may be finished plain, or with the cuff. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2 7-8 yards of 44 inch material for the 6-year size.

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.

## WANT MORE EARLY CLOSING.

Mr. J. P. Porier, president of the Early Closing Association, and some of the other officers, have asked the Board of Control to recommend the adoption of a by-law forcing stores to close three evenings a week, instead of two, at seven o'clock. He was referred to the law department, where he was informed that nothing would be done until a report, which is being prepared by the Early Closing Committee, is presented.

# The 'Witness' Fashion Hint

PICTURESQUE ROLLING BRIM.

The Gainsborough hat with the rolling brim and feather adornment is as popular as ever with a large majority of women. To the tall, commanding woman there is no style of headgear so becoming. A charming model is illustrated. The hat is of black crin straw faced with soft black velvet and ornamented with single white plume.

## NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

An exhibition of the work of the Bezalel School, Jerusalem, is to be held next spring in London. All the well known English Zionist leaders are aiding the exhibition, and Lord Rothschild has accepted the presidency of the exhibition committee. As one of the after events of the exhibition at The Hague the Queen of Holland has ordered some of the Bezalel work for the Royal Palace.

* * *

Further details of the last year's work of the Jewish Colonization Association (the Ica) are now to hand. This report is especially interesting as it deals with the work of the Ica in Canada. During the past year over five thousand Jews entered the Dominion. The Jewish colonies are all flourishing, and at the present time there are over three thousand Jews who derive their livelihood from the land. A new colony has been established in the Province of Alberta, and about sixty families of Jewish farmers will settle there. The Ica has now succeeded in proving that the Jew can be as great a success as a farmer as in other vocations of life, and the Nationalists are now demanding that spasmodic Jewish colonization cease, and that all the Jewish philanthropic bodies get together and decide on one country and colonize Jews in that country only where they will be a social and political power.

* * *

Mr. Hampton, the inspector-general of the Galveston Immigration Board, has expressed to the Jewish Immigrants' Information Bureau his approval of the excellent appearance of the immigrants selected by the Kieff Bureau, of the Ito.

* * *

Two important intimations appeared during the past week with regard to M. Stolypin's new scheme of restrictions. A bill is already held in readiness limiting the powers of the Jews to take a leading position in banks, and the entire plan of M. Stolypin will be shaped in a manner calculated to force an emigration from Russia also of the hitherto unaffected well-to-do Jews. Meanwhile protests continue to pour in from all sides against the government's policy. A sensation has been caused by the news from Germany that the Berlin and Konigsberg merchants intend to request their government to advise M. Stolypin to abandon his scheme, in view of the dangerous consequences it may have on German merchants residing in Russia.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Hertz, who received a call to the Orach Chayim congregation of New York, to succeed the late Dr. Jos. Ascher, has now definitely accepted the appointment and will take up his duties in December next.

* * *

The government inspector of the Jewish Colonization Association's institutions in Russia has declared that the ministry will ask the Ica to abandon internal activity and to devote its energy to emigration only.

* * *

While a funeral procession was passing through one of the foreign quarters of Aleppo a number of fanatical Arabs threw stones at it and also attacked individual Jews with knives and revolvers. The bier was abandoned, and it was not until some hours afterwards that, thanks to the police protection, the body was interred. Several persons were wounded, one of them seriously.

* * *

Major Manuel de Lara, adjutant to the Spanish Minister of Marine, and member of the Madrid Academy of Fine Arts, is travelling in the Balkan States and other parts of southeastern Europe, charged with a mission from the Government of Spain to collect the old Spanish-Jewish songs, which are still preserved among the Sephardim in those regions at the present day.

* * *

The well-known scholar and author, Professor Vittorio Castiglioni, rabbi of the Jewish community of Rome, has died there, at the age of seventy-one. He was a native of Trieste.

* * *

M. Gustave Daltroff, a commissioner of police for the City of Paris, has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

* * *

The French Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has awarded to Captain Raymond Wells a grant of six thousand francs for the purpose of continuing his excavations in Egypt.

* * *

Herr James Simon, president of the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, has given a hundred thousand marks to the Haifa Technical Institute.

* * *

During a banquet recently given at Tirnovo to the deputies of the Majority on the occasion of the prorogation of the National Assembly, the Queen of Bulgaria conversed with the Jewish deputy, M. Haim Frachi, on the work of the Jewish soup kitchen in Sofia. The King and the Crown Prince had a conversation with M. Farchi, the Prince specially asking for information about the Jewish schools in Bulgaria.

* * *

A telegram has reached the Minister of the Interior stating that while a marriage was being celebrated in the house of a Jewish gunmaker at Sinan, a village in Yemen, gunpowder which was stored on the premises exploded. The house was blown up and twenty-eight persons were killed and several others were injured.

* * *

The two suburbs of Rozchitzi, in the Province of Vollynia, have been excluded from the Pale, receiving the status of villages. The order resulted in the exile of a hundred and fifty Jewish families in the towns.

* * *

The chief rabbi of Turkey, in a communication to the local press, has publicly and warmly thanked the Committee of Union and Progress for the readiness with which they came to the relief of the Jewish sufferers by the fire in the Balata district. From the very day that the fire broke out, Young Turk delegates distributed among them daily bread, olives, kosher meat, and milk. In addition two doctors, who are being paid by the committee, administer medical relief whenever required. The Ica and the Zionist organization have both forwarded substantial amounts to the government towards the administration of relief.

* * *

The Jewish ex-soldiers who participated in the Russo-Japanese war have decided to endeavor to obtain the Czar's consent to receive a deputation of Jewish warriors with reference to the proposed exclusion of the Jews from the army. On the last occasion when this was proposed a deputation carried out their mission with remarkable success. On that occasion the Jewish soldiers presented the Czarevitch with the scroll of the Law, and told the Czar of their endless sufferings. The Czar, with tears in his eyes, granted the request of the petitioners, and gave them fifty roubles each, and second class tickets to Kieff.

## LONG JOURNEY ENDS.

### Commissioner and Party Accomplish 4,500 Miles on Inland Waters of the North-West.

Ottawa, Sept. 8. — A journey of 4,500 miles on inland waters of Canada's great northwest gives an idea of the vastness of the Dominion. Such a journey has just been concluded by the Commissioner of the Indian Department and his party. They started early last spring from Edmonton, the journey from there on being as follows: Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, 100 miles by wagon to McMurray, 250 miles on scows, 90 miles of this distance being rapids; to Lake Athabasca 190 miles by paddle steamer; to east end of Lake Athabasca (Fond du Lac) 185 miles; back to west end of Fort Chipewayan, 185 miles; to Smith Landing 90 miles; Portage to Smith, 16 miles; thence to Fort Macpherson on the Mackenzie delta, 1,300 miles. These distances were duplicated on the return journey. The long trip down the Mackenzie River was made on one of the Hudson Bay company's steamers. In the whole 1,300 miles there is but one rapid.

The Indians visited were in good condition. They had had a good fur season, and were prosperous and contented. The departmental party consisted of N. A. Conroy, Ottawa, commissioner; L. Lamothe, Ottawa, and Dr. A. L. McDonald, of Alexandria, Ont.

## ACCIDENTAL DROWNINGS.

### Many Cases Have Been Taken to the Morgue This Week.

At the coroner's inquest yesterday, in the case of the death of Michael Corbett, an inmate of Longue Point asylum, who escaped from his keeper, while out walking on August 28th, and whose body was found in the river near the city last Wednesday, was disposed of with a verdict of death by accidental causes, and the keeper was freed of all blame today.

Two other cases of drowning were also disposed of by the jury yesterday. They were Wilfrid Allaire and Henry Willman, and in neither case could any information be found that would point to the fact that these men had met their death by drowning by any other than accidental causes. The number of drowning cases coming into the morgue the last few days has been large. While the inquest was going on the body of young Livesy, who was drowned a week ago, was brought in.


THE KING OF CORN REMOVERS

Is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Forty years' success in many lands proves the superiority of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor over every other remedy. Safe, painless, prompt. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor absolutely certain to remove corns. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

## WOMAN ROBBED.

### Thief Departed With Bag Containing $2,200 Worth of Jewels.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 8. — Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway detectives reported to-day that a woman giving her name as Mrs. A. A. McCormick, of Chicago, was robbed of a handbag containing $2,200 worth of jewels last night on a passenger train somewhere between Toledo and Cleveland.

The robbery took place in the dining car. Detectives are looking for a young man who sat opposite Mrs. McCormick, and engaged her in conversation.

## A NEW BANK BUILDING.

At the City Hall yesterday the Bank of Ottawa took out a permit for a two storey cut stone office building at the corner of Fairmount Streets and Park Avenue. The cost is placed at $29,000.

## COMING TO CANADA.

London, Sept. 8.—Lord and Lady Castlereagh and Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury and Lady Drury were passengers on the steamship 'Empress of Ireland,' which sailed from Liverpool for Quebec yesterday.


MAGI

Adds zest to any meal and makes for better digestion and also sweeter stomach. 21

THE WATER OF QUALITY

The Caledonia Springs Co., Limited
591 St. Catherine St. West, Uptown 3937.



Millinery Opening.

N. TUCKER will make his Display of FALL MILLINERY on

THURSDAY, Sept. 7th

AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT

LA MODE PARISIENNE

358 ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST
corner Berri.

An Inspection is cordially invited.



LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL
Port Hope, Ont.

Residential School for Boys. Healthy Situation, Fireproof Buildings, Extensive playgrounds, large gymnasium, skating rinks, etc. Boys prepared for the Universities, Royal Military College and business. Special attention given to younger boys. Next term begins Sept. 13. New boys must report Sept. 12.

For Calendar and all information apply to the Headmaster,
REV. OSWALD RIGBY, M.A., (Cambridge), LL.D.,
Port Hope.....Ontario

KING'S HALL
Compton, Que.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Michaelmas Term begins Sept. 13th. Special car will be attached to 4.15 p.m. G.T.R. Train from Bonaventure Station on that date. Miss JOLL will be at "The Windsor Hotel" on Friday, Sept. 8th.

MISS JOLL, Lady Principal.

International Business College
198 St. Catherine W., Montreal.
ESTABLISHED 1905.

The most modern school of its kind. CLASSES RESUMED AUGUST 15TH. Prospectus on demand.
ANGUS CAZA, Prin.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC.

Director .. .. H. C. PERRIN, Mus. Doc.

The Session 1911-12 Opens September 18th.

INSTRUCTION—In Pianoforte, Singing, Violin, Organ and all Orchestral Instruments. Classes in Elements of Music, Theory, Harmony, Form and Analysis, History of Music, Counterpoint and Composition, Sight Singing, Choir Singing Classes, French, German and Italian.

THE McGILL ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY will resume its weekly practices under the personal direction of Dr. Perrin (with Mr. Saul Brant as concertmeister) on Monday, October 9th, in the Conservatorium Hall.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS in all branches of Music for the Diploma of Licentiate in Music and other Certificates will be held in numerous centres throughout the Dominion.

DEGREES:—Complete Courses, Theoretical and Technical, leading to the Degrees of Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. are offered.

For Syllabus and full particulars as to Admission, Courses, Fees, Exhibitions, etc., apply to the
SECRETARY,
Conservatorium of Music Building
323 Sherbrooke street west,
Montreal.



ORANGE MEAT

IS MADE FROM THE WHOLE WHEAT

"Of all the starches and grains, Wheat in some form is King in childhood, as in every age of life, because it contains most of the life building nitrogen combined with its starch."

Woods Hutchinson, Am, Md. in Saturday Evening Post.

Orange Meat and Milk is a Perfect Food



LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

PICKERING COLLEGE
NEWMARKET

A Residential School for Boys and Girls, with Preparatory, Commercial, and Collegiate Courses, Music and Art.

Fall Term commences Sept. 11, 1911

LARGE GROUNDS, new buildings, beautifully situated, with perfect sanitary equipment, electric light, steam heating, roomy, well-ventilated.

COMPETENT instruction, firm discipline, and home-like, Christian influences unite with these material advantages to make Pickering College worthy of your confidence. For Announcement write
W. P. FIRTH, M.A., D Sc., Principal.



Havergal Ladies' College
JARVIS ST. TORONTO

Principal . . . . MISS KNOX

Thorough education on modern lines. Preparation for honour matriculation and other examinations. Separate Junior School, Domestic Science Department, Gymnasium, Outdoor Games, Skating Rink, Swimming Bath.

HAVERGAL-ON-THE-HILL . College Heights, Toronto

A second Junior School to be opened for the convenience of pupils resident in the Northern and Western parts of the City. Large Playing Grounds of three acres—cricket, tennis, basketball. Under the direct supervision of Miss Knox, assisted by specialists in Junior School teaching and in Languages.

For illustrated calendars and prospectus apply to the Bursar.

SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON SEPT. 13. R. MILLICHAMP, Hon. Sec.-Treas.



GLEN MAWR
651 SPADINA AVENUE, TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

100 p.c. of all who wrote in July 1910 and July 1911 matriculated. Large staff of highly qualified and experienced teachers and professors. Native French and German teachers. Pupils prepared for the Universities and for Examinations in Music of Toronto University, the Conservatory of Music, and the Toronto College of Music. Modern Educational Methods. Refining Influences and Well-Regulated Home. Lawn Tennis, Skating and other forms of recreation.

For Prospectus apply to MISS VEALS, Principal.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS SEPT. 12th.



OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

One of the best residential schools in Canada for Girls and Young Ladies. Every Departm ent fully equipped.

COURSES OFFERED:

Academic, Matriculation, Select, Art, Elocution, Household Science, Stenography, Typewriting, Physical Culture, Music. All courses in the Canadian Conservatory of Music.

Write for calendar and particulars.
THE REV. W. D. ARMSTRONG, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., President.



SCHOOL OF ART

Session of 1911-12 will open on 2nd October, 1911.
Applications should be made early to the Secretary.
ART ASSOCIATION J. B. ABBOTT, Sec



Mount Royal Business College

Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL.

BUSINESS COURSE, COURSE IN STENOGRAPHY and SPECIAL PREPARATORY COURSE. MODERN METHODS TAUGHT BY SPECIALISTS. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. COURSES ARE THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL.

If interested, write for our Prospectus. Interview at the College from 2 to 4 daily. Term opens Sept. 5th. Telephone UPTOWN 4297.
A. W. YOUNG, Principal.

FREE COURSE of Twenty Lessons in French.

Learn to speak, write and read French at your home in comfort.
W. Godard, New P.O. Box 873, Montreal.



TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE

(Affiliated to McGill University.)
83 Simpson St., Montreal.

For the Higher Education of Young Women, with Preparatory Department for Girls under 13 years of age.

President—Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D.
Vice-President — Ven. J. G. Norton, D.D., Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.

The Institute will reopen TUESDAY, 12th September, at NOON.

Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the school on Saturday, 9th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, North British Mercantile Building, 80 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.



ALBERT COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

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

Highest facilities in all departments.

Will reopen Monday, September 11th, 1911.

For illustrated calendar, address,
PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.



BEGIN NOW

to prepare for examinations in the Fall by attending

SHORTELL'S ACADEMY
967 St. Catherine Street West



115 SHUTER STREET.

THE MISSES BRYSON'S SCHOOL and KINDERGARTEN will re-open Thursday, Sept. 14th.

Special classes in Drawing and Sewing.



Fletcher Music Method.

MISS NETTIE G. ALLAN

Will re-open her Classes Sept. 12th
Studio: 2245 Waverly Street, Annex
Phone East 480



ARTHUR H. HOWELL,

Canadian Secretary London College of Music.

PIANO PLAYING, SINGING AND THEORY OF MUSIC.

Special classes for beginners open Sept. 12th.
Tel. East 639. 69 Park Avenue.



EVENING TECHNICAL CLASSES.

The Evening Classes in Technical Subjects, conducted in the Commercial and Technical High School, 53 Sherbrooke Street West, under the joint management of the Montreal Technical Institute and the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, will re-open on Monday Evening, September 18th, at 7.30 p.m.

COURSE:

I. PREPARATORY COURSE IN ENGLISH AND ARITHMETIC.
II. PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS, AS REQUIRED IN INDUSTRIAL WORK.
III. MECHANICAL DRAWING.
IV. ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.
V. FREEHAND DRAWING.
VI. INDUSTRIAL DESIGNING.
VII. APPLIED MECHANICS.
VIII. THEORY OF STRUCTURES.
IX. MACHINE DESIGN.
X. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
XI. METAL-WORK.
XII. ELECTROTECHNICS.
XIII. CHEMISTRY (with individual LABORATORY WORK). Elementary and Advanced.
XIV. HOUSE CARPENTRY.
XV. PATTERN MAKING.
XVI. COOKERY.
XVII. SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.
XVIII. MILLINERY.

The class-rooms of the school have been specially fitted, with MACHINES, TOOLS and APPLIANCES, in order to make the work PARTICULARLY USEFUL to APPRENTICES and MECHANICS.

The Principal of the School, Mr. I. Gammell, will be in attendance from September 11th to 15th, inclusive, from 8 to 9 p.m., to give information and enrol pupils.

Prospectus may now be had on application in writing to
H. J. SILVER,
Secretary-Superintendent.
197 Peel Street, Montreal.



Roslyn Ladies' College
425 MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE,
WESTMOUNT, QUE.,

will be re-opened on TUESDAY, 12th September, at 10 a.m.

Accommodation for one or two resident pupils.

Prospectus on application to
Principal ARNOLD.



Westmount Private Commercial Classes

Will re-open at
4912 Sherbrooke Street (near Victoria Avenue),
TUESDAY, September 12, 1911.

Three months' course—Shorthand and Typewriting—Day and Evening Classes. Certificates awarded to graduates. Speed Classes and Teachers' Training Classes.

Apply by letter to Miss Irwin, 4912 Sherbrooke street, until September 11, 1911—after that date at above address. Office hours, 9—10.30 a.m.; 6.30—7.30 p.m.

# THE REV. F. DAY BACK AGAIN

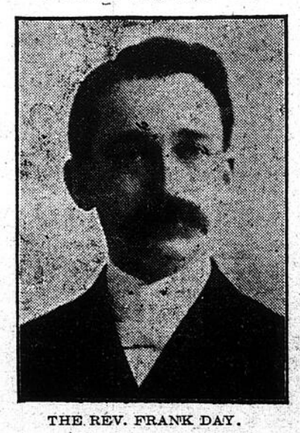
## Found English Conditions Different Than on Other Trips.

### NO GERMAN FEELING.

### Mr. Lloyd-George the Best Loved and Best Hated Man in the Country.

A busy man was the Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor of Zion Congregational Church, when a 'Witness' reporter found him at his residence, St. Famille street, last evening. In the morning he had landed from the Allan liner 'Tunisian,' after a two months' vacation spent in the British Isles.

In many ways conditions in England were different from those he had found on any of his three previous visits, he said. The strike of the sailors detained him a week in Liverpool, and although he saw no scenes of disorder, the evidence of the past conflict was on every side. The real



THE REV. FRANK DAY.

issue had been settled and the only men causing difficulty were the 250 tramway employees whom the company refused to reinstate. The wharves were deserted and passengers from any boat had to carry their own baggage and trunks. The railway stations were guarded by troops, and all entrances save one were barred and barricaded with carts and timber. The windows of the London and North-Western Hotel, the largest in Liverpool, were covered with wire matting, and many were broken. No one was allowed to enter unless on the hotel register. In St. George's Hall opposite, troops were quartered and armed sentries paced the streets. The peace which had been arranged was regarded by many as but temporary, but they hoped that the impartial commission appointed by the government would find a satisfactory solution to all the problems of the workmen.

The strike and the struggle of the Commons against the House of Lords were the two subjects of conversation everywhere, he continued.

The Rev. Sylvester Horne and Dr. John Clifford were the two great leaders of the Nonconformist churches, while Mr. Lloyd George was the best loved and most thoroughly hated man in England, loved by the common people and hated as a revolutionary by the Lords. Impartial students felt that the Empire was striding forward far and rapidly, and the general feeling of England was strongly in favor of the government. So great had been the interest taken in the veto issue that the old problems of Church and State had been forgotten for the time.

Mr. Day heard almost no reference to the German peril. The papers had little to say about that nation, the people were not discussing it; there was no excitement, and no one seemed to fear any trouble.

Speaking of the coronation of the King, Mr. Day remarked that both King George and Queen Mary were greatly loved in England. The nation was growing to understand the sovereign, and regard for him was increasing constantly.

'To a Canadian it was especially gratifying to note the esteem in which Lord Strathcona is held by all parties,' said Mr. Day. 'Everybody knows him and admires his character. His resignation of his position is regretted as much by the English people as by the Canadians.

'The interest in Canada and her opportunities is greater than ever before, although the constant emigration from the old land is causing concern in some quarters, and there is a movement among the land holders to divide lands in such a manner that farmers will remain at home and not emigrate to Canada. But they are all interested in Canada, and regard it as a land of magnificent opportunity. For this much credit is due to our immigration department for its wide and wise distribution of literature.

# COMING EVENTS.

### COLDSTREAM GUARDS AT THE ARENA.

The visit which the Coldstream Guards Band is now paying to Canada, by special permission of His Majesty King George, is the second in the existence of that organization, the band having been here before eight years ago, when they created so great an impression that there has ever since been a demand for their reappearance.

This band is one of the pioneen bands of the British Army in every sense of the word. Since 1773 there has been a band of the regiment. During the occupation of Paris by the allies in 1815, it was stationed for six months in the French capital. In 1825 Mr. Charles Godfrey, who entered the regiment in 1813, was appointed bandmaster by the colonel, the Duke of Cambridge, and held that position until death in 1863. During his career as head of the band he brought it to a very high state of efficiency. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. Fred Godfrey, who retained the post until 1880, being followed by Mr. Thomas, and in 1886 the present bandmaster, Lieut. Mackenzie Rogon, succeeded. Quite early in the history of the band three negroes were added. They carried two tambourines and a set of Turkish bells, and continued part of the band until 1837, when they were abolished.

It is said of the present bandmaster that he has more to do with military music than any other bandmaster in the service. Whenever the massed bands of the Guards are called to play together, he always has to draw up the programme and submit them for approval in the highest quarters, and in some cases the programmes are approved by the King, as happened during the recent coronation festivities.

The band is booked to appear at the Arena for two concerts only Thursday and Friday evening next. They are now at Toronto, where they have had the greatest kind of success, the attendance at their concerts being of large proportions.

### LOCAL PICTURES ON KINEMACOLOR.

Commencing on Monday next, the beautiful Kinemacolor will be presented at the Princess for a limited engagement of one week. The programme will include a trip from Liverpool to Vancouver via Montreal, and a large number of local views enroute. Views of Quebec will be shown, and in the Montreal pictures will be seen the recent ghymkhana, the Indians at the local M. A. A. A. grounds. The tour will show illustrated scenes in Ottawa, London and Hamilton, and embraces a large selection of pictorial events never shown before. Since Kinemacolor's former visit to Montreal many improvements in technical detail have been made, and now an even more remarkable result is promised, whereby the pleasure of the entertainment is greatly enhanced. In addition to the trip across the Canadian continent, the numerous other scenes will include a complete representation of the King's recent tour in Ireland, and subsequent functions at Slough and at Windsor, while nature studies and remarkable pictorial novelties make up the balance of a very attractive programme.

The engagement is limited to six daily matinees and evening performances.

### KARL LEHMANN WILL SPEAK HERE.

Karl Lehmann, who is in the city for the Christian Endeavor celebration on Monday night, will speak in MacVicar Memorial Church, St. Viateur avenue, to-morrow night, at the seven o'clock service.

At 8.30 a mass meeting of all the churches in the north part of the city will be held in Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, corner Fairmount avenue and Hutchison street. This will give all a splendid opportunity of hearing this man of such marvellous powers, who has been so well described as 'consecrated dynamite.'

### TO MICHAEL MATOFF.

As I listened to the music
You drew from your violin,
The notes on the ear external
Awakened new chords within.
Earth's sordidness was forgotten;
World-cares were banished away;
My soul—it seemed—had deserted
Its narrow temple of clay—
Had risen above the discords;
Above the dim and the strife
Of the common things about me,
That count in the sum of life;—
Had to a new vision opened
Of the beautiful and true
And received a benediction
From the soul that lives in you;
From the soul that God hath chosen,
To reveal His thought and love
And through which to give a foretaste
Of the melodies above,—
Of the harmony of Heaven,
To the understanding few,
Who thank Him for the interpreter,
He has sent to them in you.
I listened. The brilliant music
Had changed to a low, sad strain,
Like the language of the ocean
Whispering its secret pain.
My heart beat fast in my bosom;
Hot teardrops dimmed my sight;—
The tones were like sobs half smothered,—
Long sobs like the wind at night
Among the trees of the forest
When it some weird story speaks,
Or sighs out its eerie longings
On the lofty mountain peaks.
It changed again. Sounds dulcet
As the joyous lilt of birds.
Telling their simple love tales
In the songs that know not words.
Now, faith, hope, and love outbreathing
It swelled like a grand amen—
Then ceased. With a start and tremor
I awoke to earth again.
It ceased? No, 'twill live forever!
No good thing is ever lost;—
It shall greet us in the Homeland,
When the Jordan we have crossed.
And I loved you for your music—
Friend! I hope all things for you:
May the smile of God rest on you
In whatever you may do.
May you by His love environed,
Live, as always in His sight.
May He guide and bless and keep you
As the years pass in their flight—
Till the pearly gates shall open
To admit you to His fold,
And the angels sound a welcome
On their instruments of gold,
To a home-returning member
Of the glorious choir above
Where no minor chords e'er sadden,
And peace comes with perfect love.

—Elizabeth Wilson Thomas.

The number of casualties in connection with the British Mercantile Marine reported to the Board of Trade for the year ended June 30, 1910 was 9,715. For the previous year the total number was 10,660. The total number of lives lost was 4,875, as against 4,738 in the previous year.


# "MORE BREAD"

People are calling for more of our Bread every day. That is why our output is increasing by leaps and bounds. Try it yourself. Ask your grocer.

# HARRISON

**BREAD EXPERT**

**Mount 386.**


## LUXURIOUS NEW CARS FOR C.P.R. TORONTO SERVICE.

Another triumph in car building has been achieved by the C.P.R., and it marks a further advance in railroading.

The new compartment observation cars which have just been sent out from the Angus Shops, are intended for the service between Montreal and Toronto, and as evidence of the growing popularity of the service between this City and North Toronto, they are to be attached to the train leaving Montreal at 10.45 p.m.

These new cars have seven compartments, a drawing room, an observation parlor, and an observation platform. The entrance to the rooms is from the aisle, running along the side of the car, so that there is absolute privacy. There are two berths, the lower being made up from two double seats, and there are all toilet requirements in each room.

The cars are lighted with electricity, and in the warm weather are kept cool with electric fans.

These cars are models of luxury and comfort, in which C.P.R. standard of equipment excels. They will be put in service on the trains to and from Yonge Street Station, at Toronto, within the next few days.


# Goodwins Limited

OWNING AND OPERATING

A. E. REA & CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

WE ARE OPENING TWO NEW

# MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS

MONDAY

The First Floor Millinery Parlors Include Parisian, New York and Model Hats Made in Our Own Workroom, $5.00 to $125.00.

The Ground Floor Millinery Department Includes Millinery Trimmings, Untrimmed Hats, Popular Priced Ready-to-Wear Hats & all Millinery Accessories.

Parisian and New York models as well as those of our own artists will be displayed in the first floor millinery parlors. Private fitting rooms and every accommodation for trying on the new models are here for your convenience. All elevators and stairways lead into this new department. Every modern facility for showing off hats. But what about the hats themselves?

The proverb, "Life is measured by the rapidity of change," is exemplified in our new models. The hats are original but not bizarre—that is the statement of millinery experts; they are rich and distinguished in appearance, and are all different from hats of other years. Some are reminiscent of the Helmet hat. Some are small and veritable towers. The small low hat simply does not exist, but there are quite a number of large hats, most of them being quite low, indeed—almost flat. The Metallic hat is the novelty of the season. The shimmer and sheen of this distinctly new trimming used in such a variety of ways and differing material makes it an attractive novelty.

In trimming, feathers are to be used more than ever, but with new effects. The willow is still popular, but there are also smart very tiny feathers, which are grouped and called "Van Dykes." Then there are the uncurled ostrich, and the ostrich in shaded effects, medium-sized tips, as well as long feathers and feather bands, will be fashionable. Fringe is also a popular trimming. It comes in silver and gold, silk and chenille, surrounding the crown, decorating it in rosettes or surmounting it in tufts. The models as illustrated are practical for wearing right now.

THE MAIN FLOOR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Right in the rear of the store you will find a new department for the home milliners. Here you can see everything appertaining to millinery trimmings and untrimmed hats, also popular priced ready-to-wear hats. There is ample space for you to view the many Parisian and New York novelties also popular priced trimmings. Quills at .05; fancy mounts at .25; Ostrich feathers at $50.00, and Paradise Mounts at $85.00 are all there for your inspection. Hats and Shapes for Children, Misses and Ladies in Felt, Velvet, Silk and Beaver from .75 to $15.00. The pins, ornaments, wires, buckram and everything that the home Milliner needs is there.

*To demonstrate our values in this department we offer on Monday* **$1.98**
*180 velvet shapes, medium and large, this season's blocks, at.....*
*These shapes were made to sell at* $4.00.

—GROUND FLOOR.



Ottrell

# TUNNEL CITY

Ottrell

## The St. Lawrence River Suburb. The Very Latest Sub-division.

## With Prices Never Before Heard Of.

### EVERYBODY'S

A most beautifully situated estate with a large frontage on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, commanding a magnificent view of Mount Royal and the City, with a Railway Line running through it now, and a Street Car Line in the immediate future. A property nicely wooded at the back, which at present prices should in many cases more than pay for the lot. Splendid roadways at both ends of the property, within 20 minutes of the centre of the City.

# $29 AND UP

### OPPORTUNITY

Every Man, Woman, Boy and Girl should have one or two of these lots at present prices,

**WITH AN ABSOLUTELY CLEAR DEED**

as in one year's time this property will be worth many times present values.

A large Public Park on the River Front insures access to all residents for all time.

FIRST COME — FIRST SERVED

You will never have such a chance again.

**ACT IMMEDIATELY**

**Everybody Likes a Bargain and These TUNNEL CITY Lots at $29.00 and Up Are a Bargain for Everybody.**

Take Street Cars to Longueuil Ferry, Ferry to Longueuil, where my Autos meet you.

**PHONES:** { UP 2990 / UP 1728

Ottrell

C.C.C.—
Please send me particulars about Tunnel City, or send an Agent to see me.

**Open Evenings.**

The Uptown Real Estate Broker - - 509 St. Catherine Street West.

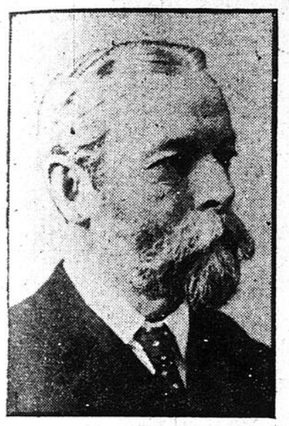
3 Doors West of Peel Street.

# THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER ON RECIPROCITY

## LIVELY LIBERAL MEETING LAST NIGHT IN WESTMOUNT

### Questions on Reciprocity Answered by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, and Much Heckling Good-Humoredly Responded to.

At Victoria Hall, Westmount, last night, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C.; Mr. L. A. Rivet, the Liberal candidate, discussed reciprocity and the Naval Bill to an audience that listened sympathetically for the most part, although a small hostile section of the Westmount Conservative Club near the back kept making constant interruptions, which the speakers in every case met good-humoredly and effectively. Except in the case of one or two interrupters, who asked irrelevant questions when the speakers were dealing with other topics, each speaker invited questions, as they wanted to deal with any honest objections there were. These answers, delivered in an impartial and reasonable manner, won the respect of the greater part of the oppositionists present, and brought the enthusiasm of the Liberals up to the fervid point. Every seat was filled, and a large number stood in the doors and at the back as well. The speech by Mr. Fisher, meeting every objection in detail, with figures, was especially appreciated.



THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. W. H. Trenholme, Mayor of Westmount, who occupied the chair, observed that reciprocity would benefit the Canadian consumer of fruits and vegetables, for the fruits and vegetables of the United States were marketed earlier in the year, and Canadians would enjoy the benefit of cheaper fruit earlier in the season, while products of Canadian gardens and orchards came in later, another argument for reciprocity on the sentimental side, for they could no do better work for the Empire than to foster friendship with the great nation to the south.

**MR. R. C. SMITH.**

Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., had to combat a number of interrupters, but he succeeded in making his points to the delight of the great majority of the audience. In opening his address, he said that the arguments used against reciprocity were not the same in Quebec as in Ontario, in Montreal as in the great plains of the west. Mr. Smith then scored the tactics of the Conservative leaders in assailing the navy in Quebec, while they urged greater and direct contributions to the Imperial navy in Ontario.

Referring to the reciprocity agreement, he said: 'There is not a word or syllable in that agreement prejudicial to our obtaining an increased British preference. Who,' he asked, 'was the loyal party when the question of the British preference was up? Who opposed it? The ultra loyalists of to-day,' he answered.

'The let well enough alone policy of the Conservative party would block all progress,' he said later.

'While Mr. Borden is preaching that reciprocity in natural products means death, destruction, and blue ruin in one part of the country, at Compton he said that President Taft was bribing the people of Canada. I ask you to consider was not that the strongest bribe ever offered to the people? Did you ever hear of a people being bribed by blue ruin and disaster?' he asked.

'Where will we get the revenue when we cut down the duties?' asked a voice.

'The farmer will save that amount on the natural products.'

'Oh! the farmer!' shouted an elector.

'Some of you people in Westmount ought to be farmers if you are not,' replied Mr. Smith.

'One at a time,' said he to several questioners.

'One fool at a time,' declared a man in the front seats, and there was laughter.

'Where will we get the revenue?' asked a voice, and Mr. Smith answered that the duty collected last year on natural products imported from the United States amounted to only about $2,500,000, while the surplus of the country was about $30,000,000.

'If the United States refused to sell us cotton, where would our cotton mills be?' he asked.

'This country is not to be sold. If it ever is annexed to the United States it will only be so when the people of Canada want it.'

**MR. L. A. RIVET.**

Mr. L. A. Rivet, K.C., said that at the fourth election at which he had stood before the electors of Hochelaga, he felt more than ever a firm belief in the Liberal cause, because of the unexampled prosperity that had come to the country through their efforts. Speaking of reciprocity, he said that opposition members who objected in the House of Commons to trade relations with France because they said that trade pacts with a distant nation might prejudice their chances of reciprocity with the United States, are now stumping the country absolutely repudiating all their former arguments. He said the government of to-day is a government of the people, for the people, and for all the people at that, manufacturers, laboring men, farmers and merchants. He asked if the government had not proved its fair treatment to the manufacturers after succeeding to power by the prosperity which had come to them. He named manufacturing industries in Hochelaga to show that they had grown greatly during Liberal rule. He thought the factories should in turn treat the government fairly.

Having treated the manufacturer fairly they decided to listen to the farmer and help him, without prejudicing any other interest. We are going to do justice to him, because on polling day we will be put back in power. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Rivet in speaking of the opposition candidate, Mr. Louis Coderre, told them that he was playing a double game, saying that he was allied with Monk, Bourassa and Prevost in the French parts of the constituency, while he led them to believe he was a Conservative in Westmount. There was a great deal of booing, groaning and yelling from the back at this point, and various calls, which Mr. Rivet answered in so spirited a fashion that the rest of the audience were delighted and applauded vigorously. The chairman, however, requested those at the back to show the tolerance fitting in a Westmount audience to the speakers of any political party.

Mr. Rivet, proceeding, spoke of the heterogeneous elements of the opposition in the present election, and of how Mr. Coderre at different times and in different places had tried to make his peace with all these diverse elements. Many from the audience objected to the statement that Mr. Coderre was in favor of the Nationalists, shouting 'No! no!' in chorus, but Mr. Rivet quoted so copiously and explicitly that some of the disturbers changed their tactics and shouted 'Hurrah for Bourassa!' 'Oh, all right, if you are willing to do that, you are willing to swallow anything.' (Cheers.)

'Is it true, or not true, that in Quebec the Opposition is represented by the ideas of the Nationalists of Quebec?' (Cries of 'Yes, yes!' 'No, no.') 'Mr. Henri Bourassa is the real leader of the opposition in Quebec' ('Yes,' 'No!)' 'Some say "No." Then your representative has no leader, because he has acknowledged Mr. Bourassa as his leader.' (Cheers and laughter.)

The speaker then quoted Mr. Coderre from an account of a meeting given in the 'Devoir,' as saying that he wanted to help Messrs. Monk, Bourassa and Prevost in defending the interests of the French-Canadian race. 'Defend the interests of the French-Canadian race, he says. Against whom? According to their speeches, delivered throughout the Province of Quebec, these interests (which have never been attacked), (laughter) are to be defended against England and the English-speaking race of Canada. Are you satisfied?' (Cheering.)

Mr. Rivet quoted Mr. Prevost's famous speech at St. Jerome and utterances of Messrs. Bourassa and Monk to show how far apart they were from Mr. Borden and the Conservatives. If Mr. Coderre stood on the same platform with each it would have to be a very large platform. (Cheers.)

He concluded by telling them how he had endeavored to do all he could for them, although Westmount at the last election had registered a majority of 706 against him, and he would continue to look after the interests of both the English and French-speaking electors whatever they did at the polls.

A great ovation was given the candidate as he took his seat.

**THE HON. SIDNEY FISHER.**

Cheers greeted the Hon. Sydney Fisher when he arose to speak. He began his remarks by answering some some objections in a letter of Mr. Upton, who put into his mouth some statements that he did not make. Those assertions were not correct and he wished to tell what he did say. The aggregate exports of Canada to Great Britain were six or seven times as much as to the United States, but on many products we sent in a greatly larger proportion to the United States than to Great Britain. Mr. Fisher read a list of the things sent to Great Britain and the United States to prove his point. For example, in the past two years a hundred thousand horses were sent to the free trade market of Great Britain, while in the same period the United States took nine hundred and fifty thousand head from Canadian farmers, who paid thirty dollars a head for the privilege of selling across the line. If the United States market was not better than the British market for horses the Canadian farmers then must be infernal fools. In the past two years a million cattle were sent to the United States in the face of high duties, while eighteen million head were sent to Great Britain. Thirteen thousand head of sheep were sent to Great Britain and eight hundred and forty thousand head to the United States in the same period.

'How about chickens?' queried an elector.

'That comes next on the list. In the past two years $29,000 worth of poultry and its meats was sold in Great Britain and $240,000 worth in the United States. About the same quantities of hay were sent to both countries, but for admission to the United States four dollars a ton was paid. In potatoes, about which an elector asked, Great Britain took a little less than $400 worth, while the United States took $360,000 worth in the same time, or nine hundred times as much.

Mr. Fisher then answered a questioner by showing that he obtained his figures from a transcript of trade and customs returns, published by the customs department, and given to him by officers of that department.

The balance of trade, continued Mr. Fisher, was adverse in fruits.

The figures that he cited, he said, were absolute proof that for those articles the English market was not the best.

In the past five years there was an enormous expanse of Canadian trade. It amounted to $2,500,000,000 in that period, or $500,000,000 a year. This was divided $300,000,000 a year with the United States and $200,000,000 a year with Great Britain.

'I say their trade is indissolubly bound with us.'

'No,' said a voice.

'He might tell me so, but no sensible man would believe it,' answered Mr. Fisher.

'If you trade that much without an agreement you can trade more profitably with an agreement.

'The young man in the hall beside the lady with the white hat wants to ask a question,' observed Mr. Fisher.

The crowd arose to have a good view of him.

'Come on. I shall answer it,' encouraged Mr. Fisher.

The questioner arose and declared: 'We want to deal with the United States without being bound by them.'

'I suppose that you are quite willing to have us trade with the United States,' remarked Mr. Fisher.

'Yes,' was the answer.

'This agreement says that it is distinctly understood that it is not binding, but we hope for its continuance,' added Mr. Fisher.

'What did Champ Clark say?' was another query.

'I am not responsible for what Champ Clark says no more than for what Mr. R. L. Borden or Henri Bourassa says. There are irresponsible and hysterical people on both sides of the line, and of these Champ Clark and Henri Bourassa are good examples.

'How about free trade in everything?' was another question.

'I would not object to that.'

'The people are not prepared for it,' continued the disturber.

'I see no prospect for it while I am here on earth. Perhaps when I go to Heaven I will be.'

'Why have we been trading more?' continued Mr. Fisher. 'Because ever since the Liberals got in power, we have been gradually removing the obstacles to trade.

'How about the national policy?' a voice said.

'My friend is deserting the national policy, for it contains a standing offer of free trade with the United States,' declared Mr. Fisher, and his statement was received with cheers.

On concluding his address, Mr. Fisher was loudly cheered.

## IS YOUR NAME ON THE ROLL?

### If Not, Read this, and Find Why, and What to Do Next Time.

**YOURSELF TO BLAME.**

**This Election in Montreal Will Take Place on the 1910 Lists.**

It is a common experience these days at the committee rooms of the various political candidates, and also at the headquarters of the Liberal and Conservative parties on St. James street, to hear a more or less irate citizen ask, 'But why am I not on the roll?'

That is also a question that several of the leaders of both parties in the city would also like to hear answered, and it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the citizen whose name does not appear on the roll at this time, particularly in the city of Montreal and its immediate vicinity, is himself entirely and wholly to blame.

Every year, in November or December to be more exact, the roll is made up for the city and district of Montreal. This list serves the double purpose of applying to both municipal and parliamentary elections, and, as can be imagined, the greatest possible care is taken in its composition. As the time draws near for its compilation the public is notified through the daily press, and also through posters lavishly displayed on hoardings, telephone poles, etc., that the time for registration has come and that any who have lately moved their place of abode or are not absolutely certain that they are on the roll should put in an appearance at the City Hall and have the matter straightened out.

Now, if you, Mr. Voter, were not absolutely clear in your mind that your name was on the voters' list last fall, or if you had changed your residence some time last year, it was your place to visit the City Hall at the end of 1910, and make sure that you would have a vote at the next general election, which, while not expected at that time to come so soon, now takes place this month. Otherwise, Mr. Voter, the probabilities are that either Mr. Borden or as is more likely, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will go back to power without your practical help.

This is the usual method of procedure in all the larger cities of the province. In the country districts a roll is made up every few years, generally as close after a general election as possible, and as one of those rolls was completed in 1910 it is from this list that the rural population of Quebec will cast their votes on the 21st of this month.

So now, Mr. Voter, if you find that your name is not on the roll for the coming election, when the time comes towards the end of the year for the making up of the new list in the city of Montreal, get busy and see that you put yourself in line to exercise your rights in the matter of selecting the man who will guide the destinies of your country.

## OUTREMONT FOR BOYER

### Meeting Last Night Gave Index of Good Majority

In Outremont last night the opening of a new committee room for Mr. Louis Boyer, at the corner of Van Horne and Hutchison streets, brought a large attendance of the French-Canadian working population. Mr. Joseph Laurier presided, and Messrs. Henri Gagnon and Louis Larivee addressed the audience, receiving a splendid reception. The latter said that the whole financial fabric of a country rested upon and depended on the efforts of the farmer, and that prosperity accruing to the farmer brought prosperity in its turn to manufacturer, merchant and workingman.

Mr. Boyer will receive a good majority in this section.

MR. MEDERIC MARTIN HOLDS BIG MEETING.

Mr. Mederic Martin had to hold his meeting in the open air last night, the crowd being too large for the Central Committee rooms.

Mr. J. Quintin presided, and Messrs. Charles Query, C. Durocher, Mederic Martin and Dr. Malouf, president of the Letellier Club. The enthusiasm was great.

MR. MONK STILL UNABLE TO ATTEND HIS MEETINGS.

At the joint meeting held by Messrs Boyer and Monk, at Notre Dame de Grace last night, Mr. Monk was not able to be present on account of sickness. The speakers on both sides expressed their regret for this.

Mr. Boyer spoke both in French and English, and received a fine hearing. The other speakers were Mr. J. A. Decarie, for Mr. Monk, and the Hon. J. Decary for Mr. Boyer.

## CONFIDENCE IN MR. BICKERDIKE

### Splendid Meeting Endorses Liberal Policy and Work of Candidate.

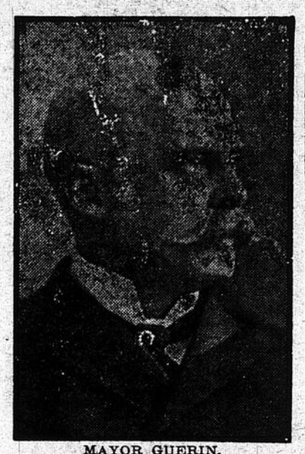
**THE MAYOR ON RECIPROCITY.**

**The British Government Would Not Favor It If It Led to Separation.**

Another rally in favor of Mr. Robt. Bickerdike was held last night at 95 Bleury street, by about two hundred Liberal electors of the St. Lawrence Division and a more appreciative and enthusiastic audience would have been hard to find.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. T. P. Crowe.

Mr. T. J. O'Neill, an elector of the St. Antoine Division, was the first speaker and stated in the coures of his remarks that he was more intimate with his own ward than he was with St. Lawrence, and he was certain that the St. Antoine Ward would be registered on the 21st instant as purely Liberal, as well as Mr. Bickerdike's.



MAYOR GUERIN.

'Who is Mr. Johnston?' he asked. 'There are many Johnstons, but few Bickerdikes, and I am positive that the Liberal candidate for St. Lawrence will be returned with a big majority.

'There is no danger of Canadians receiving lower wages, as reciprocity is just as desirable now as it was thirty years ago, and who are better judges than the government who have held office for the past fifteen years.?

'The opposition,' Mr. O'Neill continued, 'were somewhat surprised when they lost power, fifteen years ago and they expected to see the grass grow over the streets. They had again been surprised by not seeing the grass grow but instead, a steady development all over the Dominion. Canada could compete in any line of business with the United States and we did not want their products for nothing, but to deal on equal terms. He had no fear, but that the government would again be returned.'

Mr. W. E. Doran gave some very pointed facts on the products of other countries. He stated that reciprocity was good for the people at large, good for Canada, good for the United States, both the producer and the consumer would benefit by it, it would mean a better channel for food products and manufactures, which would naturally lead to more trade and better wages. The Conservative party with Borden at their head were throwing a direct insult at the American people when they talked of annexation. The Laurier Government had made good in the past and will do so again.

Mayor Guerin next addressed the meeting and was greeted with great enthusiasm. He spoke in high terms of reciprocity and stated that there was nothing in the schedule to disorganize the independence of the country, as, up to the present time the Conservatives had no argument to offer whereby the pact should not be entered into. They said it would be dangerous to enter into any negotiations, but when they were in power it was their ambition to enter into a similar pact, only they were unfortunate; if Mr. Borden were returned to power on the 21st instant he would endeavor to gain the same ends. The British Government were in favor of reciprocity, and if they saw any signs of a separation they would soon call a halt, as, in Canada, Great Britain had his own right arm. His Worship spoke of the conferences which were held recently in London in which representatives from all over the world took part; he said, one man who stood head and shoulders above all was Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He hoped that every right-thinking voter in the St. Lawrence Ward would remember Mr. Robt. Bickerdike, standard-bearer of the man who had done so much for his country. The government saw that it was necessary, and would be much better for the farmers to extend hence the reciprocity pact. 'So,' he concluded, 'let us live as true Canadians and loyal Britishers.'

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, the candidate, was called upon to produce his 'platform,' which he did, and he briefly reviewed the important matter which his 'platform' contained. He hoped that, for the reputation of the country and the Province of Quebec the electors would stand by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the old flag. All the promises of Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been carried out to the letter of the law, and any promises for the future would be dealt with in like manner. There was no reason why Montreal should not, some day in the near future, be the Liverpool of America. He was convinced that Sir Wilfrid would again go back into power and with a larger majority. His final words were to 'rally round the old war horse,' and, using the phrase of an old friend: 'Vote early and vote often on the 21st.'

Mr. A. Blumenthal who has been a Conservative for thirty years, viewed his opinions in a direct and straightforward manner, and stated that his late party were not fit to govern the people, and he was sure that reciprocity would benefit both the working man and the merchant. It meant a quick return of good American gold for our goods. If America were to come over and offer Mr. Borden American money he would not refuse it. On the 21st he hoped to see reciprocity come into force and he would still retain the coat that he had turned.

The other speakers were Mr. Jos. Corley, who quoted the phrase of the late Roger Mills, of the United States Senate: 'The natural laws of trade from time immemorial have been exchange of trade.'

Mr. Jas. Rodgers and Mr. Kaplamski both spoke ably on the principles of reciprocity. The latter in closing his speech, stated that Mr. Bickerdike had been faithful to all nationalities in his ward, since he was first elected, seven years ago, and he and many others would prove faithful to the government at the next election by reciprocity at the ballot station.

The meeting dispersed in the best of order at 10.30 p.m., after a vote of thanks being passed by the chairman.

## FOR MR. RIVET

### Meeting in St. Gabriel's Ward Last Night.

A big meeting of the electors of St. Gabriel ward, held under the auspices of the Liberal Club of St. Gabriel, took place on the Grand Trunk Park last night, and in spite of the cold which settled down, the gathering awaited patiently the coming of Mr. R. C. Smith, K.C., who was to address them in both languages. Unfortunately, Mr. Smith was too much fatigued from his Westmount meeting to take the journey to the 'Point,' but the audience of eight or nine hundred, who had stayed to the end, was repaid for its patience by some splendid speaking, the orators including Dr. Lanctot, M.P.P.; Mr. A. A. Gladu, Ald. McMahon, the Hon. J. Decarie, and Mr. J. Healy, of the local Liberal Club.

Dr. Lanctot put the audience in good humor right away by declaring Sir Wilfrid Laurier the greatest man in the Dominion, and stating that reciprocity, through him, would make the Dominion the greatest of Britain's dominions.

Mr. Gladu followed in a defence of the navy question, and was frequently applauded.

The candidate, Mr. L. A. Rivet, appealed to his hearers to support the Liberal ticket and to see that the party was united. He promised, if returned, to devote his energies to again serving the greatest man of the decade, who was at the head of the only patriotic party now before the electors.

The meeting was quiet until the speaker said what he would do if elected again. At this juncture a voice from the crowd came over the heads of those in the front. 'When did you make your maiden speech? You never made it.' Promptly came the answer, 'My friend, I was elected in February, 1904. In March, the same year I had the distinguished honor of being selected to respond as seconder to the speech from the throne.'

**MR. FOSTER IN PONTIAC.**

Shawville, Que., September 9.—The Hon. Geo. E. Foster addressed a meeting here last night in favor of Mr. Gerald Brabazon, the Conservative candidate in Pontiac. He dealt with the 14 favored nations and declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was mistaken when he said that these nations did not sell anything to Canada. They had sold many millions within the last ten years, and, with the prospect of getting in their goods free, they would likely want to sell much more in the future. 'They call this reciprocity,' said Mr. Foster, 'but I tell you, gentlemen, it's a libel on the name.'

## WHERE TO INQUIRE ABOUT YOUR VOTE.

Liberal Headquarters, 88 St. James Street. 'Phone M. 8034.

St. Ann's—Liberal candidate, Mr. J. C. Walsh. Headquarters, 88 St. James street. 'Phone M. 1555.

St. Antoine—Liberal candidate, Dr. Milton Hersey. Headquarters, 30 University street. 'Phone Up. 5963.

St. James—Liberal candidate Ald. L. A. Lapointe. Headquarters, cor. St. Catherine and Beaudry streets. Phone E. 2175.

St. Lawrence—Liberal candidate, Mr. Robert Bickerdike. Headquarters, 319 Bleury street. 'Phone Up. 5516.

St. Mary's—Liberal candidate, Mr. Mederic Martin. Headquarters, 832 Ontario street E. 'Phone E. 311.

Jacques Cartier—Liberal candidate, Mr. Louis Boyer, K.C. Headquarters, 88 St. James street. 'Phone Main 7841.

Maisonneuve—Mr. Alphonse Verville, Labor candidate. Committee room, cor. Lasalle and St. Catherine streets, Maisonneuve.

Hochelaga—Liberal candidate, Mr. L. A. Rivet. Westmount committee rooms, 350 Victoria avenue. 'Phone West. 3618. St. Gabriel — 636 Wellington street. 'Phone M. 2069. Ste. Cunegonde — St. James street, near Vinet. 'Phone Up. 3054.

## SIR JAMES WHITNEY AGREES WITH SIR WILFRID LAURIER

### Premier States that Ontario Leader Ridiculed Idea of Reciprocity Being Regarded as a Threat of Annexation.

Stratford, Ont. Sept. 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier continued his successful tour by speaking here yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held at the Victoria Rink, and was attended by a very large crowd. Speaking on the reciprocity agreement, Sir Wilfrid said that Sir James Whitney had spoken the day before at North Bay, and while he had spoken against reciprocity, he had frankly and clearly declared that the statement circulated to the effect that the agreement was a threat for fuure annexation was totally absurd. In this, said the Liberal leader, he is in accord with Sir John A. Macdonald, with Sir George Etienne Cartier and with the great Conservative leaders of the past.

SIR JAMES WHITNEY,
Premier of Ontario, is a Conservative who does not believe Reciprocity leads to Annexation.

Sir Wilfrid then vehemently denounced the 'unholy alliance' of the Conservatives with the Nationalists.

'I call upon you,' he appealed to his audience, 'to stand against the unholy alliance of French nationalists and English-speaking jingoes. You have been told that the influence of Laurier in Quebec is on the wane, that the day is at hand when it will be broken by Bourassa. There is a measure of truth in this, for Bourassa the head of the Nationalist school, is doing his best to destroy the influence of Laurier in Quebec. It may be that my influence is on the want (though I have not seen it myself), but if it is on the wane it will not be a proud day for Canada nor for the Conservative party if it is destroyed in this way. It is not by noble acts or appeals that they oppose me. I am represented in Quebec as an ultra-imperialist in Ontario, while in Ontario I am represented as an anti-imperialist in Quebec. In Quebec I am represented as subservient to the English, in Ontario as subservient to the ultra-montanists of Quebec. The truth is that most unworthy methods are taken to destroy me. Not alone questions of to-day, but even the events during the South African war are used in the appeals.'

Assisting speakers present were the Hon. George P. Graham and the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

## INDEPENDENT OF MR. BORDEN

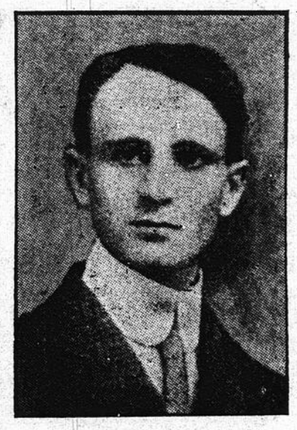
### Bourassa Says He Did Not Break From One Party to be Bound by Another.

**MR. ASSELIN'S CANDIDATURE.**

**Mr. C. H. Cahan's Tribute to Nationalist Leader as Pure-minded Patriot.**

Conservatives and Nationalists were in full force at the Monument National last evening, seeking the advancement of the candidature of Mr. Olivar Asselin, the Opposition candidate in St. James division. Mr. Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, was the chief speaker, receiving a most enthusiastic reception from his own followers when he entered, and again when he rose to address the meeting.

Mr. Olivar Asselin, the candidate, said on the Navy question that the course taken by the Government in the matter was a foolish one, and one calculated to do more harm than good to the country, as it was burdening a young country. As to reciprocity, Mr. Asselin said he was out to fight the measure as one detrimental to the country. Sacrificing the natural resources was tantamount to sacrificing the foundation of all nationhood. Entering a defence of Nationalism, he stated that if the English Grit press would dare to publish the appeals to race prejudice which were daily appearing in the French-Canadian Liberal press, they would soon hear a howl from their partisans in the other provinces.



MR. OLIVAR ASSELIN.

Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., referred to the campaign in the other provinces against Nationalism and Mr. Bourassa. He wished the people to know that Montreal regarded him as pure-minded, honest and above suspicion. He denied that it was the policy of the French-Canadians to establish a republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Bourassa was in sarcastic humor in beginning his address, and bitterly attacked the 'Presse.' Reviewing the circumstances which drove the Conservatives out of power in 1896, he said that it was time to punish Laurier and the opportunists who surrounded him, and had abused the confidence of the people. Just as Laurier had demanded of the people in '96 to punish the Conservatives, so to-day the same dose should be applied to him. There was truth, superior to men and party and superior to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had asked the House of Commons to absolve men who stole the property of the people. No matter what the personal influence of a man or how eminent his position, the speaker asked the audience was it not reasonable when that man abused principles to show him that they were still superior to men.

Proceeding, Mr. Bourassa said: 'I have no fear as to giving Canadians free access to the American market, but, on the other hand, I am enough of a Canadian tto see that the duty of Canada is to protect herself and allow the Americans to protect themselves.

Speaking of the navy, Mr. Bourassa said that the question was more important, as it was part of the great problem of the relation of Canada with the Mother Country, which, thanks to the hypocrisy of certain people highly placed was in a poor way of being solved. Laurier said he was neither an imperialist nor anti-imperialist. That was the fundamental of the question. Laurier is weak and has no principles for or against. Attacked by the ultra imperialists on the one hand and the Nationalists on the other, it was what one would expect, for since the South African war he had played with the great problem of Canada's relations with the Mother Country.

'It was,' said the speaker, 'dangerous for the unity of the Empire that Laurier should be allowed to blind the people and to serve the base interests of those around him. From the bottom of my heart I still say to develop in all groups of Canadians profound loyalty for our common country and deeper than British loyalty. It is love of Canada, love of the soil I wish to cultivate. I repeat it here in Montreal, as in Drummond-Arthabaska that if the day came—as grant it may not—when Canada would be attacked even by France, it would be the duty of all the French-Canadians to arm themselves even against France. There is not a single British Canadian can say that he is a descendant from the old Canadians, who saved Canada for the old flag against the Anglo-Saxons in the past. (Loud cheers). It is that doctrine which is said to make appeal to passion. All the fathers of the Confederation preached it and were united on the same principues.' He had not broken from one party to be bound by another, but was as independent of Mr. Borden as he was with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He concluded with an appeal to sweep the Laurier government from power, because it was full of traitors and graflers, and for the two great races to unite with the flame of the ideal in one hand and the political and commercial genius in the other.

Other addresses were given by Mr. Charles Chaput, Mr. J. A. Masse, Conservative candidate in St. Mary's Ward, John Boyd and the Hon. Jean Prevost.

## ANTI-HEARST MEETING

### Conservatives Will Protest Against 'Special Canadian Edition.'

More than ordinary interest attaches to the mass meeting which has been arranged for the Champ de Mars to-night to protest against the unwarranted and impertinent interference in Canadian affairs of Mr. W. R. Heart, proprietor of the 'American,' New York, and other United States papers of the yellow-hued variety.

The chief cause of the calling of the meeting is the flooding of Canadian cities with 'special editions' of various papers conducted in Mr. Hearst's interests, the particular offering in Montreal being a 'Special Canadian Edition' of the Boston 'American,' which has been on sale in the streets. In order to make the matter of circulation seem more certain, special newsboys were sent to Montreal from Boston to take charge of the sale of these papers. These boys are of an older generation than those usually seen on the streets, being young men of apparently twenty years.

This has caused a great deal of indignation throughout Canada, people of different political opinions agreeing that the move is impudent and intolerable.

The action of the Hearst interests has been sharply resented throughout Canada, and the promoters of this meeting have received from many newspapers of the Dominion telegrams commendatory of their action. These telegrams will be read at the meeting to-night, and will form fair evidence of the opinion of Canadian journalism.

It has been arranged that there will be two chairmen to conduct the meeting.

The speakers will be Mr. Olivar Asselin, Mr. C. J. Doherty, K.C., Mr. L. T. Marechal, K.C., Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., Mr. F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., Mr. John Boyd and others.

The meeting will begin promptly at 8 o'clock.

**MR. SIFTON AT OSHAWA.**

Oshawa, Ont., September 8.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton spoke in Oshawa to-night in the interest of William Smith, the Conservative candidate. While here he was the guest of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, president of the McLaughlin Carriage Company, a life-long Liberal, who occupied the chair to-night. Mr. Sifton's address dealt with reciprocity.

# Winged Wheel and Tecumseh Protest President's Decision

## BISONS TOOK SECOND GAME FROM ROYALS YESTERDAY

### Visitors Pitching too Good for Montreal—Ward Miller's Straight Batting Strong Feature of Game.

VERY SLIM ATTENDANCE.

Baltimore Won Again—Only Two Wins Behind Toronto, Who Made Terrible Example of Rochester in 8—0 Victory—Ball Notes and Statistics.

Weather raw and pneumonia-like in its penetrating proclivities was in evidence, with a capital E yesterday, in red ink conspicuousness, when the Buffalo-Montreal ball game was called for a settlement at Atwater Park promptly at 3.45 p.m.

Between seven and eight hundred dyed in the wool enthusiasts saw the Royals go down to defeat after a game uphill fight to overcome the big lead of three runs at the end of the fourth inning.

And three runs was a big lead over the heavy hitting local aggregation, with the opposing twirler going in mid-season form. Not until the two closing periods was there any look in allowed the McCaffertyites, and this brightening of the prospects for a garrison finish was not due to any ineffectiveness on the part of Schultz, not much. First and last he pitched a fine game of ball, under heavy fire all the time from the husky coaching of the players, as well as from a ceaseless onslaught by the fans, who never before showed so much vim and anxiety over the outcome of a game on the local field.

All this led to an exciting finish. The day was cold, albeit the last two innings were as warm as any yet played this season.

In the eighth inning, Hardy, who was sent in to bat in place of Carroll, was allowed to walk. French sacrificed Hardy, taking the second cushion on Starr's fumble of Yeager's easy one. Miller placed a beauty down the third base line, sending in Hardy. The next pitch resulted in a passed ball, both men moving up a peg. A single would tie the score. With only one gone and some classy assistance from the crowd in their efforts to rattle the pitcher, Gandil was called out on strikes, raising a howl as he walked to the bench. It passed alright. Demmitt could yet save the day with a hit, but it was not forthcoming, as he hit to Truesdale, and was thrown out at first. Miller and Yeager were stranded on the bases.

The ninth was a little better to start with, as Bailey was safe on a nice single through the box. Burke, who was sent in to run for him, made third on Holly's double to right. Even with this fine chance to score the Royals were unable to get Burke across the rubber. Curtis flied to centre. Nattress was put in to save the day, and hit to the pitcher for an easy out. French followed suit, and the game was over. Carroll started for Montreal, and was hit hard all through the game, Buffalo finding his curves to their liking. Parsons, who relieved in the seventh, did well, and was only taken out to let Nattress bat for him.

MONTREAL.

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| French, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Yeager, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller, rf | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gandil, 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| Demmitt, lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bailey, rf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Holly, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Curtis( c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Carroll, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Parsons, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hard, x | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burke, xx | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nattress, xxx | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 33 | 2 | 8 | 27 | 15 | 2 |

xBatted for Carroll in 8th.
xxRan for Bailey in 9th.
xxxBated for Parsons in 9th.

Score by innings—
Buffalo ..... 0102000100—4
Montreal ..... 1000000010—2

Summary—Three base hit, McCabe; two base hits, Gandil, Miller, Holly; left on bases, Buffalo 7, Montreal 3; double plays, Starr, Truesdale and Miller; and French and Gandil; stolen bases, Miller, Starr; sacrifice hits, Miller, Starr; sacrifice fly, McCabe; bases on balls, off Parsons 1, off Shultz 3; struck out, by Carroll 3, by Shultz 2; wild pitches, Shultz 1. Carroll 1; hit by pitcher, by Shultz (Miller); umpires, Halligan and Murray; time, 1.40.

### TORONTO CAME BACK.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—While Dicky Rudolph was pitching shut-out ball, the Leafs were walloping McConnell all over the lot for 11 hits, hence the score resulted 8 to 0. McConnell was hit hard and often, one home run, two three-baggers and two doubles being among the total hits. Rudolph pitched perfect ball, allowing only five well scattered hits, striking out six and allowing one man to reach third and two second.

Score by innings
Rochester ..... 0000000000—0
Toronto ..... 10002122x—8

Summary — Home runs, Delehanty; 3 base hits, Jordan, Vaughn; two base hits, Foster, Rudolph, Shaw; sacrifice hits, Shaw, Smith, Spencer; stolen bases Shaw 2, O'Hara, Jordan, Vaughn; double plays, Bradley to Smith to Jordan; and struck out, by McConnell 4, by Rudolph 6; bases on balls, off McConnell 4, Rudolph 3; left on bases, Rochester 6, Toronto 6; umpires, Byron and Doyle; attendance, 4000; time, 2.05. e

### SKEETERS LOSE.

Jersey City, N.J., Sept. 9.—Baltimore trounced Jersey City in the easiest manner yesterday, winning by a score of 7 to 2. The Orioles outplayed the Eyanites at all points and landed the decision in the first two innings. Errors, combined with some free hitting in the opening rounds gave Dunn's men their advantage. Justis started for Jersey City in the box but lasted only two innings, Mason finishing. Score:—

Score by innings:—
Baltimore ..... 2 3 0 2 0 0 0—7
Jersey City ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Summary:—First base on errors, Baltimore, 2; Jersey City, 1; three-base hit, Walsh; sacrifice hits, Schmidt, Frock; stolen bases, Schmidt; left on bases, Jersey City, 5; Baltimore, 4; double play, Maisel and Schmidt; bases on balls, off Justis, 1; Mason, 1; Frock, 1; struck out, by Mason, 3; Frock, 4; hits off Justis, 5; Mason, 2. Umpires—Guthrie and Murray. Time, 1.35.

### EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 91 | 46 | .664 |
| Toronto | 83 | 52 | .615 |
| Baltimore | 81 | 54 | .600 |
| Buffalo | 67 | 66 | .504 |
| Montreal | 64 | 72 | .471 |
| Jersey City | 55 | 79 | .410 |
| Newark | 52 | 82 | .399 |
| Providence | 46 | 86 | .348 |

BUFFALO.

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schirm, lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Starr, ss | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Murray, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| McCabe, rf | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Killifer, c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Truesdale, 2b | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Wratten, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Shultz, p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 4 | 13 | 27 | 17 | 2 |

### PRINCIPAL SPORTING EVENTS TO-DAY

LACROSSE—N. L. U.:
Shamrocks vs. Nationals, 3.30 p.m.

AUTUMN MEET:
Montreal Jockey Club, 2 p.m.

REGATTA:
Club Nautique, 2.30 p.m.

BASEBALL:
Royals vs. Buffalo, double header, 2.15 and 3.45.

### DIAMOND FLASHES

Double header to-day. First game at 2.15.

Miller made the peculiar play of hitting the ball three successive times over the third base for a single every trip.

Carroll had nothing mysterious in his outfit yesterday, the Buffalo batters finding him regularly while he stead in the box.

Some finish to the game when on a cold day such as the one of yesterday. A crowd of usually first away, kept their seats. Not a man left the field of battle until the last play was decided, and everyone looked for the gingery Nattress to come to the rescue. He could not complain of no encouragement, as he was given a rousing welcome by the anxious-for-a-win crowd.

Dubuc is fast crawling toward the mystic figure 10 in number of wins. He made that mark himself, and now looms large in the winning column again. His last brace of successes is now close on his previous one, having on the second round won eight successive games. Should he accomplish the feat of duplicating his first figures he will have an unsurpassed record for any time.

### CANADIAN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

At Hamilton—

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin ..... 000000220— | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Hamilton ..... 200000000— | 2 | 9 | 2 |

Batteries—Teed, Deneau and Miller; Keatin and Barton.

At St. Thomas—

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London ..... 000101020— | 4 | 10 | 2 |
| St. Thomas ..... 20011221x— | 9 | 16 | 2 |

Batteries—Rich and Speer; Turner and Welch. Umpire, Strowger.

At Brantford—

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brantford ..... 010000020— | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Guelph ..... 000002002— | 4 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Smith and Lamond; Orth, and Hinton. Umpire, Johnson.

### CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Carslbad, Sept. 9.—Play in the fourteenth round of the international chess tourney at the Kursal yesterday resulted as follows: Salwe defeated Cohn, Leonardt defeated Johner, Spielmann defeated Duras, Rotlewi defeated Loewenfisch, Rabinowitsch defeated Jaffe, Fahrni defeated Chajes, Perlis defeated Alchin, Teichmann defeated Tartakower. The game between Alapin and Rubinstein was adjourned, and the games between Burn-Marshall Schlechter-Vidmar, Suechting-Niemzowitsch and Chotimirski-Kostic were drawn.

The fifteenth round is scheduled for to-morrow.

### SWIMS ENGLISH CHANNEL AFTER 24-HOUR STRUGGLE.

WILLIAM BURGESS IN MID-CHANNEL. PHOTO BY TOPICAL

T. W. Burgess, a Yorkshire man, after nine unsuccessful attempts, finally succeeded in swimming the English Channel from Dover to Cape Gris Nez. It took the plucky swimmer twenty-four hours to negotiate the narrow but dangerous span of water between the French and English coasts.

Numerous attempts have been made to swim the Channel since 1875, when Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in twenty-one hours and forty-five minutes, but no one has been able to duplicate Captain Webb's feat until Burgess accomplished it.

## BROTHERS MURRAY, CHARLES AND ALBERT CONTEST FINAL

### In Golf Championships at Dixie Yesterday—Amateurs Decide Supremacy To-day.

The Brothers Murray Charles and Albert were in the final of the Professional Golf Championships at Dixie yesterday.

Weather conditions were not altogether ideal and play on the whole was below the class expected from professionals. Charlie Murray, of the Royal Montreal and this year's Canadian champion, was entered and came within an ace of being beaten by his brother, Albert Murray, of the Outremont Club.

Charlie Murray went around in the morning with James Black, of Beaconsfield, in 79, against Black's 84. In the afternoon his performance was slightly better, doing the round in 75, Black taking 83. The Royal Montreal professional's record for the course is 69. But for a fluky putt on the eighteenth green in the afternoon and Black's miss, his score for the second round would have been 76 and grand total 155, or one higher than grand total 155, or one higher than Albert Murray's.

Woodward, of the Country Club, was paired with Albert Murray, of Outremont, and went out in 43, returning in 36, in the morning. Murray took 77, 40 out and 37 in. In the second round Woodward required 78 and Murray repeated his earlier performance, going the round in 77 again, thus tying with his brother.

Desjardins, assistant Royal Montreal, turned in a card of 158 for the 36 holes, which brought him into fourth position and won him the special prize for assistants. He played a strong game throughout and was but one stroke behind Woodward, the third man.

Charles and Albert Murray played a third round to decide the tie, after the others had finished, but the open champion had found his feet and had not much difficulty in winning, taking but 71 to go round and playing a very fine game. Albert reached the turn in 36 and holed on the eighteenth green with his 39th stroke for the full course. The champion had improved on his putting and approaching, the weak point of the majority of the men competing, and the cause of the oor scores as a whole, and played a great game. The scores in Rough, 16; H. Roffey, 8; W. J. McL. S. Tait, 15; T. I. Lynch, 8; Alex. the play-off were:

Take in Summery.
Chas. Murray, Royal Montreal—
Out ..... 4 5 4 6 4 3 4 3 3 —36
In ..... 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 5 4—35
Total ..... 71
Albert Murray, Outremont—
Out ..... 5 5 3 6 4 4 5 4 4—40
In ..... 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 6 4—39
Total ..... 79

A feature of yesterday's golf was the consistency of the players, four out of the eight competing handing in the same scores for the eighteen holes in the afternoon as for the morning's round.

Some exciting games are anticipated in to-day's amateur championship, for which there are twenty-eight entries. The scores will count in the club championship, which is expected to be a close race between the six teams entered. Amongst those competing are G. A. Hutton, the Canadian amateur champion and a member of the Beaconsfield Club; C. B. Grier, the club champion of the Royal Montreal Club, and Alex. Wilson, of Royal Montreal, a former Canadian amateur champion.

The following were the scores turned in for the professional championship yesterday:—

Chas. Murray, Royal Montreal.
First round:—
Out ..... 5 5 4 6 4 4 4 4 5—41
In ..... 7 3 4 3 4 4 4 5 4—38 —79
Second round:—
Out ..... 5 4 4 5 4 4 6 3 4—39
In ..... 5 3 4 3 4 3 5 6 3—36 —75
Grand total ..... 154

A. Murray, Outremont.
First round:—
Out ..... 5 5 4 5 3 3 6 4 5—40
In ..... 5 2 4 4 5 3 4 6 4—37 —77
Second round:—
Out ..... 6 5 3 5 4 3 5 3 4—38
In ..... 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4—39 —77
Grand total ..... 154

A. Woodward, Country Club of Montreal.
First round:—
Out ..... 6 5 4 6 5 3 6 4 4—43
In ..... 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—36 —79
Second round:—
Out ..... 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 2 5—37
In ..... 6 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—41 —78
Grand total ..... 157

Arthur Desjardins, Assistant Royal Montreal.
First round:—
Out ..... 5 6 4 5 5 4 5 3 4—41
In ..... 4 3 4 5 5 3 5 5 5—39 —80
Second round:—
Out ..... 6 6 3 5 4 4 5 3 5—41
In ..... 5 3 4 3 5 3 4 6 4—37 —78
Grand total ..... 158

Jas. Black, Beaconsfield.
First round:—
Out ..... 6 7 3 6 5 3 8 4 4—46
In ..... 4 4 4 5 4 3 4 6 4—38 —84
Second round:—
Out ..... 6 5 4 6 5 3 6 4 4—42
In ..... 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 6 4—41 —83
Grand total ..... 167

L. Quesnel, Assistant Royal Montreal.
First round:—
Out ..... 8 5 4 5 4 4 6 5 5—46
In ..... 5 4 5 4 5 3 3 6 5—40 —86
Second round:—
Out ..... 6 5 5 6 4 3 6 4 5—44
In ..... 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—42 —86
Grand total ..... 172

H. Pidduck, Assistant Outremont.
First round:—
Out ..... 6 6 4 5 5 4 8 4 5—47
In ..... 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—43 —90
Second round:—
Out ..... 6 5 5 6 5 4 6 4 5—46
In ..... 6 4 5 6 4 4 4 7 4—44 —90
Grand total ..... 180

L. Brault, Assistant Royal Montreal.
First round:—
Out ..... 6 5 3 7 6 4 6 3 5—45— 91
In ..... 6 5 4 4 7 5 4 5 6—46 —91
Second round
Out ..... 6 5 4 9 4 3 7 3 8—49
In ..... 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 6 4—42— 91
Grand total ..... 182

TO-DAY'S DRAWING.

The drawing for the amateur championship on Saturday is as follows, play starting at 9.30 a.m. sharp:

9.30 a.m., P. Molson, R.M.G.C., plays A. P. S. Glassco, B.G.C.

9.34 a.m., G. A. Hutton, B.G.C., plays C. B. Grier, R.M.G.C.

9.38 a.m., T. B. Reith, B.G.C., plays G. H. Turpin, R.M.G.C.

9.42 a.m., R. L. Warden, C.C.O.M., plays Dr. Novinger, O.G.C.

9.46 a.m., Alex. Wilson, R.M.G.C., plays A. E. Grier, O.G.C.

9.50 a.m. John Morgan, B.G.C., plays Jas. Hill, R.M.G.C.

9.54 a.m., E. S. McDougall, C.C.O.M., plays E. R. L. Henry-Anderson, B.G.C.

9.58 a.m., F. L. Bringloe, O.G.C., plays F. C. Stephens, R.M.G.C.

10.02 a.m., W. L. Hogg, B.G.C., plays J. W. Yuile, R.M.G.C.

10.06 a.m., W. W. Walker, B.G.C., plays E. A. Macnutt, R.M.G.C.

10.10 a.m., A. W. G. Macalister, O.G.C., plays C. P. Lyman, R.M.G.C.

10.14 a.m., R. W. Morrison, C.C.O.M., plays A. G. McKay, R.M.G.C.

10.18 a.m., H. Yuile, B.G.C., plays R. A. Young, C.C.O.M.

10.22 a.m., Murdoch Laing, R.M.G.C., plays T. S. Gillespie, R.M.G.C.

The same order will be followed in the afternoon.

Players not ready to start at times named will lose their turn and be put at the mottom of the list. All competitors must start from the first tee.

Six teams have been entered for the club championship, as follows: Two from the Royal Montreal Golf Club, two from Beaconnseld Golf Club, and one each from the Country Club of Montreal and Outremont Golf Club. The same scores will be used in deciding both the amateur championship and club championship.

The amateur championship carries with it the 'Outremont cup,' to be held by the club of which the winner is a member, for one year.

The personnel of the teams entered for the club championship follow:

BEACONSFIELD NO. 1.
G. A. Hutton, T. B. Reith, John Morgan and E. R. L. Henry-Anderson.

BEACONSFIELD NO. 2.
W. I. Hogg, A. P. S. Glassco, H. Yuile and W. W. Walker.

OUTREMONT.
Dr. J. Y. Novinger, F. L. Bringloe, A. W. MacAlister and A. E. Grier.

COUNTRY CLUB OF MONTREAL.
R. Lyall Warden, R. W. Morrison, E. S. McDougall and R. F. Young.

ROYAL MONTREAL NO. 1.
C. B. Grier, G. H. Turpin, Jas. Hill and A. Wilson.

ROYAL MONTREAL NO. 2.
P. Molson, C. A. McNutt, J. W. Yuile and C. Stephens.

### PHYSICAL TRAINING Y. M. C. A.

Classes Open on September 18th.

Extensive preparations are being made at the Central Young Men's Christian Association for the opening of their fall and winter season in the physical training department.

Greater interest than ever is being manifested in this phase of the work, and with the entire renovation of the department they will be ready for a busy season.

On account of the increased membership it has been found necessary to increase the examining board of physicians from six to ten, and each member upon joining is given a careful medical examination by members of this board.

The schedule of gymnasium classes is a large and varied one, covering work from boys of twelve to men of fifty.

The strength of the association's physical training lies in its carefully graded and scientific supervision—the work being regulated to suit the needs of the individual.

One of the most attractive pamphlets issued in years, entitled 'Men and boys of Montreal,' is being issued by the association, giving a schedule of the classes and other valuable information. This can be had for the asking.

The need for exercise is well nigh universal, and is now recognized as such, but the idea that one can enjoy their exercise is a product of very recent times.

The association has been a leader in this phase of development. This is clearly set forth in a little book entitled 'Our gym a joy-giver.'

The fifteenth annual field day of the department is being held on Thursday, Sept. 14, at 3 p.m., on the McGill University grounds. There is a great deal of interest, and a large entry list which would provide excellent competition.

### ROSE AND THISTLES VS. MAPLES.

The team to represent the Rose and Thistle against the Maples this afternoon will be as follows: Burgess; W. Burgess, A. Burgess; Keyzer, Webber, Jones; Atkins, Hodgson; Stuart; Barton, Caley.

All players to be at the Nickel by two o'clock sharp, and not later than two-fifteen.

## SHAMROCKS VS. NATIONALS LOCAL LACROSSE FIXTURE

### Players Have Practised Hard for To-day's Game Despite Official Worries and Protest.

MONTREAL TO APPEAL FROM PRESIDENT'S DECISION.

Tecumsehs Still Very Angry—High Prices Paid for Players by Teams on the Pacific Coast—Referees Also Cost Something—A Toronto Opinion on Recent Ruling.

The local lacrosse fixture for this afternoon is the National-Shamrocks game on the S. A. A. A. grounds. This promises to be a fine contest, as while the lacrosse magnates have been arguing and worrying over protests, adverse rulings, etc., the players have been practising steadily for this afternoon's match. The Irishmen are in good shape to give the champion Frenchmen a stiff battle. The grounds will be kept absolutely clear of spectators, and clean lacrosse only is promised. The teams will line up as follows:—

| National. | Shamrock. |
|---|---|
| L'Heureux ..... Goal | Clingen |
| Cattarinich ..... Point | Barry |
| Gagnon ..... C. point | Rochford |
| Dulude ..... Defence | Powers |
| Decarie ..... Defence | McIlwaine |
| Clement ..... Defence | Tobin |
| Lachapelle ..... Centre | Munday |
| Secours ..... Home | George |
| Gauthier ..... Home | McCarthy |
| Dassault ..... Home | Quinn |
| Pitre ..... Outside | Hyland |
| Lamoureaux .... Inside | McIntyre |

The Montreal Lacrosse Club will, in all probability, send a protest to Toronto. At a meeting of the executive held last evening at the Peel street clubhouse, it was decided to appeal from the decision rendered by President Murphy on the National-Montreal game Labor Day afternoon. President Findlay read a letter from the executive head of the N. L. U., which differed but little from the press reports of the decision. Upon the fact that others than players and officials were allowed to be on the grounds during the game, the same being contrary to the rules of the N. L. U., he ruled that the match must be replayed. President Findlay immediately despatched a letter to Mr. Murphy, requesting him to call a special meeting of the Union as soon as possible. Mr. Findlay has already received assurance from other clubs of their support as far as asking for a meeting is concerned. It is altogether likely that notices will be sent out during the first of the week and that the whole matter will be cleared up as far as it can ever be cleared up by Thursday or Friday next.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—The situation created by President Murphy's decision that the Montreal-National Labor Day game must be replayed was considerably cleared last night when it was announced that the Montreal, Tecumseh and Toronto clubs had written President Murphy requesting a special meeting of the National Lacrosse Union to discuss the matter. President Murphy had previously refused the Tecumsehs' request for a meeting, claiming that it was unconstitutional, but as the needed number of clubs have asked for a meeting, it will be held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, probably on Monday night. So indignant were the officials and players of the Tecumsehs at President Murphy's first refusal to grant them a meeting that Manager Querrie and a number of the players including Murton, Graydon and Rountree, threatened to-day to quit lacrosse at once and for good, while Lol Solman, the honorary president, said that he would sell or give away the Tecumseh franchise, and that there would be no more lacrosse at Hanlan's Point.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Querrie, Solman and leading Tecumseh players threaten to quit lacrosse because of Mr. Murphy's decision. Tecumsehs held a meeting last night.

A Toronto lacrosse expert figures out the result of President Murphy's decision in the dispute Montreal-National Labor Day match as follows:

1. Gives Nationals (a beaten team) another chance.
2. Nationals can tie with Tecumsehs by winning all three games.
3. Tecumsehs idle for four weeks waiting for Nationals to get through.
4. Should Nationals win all three games home-and-home games with Tecumsehs would be necessary Sept. 30 and Oct. 7.
5. Minto Cup contests cannot be played until October 14 at earliest, which is the rainy season in British Columbia.

Charlie Querrie is still whimpering over the decision handed out by Mr. Murphy regarding the Montreal-National game played here on Labor Day. Following are his latest utterances on the complex situation:

'Mr. Murphy knows that it is impossible for the Tecumseh Lacrosse Club to hold a team together for one month without a game and then be able to play in championship form. Mr. Murphy established a precedent whereby any team behind in a match, can start a riot and have the game replayed. Mr. Murphy took the championship away from our team, which I believe every sporting man in Canada admits we won fairly and squarely on the lacrosse field. Mr. Murphy did not follow baseball rules, which puts it up to the home team to clear the field in 15 minutes or lose the game. If Montreal were in fault why did he not give the game to Nationals? Mr. Murphy's decision came down to one issue. If Nationals need the game to tie Tecumsehs, it will be replayed, while we remain idle for one month to find it out. Mr. Murphy admits that it is a hardship for the Tecumsehs, but he does nothing to overcome it, he simply hands the Indians one of the worst blows a team ever got, and then admits it is too bad. Mr. Murphy, while manager of the Torontos, took his team off a field one year ago, and full time was not completed. Did he ask the league to have it played over? Mr. Murphy knows that every time a game is played in Toronto or Montreal that a team has enough supporters to swarm on the field and break up a game. Will he tell us how this can be averted?'

If the Montreal-National embroglio is allowed to continue so as to prolong the season indefinitely the Indians will not wait to play Minto Cup games, but will go west and play four exhibition games, two with Vancouver and two with New Westminster. The Tecumsehs have been offered $4,000 to play two exhibition games in Vancouver, and as the players feel that they have earned the trip to the coast the management feel that it is up to them to give it to them. They are the really-truly champions of the N. L. U. despite what may happen in the committee room and the entire lacrosse public regards them as such. According to the present intention the Indians will leave for the west on Sunday night. However, they have called a meeting of the players to-night and they will decide then what they will do. The Tecumsehs are very sore over the decision of President Murphy and do not hesitate to express their feelings. They think that the very worst thing Mr. Murphy could have done was to have left it to the union to decide. The Tecumsehs will ask for a meeting of the union to appeal against the decision of the president, which is sure to arouse a stormy of protest among followers of the game in Toronto.—Toronto 'Star.'

In Vancouver and New Westminster money doesn't appear to be any objection in lacrosse this season. Fancy salaries have been paid in the West, and referees have drawn better pay for their services than ever before in the history of the B. C. Lacrosse Association. First, President Jones, of Vancouver, signed up 'Newsy' Lalonde something like $3,500 for the season, and then New Westminster grabbed Johnny Howard for $1,500 and gave him $500 when he signed his registration form three weeks before the season was officially opened. Someone in Vancouver wanted to see the Sprng boys play for that city, and offered them $2,500 each for the season, but the brothers decided to remain in New Westminster, and it must be presumed that they were getting big money for remaining in the Royal City. Vancouver didn't stop even when it took a fancy price to get Lalonde. Several other eastern stars signed with the local Minto Cup aspirants, and they are all drawing down good money. In New Westminster it is understood that the financial returns are as large as in former years, and that there is every likelihood of the boys declaring a swell dividend. Even with high priced players it did not deter the officials of the clubs from letting referees in on the increased salary list. Some of them got $60 per match, where five and ten years ago the referees, and there were better men available in those days than at present, were handed $5 or $10 for expenses, never over $15. But you don't catch them taking any chances on this margin this season. After the Assocation became wearied of doling out the ducats to Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster and Ladner men the officials were shelved, and Joe Lally, one of the best referees in Canada, engaged to officiate in the big matches now being played out West. Joe doesn't travel 3,000 miles for nothing, and someone has to pay. But that's not all. What do you know about a club being offered $4,000 for one match? Big money all right, but that is just what the Vancouver club has offered Tecumsehs, of Toronto, for to play in Vancouver before the close of this season.

Fit-Reform went to the Coronation and brought home a shipload of novelties.

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# LITERARY REVIEW.

MEDIAEVAL EUROPE.

Among the recent historical textbooks that of Mr. Kenneth Bell, fellow of All Souls' College, dealing with Mediaeval Europe' (Oxford, the Clarendon Press, 4s. 6d. net), deserves a place in the front rank. Mr. Bell deals with this complicated period in a masterly and lucid manner, and, in spite of the large number of men and events scattered over a wide area, he has managed to weave his story into a definite pattern, so that one can easily follow the various threads without confusion. Mr. Bell has an attractive, forceful style, and his book throughout is written in the purest of English.

Mediaeval Europe was very different from the Europe of to-day; it was a theocracy and was synonymous with 'christendom'; religion had a tremendous hold on the public mind, whilst the Church was, we are told, at the forefront of all progress in science, art, and literature. In addition to the Church, the other powers were the Emperor and the kings, who now began to appear out of the chaos of small states. Civil law, based on the Code of Justinian, came to have an equal position with canon law and feudalism vanished.

The author divides the middle ages into five periods, each with one outstanding event or personage. The first period is that of the First Crusade. This expedition was the direct result of an appeal by the Eastern Emperor to the Western Empire for aid against the Infidel. The idea of a 'Holy war' by means of which one could work out one's eternal salvation appealed to Europe as nothing else could have done, whilst the frenzied preaching of Peter the Hermit stirred up even the most lethargic. The tragedy of this crusade is well-known, although it did succeed in wresting Jerusalem from the Moslems. 'Without trustworthy guides, without seapower, and without a commissariat, ignorant of the political conditions, the climate and the methods of warfare of the East, distrusting and distrusted by the experienced Greeks, and alienating the Christian Armenians, with no single leader and no single policy, they yet succeeded where all other crusaders failed.'

The second period is that of St. Bernard, the ascetic monk. He was a man of noble birth and high purpose, of fiery energy and great strength of will, yet intensely affectionate and charitable to a fault. An upholder of order and orthodoxy, he soon came into conflict with that great intellectual churchman Abelard, who dared to set up reason against authority and tradition, and was excommunicated as a result. Bernard was the most active preacher and prophet of the second crusade, and the extent of his influence is shown in that he lost no prestige through its disastrous consequences. His weak side appeared in attempting to make the Church suppress the growing tendency to advance in art, literature and learning, but in this respect the spirit of the age was too strong for him.

The third period is that of the Emperor Frederic Barbarossa, 'the most representative man of the Middle Ages.' During this period the municipal idea flourished throughout Germany, as it had already done in Italy. At this time also the Guelph-Ghibelline feud arose as a result of the attempt of Frederic to establish the hereditary principle in the Empire. The Emperor was the champion of the national ideal, and under him mediaeval Germany had its last chance of becoming a nation. In France he had a worthy rival in Philip Augustus, whom the author considers his greatest hero, a man of great political genius, vigorous, and of keen foresight, but unprincipled in his private life.

The fourth period is that of the great Pope Innocent III.—a quarter of a century scarcely rivalled in dramatic interest. During this period the Church made an advance unequalled in extent, both in spiritual and temporal power; it saw two great monastic orders founded by St. Dominic and St. Francis, three great crusades organized, an imperial schism in the West, the overthrow of the Empire in the East, and the separation of England from the continental possessions of the Angevin house, together with the triumph of Christendom in Spain, and of orthodoxy in Southern France. Innocent III. was a clear-sighted, fearless statesman, ambitious, yet honest, a great jurist and a patron of literature and art, who by the very force of his character greatly strengthened the position of the Pope as the spiritual adviser of Europe. The last period is that of Frederic II., with whose death in 1254 the Middle Ages may be said to end.

During this period the monarchy in France reached its greatest strength. The difference in character between St. Louis and Frederic is very striking. Louis was deeply religious, ascetic in private life, just, dignified and brave. He had the clear mind of a lawyer, coupled with the zeal of a crusader, his one fault being that with all his courage he was no strategist. Frederic was a marked contrast, especially in his private life—he represented the embodiment of the most advanced and sceptical tendencies of the age. Mr. Bell considers that he showed real genius, comparing him frequently with Napoleon. He was a skilled diplomatist and an efficient administrator, whilst his versatility and the very diversity of his interests were to prove his undoing—he was too full of life and genius to be consistent or single-minded. Unconventional in his crusade as in everything else, he yet succeeded in getting better terms without fighting a battle than any of his predecessors had after tremendous loss of life. His lack of principle was shown later in his attempt to wreck Christianity in order to weaken the Pope, an attempt only cut short by his death. During the century and a half under discussion in this volume Europe became much more civilized and more distinctly divided up along national lines. This is clearly brought out by Mr. Bell, whose study of the period has enabled him to see things in their proper perspective, although, if anything, he is inclined to hero-worship of the warrior-kings at the expense of those who aimed at conserving their resources. As a concise, readable, accurate and unbiassed textbook, this volume should fulfil its object and be a great boon to the student and lover of history.

THE EAST IN THE WEST.

'Christianity has to blush for Christendom.' This remark of the dear old grandmother of the story may be taken as the point of this interesting little book 'The Yellow Peril' by Adeline M. Teskey (The Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto). It is not so much a story as the diary record of the impressions made upon a young Chinese-American girl who is being initiated into the life of the highly civilized occident. Child of an American father and a Chinese mother, the first eighteen years of her life have been spent in China, under the tuition of a French governess. Both parents dying, she has been sent, in compliance with her father's wish, to live with his mother in New York. There 'Aunt Gwendolin' undertakes to suppress the Chinese and develop the American. The incongruities and hypocrisies of New York society life are very artlessly stripped of their veneer by this unsophisticated 'yellow peril.' Dress, social customs, fashionable schools, theatres, churches, stock markets, reforms, philanthropies, sports, seen through eyes undimmed by habit, reveal many discrepancies between principles and practices that are both startling and humiliating, and yet are to all appearances, in the words of Pearl's 'Uncle Theodore,' 'the civilization we are rushing and straining to carry to the quiet, unassuming people whom 'we' call heathen. They have no millionnaires made so at the expense of their brothers. When we teach them all the graft lynching, homicide, enormities of trusts, railroads, new religions and quack remedies, we shall have them civilized.' In spite, however, of the sad shortcomings of his followers, the Christ wins the heart of the maiden, and as the wife of a young medical misionary, she returns to the Flowery Kingdom to help to teach her people, not the shams and superficialities of a spurious Christianity, but the love of a real living Christ.

RECENT CANADIANA.

There have lately appeared from the publishers quite a number of books by Canadian authors dealing with Canadian subjects. Of these one of the most attractive is Frank Carrrel's 'Canada's West and Farther West' (Quebec: The Telegraph Printing Company). Mr. Carrel is one of our best known journalists, and his opinion of the 'land of golden opportunities,' as therein expressed, would of itself recommend the volume to his many friends but when one can add that it is written in his most happy style, and contains a wealth of beautiful views, little further comment is necessary.

Mr. Carrel originally wrote these chapters as a series of letters for the Quebec 'Telegraph,' giving his impressions of places and events as he encountered them in a trip across Canada and back again. As he travelled west he became more and more imbued with the enthusiasm of the people and as one reads one cannot but absorb the same spirit and before laying down the volume one's pride in Canada has noticeably increased. Vancouver, of all the western cities, pleases the author most, but the progressive spirit he found almost universal. His descriptions of cities and scenery are vivid and fascinating.

A small volume by H. Percy Scott, entitled 'Seeing Canada and the South' (Toronto, William Briggs, $1), gives attractively the views of the author as obtained on a transcontinental trip, west by Canada and back by the Southern States. Mr. Scott is a scholar, and the book is largely an expression of the impressions made on him as he went along. Though almost a diary, the style is easy and graceful, and he makes the reader travel with him through the Prairie provinces and the Rockies, down to the coast cities of Vancouver and Victoria, and thence to Seattle and on to California. San Francisco and Los Angeles are ably portrayed while he describes Pasadena as the nearest thing to Paradise in this world. From this earthly paradise one shifts to El Paso and San Antonio and the Mexican border, but here the author wisely forebears comparisons with the future world. Thence on through the fields of sugar cane and cotton to New Orleans and home by Chicago. The author takes an opportunity before closing of expressing his views on reciprocity and free trade, of which he is an enthusiastic advocate. The volume will give any one who reads it a few very enjoyable hours, and will bring back to those who have made the trip many pleasant recollections.

From the same publishers comes a booklet by John Mortimer, of Elora, bearing the title 'Day Dreams of a Pioneer.' It consists of a series of \$1.75.) It consists of a series of short poetic productions, written with the hope that they may help to preserve the memory of the early settlers The poetry is graceful and full of local color, and has a charm in taking one back to the simple honest life of the pioneer.

'East and West' is another small volume of character sketches which has just appeared from the pen of a New-Englander, Adelaide Paddock Fitch (Toronto: William Briggs, $1). These essays were originally written for the benefit of the author's friends and cover a wide range, some of the characters being local celebrities, while other sketches deal with historical personages, such as Cleopatra, St. Columba and Madame Recamier. All are made to live before one as one reads, and especially interesting are those drawn from among the simple pure New England folks. The essays are written with the intention of opening up a 'vista of the life beautiful,' and in this aim the author has most happily succeeded.

THE RULE OF THE SEA.

A question which has lately been very prominently before the British public, and which is of vast importance to the whole Empire, is that of International Sea Law and the new code drawn up to form the Declaration of London. This Declaration has been productive of much criticism, and is the subject of a recently issued small volume, 'Britain and Sea Laws,' by T. Baty, D.C.L., LL.D. (London, G. Bell & Sons, Ltd. is. net). Dr. Baty is an eminent jurist, and discusses the whole question clearly and concisely, at the same time avoiding the dry legal style and phraseology which makes the reading of such books generally so difficult. On the whole, Dr. Baty objects strongly to the findings in the Declaration and considers that Britain has sacrificed too much. He cites instances to show that the agreement whereby neutral ships may be destroyed on the high seas is new and especially dangerous to Great Britain, and then he goes on to deal with the subject of contraband and the penalty attached to the carrying of it by neutral ships. Formerly any neutral taking this risk might lose his cargo, but now he is liable to the loss of both freight and vessel. The inclusion of foodstuffs in the new definition of contraband is objected to by the author, who considers Britain should have held out more firmly in this matter.

Blockade, Convoy, and Commissioning at sea are explained and elucidated, and to this part of the agreement Dr. Baty gives his qualified approval, although avowing that it is the adversaries of Great Britain who have benefited by each privilege. The Declaration seriously affects, detrimentally, the position of neutrals, so that British commerce is likely to suffer much in any naval war, whether Britain be actively involved or not; it is the island nation's commerce that is struck at. Should she be a belligerent, neutrals cannot bring her supplies or fuel nor export her products. As a neutral she cannot carry goods to either side without the risk of losing everything. He declares that the new code practically substitutes municipal law for international law.

In summing up, Dr. Baty finds his only consolation in the fact that the Declaration, if ratified, is at least terminable and has only been agreed to by ten nations. The book is full of interesting cases to support the author's arguments, and is fitted at least to fulfil his purpose of making intelligible to the general public the principles involved in this important treaty.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'What a Life,' by E. V. L., and G. M. (London: Methuen and Company, Ltd.); 'The Voice of the Forest,' by Joseph Burtt; 'The House of Many Voices,' by Bernard Capes; 'The Beacon,' by Eden Phillpotts; 'The Lone Adventure,' by Halliwell Sutcliffe (London, T. Fisher Unwin); 'Universal Peace—War is Mesmerism,' by Arthur Edward Stilwell (New York: The Bankers Publishing Company); 'Imperial Telegraphic Communication,' by Charles Bright, F. R. S. E. (London: P. S. King and Son); 'The Glory of Clementina,' by William J. Locke; 'Miss 318,' by Rupert Hughes; 'The New Politics,' by Frank Buffington Vrooman; 'War and Peace,' by Count Leo Tolstoy; 'The Aeroplane Past, Present and Future,' by Claude Graham-White and Harry Harper (Toronto: Henry Frowde); 'Century Magazine,' 'Westminster Magazine.'


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# LITERARY NOTES

FROM THE MAGAZINES.

The September 'Century' is an all-around-the-world number, with articles covering almost every land of the globe—Africa, South America, Japan, New Zealand, Greenland, India, Algeria, England, etc. A unique presentation of the misisons question comes in a discussion of 'Christian Missions in Japan,' by Adachi Kinnosuke. Anna Bistrup, wife of the Danish Governor of Greenland, writes of 'Eskimo Women in Greenland.' 'Furniture is quite unknown in a common Eskimo home,' says Mrs. Bistrup. 'The houses of the Eskimos are all built of stone and turf, with the windows opening toward the sun, the one entrance always being on the side that is least exposed to the wind. Along the back wall runs a platform a pallet of boards, raised eighteen inches above the floor. It is from six to eight feet deep, and through its whole length it is divided into rooms or spaces of eight or ten feet. Each room is separated from the the neighboring room by a partition of board or skin. An open passage runs the whole length of the house along the pallet rooms and serves for the traffic of all the inmates; but each pallet room claims for its own the bit of passageway adjoining.

'Each pallet room is occupied by one family, and there they stay night and day. The best pallet room is the innermost, and is always occupied by the owner of the house, or the oldest, if the house has more than one owner.'

'Who Shall Rule as Pope of Rome?' is the title of an article of timely interest in the September 'Hampton's. The woman's rights question is ably championed by Rheta Childe Dow. Mr. A. H. Gleason in an interesting account of the fight for prohibition in Maine, says:

The State of Maine is in the midst of a campaign that is a real crisis in the continuous controversy in the United States over the 'liquor question.' Maine is the star prohibition state. For over fifty years she has had prohibition, and for twenty-seven years a constitutional provision which reads: 'The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited.'

The influence of the state has been even greater than nation wide.

Therefore, if Maine, with all her prestige and long-continuing fervor, strikes out prohibition from her constitution, the moral effect on other states will be profound. Her fair fame, resting on the basis of high-grade American citizenship, on successful farming, industry and commerce, on her renowned succession of public men, reformers, patriots, has received a still wider publicity because, longer than any other state she has maintained a prohibitory law. On September 11th, the people of the state vote on the question whether prohibition shall be eliminated from the constitution. If they do determine to eliminate it they will later face the problem of finding some other method of controlling the traffic. No more satisfactory method than prohibition has so far been found.

There would not be any campaign in Maine this year or any other year, however, if prohibition really prohibited. It fails to do that, especially in the larger cities. One of the principal reasons for this is found in the inability of Maine to prevent liquor dealers in other states shipping liquor into Maine. The prohibition provision has been successful to the extent that it has stopped absolutely the manufacture of liquor in the state. Thirsts are quenched with the product of Massachusetts, New York and other states. To get their liquor to those who want it the dealers from elsewhere have nullified in part the laws of Maine.

Prohibition has made cleaner, better cities. It has faults and it has developed leaks, but, taken as a whole, its results have been such that there is slight question that it will be retained in the constitution by the voters. The most the anti-prohibitionists can expect is to gain enough in votes for a foothold for future campaigns. Maine might revoke her prohibition law if there had been found any satisfactory alternative anywhere. The experience of other states with license, local option and other remedies does not look as satisfactory to the people of Maine as their remedy, even with its shortcomings.

There is no question that there are many people in Maine—but not a majority by any means—who think prohibition should be wiped out. Likewise, there is no question that many folks in Maine drink, but I do not believe the proportion is as great as it is elsewhere.

In addition to eleven short stories there are six special articles in the current 'Munsey's.' But of special interest to Canadians is the one in which Mr. Isaac F. Marcosson shows not only the country in rough but the early stages in the development of prominent Canadians:

One spring early morning in the eighties, when the warm breath of the first 'chinook' was loosening the snow in the gorges, two men met near the little town of Kicking Horse Lake, at the foot of the Canadian Rockies. One was big, bronzed, and bearded, an upstanding giant of a contractor, who got more work out of the 'navvies' than any other boss up and down the Canadian Pacific. 'Dan' was what they dubbed him. The other man was thin, sinewy, but with an intense and concentrating energy that had overcome fire and flood on trail and river. They called him 'Bill.'

'Morning,' said Bill.

'Morning,' answered Dan.

'Going to town?' asked the first.

'Yes; grub is getting low,' was the reply.

Together they followed the path of the glistening new steel rails laid on tamarack ties still fresh with the forest smell. Dan had been laying sections; Bill had been setting up snow-sheds and saw-mills; both were part of the heroic but unsung force that was blazing the way of the Canadian Pacific across the backbone of western Canada. Each had heard of the other, and now they were making swift but silent appraisal. Strength was measuring strength. It was the first meeting between William Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann.

Out of that chance contact sprang an alliance which has spelled empire for Canada. To-day Mackenzie and Mann are the most picturesque and constructive figures in the whole Dominion. They are still builders, only they have a 'Sir' in front of their names, and an army of men behind them. Single-handed, they have built the Canadian Northern system, a performance without a precedent. What is more, they still own it, which is equally remarkable.

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The story of most railroads is the story of the men who built them. Yet, by some curious freak of fate, the builder is lost in the myriad chances that usually beset the enterprise. Nowhere in the world, save in the instance presented by the Canadian Northern, has an actual constructor become the owner.

AMONG NEW BOOKS.

'Life Everlasting,' a story dealing with the occult and unseen, is a new novel by Miss Marie Corelli, which will be given to the public this autumn.

Mr. Barrie's new book, which he has called 'Peter and Wendy,' is finished, and will be published in October.

'Some Aspects of Thackeray,' by Lewis Melville (Little, Brown & Co), is announced for early publication. The work contains chapters on 'Thackeray as a Reader,' 'Thackeray as a Critic,' 'Thackeray as an Artist,' 'Thackeray's Country,' 'Thackeray's Ballads,' 'Thackeray and His Illustrators,' 'Prototypes of Thackeray's Characters,' etc. There will be many illustrations.

A handbook of Mexico, prepared by the Pan-American Union ($1), has been issued, is packed full of useful facts, and information, diagrams and maps.

Arthur Hassell, who is a close student of Napoleon, will give in his forthcoming 'Napoleon' (Little, Brown & Company) a concise account of the Emperor's career, including all the latest authoritative material necessary for forming a correct estimate of the man. Hassell's 'Napoleon' will have a wealth of illustration and an invaluable bibliography.

The fourth volume of Mr. Haldane Macfall's History of Painting' (T. C. and E. C. Jack, 7s. 6d.) deals with the painters of the earlier Netherlandish and German schools. Among the illustrations of the volume are reproductions in color of Holbein's 'Duchess of Milan,' Jan Van Eyck's 'Jan Arnolfini and his Wife,' 'The Descent from the Cross,' by Rubens, and Van Dyck's 'King Charles I. of England,' at the Louvre.

The seventh volume of 'The Caroline Age,' of the Cambridge History of English Literature, will be published this month. 'The Caroline Age' is to be its title. The book opens with a brilliant account of the Cavalier Lycobean and Caroline Criticism, on Hobbes and Contemporary Philosophy, on Scholars and Scholarship from 1600 to 1660, on English Grammar Schools, on the Beginnings of English Journalism, and on the Advent of Modern Thought in Popular Literature.

Volume VIII. of the Cambridge History of English Literature, entitled 'The Age of Dryden,' will appear under the Putnam imprint before the close of the present year.


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**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 $6.00 per acre.

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

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

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# THE BOYS' PAGE.

## CAPTAIN SARGIN'S ANSWER.

(By George Ethelbert Walsh, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

James Whately Sons were ship-chandlers, catering to an extensive trade among the coasting schooners that plied between New York and the ports north and south. The trips were short and the crews small, but in the aggregate the trade was considerable, and very profitable to the ship-chandlery firm that could hold it. Formerly there had been little competition in this field, but a number of lusty rivals had in recent years made vigorous inroads upon this exclusive trade, and cut into profits.

Kenton Stanwood had entered the service of the old firm at about the worst period of competition. The year had been an unsatisfactory one, and the senior partner daily pored over the books with sadly wrinkled brows. The firm consisted of James Whately, a man of sixty, and Stephen Collinwood, of doubtful age, but well past fifty. The 'Sons' in the firm's name were mythical to the public, but not so to the old father. Their sudden death in an accident on the water just as they were beginning their business career had prematurely aged the man who had labored a life-time to build up a prosperous business for them.

Kenton knew nothing of this, but the white face and hair of the head of the firm had always impressed him sadly. Stephen Collinwood, like his senior partner, was quiet and taciturn, having little to do with the clerks in the office or with the outside runners who drummed up trade for them.

'It's a case of dry-rot in there,' remarked Henry Weldon, the bookkeeper, one day. 'They're two old fogies, and their business is going to smash. Me for a more up-to-date firm, one with fresh young blood in it.'

Kenton was troubled by this reflection on the old firm's business ability. He had always considered James Whately Sons the embodiment of all that was conservative and successful in business. They had rounded out half a century of business, and their reputation for honesty of goods and integrity of character was undisputed. He had considered it a fortunate day when he was engaged by the firm.

The disaffection and lack of loyalty was not confined to the bookkeeper. The clerks and outside runners were not satisfied with affairs either.

'It seems to me,' Kenton said one day when there had been an unusual amount of grumbling, 'that if we were a little more loyal to the firm the business wouldn't drop off so. I don't think it's fair to Mr. Whately.'

There were some sneers at these words, and Henry Weldon replied with a smile:

'You are young, my son. Some day you'll know better. The chief virtue of a sticking-plaster is to stick, but it depends upon whose back it sticks to.'

The others laughed, and seemed to see something funny in this. Kenton flushed, and held his tongue.

Jack Rogers, the chief outside salesman for the house, entered at this moment, and in breezy fashion added more fuel to the slumbering fire.

'We've lost old Captain Sargin's trade to Flint & Company. That takes five good coasters from us. I guess that will stump old——'

He dropped his voice to a whisper, but never finished the sentence. The inner door opened, and James Whately appeared. The figure was bent a little, and the hair perfectly white; but the eyes, when they were not dreaming, flashed and sparkled like little jets of fire. He casually glanced at the group, and then passed out of the store. But in that single glance there was communicated to the speakers an uncomfortable feeling. It was as if an old warhorse had for a brief moment flashed a challenge with his old-time vigor.

'Do you think he heard us?' asked Kenton hesitatingly, for a glance showed that they stood close to the office partition.

'Don't know or care,' flippantly replied Jack Rogers. 'He's got to know it later.'

'If he did hear us, he'd learn something that would do him good,' added the bookkeeper. 'Fact is, James Whately Sons need a good dose of plain talking, and not a homeopathic dose either.'

'And Henry is the one to administer the dose,' laughed Rogers.

Weldon shrugged his shoulders, rolled his eyes toward the ceiling, and added:

'Far be it from me to criticize my superiors; but I'd like to speak my mind.'

'And, boys,' he continued, lowering his voice, 'I may do it yet. Flint and Company have offered me a position—sh—don't speak it aloud.'

'Then, Henry, you say a word for me,' interposed Rogers. 'You know I've got a considerable trade among the old sea-dogs. There's Captain Bland, of the 'Mary J.,' and Captain Boly, of the 'Sally,' and——'

Once more the conversation was interrupted by the reappearance of James Whately. This time the different members of the group dispersed and took up their work in various parts of the store. The bookkeeper returned to his high stool; Kenton took up his unfinished task of checking off an order for goods; and Rogers followed the head of the firm into the office in order to make his unpleasant report.

Two hours later Kenton was summoned. When he stepped inside of the office, he was impressed by the erect figure of the man before him. A subtle change had come over the senior member of the firm. There was nothing dreamy or vague in the single glance he shot at the young clerk.

Kenton waited in respectful silence while the man finished writing a letter. Then, without raising his head or looking around, Mr. Whately said:

'You've been with us only six months, Mr. Stanwood; and, as business is dull and expenses must be cut down, we decided yesterday to let you go. We must reduce the office force; and, as you've been with us the shortest time of any, it was natural that we should begin with you.'

A sinking of the heart at this announcement made Kenton turn very pale, and his dry lips could barely stammer the words,

'Yes, sir.'

'This is no reflection upon your work,' Mr. Whately continued, noting the young man's pallor. 'In fact, you have been very faithful—and efficient.'

'Then you will give me a recommendation?' Kenton stammered, brightening a little.

'Yes, if we dismiss you,' was the unexpected response. 'I said yesterday we decided to discharge you, but to-day I have changed my mind. I have decided to retain you longer; but you may have to give you more work to do, and the hours may be longer. When business is dull, we have to work the harder to get it back. That has always been my maxim.'

'Yes, sir, and I am willing to get here earlier in the morning and stay later at night, if you wish it.'

The relief was so great to Kenton's mind that he was almost willing to promise anything within reason, but the head of the firm apparently did not notice his readiness to accept any terms. He scribbled away rapidly, and then folded and handed the letter to Kenton.

'I want you to take this letter to Captain Sargin,' he said quietly. 'You know he has been one of our best customers, and owns a line of five schooners. Bring me back an answer. He may not write one, and you will have to repeat verbally what he says. Captain Sargin never was much for writing, and I doubt if he can much more than write his name.'

A slight reminiscent smile parted the lips of the speaker, and in the corners of his eyes there lurked a twinkle.

Kenton took the letter, and hurried out of the office. Weldon looked up from his books as he passed, and grinned as he asked in a whisper,

'Been sacked?'

Kenton made no answer, and pretended not to hear the remark. Captain Sargin when in port lived on his schooner, the 'Margaret,' of New Bedford, a big four-master, which he called the flag-ship of his fleet. From the dingy cabin of this craft he transacted such business as was brought to him as the master and owner of five schooners. Kenton fortunately found him alone in his cabin, grumbling away at some trifle that had annoyed him.

'There's no peace on shore,' he mumbled away, as if talking to some imaginary person. 'It's nothing but confusion an' trouble. I won't stand for it, not another day.'

Then, swinging around, he demanded gruffly:

'Well, youngster, what can I do for you? What do you want anyway? to sell me some goods? Well, I'm not buying anything. So you'd better clear out.'

(To be continued.)

### IT TAKES COURAGE.

To live according to your convictions.

Not to bend the knee to popular prejudice.

To say 'No,' squarely when those around you say 'Yes.'

To be what you are, and not pretend to be what you are not.

To refuse to knuckle and bend the knee to the wealthy, even though poor.

To remain in honest poverty while others grow rich by questionable methods.

To speak the truth when, by a little prevarication, you can get some good advantage.

To live honestly within your means, and not dishonestly upon the means of others.

To stand firmly erect, while others are bowing and fawning for praise and power.

To refuse to do a thing which you think is wrong, because it is customary and done in trade.

When mortified and embarrassed by humiliating disaster, to seek in the wreck or ruin the elements of future conquest.

To face slander and lies, and to carry yourself with cheerfulness, grace and dignity for years before the lie can be corrected.

To do your duty in silence, obscurity, and poverty, while others about you prosper through neglecting or violating sacred obligations.

To be talked about, and yet remain silent when a word would justify you in the eyes of others, but which you cannot speak without injury to another.

To throw up a position with a good salary when it is the only business you know, and you have a family depending upon you, because it does not have your unqualified approval.—'Success Magazine.'

### BACK TO SCHOOL.

(By J. W. Foley.)

Fell in the creek twice yesterday!
Slipped and slid from a load of hay,
Stepped on a stone and bruised my toe;
Hardly walk 'cause I'm blistered so;
Hit my knee till it's blue and black,
Sat in the sun and burned my back,
When I went to swim, but my, I'm glad!
Best vacation I ever had.

Slid off the old red barn last week,
Wind all gone so I couldn't speak
When they laid me in upon the bed
And put cold water on my head.
Got poison-ivy on my legs
When I went in the weeds to look for eggs;
But I've had more fun since I don't know when!
Hate to go back to school again.

Burned my hands till they're awful sore
When the calf ran out of the big barn door
And I tried to hold the rope and fell
Most twenty feet down the old dry well.
Lost my hat that was almost new,
In the great big lake, when the high wind blew;
And my pants are torn from many a climb,
But I never had such a summer-time.

Ate poison berries by the creek
Till they thought I'd die, I felt so sick;
But they gave me ipecac to take,
And it cured up all my stomach-ache!
Got stung by bees, but I got stung best
When I started home with a hornet's nest,
And I all swelled up; but I'm gone down now,
And it's all in a boy's life, anyhow!

Nose all peeled till it's red and rough,
Hands all brown, but I'm awful tough
From the exercise, and I'm big and strong,
'Cause I hoed in a corn-field all day long.
And my uncle said that I might stay
For harvest-time, and he'd give me pay;
And I'd like to stay, but I have to go
Back home to school, 'cause my ma said so.

—'Youth's Companion.'

### THE VIEW FROM AN AEROPLANE.

It is a great surprise to the uninitiated to see how uniform the surface of the earth appears when viewed from a great altitude. Although individual objects are hard to identify, easily recognized by their contour, direction or some slight individuality or characteristic which can readily be shown upon a map, especially if the maps are made or corrected by men who fly about the earth and get an accurate and literal bird's-eye view of its surface. Objects which seem to loom up with the greatest clearness to one standing on the surface of the earth appear very different and quite insignificant when viewed from above; while a patch of colored soil which would not be noticed at all by a person standing on the ground is a most valuable landmark to the air sailor. Map cases are fitted to the aviator's seat, on touring aeroplanes, where they can be readily seen, and M. Prier on his late journey from London to Paris had his route clearly shown on a map which he carried mounted in a cleverly arranged map-case inside of which it could be unrolled, keeping his route continually before him as he passed rapidly over his course. This case was provided with a transparent cover which thoroughly protected it from the wind, rain and oil thrown off by the motor. With a man, watch, compass, aneroid and revolution counter, the air pilot is thoroughly equipped for navigating the atmosphere and travelling as far as his motor will take him without stopping. —'Columbian.'

## Puzzles

### WORD SQUARE.

(Contributed by J. D.)

1. A necessity of life.
2. An aromatic plant.
3. Used in constructing drains.
4. A river of France, jumbled.
5. A gummy substance.

### POSITIVES AND COMPARATIVES

Example. An insect, a liquor. Answer. Bee, beer.

1. To curb, some thing used in a game.
2. A piece of timber, an advertisement.
3. To behold, a wise man.
4. A coin, the middle.
5. A personal pronoun, to listen.
6. To wipe, a decisive game.
7. The whole, a season of the year.
8. The thigh, a tool.
9. A sharp end, a dog.
10. To inform one, a bank official.

### A DOZEN KINDS OF CAKE.

1. What kind of cake is a compliment?
2. What kind of cake is always found in a lumber-camp?
3. What form of cake does a lazy man prefer?
4. What kind of cake is a weight?
5. What kind of cake is fitting for a farmer?
6. What kind of cake do we raise in the garden?
7. What kind of cake does a glover like best?
8. What kind of cake does a miser like best?
9. What kind of cake is found in the sea?
10. Which kind of cake is quarried?
11. What kind of cake does a housewife often use?
12. What kind of cake is a product of the East Indies?

—'C. E. World.'

### ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

WORD SQUARE.

C L O U D
L E A V E
O A K U M
U V U L A
D E M A S

Vowel-Changes. 1. Bill, ball, bell, bull, boll. 2. Till, tell, toll. 3. Doll, dull, dell, dill. 4. Full, fell, fall, fill. 5. Hill, hull, hall, hell. 6. Let, lit, lot. 7. Cure, core, care.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from Edith Morrison. Jean Cartier's answers were also correct, with the exception of one omission in Vowel Changes.

Some original puzzles have been received from Jean H. Brown, New Haven, Conn.

## NATURE AS AN INVENTOR.

(By Percy Collins, in the 'Scientific American.')

Civilized man justly prides himself upon his numerous inventions and mechanical devices, but it is possible that inventors in general would boast less of their achievements did they realize that the patents in which they have established their rights are really nothing more than modern reproductions of devices which have been employed by Nature from the beginning of time. It is a fact that there is scarcely an invention of man that has not its prototype in Nature. Sometimes these prototypes are of a rough-and-ready character. More often, however, they have been brought to the highest pitch of perfection. It is little short of amazing that primitive man should have remained blind, through so many centuries, to the significance and value of these inventions of Nature. It has been said that almost all of man's achievements as an inventor have their prototypes either in the animal or vegetable kingdom. Obviously, therefore, it would be impossible to attempt— in the limits of a short article— anything approaching a complete catalogue of these coincidences. Yet a few of them may be selected, almost at random; and they will serve to show how, after much labor and thought, man has perfected devices which at the time appeared to him to be original, although in reality they were nothing more than reproductions.

As a first instance we may take grasping tools—a whole tribe of implements ranging from surgical forceps and sugar tongs to gasfitters' pliers and the vast pincers by means of which great masses of white-hot metal are manipulated upon the giant anvils of our workshops. It is scarcely too much to affirm that, without such tools as these, art, science and manufacture would long ago have ceased to advance. The reader needs only to pause for a moment to realize how important a part is played by these familiar implements in the activities of human life; and when mankind first discovered how to make and use such things he must have benefited instantly. Yet all these tools have their parallels in Nature, and one is fain to imagine that some of these prototypes might still supply useful hints to modern tookmakers. Perhaps the most perfect example of the powerful pincer in Nature is the claw of a crab or a lobster. The power of the crab's claw is so great that a bite from a large crab will inflict a severe injury. It is related that fishermen who have been feeling for crabs in the recess of the rocks at low water have occasionally had their hand seized by a large specimen, and being unable to liberate themselves, have been drowned by the returning tide. Among other pincer-carrying animals are scorpions; while the insects known as earwigs carry a dainty pair of forceps at the end of the body, and employ the tools for folding their ample and delicate wings. The opposite thumb and forefinger constitute, in effect, a most useful pair of pliers adaptable to many uses; and it is strange that man should so long have overlooked the lesson in mechanics which they teach. Shears and scissors are, of course, closely allied in principle to grasping tools, yet they have come to us only with the advance of civilization —no savage tribes having the least idea of them or their use. Those admirable workers in skin, the Kaffirs and Eskimos, employ only knives. The idea of the knife edge in combination with the leverage afforded by tools of the grasping type had never occurred to them. Yet shears are exemplified by the jaws of many insects, as well as by those of tortoises and turtles.

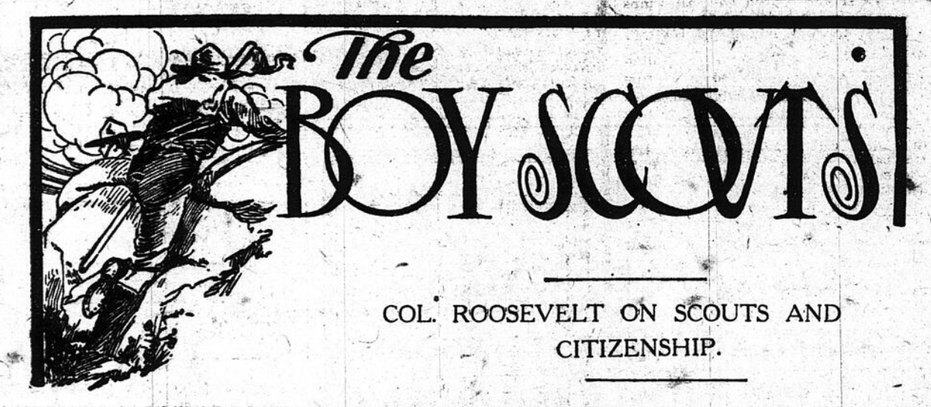
Only of comparatively recent years has man made boxes in which to store money, trinkets, or other valuables. Yet Nature has had her boxes from time immemorial. Some of the most interesting of these take the form of seed-pods, as, for example, the stout casket in which Brazil nuts are packed. In this instance, too, the primitive idea of the puzzle —later elaborated by the Chinese, as well as by other races of mankind —seems to lie dormant; for here we have a vast number of nuts, so cleverly packed into their pod or casket, that once they are taken out it is almost impossible for human hands to restore them to their place.

The hinge, as attached to a lid or door, has been known to man only for centuries, yet Nature has made use of it literally for billions of years. In proof of this statement, it is necessary to indicate a bivalve shell such as an oyster or a clam. We know from geologists that such shells are among the earliest indications of life upon this earth with which they are acquainted. The eggs of many insects, too, open with a very perfect little hinge; while the little lid which covers the cunningly contrived nest of the trap-door spider is also hinged in a most ingenious manner by means of silken bands.

Savage man had no means of preserving light for himself after the setting of the sun, and it was only with the slow progress of civilization that he became inspired with the idea of artificial illumination. Yet this was not for want of examples set by Nature; for many animals carry about with them bright lights during the hours of darkness. Marine organisms in particular, emit phosphorescent radiance, while many kinds of insects, to which such names as glow-worm, firefilies or lantern-flies, have been applied, are highly luminous. In many instances the precise manner in which the light of these creatures is produced has baffled scientific inquiry. Still, the fact remains that Nature had her living glow-lamps ages before man emulated her example.

Formerly the surgical operation known as cupping was so constantly performed that scarcely any man attained middle age without undergoing it. The object in view was the removal of blood from some definite spot; the surgeon, by means of his apparatus, calling atmospheric pressure to his aid. Man might very well have invented this operation after examining the numerous suckers which stud the long arms, or tendrils, of an octopus. The principle involved is identical in each case. Indeed, many of man's most useful inventions depend for their efficiency upon the weight of the atmosphere and the creation of a more or less perfect vacuum. Like the old-fashioned cupping-glass, the well-known toy known as the 'sucker,' reminds us of the octopus. By means of the sucker —a small circle of moist leather with a string attached—large stones may be lifted in exactly the same manner that the octopus dislodges prey. That comparatively modern invention, the pneumatic peg, is an almost identical device. The apex of the peg is fitted with a sort of a cup made of India rubber. When this is pressed upon a smooth, flat surface, such as a pane of glass, the air is forced out of the cup and a vacuum formed. The pressure of the atmosphere then causes the cup to adhere to the glass with sufficient force to enable objects to be suspended from the peg. Further, the man who had studied the octopus might have added to the inventions already enumerated, that of the common pump, which raises water simply by the action of the atmosphere.

(To be continued.)




## COL. ROOSEVELT ON SCOUTS AND CITIZENSHIP.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States and honorary vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America, has written an article on citizenship for the new Scout manual. In it he says:—'The movement is a movement for efficiency and patriotism. You don't try to make soldiers of Boy Scouts, but to make boys who will turn out as men to be fine citizens, and who will, if their country needs them, make better soldiers for having been Scouts. No one can be a good American unless he is a good citizen, and every boy ought to train himself so that as a man he will be able to do his full duty to the country. I want to see the Boy Scouts not merely utter fine sentiments, but act on them; not merely sing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' but act in a way that will give them a country to be proud of. No man is a good citizen unless he so acts as to show that he actually uses the Ten Commandments and translates the Golden Rule into his life conduct—and I don't mean by this in exceptional cases under spectacular circumstances, but I mean applying the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule in the ordinary affairs of everyday life.

'I hope the Boy Scouts will practise truth and square dealing and courage and honesty, so that when as young men they begin to take part not only in earning their own livelihood but in governing the community, they may be able to show in practical fashion their insistence upon the great truth that the Eighth and Ninth commandments are directly related to everyday life, not only between men as such in their private relations, but between men and the government of which they are a part. Indeed, the boys, even while only boys, can have a very real effect upon the conduct of the the grown-up members of the community, for decency and square dealing are just as contagious as vice and corruption.

'Every healthy boy,' continues Mr. Roosevelt, 'ought to feel and will feel that in order to amount to anything it is necessary to have a constructive and not merely a destructive nature, and if he can keep this feeling as he grows up he has taken his first step toward good citizenship. The man who tears down and criticises and scolds may be a good citizen, but only in the negative sense and if he never does anything else he is apt not to be a good citizen at all. The man who counts and the boy who counts are the man and the boy who steadily endeavor to build up, to improve, to better living conditions everywhere and all about them.'

### THE CHIEF SCOUT'S OPINION.

[Of course we're not conceited, but it does taste good.]

'I am sure,' writes Baden-Powell in the 'Headquarters' Gazette,' 'I voice the feelings of all those of us in England who came in contact with the Oversea Scouts during their Coronation visit when I say how glad we were to see them, and how sorry to part with them again.

'They sent over a very fine and remarkably well-behaved lot of boys, and a very keen, hardworking set of officers, and they made for themselves a host of friends through their own intrinsic merits.

'Colonel Minden Cole, who commanded the Canadian contingent, in writing to me at the end of their visit, said:

'"I am authorized to speak not only for the Canadian Scouts, but for those from Malta and Gibraltar —and not the least of the pleasures of our visit was the opportunity of joining with the Scouts from other parts of the Empire. Our week together at the Roehampton Camp gave the boys chances of forming friendships which may go a long way towards settling the difficult questions of Imperial Unity which the coming generation will be called upon to deal with. We return home feeling that we have but inadequately expressed our appreciation of the hospitality showered upon us.

"To His Excellency Lord Grey and to our brother Scouts when we return home we of Canada, shall endeavor to convey our sense of gratitude that we as their representatives have been privileged to participate in events of historic import, not the least of which was the Great Review at Windsor Park, in which we from Overseas joined with our brother Scouts of the British Isles in doing honor to our newly crowned Sovereign.'

In connection with these sentiments so well expressed by Colonel Cole, I may quote the following words from a letter from a very high authority in Canada: 'Up to now the children of Canada have had no teaching which appealed to them, calling upon them to respond to the call of duty. Now, hooligans and scallywags, are competing against each other as to who shall render disinterested service. I ask my golf caddie what his occupation was, and in reply that he was a Scout he explained that it was his job to help everybody all he could!

'There is a text for an Archbishop!'

### A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

'Sir,' said a lad, coming down to one of the wharves in Boston, and addressing a well-known merchant, 'Sir, have you any berth for me on your ship? I want to earn something.'

'What can you do?' asked the gentleman.

'I can try my best to do whatever I am put to,' answered the boy.

'What have you done?'

'I have sawed and split all mother's wood for nigh two years.'

'What have you not done?' asked the gentleman, which was a queer sort of a question.

'Well, sir,' answered the boy after a moment's pause. 'I have not whispered once in school for a whole year.'

'That's enough,' said the gentleman; 'you may ship aboard this vessel, and I hope to see you the master of her some day. A boy who can master a wood-pile and bridle his tongue must be made of good stuff.'—'Northwestern' Christian Advocate.'

### WHERE THE WESTERN SCOUTS SCORE.

'It's an ill wind,' says the old proverb, and while Montreal is bemoaning a very real loss in the departure of S. M. Nigel B. Young, late of the 5th Montreal (Outremont) Troop, the boys of Moose Jaw, Sask., may plume themselves on the good luck coming their way. Of course the Outremont boys will be requiring the largest amount of dust and ashes, for theirs is the biggest loss, but Mr. Young will be greatly missed by the whole body of Scouts in Montreal. He was one of the first promoters of the movement here, and did a great deal to make the Scouts the force that we are modestly hopeful of showing ourselves. He was also one of the first to see the advantage of letting the public know we are on duty by means of the press, and of securing at the same time a medium of exchange of ideas and news. The Outremont boys under his leadership also made a step towards the ideal of a troop magazine. But this is not an obituary, even from the Montreal Scout standpoint. A good fellow was, and is, Mr. Young and Montreal may rejoice in the good turn done their brother Scouts in the West by affording Mr. Young a training ground in the Scout movement before they sent him on his way West with all good wishes.

'Will he no come back again?'

### DREAMING AND DOING.

'Hitch your waggon to a star'
Sounds eloquent, of course,
But it might prove more prudent, far,
To hitch it to a motor car.
Or a steady-going horse.

—Nixon Waterman.

### QUALIFICATIONS FOR SILVER WOLF.

The following alterations and modifications have been approved by the Headquarters Executive Committee:—

The Silver Wolf, will, as from January 1st, 1912, only be awarded to King Scouts, of two years' service at least who shall have gained twelve proficiency badges, and also performed some special piece of Scout work (such as the saving of life under exceptional circumstances, or the performance of some extraordinary or repeated acts of bravery or endurance or self-sacrifice.) All applications will be judged on their merits by the Executive Committee or the Dominion Councils, and the standard demanded will be a very high one.

### SMOKE SIGNALLING.

(By E. S. Sorenson.)

In the remotest times bright shells and glass-like substances were used by the aborigines for transmitting messages over great distances. This method required bright sunlight and clear country, or high hills for signal points. The most common method of signalling, however, was with smoke, the significance of the position, density, and number of the ascending columns being widely understood. By this means they were drawn together when one had discovered an abundance of game or other food, and mobilized also from all quarters in the early days when a white man had been found in their neighborhood. Even other tribes, miles distant, knew of his approach, and were ready to give a warm reception days before he appeared among them. It is recorded that before Kennedy, the explorer, was struck down in the neighborhood of Escape River, he noticed the blacks growing ever more numerous and menacing along his route, but it was not known then that the innocent-looking little fires, sending up their thin wreaths of smoke here and there, were responsible for the gathering. The call to battle against the invader was silent and mysterious.

During the bushranging period it was often a puzzle to the police how their movements were so well known to the outlaws. However reticent they might be, and however secretly they might travel, their movements were still followed with an accuracy that baffled them, and they either rode into an ambush or came upon a just-deserted camp. The bushrangers smoke-signalled one another, and friendly blacks and settlers communicated with them also in like manner. The black trackers latterly kept a sharp look-out for smoke, but the outlaws and their friends had a code of signals only known to themselves, and very often they were 'talking' in the presence of the police without being suspected. Their arrival, for instance, would remind their sympathetic settler that he had some burning-off to do. He might light many fires, and light them all over the paddock, making a day of it, but it would be done in such a manner as to throw only the necessary number of smoke columns above the tree tops to convey the message. If only one column was required, it was easily accomplished by the burning-out of an imaginary dingo, or a nest of native cats that wasn't there, and many a signal went out of the chimney while the good-hearted settler's wife was making the sergeant a cup of tea.

In the wild, thinly populated parts of out-back, bushmen frequently use the smoke-signal like the blacks. It is mostly adopted in cases of urgency. Two camps may be several miles apart, and when an accident or sudden illness occurs at one it is a quick and easy means of summoning aid from the other. Two thin columns close together might mean 'help,' and two dense columns in the same position, in the black fellow's way of putting it, would be 'lot of help.' Again four even columns in a row might mean, 'Lost horses; have you seen them?' A man one time passed a station leading two pack-horses, and a little beyond sold one to a traveller going the opposite way. Fifteen miles further on he came to a blacks' camp, where he was met by an evidently interested but somewhat puzzled group. Presently one asked, 'Where 'nother feller pack-horse?'

'How did you know I had another pack-horse?' queried the surprised traveller in return.

With a laugh Murri answered, 'Station blackfeller been yabba me longa smoke—"Big pfeller traveller come up, two pack-horse." Where 'nother one?'

'I sold him to a traveller.'

'Ah! Sell 'em pack too?'

'Some of it.'

Murri eyed the pack fore and aft, and concluded affably. 'You gotten t'bacco?'—'The Australasian.'

### SCOUT JOTTINGS.

My dear Readers, don't take my screechings too much to heart. I am only an Owl.

Remember the 5th Scout law, even if you cannot see jokes.

Mr. Young, who is off to Moose Jaw, was present at the Toronto Rally of Scouts.

He writes that he had a very 'hearty and warm' welcome.

Might I draw the attention of one S.M. in Toronto, who camps not a hundred miles from York Mills, to the fact that Homburg Hats should not be worn in Scout camps?

At the Toronto Rally:—

Hurrah! here come the Ontario contingent of Scouts who went to the Coronation.

But as they were so pleased to see each other again, and started discussing whether Toronto had better ices than had Gamages, they forgot that His Excellency Earl Grey was standing at the saluting base.

Never mind, Patrol Leaders, I also thing English ices are poor.

I see smiling S. M. Tod keeps an open door at his camp.

He certainly had a big crowd of visitors last week.

Hon. S. M. Stalker DROPPED IN last Saturday afternoon to see his, while the 2nd Toronto were carrying out a flying trestle display.

Due to the fact that S. M. of the 2nd Troop would not wrap his lashings, an unfortunate accident happened—Hon. S. M. Stalker dropped in, in more ways than one.

Hon. S. M. of the 20th is still looking for the man who eased the ghy rope off too quickly.

Heard at Hog's Hollow:—

Why did the owl howl?
Because the woodpecker would peck her.

THE OWL.

## TRUE TALES OF ANIMAL-LIFE

### ADVENTURE WITH A LION.

We set out on the morning, my brother following the course of the river Tiba, a tributary of the Tana River, and I making for the plains, where the grass had all been burned off (with the exception of the river bank) and looked a very likely spot for lions, writes S. E. Milsam in the 'Field,' describing an encounter with lions in British East Africa. Having sighted some Impolla antelope and finding on closer inspection that there was a fair head among them I proceeded to stalk them.

At 300 yards I fired at the finest buck and the bullet told, but too far back. Separating from the herd he went in a direction for the river. On walking to the brow of the hill over which he had disappeared I heard a growl, and looking in the direction saw a lioness; she was then about 250 yards from me and was lying, or rather crouching, at the edge of a small patch of grass that lined the river bank. At 150 yards, taking my .450 I fired, but the shot carried too high; on my second shot she sprang right up in the air and then turned into the grass. There, to my surprise, she was joined by another lioness, which I had not seen.

On my right was the river, and about twelve yards in front of me was a patch of grass which had been flattened down by a hippopotamus; the river was not more than eight yards from me. The beaters entered the grass with my brother and kept their sticks moving well. Suddenly there was a shout, 'Look out; she is coming!'

As she came nearer I perceived the grass moving, but could not see her. I therefore waited till she reached the patch of trampled grass and then fired. The first bullet took her well in the shoulder and checked her; on receiving the second she gave a dying spring which landed her in the river, where she sank like a stone.

### THE OSTRICH AND THE AERO.

Frightened by an earoplane that flew over Long Beach and skimmed along above the pen where the birds were confined a big ostrich at the farm broke its neck. When the manbird hove in sight the ostriches fled in wild alarm and one of the largest birds collided with the trunk of a tree.—The San Francisco 'Call.'

### HEREBY HANGS A TAIL.

You wouldn't suppose a boy would take chances in passing a piece of meat to a lion as that boy did that had his finger bitten by 'Rose the lioness,' said a keeper in the Central Park menagerie, New York.

'Boys take all sorts of chances with the wild animals. Old Leo was in the outside cage the other day lying next the iron ars, his tail danging outside. A boy came along, saw the tail, and getting inside the fence seized it in both hands and began to swing back and forth. The old lion was nearly scared out of his wits, and had to do some tugging to get his tail away from the audacious lad. Another boy tried to feed peanuts to the polar bear and lost part of his index finger. His parents sued the city, but didn't get anything.'—New York 'Sun.'

### TWO PERFORMING SEALS.

Toby's greatest trick was to sit in a chair and play the banjo. He would have a little cap on his head, a pair of spectacles on his funny little nose, and a large piece of music on the music stand. Then he would play the 'Sea Lions' Polka'—that is to say, the band in the orchestra would really play the tune, but one of the seal's flippers would be tied to the banjo strings and these strings Toby would pull for all he was worth. The harder and quicker he pulled, the bigger was the piece of fish he would get at the end of his performance. Whether he realized this I cannot say, but he probably did, judging from his actions; he certainly knew when his trainer was pleased with him and did his very best.

This giving or refusing of fish is the only way in which seals and sea lions can be punished, except perhaps that has to be given carefully. A blow—sometimes even a light one—will bruise the thick layer of fat or 'blubber' with which their bodies are covered; and these bruises have been known to eventually cause the animal's death.

But since seeing Toby I have seen a sea lion that does even more wonderful things than Toby did. This is Wilmer, the only sea lion in the world that can ride horseback. It is truly marvellous to see this animal climb up a ladder and mount his horse just as easily as though it were natural to him. And not only mount it, but keep his seat without the slightest danger of falling off or even slipping from the saddle.

Round and round the ring he goes in an easy canter, and when his trainer, Captain Winston, who spent years to accomplish this, throws him a large ball he catches it, balances it on his nose, and still continues his ride, poising himself and the ball in the most wonderful manner. Only once have I seen him drop the ball, and that was when the horse stumbled a little, which naturaly caused him to lose his balance.—Ellen Velvin, in 'Wild Animal Celebrities.'

### A BIG CATCH.

Captain Wrege, of Sheepshead Bay tells a story of a battle with a shark, and the hardy captain has the proof of his tale to show, in the shape of a shark weighing three hundred pounds, and measuring six feet seven inches in length from head to tail.

The monster was caught off Long Beach yesterday after a battle that the captain and his crew will never forget. Mr. Shark had been stealing the fish off the M. J. R.'s members lines. He was caught in the act once and Captain Wrege, rigged up a hawser, attached a big shark hook and baited it with some freshly caught fish. Mr. Shark bit, and he bit with such force that he nearly pulled three of the anxious captain's aides off the deck of the boat. With the assistance of several men on the rope, the huge fish was hauled up to the deck of the boat, and he put up a stiff fight and managed to get himself free. Captain Wrege did not give up, but kept after his quarry and finally landed him safely and securely.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

# Home-Makers and House-Keepers

## KEEPING HOUSE ON AN ALLOWANCE

Most experienced housekeepers have at one time or another kept house on a certain sum by the week or month, writes Caroline French Benton, in the New York 'Observer.' Probably most have not only tried this method, but have honestly pursued it for years, and mean to keep up the practice as long as they live. And then there are others, who having tried it, have abandoned the plan altogether, finding it not feasible for their particular family, or else—let us whisper the unflattering statement—too much trouble!

Twenty years ago and more there was a clever little book published called 'Ten Dollars Enough.' It was written by a woman, long since dead, who had large experience herself and who knew whereof she wrote. Within the last few weeks a really wonderful tribute was paid to this book by a woman who had herself kept house successfully for almost as long a time. She said all she knew she derived from this little book; it taught her how to do things, how to buy and how to manage. There are few women to-day who know the book who could not echo her words of praise, or few who, not knowing it, could have it placed in their hands to read and not be the wiser for it.

Nevertheless, the 'ten dollars' which twenty years ago were 'enough' to set quite an elaborate table each week for three and pay a maid beside, do not go as far now as they did then. It is perfectly possible to live on a dollar a day; many do it and do it with comfort, but it means careful watching of each expense, with food as high as it is. Meats alone have almost doubled in cost in ten years.

The proper proportion of the income to be spent in food can scarcely be set down, since for each family the conditions vary.

A woman whose name is a household word all over the country for her cook books, once said that she always counted on four dollars a week apiece for a family wishing a table with everything good to be had on it in season.

She once tried keeping college students in summer on this amount and found she saved money on it, while one of the students privately remarked that he never lived so well in his life. This proportion, however, is unnecessarily large. For a family of five, three dollars apiece a week is ample, and that in a city where everything is very high, and with a maid who cannot be trusted to save every scrap, as a housekeeper who does her own work may be.

Of course, this amount of money means that there shall be a generous breakfast with cereal eggs or bacon, coffee and hot breads; a hot luncheon of some made-over dish, with tea, and probably fruit or cake; and a dinner with soup, meat, two vegetables and dessert. But hundreds of the families of our acquaintance never set tables like this at all, and are quite as well off physically. They breakfast on cereals and coffee, lunch on a sandwich and glass of milk, and for dinner have meat, vegetables and pie, or some other inexpensive sweet. It must be remembered, however, in all estimating on the cost of our tables that what the family does must be always taken into consideration. If the man of the house sits all day at a desk, he will need far less hearty food than if he works out of doors. A growing child needs twice as much food as a grown person, and good, nourishing food, at that; strong soups, meat, cereals, milk and eggs must be provided for him.

Then, too, the question of servants is to be counted, as has been suggested. It is probably impossible to teach the average maid to keep everything good which comes off the table. The small bits of bread are thrown out; the spoonful of vegetable disappears; cake crumbs are disposed of, and the outer stalks of celery, and all the morsels an experienced woman who does her own work would save and utilize. It is just in these scraps that one economizes. The ordinary little things in the refrigerator make good meals if one knows what to do with them. The bones go into soup; the bits of vegetables are made into croquettes; the cup of white sauce helps out a dish of scalloped eggs or fish; the cold bread pudding may be sliced and fried. It is really wonderful what may be done with just the tiny bits of this or that, in the hands of a good cook.

Many and many the wife of a man on a meager salary keeps house on a very small sum; not a dollar a day by any means, nor half that. And yet somehow the family grows and thrives. Children brought up on plenty of cornmeal mush and milk need fewer doctor's visits than the children on a richer diet. It all goes to prove that no one can set down a fixed sum for any table; income governs one's legitimate expenses, and the needs and demands of each family differ.

But the great fact remains still, that the best way of keeping house is to set apart each week or month a fixed sum for the table and keep within it. Systematic housekeeping is the very best and most economical in the long run. Of course, one may complain that weeks differ; at one time company comes and upsets everything; steaks and chicken must replace Irish stew and chopped beef, and the allowance vanishes in thin air. Or, one week it is necessary to lay in staples, butter, sugar, fruit for preserving and so on, and again the allowance goes before the week is half over. But even this does not prove anything; there are two ways out of the difficulty. The first is the simpler: To always save here and there and keep a surplus fund on hand for company or other emergency. The second is: To have a money arrangement by the month or year, not by the week at all, so that it is possible to borrow ahead and catch up later on. This second way, however, is a dangerous one, especially for the novice in housekeeping, and is by no means advised. Only the old, tried and experienced housekeeper, accustomed for years to handle accounts, can successfully borrow on her future. She knows how far ahead to draw, and how to make up for the extravagance.

## THE SWEET REFRAIN

(By Rose Trumbull.)

I hear it singing in the dawn—
A world-old, sweet refrain—
I hear its notes insistent drawn
In music of the rain;
It sings within the swaying corn,
A canticle of cheer
That glorifies the golden morn:
'He loves thee: do not fear.'

I hear it singing in the noon
When aging summer grieves,
And fading maples sadly croon
The farewell of the leaves;
I hear it when 'mid shrouding snows
The chanting winds intone
A threnody above the rose:
'Will he not keep his own?'

I hear it singing in the night
When out across the bar
The moonlight falls in shimmering white,
And calls my bark afar;
It sings to me when vesper bells
Steal out from the deep,
And through all nature sings and swells:
'He loves thee: rest and sleep.'

—'S. S. Times.'

## LYING, OR IMAGINING.

The thoughtful mother sees a wide difference between the play of the imagination and the deliberate telling of falsehood, and does not treat in the same way a lie told to avert punishment and a mere inaccuracy of statement due to careless observation.

A dreamy-eyed little girl sits by her mother's side and tells a marvellous tale of adventures in the town—of the dog which she saw that was as large as a lion; of the sweet shop in which each jar of sweets bore the inscription, 'Little girl, take one;' of the child she met who was dressed in a gold gown covered with tinkling silver bells.

Shall the mother so check the pretty fancies that future walks will be quite prosaic? Shall she not rather say, 'What a pleasant story walk you had, dear! You "made believe" all the way, didn't you?' And if the child's preoccupation with her fancies seems to be crippling her powers of accurate observation, shall the mother not suggest either a walk that is not a 'story walk,' and see if at the end the child can remember exactly what she saw, or an exercise in telling what has been removed from a group of objects on a table?

The lie told to evade punishment or displeasure is often a proof that punishment has been too severe, and that the child requires, not further punishment, but the assurance that repentance and confession always brings forgiveness.

The child who shows a tendency to exaggerate, not in a playful, fanciful spirit, but to astound and confuse listeners, needs to be brought gently but firmly down to the facts, made to confess that the 'whole flock of birds' was but two, that the playmate's 'real gun with powder and shot' is a toy pistol. When the shocked surprise, which is what the child wishes to provoke, is replaced by a slightly contemptuous wonder at such a lack of careful observation, the big stories will grow less and less.

Were we to let truth mean to us merely fact, we should be training us 'dry-as-dusts,' and never a poet. Were we to cultivate imagination at the expense of accuracy, we should produce a generation of idle dreamers. The mother must learn to use a fine discrimination.—Selected.

## THE ODIOUS COMPARISON.

The woman who will not allow herself to compare her circumstances and belongings with those of other women has freedom and happiness worth more than any material advantages.

She alone can really enjoy the old friend whose life has turned out more fortunate than hers. She alone can go and come among women richer then herself and really enjoy their gowns, their opportunities, their range of interests, their follies and all their diverting humanity. When we look it in the face how petty, how fairly despicable seems that egoism which, like a foul fiend, continually whispers in the ear, 'Your home does not satisfy your tastes as this does.' 'Your child is as deserving, why can it not have these advantages?' 'Your figure is as good or your brain as receptive. Yet look at your clothing and think what you would absorb with even half these means of culture.' 'Why did not Heaven make you such a man—so courteous, so appreciative, so worth being proud of?'

But even foul fiends will flee when looked firmly in the face. However tempted, we can, if we will, form the habit of repelling all sorts of comparisons as simply odious.—'Christian Age.'

## TOMATO RECIPES

To preserve—Scald and peel carefully small, round or pear-shaped tomatoes, prick with a needle to keep from bursting, add an amount of sugar equal to the weight of the fruit and let lie over night; then pour off all the juice into a preserving kettle and boil until it is a thick syrup, clarifying with the white of an egg; add to the tomatoes and boil until they become transparent. If desired, one lemon, sliced thin, to a pound of tomatoes may be cooked with the fruit, but this is a matter of taste.

Relish for Cold Meats.—One quart of tomatoes, one onion chopped fine, one red pepper chopped fine, a teaspoonful of salt, two of brown sugar, one-half pint of good vinegar; a teaspoon of mixed spices, cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Boil the tomatoes and vinegar together for two hours, then add the onion and other ingredients and let it cook gently for another hour.

Chili Sauce.—This Chili sauce is made without boiling, and will keep. One peck ripe tomatoes chopped fine; sprinkle in two cups of salt and drain over night. In the morning add two cupfuls of chopped celery, four small red peppers, chopped, two cupfuls of chopped onions, two cupfuls brown sugar, one cupful of mustard seed, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, two quarts of cider vinegar. Mix and set away for three days.

Boiled Chili Sauce.—Take a dozen large ripe tomatoes, two onions, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, four red or three green peppers, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of cinnamon and three cups vinegar. Peel the tomatoes and onions and add the peppers seeded and chopped fine. Mix all the ingredients and boil for an hour and a half. Bottle and keep in a dry, cool place.

Green Tomato Sauce.—Take four quarts sliced green tomatoes, one pint sliced onions, one pint sugar, one tablespoonful cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of mustard, two teaspoonfuls of allspice, cayenne to taste, add two quarts of cider vinegar. Chop the tomatoes and onions fine, mix the other ingredients, heat; add the chopped vegetables and cook for one and a half hours or until all the ingredients are a soft smooth pulp. Then bottle.

Mustard.—To one peck of sound ripe tomatoes, peeled and chopped, add a tablespoon of salt. Stew gently for half an hour and then rub through a sieve. Add two level tablespoonfuls of onion minced fine, a scant level tablespoonful of black pepper, one each of whole allspice and cloves and a tablespoonful of cayenne pepper—or a small Chili pepper may be cooked with the tomatoes. Also add a bay leaf well bruised. Let it simmer down over a slow fire, to about one-third. Add a teaspoonful of curry powder and a cup of mustard wet with the tomato mixture. Simmer half an hour longer and then put into jars and seal.

Catsup.—One peck of tomatoes, six tablespoonfuls of salt, four of mustard, two of cinnamon, one-half tablespoonful each of allspice, cloves, black pepper and cayenne, one pint of vinegar. Boil the tomatoes until they are tender, strain through a sieve, removing all the seeds, add the seasoning and let simmer three hours.

Green Tomatoes.—Green tomatoes, put down in brine or parboiled and canned or sliced, rather thick and scalded several times, packed in small jars, covered with slightly salted boiling water and immediately sealed up tightly. Keep in cool, dark place.

### PASTES AND GLUES.

Mounting Paste.— Mix three-quarters ounce of starch with a little water to form a smooth cream, and pour on it sufficient boiling water to make an it sufficient boiling water to make ten fluid ounces. Soak a half ounce of glue in cold water until quite soft, pour off the excess of water, then melt the glue down by a gentle heat, and stir into the starch paste previously made. Now add one dram of alum and a few drops of the oil of cloves and stir them well until dissolver. If the material should dry too hard, add one or two drachms of glycerine.

Binding Glue.— One quart of good glue; a half pint of molasses or sugar; a fourth pint of glycerine. All materials thoroughly dissolved and mixed. Add a few drops of carbolic acid or oil cloves to preserve from molding.

English Binding Glue.— Make a paste by rubbing up into a creamy mass one ounce oxide of zinc, one ounce of dry white lead, one half-ounce of precipitated chalk, three ounces of glycerine. Then dissolve by gentle heat one pound of good glue and when yet very warm, about the consistency of syrup, thoroughly stir in the paste, when it is ready for use.

Tablet Glue.— Shee glue (white), soaked several hours in water, pour off water and gently melt the glue to which add glycerine sufficient to keep in right consistency, more in cold weather than in summer. Add a little vinegar or carbolic acid to keep from molding. Cheese cloth may be used as tablet backing.

Another: Four pounds glue, two pounds glycerine, eight ounces linseed oil, four ounces sugar, color with analin dyes.

Library Paste. — Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will bring it to the consistency of cream, beating until perfectly, smooth and free from lumps. Then place it on the stove under gentle heat and allow it to be brought to a light boiling point, meanwhile stirring it vigorously until brought to a boil when it should be promptly removed from the heat. Add two teaspoonfuls of corrosive sublimate, a few drops of carbolic acid and a teaspoonful of oil of rosemary, or cloves, or lavender, stirring in well. This paste keeps well, and insects will not molest it.

Wall Paper Paste. —The cheapest is made of flour which should be first brought to a creamy substance mixed with water and rubbed until all lumps disappear, when hot water may be added to make as thin as desired, and all then brought barely to a boiling point. If thoroughly stirred up to this point it will be thoroughly cooked, as it must be, and ready for use. To boil longer will render the paste, when dry, flaky, and to stiff and hard, and the paper will crack. Overboiling is the greater danger.—'Christian Conservator.'

# A DAY WITH REAL PEOPLE

*By ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL, in the 'Christian Endeavor World'*

(Concluded.)

She had come up here to get away from her fellow men and women who tired her, not to think big, clean, sightly thoughts. She had not come to be sorry for sins of commission and omission, merely to rest and be alone; and she had been unreasonably angry at the prospect of sharing the Mount with others. She felt ashamed and little.

The voices running quietly on intruded themselves again upon her hearing.

'There's one thing especially; what does it all remind us especially of, John?' The woman-voice in its sweet subdued tones was saying.

The other voice halted uncertainly.

'I do' know; you tell, Milly,' it said.

'Of the Sermon on the Mount, John,' dropping to the hush of awe. 'As if we might see the Preacher standin' here, sayin' the 'Blesseds' to us, if our eyes were good enough. It would be a wonderful thing to see, wouldn't it, John?'

The lady's eyes filled with sudden tears. She had been here many times before, but she had never been reminded of the Sermon on the Mount. She had thought deep, philosophic thoughts; pondered on the miracles of science, on psychologic intricates; mused idly often, and dreamed dreams. But she had never strained her eyes to see the gentle Preacher standing with bared head on the bald old Mount; she had never heard Him saying the 'Blesseds' to her.

'My eyes are not 'good' enough; I could never have seen Him,' she thought sadly, 'my ears couldn't have heard.'

Children's voices came to her next, after a long space filled with her own humbled meditations. They came very close.

'We came—I'm Callie; this one is Nellie; this one is Katie—to invite you to dinner. Mother said to. She said maybe you was lonesome all alone, and to tell you we'd be happy to have you, and there was enough. There's—tarts,' the last word delivered privately in the lady's ear. 'Sh! they don't know; it's a secret. There's one apiece; but,' hastily, 'mother said to tell you that you could have hers—O, I mean she said not to tell you—O, dear! I'm afraid she'll be angry.'

'She won't,' the lady said with assurance. Then for the child's relief, 'Besides. I don't eat——'

'Sh-h!'

'Them,' she finished smilingly 'I wish I knew if there were anybody on this mountain ate oranges——'

'O!'

'My!'

'Because I don't like to throw away two such big ones as these. They are very nice oranges.' She extended the bag toward Callie.

'But then you won't have any,' demurred the child feebly. Desire was in her eyes.

'I don't want any; I have lost my appetite for oranges. Yes, I'll come. Tell your mother I am lonesome; it is very kind in her to invite me.'

Callie nodded gravely. It was no new thing to her that mother was kind. She proffered a small hand. 'I'll show you the way; you take her other hand, Nellie. You go in front, Katie. Nellie's hands are the cleanest,' she confided in a whisper, with careful provision against Katie's hearing. 'I though you'd ruther take hold o' the cleanest; you would, wouldn't you?'

'Yes, the lady admitted, but her slender fingers did not retreat from either little clasp. They felt pleasantly warm, and the warmth travelled upwards and downwards to the lady's heart. Katie's squat little figure trudged on ahead.

The family father came to meet them. Shyness made him doubly awkward, but the grace of a king was in his homely face and the welcoming wave of his hand.

'We're happy to see you, ma'am. Milly's just got the baby to sleep, an' then she'll set the table.' He smiled down at the appreciative children. Callie approached him, and drew down his ear.

'She's given us the oranges, and she doesn't eat—' the next word dropping into depths of silence. 'And she was lonesome.'

'That's what my wife—that's what Milly was afraid, ma'am,' he said across Callie's rumpled head. 'She said you looked lonesome, an' mebbe 'twould chirk you up to have some company to eat with. We've got a plenty. You see, we've been plannin' this excursion for quite a spell back, and savin' up all the five-cent pieces for it—'

'Isn't that just like a man?' broke in the voice of Milly laughingly, 'to go and tell all the family secrets! There, John, you needn't go and blush, though I guess you've got a right. I guess you earned the five-cent pieces. How do you do, ma'am? Callie, why don't you give the lady a chair?' At which all three children laughed delightedly. Milly beckoned to John. 'Just a minute,' she whispered.

They went away together, and the lady saw them bend over the sleeping baby. When they came back, the little mother's face was rapt with love. The father walked lumberingly, on tiptoe.

'He's the boy,' Milly said simply in the lady's ear; 'and he looked so beautiful, sleep there in the ferns, I wanted John to see him. He's got his little hand across his eyes. John's going to take the children to see.'

'May I go, too?' the lady asked in an oddly unsteady voice, and the little mother's face flushed with pride.

So it was a procession that stole back softly to the sleeping baby that was the boy. It was no longer a vacuous little face to the lady, for she saw it now in the flash-light from the love and pride in all their faces. It was a beautiful little face in that light. She bent above it at her turn in the procession.

The tiny pathos of the little upturned pink palm appealed to her, and sent her throat throbbing.

Milly stooped to her little sleeping son. Her common face was uncommon with love.

The lady saw it beautified. Around them both reached clean stretches of fields and woods, a thread of river, a lake in the sun.

It was a humble enough meal. The lady had never shared a humbler one. At first there was natural embarrassment in the presence of a stranger; then the spirits of the children asserted themselves, and a babble of small tongues arose, with the undertone of John's deep bass. Shrill laughter was provoked by small witticisms, and the mirth ran high.

'Do you mind?' Milly asked in half apology, half pride. 'They're just children, John's one, too.' Her eyes dwelt enjoyingly on the big, unbeautiful features. 'He don't get a chance to laugh like that often, and I'd hate to stop him——'

No, no, he must not be stopped. The lady did not mind. Mind? She would like to be able to laugh like that herself. It was genuine and wholesome and sweet, and she had missed genuine and sweet and wholesome things, and hungered for them, and thirsted. The Johns she had known had been artificial Johns.

'I envy you,' she cried sharply to the wife of this humble John, the mother of these humble laughing little children.

Confidence came with after-dinner relaxation. Milly, with her baby leaping in her arms, made a confession.

'You can't guess something. John and I were angry with you for coming, at first! It seemed kind of mean, when we wanted to come alone, just us and the children. We didn't think you had any right; it was going to be our Mount to-day, we said. Weren't we pigs? But first John come to, and then I did. I can stay a pig longer than John can. "She's got just as good a right as we have," we said then, and felt better. And here we are being glad you came!'

The lady's eyes sought far distances. Could she make her own confession? No, no, she lacked Milly's courage. She could not say: 'I can "stay a pig" longer than either of you. I should be one now if you and John had not saved me.' She did not want them to know; she felt a humble desire to remain in the good graces of these plain people.

The baby lurched toward her, and she held out her arms to him in sudden inspiration. She would confess to the baby!

Her lips found a little pink ear. 'You tell them for me after I'm gone,' she whispered. His little hands clutched at her hair, her ribbons, her heartstrings. 'But be sure to say I'll never do so any more.'

In her room at night she reviewed things.

She had found real people and spent the day with them.

She had had her sermon on the Mount.

She had brought home with her new creeds—and the touch of tiny fingers on her face.

## WISCONSIN WILL INSURE PEOPLE.

(From the Medical 'Record.')

A law has recently been enacted in Wisconsin authorizing the State to engage in the annuity and life insurance business after next year. The business is to be carried on under the management of the State insurance commissioner, and is to be conducted on the same lines as a mutual insurance corporation, but at an expense not to exceed $2 per $1,000 insurance. Premiums are to be calculated according to the American mortality table. Annuities are to range from $100 to $300, and life insurance policies from $500 to $3,000.

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Any woman or child who is ill-treated or abused in any way has only to call on the secretary, Mr. O. H. Skroder, 332 Lagauchetiere St. west, Tel. Main 796, where they will receive assistance or advice; or if any one knows of a woman or child who is ill-treated in any way, if they will report the case to the secretary, the matter will be carefully investigated and the necessary action taken.

W. F. CARSLEY, President.

# THE SERMON.

## THE LIVING CHURCH.

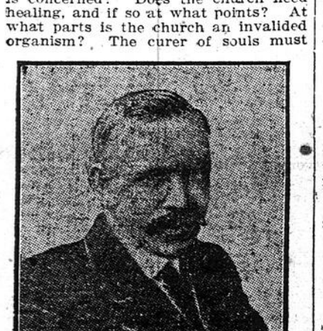
(By the Rev. Dr. John J. Martin, Pastor of the United Congregational Churches, Calvary and Bethlehem, Montreal).

'Holding fast the Head, from whom all the body, being supplied and knit together through the joints and bands, increaseth with the increase of God.' Col. 2.19.

Matthew Arnold admired Goethe. He called him 'Europe's sagest head,' and 'the physician of the iron age.'

'He took the suffering human race,
He read each wound, each weakness clear,
And struck his finger on the place,
And said, "Thou ailest here and here.'

Can we strike our finger upon the spot so far as the good of the church is concerned? Does the church need healing, and if so at what points? At what parts is the church an invalided organism? The curer of souls must



THE REV. DR. MARTIN.

be able to discern the ailments of humanity, and the minister of the church should be competent to examine her life and prescribe for her health. To this task we proceed in this sermon, and shall mark off three rubrics indispensable to her destiny.

### I.—THE HEADSHIP OF CHRIST.

I have read of a gallant major in the Crimean war who after his head had been shot off, kept his seat in his saddle and for several seconds brandished his sword. It is possible to conceive of a church keeping up certain activities for a time after her connection with Christ has been severed. It is a property of reason to permeate and to distil itself sufficiently in the parts of the body to make action automatic, but we all know how quickly this exhausts itself when the body is cut off from those fontal sources whose seat is in the brain. For the Apostle Paul the Church of Christ was not a truncated figure, a ghastly, headless body, but a complete organism, in which each part is fulfilled in the whole. The head of the church is invisible, in the heavens, but is not thereby less organically connected with the church on earth and supplying the intelligence, the control, the inspiration, the unifying power of the whole organism.

As church men and church women we must become intelligent on this point. The church of Jesus Christ is no irrational, distracted, incoherent, lawless mob, listlessly swayed this way and that by every surrounding influence. I am confident that if the church of Christ is to go forth as an 'overpowering army with banners,' the rank and file of her members must come into the possession of a revised, revived, renewed idea of her dignity and her indispensable position in the economies of God's grace. So long as the members and ministers of our local churches hold cheap, undignified, inferior, decadent conceptions of the church, so long will the capacity of the church be inadequate to meet the forces of iniquity that are now devouring our humanity. There is no institution quite so lifeless as one of our democratic churches whose idea of her mystical relationship to Christ as Head has become devitalized. A failing and an ineffectual vision of the predestined position and function of the church in the world leads inevitably to a calamitous depreciation of her solemnities and dignities, but an effectual vision of the mission of the church in the world can only obtain where the perception of Christ as Head of the church is imperative. Where this perception is impaired paralyzing misgivings will unfailingly leave the church too prostrate to assert and champion the affirmations she was ordained to make and too enfeebled to bestow the benefits she was originally endowed to give. Diminishing faith in the Headship of Christ on the part of members of the church and any loss of faith in her credentials as the body of Christ, will mean the passing of all sense of any specialized function in the world. If the Protestant ministers of Montreal add no soul to the ecclesiastical rosters of this city this winter, but can bring the members now within their folds to a white, glowing perception of the mystic relation of the Son of Man to the church, and can bring them to a captivating, energizing vision of what the church is for in the world, they will have done one of the first and most needy works that must be done, a work out of which will arise those holy enthusiasms before which the powers of sin melt away and the attractions of the world pale. Our salvation is in our Head. Apart from Christ we can do nothing, but in him there is not a moral task for which we are not more than equal. The destiny of the church is bound up in the Headship of Christ. Lose this connection, or relegate Christ to some different position, and the church becomes an irrational institution, her worship a meaningless, fruitless exercise, her prayers a psychological venture, and her salvation a delirious anticipation. Hold fast the Head.

### II. FUNCTIONAL MEMBERSHIP.

The second indispensable rubric in the life of the church is a coercive conception of the sacred functional qualities of Christian fellowship. If I were to enumerate the defects of modern Christians, I should note the evasive, indeterminate way in which men identify themselves with the destiny of Christ. Next, I should observe the absence of spiritual passion and moral enthusiasm, which is morally the logical outcome of the just mentioned defect. Then I should point out existence of a stilted urbanity in the church which permits of a geographical propinquity of worship but is watchfully jealous lest the basic properties of human society should ferment into human zeal and sympathy. And then I should mark off, in the ascending scale of defects, the imperfect and unfruitful attachment of so many men to the church and their personal indifference to her interests or destiny. In the next place I should note what is really a consequence of this, viz., the immense energy that lies unreleased in the latencies of church members. And then as the greatest weakness of all I should point to the arrogant, impious individualism which characterizes so much of our modern church life and the lack of corporate consciousness, aim, or endeavor which is its inevitable result. This is strong, but not thoughtless language. For after all is there anything that puts such a check upon the development of the life of the church in its local or universal expression as that self-indulgent, self-asserting individualism which evades responsibility, ignores the root claims of brotherhood, and permits Christian men to set themselves up as the sole arbiters of their conduct with no reference or care for the good of the whole? We may hesitate to allow it, but the consummate expression of that distracting, arrogant independency is the utterance of the demon, 'What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of God? I beseech thee, torment me not.' It is a spirit that tolerated the church so long as her claims are not insistent or her obligations do not become sacramental. It is a weakness which was keenly felt by Paul, and is felt with equal keenness by those who minister in holy things to our shifting generation.

Prof. Tyndall was one day delivering a public lecture, when he inadvertently touched a live battery of Leyden jars, and suffered a momentary suspension of consciousness. In his return to consciousness his first experience was the memory of standing before an audience in the exercise of lecturing. This preceded his 'optical consciousness' by an appreciable interval. He seemed to see himself disjointed, in pieces, with members of his body curiously and mysteriously suspended in the air, and only after some seconds could he realize himself in the complete unity of his parts. Sometimes when my sense of the organic unity of Christ and his church is at a high pitch, I wonder if this does not represent the painful experience Christ must have with some of our disjointed, highly individualistic churches in which corporate consciousness is so reduced. How ineffectual the efforts of our local churches are because their faith is so distracted and because there is no federation of purpose and strength. We must remedy this disjointedness if we are to do our work and put away this criminal individualism, which leaves us so helpless in the presence of inveterate and federated iniquity. We must study with all the purposive power we possess how so to coadjust our gifts and co-ordinate our endowments as to attain the maximum corporate efficiency. It is corporate life of which our churches are scant, and this can never come until each is willing to continue his own quota through his complete attachment and contact with the Divine head. It is as each individual member through the completeness of his attachment to the Divine head becomes the medium in his own capacity of divine vitality and energy that the church becomes fruitful and irresistible in her growth. It is as each individual member of the church lays his gift willingly upon the altar of God to be used by and through the church that the church throbs with the imperishable potencies of the Gospel and becomes resistless in her expansion. It is by the confluence of what is supplied by each part that the whole church becomes sound and rich. It is by community of forces that the church becomes mighty, invincible. Let each man say, 'Henceforth, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' and 'Let each one of us please his neighbor for that which is good, unto edifying. For Christ also pleased not himself.'

### III.—A FUNCTIONING CHURCH.

The third indispensable rubric in the destiny of the church is a vital conception of her mission in the world. Our churches need to learn anew their organic necessity in human society, and the presence of spiritual phenomena outside of organized Christianity must not obscure our vision of the specialized function of the universal church in the redemption of the race. We must keep clearly in mind the place and need of the church in the world and how the destiny of Christ in the world is bound up with the destiny of the church, if she is to claim our affections and become the recipient of our willing sacrifices. Our vision of the church as a functioning organism is dim now-a-days, and it must be recovered.

The evangelical Paul looked out upon human society as embraced under the compassion of God. Dead in trespasses and sins, undeveloped and deformed, the victim of malignant immoralities and vicious schisms, degenerate and degenerating as the world of human society was which his baptized eyes beheld, it is to his everlasting praise that he conceived of it in its solidarity, and not merely in its individually component parts,—conceived of it in its totality, as the object of God's mercy, the goal of Christ's atoning work, and the area in which the action of the renewing forces released on the cross was to work such moral miracles. The task which taxed the soul of Paul was no less than the redemption of our whole human society through the evangelization of its every part. Were he living to-day he would be identified with the Students' Volunteer and the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and the Associated Charities, and I am sure he would be the inspirer of comprehensive Together Campaigns for the great call in his prison epistles is the call that we do the work 'together.' He saw the great needy world and knew by the powers Christ had called forth in his own soul that it was the object of God's love. But how was God's love to be realized in it?

From my earliest college days I have inbreathed the value of 'Personal Work,' and only the unbaptized need be told how potent the affectional virtues of one life abandoned to God may become. But can one solitary man build civilization? Or can many men working individually and apart work out the purposes of God in human society? Why did Jesus feel that it was expedient that he should depart out of the limitations of his flesh? Was it not because by that means his Spirit would enter into the lives of many who because they were inspired with the one Holy Spirit would become corporate and thus through the diversity in unity of so many parts greater works than he did would be accomplished. Individual initiative is desperately needed in our modern churches, and I for one have no desire for undeviating sameness, or for casting everybody into the same religious mould. I feel, however, that the most imperative need of modern religious life is the skill and willingness to blend and subordinate our individual work to the good of the local church, and the work of the local church to the good of the universal church, and to bring the work of the whole church upon the task of redeeming the world. Why are there so many cross-purposes which are so difficult to combine into a common interest or organize for common efficiency? Is it not because there is no controlling vision of the dire need of the world and of the church as the divinely selected organism to meet that need? Why is it that in all of our great and growing modern cities there are so many foci where Christian forces diminish in geometrical ratio to the increasing needs of the people Why do our eyes behold the anomalous condition in all our great cities of certain circumscribed areas dotted with churches while vast arid stretches of society are almost as unevangelized as the spiritual Saharas of the lands whose fringes as yet have only been touched and tinged by the Gospel? We may plead historic conditions, but historic conditions will explain only half. They will tell us why this condition came to be, but they will not tell us why this inferior state of things persists in being, nor will they expiate our guilt for permitting it. A church with no vision of her mission is doomed to wither. We must train our eye to view the church in relation to a world needing her saving function before it can realize itself or before Christ can be complete.

### IV.—RECOVER THE CHURCH IDEA.

A truer conception of the organic relation between Christ and his church and of the function of the church in the world would invest our work with new meaning and give a fuller intelligence to our sacrifices. To know the relation of the church to her Head in the New Testament way, and to know the function of the church in her New Testament capacity, is to clothe her in noblest worth and verity, and to love her with soul abandon. To know the one is to know the other. It is because our vision of the one is dim that our idea of the other is dissipated. When our idea of the church in relation to Christ and the world becomes intelligently regnant then her sacraments will take on new meaning, her prayers will become more definite and answerable, and her ordinances and claims more solemnly respected and revered. Then the church will win a most lawful ascendancy over the affections of men by her inherent eloquence of grace; then will she produce deeper sensations than the world can produce and where sin abounded grace shall much more abound; then shall she give to men richer joys than the world knows and more fascinating interests than have ever entered into the unaided heart of man to conceive, but which are revealed through the Spirit the church is predestined to enshrine and express. Away with that attitude which treats the church as a convenience, used profitably now for a little moral cleaning up, now to adorn weddings, and now to furnish the chaplain to utter the eulogia over our dead. She is not our servant; she demands our service. She is the Body of Christ, his glorious church, purchased with his own blood. Gain the New Testament idea of the church and our local churches will be recognized in the earth as spiritual agencies with which the world must reckon. Recover this idea of the church and no longer shall men look upon our local church as mausoleums wherein rest the magnificently embalmed remains of a once living faith, or as museums in which are preserved the monuments of a spiritually achieving ancestry, but they will be known as vital throbbing organisms inspired with the spirit of Jesus and articulating the Gospel of a living and perpetually present Saviour. Recover the New Testament idea of the church and the church shall march forward as an overpowering army with banners and the levity of our day shall meet the religious impressiveness of life's realities and sincerities and the godless spirit of our age shall be cast out, and Christ shall be fulfilled in the humanity he has purchased as well as made. For let us never doubt or prove disloyal to the expectancies of him who sits, expecting till every enemy shall be made the footstool of his feet. And the church 'increaseth with the increase of God.'

## SHOULD CANADA ANNEX THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS?

Under this heading Mr. W. D. Taunton, writing in the 'Canadian Century,' goes much further than those who are asking us to annex the Bahamas. He would annex the whole of the British West Indies, a domain which, if it includes only the islands from Nassau to Trinidad, is as far flung as from Montreal to Edmonton. His plea is as follows:

The question of annexing the British West Indies to Canada is not a new one. Seven years ago it was discussed at a meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade held at Yarmouth, N.S., and the expression of opinion was unanimous in favor thereof.

There are many things to be said in favor of such a movement. There are also many things to be said against the advisability of Canada entering upon such a course. The main points in favor of annexation can be summed up under two headings, viz.:

1. Imperial Connection.
2. Trade.

To bring the West Indies into the Canadian Confederation would undoubtedly strengthen the ties between the motherland and the colonies. England to-day is a poor market for the products of the West Indies. Under confederation Canada could take all the islands have to offer for sale.

The West Indies have long since lost their charm for English eyes, but they must be maintained as British colonies. By assuming control of the British West Indies, Canada would relieve Britain of this responsibility and at the same time could give the colonies to the south a better and cheaper form of government. The present system is very expensive and tells heavily on the revenue of the islands. Besides it is not representative, the people who furnish the money having little or no voice in its expenditure.

Now that we have a navy of our own the problem of protection would be solved. Our war vessels will necessarily have to winter in the West Indies. We would then have a summer and winter base in our own waters.

The British West Indian is a distinctively and intensely loyal subject. The British flag is more to him than it is to any other Britisher. With union with Canada the heritage of the flag would be perpetuated. There would be no 'swopping' of West Indies territory with Uncle Sam or any other nation.

The question of trade is always a big consideration. To-day the West Indian Islands (and Demerara, or British Guiana, which is classed as part of the West Indies) obtain the greater portion of their necessities from the United States. Canada needs this business. We desire to supply the West Indies with all they consume in the line of foodstuffs, agricultural implements, horses, carriages, machinery and manufactured goods of all descriptions. We want to supply the great South American republics adjoining. With Barbadoes and Trinidad as Canadian ports we could accomplish much in this respect. In fact, we could command the situation. The West Indies want our goods. We want theirs. That's the situation in a nutshell.

Among the objections raised against Canada acquiring the West Indies is that of race. The percentage of white people in the British West Indies is very small, and many people believe that Canada would make a mistake in adding a million or two of blacks or colored people to her population. The negro of the southern states has engendered this spirit; but the negro of the West Indies is another proposition.

He is loyal, peaceful, god-fearing; besides that he could never over-run Canada should he desire to do so. Over 2,000 miles of salt sea separates him from Canada. Besides, he is now a British subject and, annexation or no annexation, can come to Canada whenever he feels like it—if he has the price of a ticket.

The governing of the various West Indies colonies is of serious import, but is capable of solution. If the islands can be successfully governed from Downing street surely they can be successfully governed from Ottawa.

A Dominion stretching from South America to the Pacific Ocean. To many it may sound like a dream. It would give Canada just that which is needed to round off the Confederation. All we lack now is a bit of tropical territory. But the reader will say: What of Newfoundland? We want Newfoundland. The Newfoundlanders are shy. Their best market is the British West Indies. Annex the West Indies and Newfoundland will make a quick jump into the Canadian Confederation. The beautiful West Indies would be a grand addition to Canada. We have gone as far west and north as we can. If the time has not arrived for our going south and east it is certainly time we were looking that way.

Apart from British Guiana the West Indies are not extensive in area. Jamaica and Trinidad are the most important, with Barbadoes close behind. Bermuda is not in the West Indies, but is situated about 760 miles from Halifax and 840 from St. Kitt's, the most northern of the West Indies islands.

British Guiana (or Demerara) is almost an undiscovered country. It is only settled on the Atlantic fringe. It is rich in gold and diamonds and woods and is the banner sugar state of the south.

British Guiana is about 2,300 miles from Halifax, and only 10 degrees north of the equator. Some day it may be one of the richest places on the face of the globe.

## HATE TO QUIT.

Damasse Corbeil, keeper of a supposed gambling house run in connection with a barber shop on Lafontaine street, was remanded for voluntary statement on Tuesday, by Judge Bazin yesterday. This is the second offence of the same nature by Corbeil, and when Inspector O'Keefe, who made the arrest, was asked yesterday how it was these men went back to the game again, knowing the law and the chances of being caught, he replied: 'It is just like smoking; they hate to quit.'

## FALSE ALARM.

The Westmount fire brigade turned out yesterday to box 62, at the corner of Chesterfield and Prince Albert avenue, but found it to be a false alarm. The boy who was responsible for the turn out managed to get away without being caught.

## JEWS WILL PARADE.

The United Mutual Hebrew Association obtained permission from the mayor yesterday to hold a short parade to-morrow from Coronation Hall, St. Lawrence street, to install copies of the law in some synagogues. Another society has obtained permission to do the same thing in another part of the city.

## CHURCH NOTICES

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Montreal.—Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Vicar. 7 p.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, Rector. Rev. R. I. Carson, B.A., Curate. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. R. L. Carson. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Adults' Bible Class. Monday—St. Andrew's Brotherhood. Tuesday—A. Y. P. A. Wednesday—Teachers' Meeting. Thursday—Boy Scouts. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets.—Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Incumbent. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. G. W. Fisher, of Athabasca. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, Rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—The Rev. Canon 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. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Dominion Square.
The Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., D.C.L., Litt. D.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. G. Ascah.
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m. and 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional, 162.
Venite, Elvey (xi.).
Psalm li., Felton.
Jubilate—Goodson.
Hymns, 260, 238.
Preacher, the Rev. W. S. Major.
Recessional, 215.
Sunday School at 3 p.m. in church.
Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 236.
Responses, Tallis-Festal.
Psalms, liii., liv., lv., Goss, Wickes and Croft.
Magnificat, Brewer in E flat.
Nunc Dimittis, Brewer in E flat.
Hymns, 290, 240.
Anthem:—'God So Loved.'—Stainer.
Preacher, the Rev. R. G. Ascah.
Recessional Hymn, 27.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR, (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, Rector.

### UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard) pastor. Morning service at 11. Dr. Barnes will preach.

## CHURCH NOTICES

### METHODIST CHURCHES.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, 17 Marlborough street. Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., the pastor. Everybody welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. 10 a.m., Temperance Prayer Service. 11 a.m. subject, 'A Lost Brother Found.' 7 p.m., 'A Great Gift and a Great Giver.' Communion and Reception at close of evening service. Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made cordially welcome at all services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. 11 a.m., Pastor will preach. 7 p.m., the Rev. Randall S. Phillips, of Sligo, Ireland.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. Sabbath Sept. 10. Preacher, the pastor, the Rev. W. G. Bradford. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., 'Knowing the Will of God'; 3 p.m., Open Session of Sunday School; 7 p.m., 'The Proofs of Christianity.' Wednesday, 8 p.m., Prayer Meeting.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, (corner of St. Antoine and Convent Sts., St. Henry). Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Morning service, 11 a.m., Annual Cradle Roll Service. Evening service, 7 p.m., Sermon Topic:—'The Inner Circle.' Open-air service, weather permitting, at 8.10 p.m. Sabbath School and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester street. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Assistant, the Rev. R. R. Nicholson. 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 Rev. Randall C. Phillips, Secretary Open-Air Mission Work, Irish Methodist Conference, will speak in the morning. The pastor will preach in the evening. Visitors and strangers welcome at all services. Church Office open every day from 9 to 12 a.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. The Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Sparling, will preach at both services. Sacrament and Reception service at close of morning service, which members are specially requested to attend. Sunday Schools at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Visitors to the city welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount. The Rev. W. Ernest Baker, pastor. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A cordial welcome to all.

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. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday School at 3 o'clock.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts.—Services held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E. L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. 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, cor. Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 10 a.m., Class. 3 p.m., S. S. and Bible Classes. Wednesday evening at 8, prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

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. Sunday school at 2.45 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services on Sunday. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday 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, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C. S. Lait-man, B.A., B.D. Telephone St. Louis 1533.

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.

## BRITISH JOURNALISTS.

### Mr. Charlton Returns After Escorting Them Over G. T. R.

Mr. H. R. Charlton, the general advertising agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has returned from the west, having conducted the British journalists along the G. T. R. as far as North Bay, where he turned the party over into the care of Mr. George Ham, of the C. P. R.

The newspapermen, he told a 'Witness' representative yesterday, were highly satisfied with their extensive tour, and when they return will have sufficient information on Canada to fill a book. At Belleville, a country station, on the Grand Trunk, the farmers met the party at midnight. It had been arranged that they should be accommodated in farm houses during their stay in the district to give them an insight into the domestic arrangements of a farmer's house.

The experiment proved highly interesting and valuable, and needless to say the newspapermen enjoyed it immensely. Mr. Charlton took them through the Cobalt district and all over the Grand Trunk system, and when he left they expressed themselves well satisfied with everything they had seen and the treatment they had received.

## MAYOR CANNOT GO.

Mayor Guerin has received an invitation to attend the Good Roads' Congress in Chicago on Sept. 20 from Mr. Arthur Jackson, its president. That day is being observed as Canadian Day by the Congress. As September 20 is the day before elections, His Worship decided to notify Mr. Jackson that as he did not wish to disfranchise himself he would be unable to accept the invitation.

## 'BOSTON LUNCH' CASE.

Five of the inmates of the 'Boston Quick Lunch,' who were arrested last Wednesday by Inspector O'Keefe's morality squad, were fined $10 or one month in jail, by Mr. Recorder Dupuis, yesterday.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Minister will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'Sowing Wild Oats.' Strangers welcome to all services.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. Pastor, Rev. J. R. Evans. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school, English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue. The Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A., Pastor, 369 Clarke Avenue. The Rev. T. F. Drumm, of Campbellton, N.B., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., B.D., will preach. Subjects for Sabbath, Sept. 10th: Morning: 'Comparative Values.' Evening: 'Christ the Corner-Stone.' Sabbath school resumed at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at close of evening service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited and made welcome to all the services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau Avenue and Logan street. The Rev. N. H. McGillivray, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Rally Monday, 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Sunday school teachers' meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4 p.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. A. S. Grant, D.D., general superintendent of Presbyterian Missions in Canada, will preach at 7 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to be present at all services. Church Deaconess, Miss Sykes, 498 Delorimier avenue.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 9.45 a.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. The opening meeting of the 'Women's Missionary Society,' will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor will officiate at both services to-morrow.

KNOX CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. Pastor, the Rev. I. Adams Montgomery, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Grant, superintendent and Home Missioner, will conduct the morning service, and the pastor will preach at night. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath school and Young Women's Bible class at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting, Annual Fall Rally of Montreal Union. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road (opposite Kensington Avenue). The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Minister. 11 a.m., 2 Chron., xxxiv., 3. Preacher, the Minister. 7 p.m., Matthew vii., 29; preacher the Minister. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday school mission at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. Pulpit supply for Sept. 10, the Rev. Professor A. R. Gordon, M.A., D.Litt., of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, will officiate at both services. Sept 17, the Rev. G. A. Johnson Ross, M.A., Professor-elect of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, will officiate at both services. Sept. 19, Tuesday. Induction of the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, M.A., at 8.15 p.m. Sept. 24 the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, M.A., will conduct the opening services of his pastorate.

Sunday school will re-open on Sunday, the 10th, at 3 p.m.

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Mr. E. Herbert Gray, B.A., B.D., M.D., C.M., acting pastor. Morning service, preacher, Dr. Gray. Subject: 'The Parting of the Ways.' Evening service. Holy Communion. Preacher and celebrant, the Rev. James Stevens, Moderator.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois street. The Rev. Herbert C. Brown, of Cambridge, England, will preach at both services, Sunday, Sept. 10. Morning, 11 a.m.; evening, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath services:—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, Chinese Department, 3 p.m.

MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Viateur Avenue, corner of Hutchison street—The Rev. James G. Potter, B.A., Minister, 2564 Mance street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will officiate at both services. Morning subject: 'The Song of the Lord.' Evening subject 'The Beginning of Months.' Karl Lehmann, International Secretary of World Wide Christian Endeavor, will speak at the evening service. Strangers welcome to all services.

GARDENVILLE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Longueuil). Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Notre Dame street west, near Seigneurs street. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor Rev. James Mackay will preach. Chinese school, 10 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Session meeting on Monday evening at 8 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The 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 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—St. Denis street, near corner of St. Joseph Boulevard. The Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street. The Rev. J. Macartney Wilson, B.D., of Highbury Church, London, England, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Visitors will be welcome. Sabbath-school at 3 o'clock p.m.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Elgin Avenue, Westmount Park.—The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. Lochhead will preach at both services. Sabbath school and Bible class at 12.15 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ST. ANDREW'S, Beaver Hall Hill. The Rev. Prof. Welsh, of the Presbyterian College, will officiate at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

LIVINGSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Atlantic and Mance. Services: Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. John Pate.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meetings on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.30 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.

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 priere le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, both services, the pastor. Communion at close of morning service.

Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall at 3 p.m. Sunday School meets at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia street. The Rev. A. T. Main, pastor. Sunday, Sept. 10, 11 a.m., preacher, the pastor. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., the pastor will preach. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A welcome to all services.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Christopher, Dumbus and Belanger streets. The Rev.

# WORLD'S WELFARE

## THE HARRINGTON FIELD ON THE LABRADOR.

### The New Launch a Grand Success.

We were exceedingly glad to hear from Dr. Grenfell in the letter published last week, that the fisheries had been a success, and that the poverty of last year would not be repeated this winter along the greater stretch of the Labrador coast. It is with regret as well that we now hear from Dr. Hare in the letter which is published with this a very different account of the winter's prospects along the gulf coast of Labrador, on which Harrington is situated. The map given here makes evident how easily the success of the fisheries may differ in the same season on the more exposed direct ocean seaboard, and the more inland gulf coasts of the Labrador, and how it is that the people of Harrington may be suffering from a failure of the fisheries, while the rest of the Labrador is in ease. For the state of affairs at Harrington, Dr. Hare's letter speaks sufficiently, but we are heartily glad that the good news of the fine work of the new launch brightens what would otherwise be a gloomy report. The account of her strength and ability should hearten the supporters of this work in their interest and generosity towards it.

Mission Hospital, Harrington Harbor, Canadian Labrador.

Dear Mr. Editor,—The people along this part of the coast are facing the winter after another total failure of the fishery. Last year was a very bad season, and this one is worse. Hard working, industrious men, who have toiled early and late, have some ten or fifteen dollars worth of fish, and last year's debts still unpaid. In talking to the people along the coast, the question you hear most frequently is "what on earth are we going to do?" Each mail brings pitiful letters of request for clothing. The people will not have nearly enough money to pay their debts to the traders for last year's supplies, to say nothing of their needs for the coming winter, so clothing is a thing not to be thought of, hence the requests to us to supply their very very urgent needs.

Large as our supply was this summer, I fear it will not be nearly enough to pay our just debts, and satisfy the other people living at a distance. One letter I received not long ago from a very respectable woman with a strong, hard working husband and a small family of boys; they have done nothing with the fish in spite of every effort. She sends me 14 empty medicine bottles and wants clothing for the family. It is certainly a case of 'she hath done what she could.' East and west it is the same monotonous story, toiling all the day and taking nothing. Men going out at dawn and trying berth after berth, even going out into ninety fathoms of water, and coming back in the evening with two small fish, others almost as bad.

I have still a balance of thirty-five dollars given me last autumn for charitable use, and, of course, I will use it to the best advantage as the need arises, but it will not go very far. I have faith in the people of Canada, and believe that it is only necessary to let them know of the need to have it supplied.

Now a word about our splendid boat. She arrived here on the evening of July 8th, about ninety hours from Halifax, including all stops, and in very good condition.

I had only a barrel and a half of gasoline left here a couple of years ago, which took us to St. Augustine River and back, covering about one hundred and fifty miles. Here I had a band of Indians to look after, vaccinate them and take a complete census, then a case of illegal liquor selling to Indians had to be inquired into, and then home again. We had four hours run of gasoline left in the tanks, so I concluded to go down into Aylmer Sound and tow up the two large rafts of timber made up of the frame for the Mission Hall, and all the stuff for building our cradle and slip for hauling up the new boat out of the water. The engine stopped for the want of gasoline before we got back home, but by draining out the port tank, and putting every last drop into the starboard tank we got to the wharf with our heavy tow.

One and a half days after the steamer came in with ten barrels of gasoline, I had wired to Quebec for, we left for our long western trip, which with the inevitable delays from bad weather took up a fortnight, and which used up four barrels of our gasoline.

We were out in one of our nasty seas, where a stiff breeze was blowing against a heavy tide, complicated by the current of several good sized rivers, but in spite of the nasty sea, I don't think we took a barrel of water on deck. She is a fine little boat, and I am delighted with her. Numbers of our friends have come aboard, and they are all full of congratulations. Our sincerest gratitude is due to our many friends, particularly in Montreal, for their interest and work, which have resulted in our getting such a fine boat for our work.

Faithfully yours,
H. MATHER HARE.

### THE SUPPLIES FOR HARRINGTON.

In response to the appeal in this letter the Montreal committee is sending forward a further shipment of clothing, etc., although a fine consignment was sent in June. This further shipment will have to be sent **without delay** if it is to reach Harrington in time. All those who have barrels, etc., ready to go **send at once** to Montreal, addressing everything to Labrador Mission, care of Liddell, Lesperance & Co., St. Paul street, Montreal; **nothing received after Sept. 18** can be sent in this shipment.

## A BAPTIST MISSION STATION IN CHINA.

(By Miss C. R. Southwell).

Choup'ing is a small, walled city in Shantung, with about 10,000 inhabitants. It is quite off the railway, being twelve miles from Chouts'un Railway Station, and is reached by a pleasant barrow-ride of three or four hours across the fields, with a fine range of mountains in view most of the way.

It is a thoroughly Chinese city, the missionaries beng the only foreign residents. They live inside the city, and in native houses, which they have contrived to make both pretty and comfortable. To an outsider, like myself, it appears the right thing for missionaries in China to live like this among the people, as friends and neighbors, rather than outside the city in big foreign houses—a method which leads the people to look upon them as foreigners wishing to introduce a foreign religion.

There is a good deal of work in the city itself, and as it is the centre of a very large district supposed to be worked by the B. M. S. (and extending about fifty miles, I believe), it seemed to me rather too much to be left t oone young missionary and his wife. Moreover, the loneliness must sometimes be very great, especially as the three Zenana ladies are often all away working in the villages. And when Mr. Payne is out itinerating, as he often has to be, his wife is quite alone among the Chinese.

STREET SCENES.

The day after my arrival, Mrs. Payne took me for a walk through the main street of the city, which has little native shops on each side, and a rough road in the middle with deep ruts. At intervals there are fine carved stone memorial arches (or Pailous), often put up in memory of a virtuous widow. We passed the police-station, with two or three khaki-clad policemen standing about; also the theatre—a stage set up in an open square opposite one of the temples. Plays are performed here two or three times a year in connection with different religious ceremonies. On the walls of this temple are gruesome paintings of the Buddhist purgatory, showing people being tortured in different ways corresponding to their sins.

One curious painting illustrates the belief in the transmigration of souls. A figure is seen being led by a demon to a judge seated at a table with a book before him, containing the record of the man's life. According to the nature of this record must be the form he will bear in his next existence. Then he is led to where a number of cloaks are hanging, bearing the form of different creatures—a peacock, fox, etc., etc. Wrapped in one of these, he is taken to a furnace from which flames are streaming, and is shut in by a demon. The top of the furnace is open, and above it is a revolving wheel, turning out several streams of people entering on a new existence in the forms of insects, fish, birds, and men, the sages being quite separate from the rest. What a hopeless kind of religion this is at the best! And the huge, hideous idols in the courtyards show to what extent evil spirits and demons are feared and worshipped as well.

About seven minutes' walk outside the East Gate of the city is the fine new Mission Hospital, consisting of a series of long, one-storied buildings with tiled roofs, facing south, all enclosed by a high wall, with waiting-rooms, dispensary, operating theatre, rooms for servants and attendants, and a pretty house and garden for the doctor. As Dr. and Mrs. Paterson were both on furlough, the hospital was closed; but out-patients were seen and attended to by two capable native hospital assistants. It seemed sad that, for lack of a second doctor, this fine hospital should have to be closed for eighteen months, and the missionaries, as well as the Chinese, be left without any medical aid nearer than Chinanfu.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Choup'ing is a healthy city, and directly one is outside the walls one is in the country. The people are so friendly that a lady can quite safely ramble about in the fields and on the slopes of the hills with only her dog to keep her company, and I had many delightful walks by the river with Mrs. Payne and the Zenana ladies, looking for wild flowers, watching the herons which were nesting on the tops of several tall, white poplar trees, the magpies, of which there were many; and noticing how the willow and mullberry trees were beginning to bud, and the fields to be green with the growing corn.

One day we had a picnic, and went on to the hill they call Hwang Shan, which has several temples and monasteries on it. The air was keen and invigorating, and we could see a long distance over the plain, through which flows the Yellow River, and which is dotted everywhere with villages and graveyards. Many of the villages are visited from time to time by our Zenana ladies on their wheelbarrows.

On one of our walks we visited the Christian cemetery, which is on a terrace on the hillside, planted with small arbor vitae trees. It is a peaceful spot, with an extensive view across the plain to the hills beyond. Farther on, in a hollow in the hills, a stage was erected, and a theatrical performance, in connection with one of the temples, was going on.

There must have been many hundreds of people there—mostly men—standing on the slope of the hill around and above the theatre, packed close together, and swaying from side to side in their interest and excitement in the play. They were all dressed in blue, and the color quite tinged the hillside; in the distance the effect was almost like that of a field of blue wild hyacinths. On the outskirts of the crowd, booths were set up, fortunes were being told, and acrobats were performing, while sweets, nuts and fruit were being sold. It was just like a country fair at home, and we wished we might have gone closer to see what was going on. However, we sat on a rock higher up, where we had a good view, and very few of the people noticed us.

MARKET SCENES.

Choup'ing is a market town, and the market is held every five days, when people bring in their produce from all the villages within a radius of six or seven miles. They squat on their heels with their goods in front of them, on each side of the road down all the chief streets, or hawk them about for sale. Mrs. Payne and Miss Simpson took me to see it one day, and most interesting it was. Mrs. Payne's gatekeeper went with us, for the sake of propriety, and carried a roll of copper coins, with which to pay for any purchases we might make. We attracted a good deal of attention, but all of a friendly kind. Grain of various kinds was for sale in large, open baskets; food for cattle, long stems of some sort of corn, brooms made of millet heads, fruit, sweet potatoes, lily roots, ginger, garlic, spinach, celery, tobacco, cakes, bread, sweetmeats, pork, mutton, live fish in bowls of water—quite a bewildering variety of food. One street was given up to ironmongery; spread on the ground were locks and keys, spuds and hoes, nails, kettles, lamps, scissors, hooks, etc. Farther on they were selling yellow paper for burning and placing on graves, incense, etc. Then we came to book stalls, where scrolls and books, ink, pens, writing tablets were displayed.

Rows of women had great rolls of calico, of their own weaving, in front of them on the ground; blue linen; gaudily colored chintz; shoes, hats, false hair, matches—almost everything one could want was to be had somewhere in the market. Nearly all the people were on foot, though now and then we had to make way for a native cart or a mule with a sack of flour on its back, or a man with two heavy baskets hanging from a bamboo pole across his shoulder. Several policemen in khaki were about, but the people all seemed busy and good-tempered. It was a most fascinating sight, in spite of the dust with which everything and everyone was smothered, and I was loth to leave it. I greatly wished I had been allowed to use my Kodak and take some snapshots; but this was not considered advisable in such a crowd.

I spent two Sundays in Choup'ing. Mrs. Bayne had just started a Sunday-school in a room behind the chapel, with seventy or eighty scholars who seemed very fond of her, and behaved well. From school we went on to the service in the chapel, a large building divided in the middle by a screen about five feet high—men sitting on one side and women on the other. The women's side was well filled, as Miss Ward had a large class of women in from the districts, and Miss Aldridge's girls' school was also there. I was struck with the attention paid by some of the women to the rather long sermon by the native pastor, and the way they looked up all the references in their Bibles; some of the school girls also took notes.

After service, a women's meeting was held, at which sixty or seventy were present, and at which Miss Aldridge gave an address. Many of these women were poor, dirty, and ugly; but they had shrewd, kind, faces, and seemed full of affection for the missionaries and of enthusiasm for the services.

I was greatly struck in Choup'ing with the fine band of native Christian women and the work they are doing among their neighbors. They seemed to me to be more capable and earnest than the men. On inquiring how it was there were such fine Christian women there, I was told that it was the result of years of steady, quiet work on the part of the wives of the missionaries.

## CRITICISING MISSIONARIES.

Edward J. Dingle in the 'Shanghai Mercury.'

I have no axe to grind. I shall not exaggerate. I merely state in this letter what I know to be true—feeling it a duty devolving upon me after some two years in the interior of China.

I have travelled in all some seven thousand miles in China during the last two years, have lived with missionaries and am thoroughly conversant with the nature of their work and the way in which they go about it, and, so far as Central and Western China are concerned, have had unique experience amongst missionaries.

Twice I have been nursed back to life by missionaries whom I had never before heard of and who knew nothing whatever about me, and, on one occasion, at a height of over ten thousand feet above the sea level, a man and his wife underwent the greatest privation in the poorest Chinese inn for over a week for the purpose of saving my life, and it is quite impossible for me to enumerate the kindness I have received from missionaries in Interior China. I suppose it may be taken for granted, then, that I know what I am talking about.

Because an occasional member of any body of people in any walk of life does not go exactly straight, it does not follow by any means at all that they as a body of people are crooked.

It is perhaps quite a popular pastime amongst a certain section of coast-port society to anathematise the missionary, but, as that portion of coast-port society knows generally nothing whatever about the nature of the work of missionaries and has no experience with real China, I would not at any time attach any importance to their views.

When I came to China, I had no sympathy with missions in China—not necessarily did I run down missionaries—but could never be induced to believe that much good could come of mission work in China.

I have since met missionaries in all parts of this empire, have seen all sorts and conditions, have heard the different beliefs which they teach, varying as they do considerably—and am closely acquainted with the evangelistic, educational and medical side of many mission stations. I have also travelled in isolated parts of Western China, accompanying missionaries on their itinerations in work among a people which in China to-day are numbered amongst the poorest of all the peoples found in China.

And I state, with no hesitancy whatsoever, that never have I found a missionary in Interior China whose life and teaching did not impress the people and teaching did not impress the people who came near to him that he was a man of truth—and not the prince of liars, as Sir Hiram Maxim would have us believe.

Sir Hiran Maxim, so far as I know, has never been into China inland, and his ideas, which he boldly expressed in biased and undignified English, were probably gained at one or two ports. However, I do not know. But this I know, that if Sir Hiram Maxim were an English gentleman—as I take him to be—and if he were to travel into interior provinces of China, he would come out again holding that there is only one opinion upon the matter.

We may, or may not, agree with the Christianizing of China—I personally do with all my heart—but there is only one opinion on missionaries—real missionaries—men who lay down their lives literally to teach what they believe to be true.

As for the statement that missionaries are better off than they would be at home, I repudiate the statement in toto as it affects the people as a class.

Would you imagine a man with a university education jumping into Chinese clothes, taking with his pukai, and going out into the unsurveyed, isolated, mountainous districts of Yunnan and Szechwan, daily enduring hardships of which the man at the coast has no conception whatsoever, living sometimes on maize meal for weeks at a stretch—literally living the life of an almost unknown people—if he wanted to have a good and easy time of it, as these unjust critics say he does?

Surely this man, well educated and fitted to take a stand amongst other men in the stream of the world's life, would not come into the interior of China.

Wherever missionaries are in the interior, there you will find the people more inclined to friendliness. A man may turn round and say, 'Well, why are missionaries in isolated corners often murdered?' But that man, of course, would not know the very rudiments of the inconsistencies of the ordinary Chinese mind and character.

Apart from that, the missionary in Interior China is the greatest unpaid commercial agent that we have, and no other class of people have done more, nor anywhere near as much, for the modernizing of China—leaving out of the question the Christianizing of the country—and for the establishment in China of a Christian conscience.

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**SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1911.**

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No. 20. (D)

### SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

**Sept. 17th, 1911.**

Daniel's Companions In the Fiery Furnace. Dan. iii.

Golden Text— The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me. Heb. xiii:6.

(1) Verses 1-2 —What right have we, if any, to compel those over whom we have authority to worship as we desire

(2) Should the state control, as to the religious belief and practice of its citizens? Why or why not?

(3) If we should attend the services in a heathen or a Mohammedan temple, how should we conform ourselves to their methods of worship?

(4) Verses 13-15—What rights have we, if any ,to be angry, or annoyed, at the method others take to worship God?

(5) When one shows anger with another at the expression of an opinion contrary to his own, what does that indicate?

(6) What should be our relative valuation of correct creed and correct deeds?

(7) If a man gives way to 'rage and fury' what are the chances for the correctness of his creed?

(8) What was really the matter with Nebuchadnezzar, and with all others who have been intolerant of the religion of others?

(9) Verses 16-18— Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?

(10) What would have been the harm if these three men, out of deference to the king, who had been a good friend to them, had fallen down to the golden image like the rest of them?

(11) What is the religious significance to us, of the faith which animated these three men?

(12) Suppose you had to lose your life, or sacrifice a religious principle, which should you do?

(13) Verses 19-23.—How do you account for the cruel spirit that has been manifested through the centuries, and which has resulted in the martyrdom of thousands, for their religious belief?

(14) Does God in these days ever interfeer miraculously, to prevent the physical suffering or the death of a good man who may be in the hands of those who are determined to wreak their vengeance upon him?

(15) What does God do in these days, for one who may be in similar peril to these three men?

(16) Verses 24-27 —Who was the fourth man in the furnace with the three Hebrews?

(17). What, if any, evidence is there that faithful Christians in these days, get delivered from the fiery furnace of trial, more than other men?

(18) Verses 29-30 —What happens in these days, to good people in trouble, in any way analogous to this story?

(19) Was the king any better man after this event than before?

**(20) What is the moral difference between a man who is cruel on behalf of a good cause and one who is cruel on behalf of a bad cause? (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club.)**

Lesson for Sunday, Sept. 24th, 1911. Daniel in the Lion's Den. Dan. vi.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Sept. 17, 1911.

DANIEL'S COMPANIONS IN THE FIERY FURNACE.

(Daniel iii., 13-28.)

Golden Text.—The Lord is my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me.—Heb. xiii., 6.

(Davis W. Clark.)

Nebuchadnezzar had completed his conquest of the world, and wished to celebrate the event with triumphal festivities which should be observed and participated in by representatives of every conquered nation. Naturally the religious element predominated, and praise was offered to Bel, the tutelary god of Babylon, whose towering golden image had just been set up. There were reasons of state also. Nebuchadnezzar would further strengthen his heterogeneous empire with the band of a common faith and uniform worship. He would make Babylon the seat of a state religion, a Rome on the Euphrates. . . . But the whole expensive and toilsome affair was brought to naught by three stubborn non-conforming youths. The king, so unused to defeat, was unexpectedly thwarted in the supreme moment and in presence of the populace by the very parties whom he might have expected to be his obsequious assistants, in view of his marked preferment of them. . . . The young men had passed through the real ordeal before they ever entered the furnace—a fiery conflict in their minds. 'How dear life was! How indispensable they were to their fellow-countrymen! Under what personal obligations they were to the king! Then, too, they were in the clutch of an irresistible power. They would be doing no worse than their ancestors had done at the foot of Sinai—and it was for once only.' Out on casuistry! They had not studied the Decalogue in vain in the far-away home of their childhood. 'Thou shalt not bow down thyself.' The invincible might of Babylon is not sufficient to bend their knees. . . . Their martyrdom was real. They had no positive assurance of deliverence. God could rescue; but would He? Their sacrifice was as complete as Abraham's of Isaac. . . . The long-buried clay-tablets of forgotten libraries attest the historic veracity of Daniel's statements. Burning by fire was a mode of capital punishment in vogue in Babylon at this very time. A tablet bearing the date of eight years before this event has the following inscription: 'Saul-migina, my rebellious brother, who made war upon me, into the fierce burning fire they threw him and destroyed his life.' . . . Executions in the East are hasty to this day. The penalty is usually paid by sundown of the day of condemnation. In this case there was uncommon haste in view of the king's excessive rage, and to retrieve, if possible, the ground lost by the unexpected revolt of the Hebrews. The consuming of these recalcitrants in full view of the concourse, by that sacred element, fire, might even more than recover the lost ground.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

The bearing of the Hebrew youths in presence of the enraged monarch was incomparably noble. They scorned a second chance to obey the decree. Their case being prejudged, they declined to argue it. Even if no supernatural deliverance came, they were ready to die, but not to worship the image. . . . The consuming of the executioners revealed at once the wicked injustice of the king's decree and the genuine deadliness of the flames. That the linen clothes of the victims were not consumed, but the iron chains melted, was further attestation of the miraculous character of the deliverance. . . . This stirring and tragic scene is typical of the experience the Hebrew people were then undergoing. The nation itself in the providence of God was in the fiery furnace of exile to be refined from the dross of idolatry. Had these young men, high in office, and consequently widely influential, failed in the ordeal, the Divine purpose of the captivity would have, at least for the time, been thwarted. But they endured. They gave a conspicuous and admirable example of steadfastness. Cajolery and coercion were alike ineffectual. Their horror of idolatry and their heroic resistance to it infected their fellow-countrymen and hastened deliverance from the furnace of Babylonian captivity. . . . The influence of their example and their subsequent public and miraculous deliverance powerfully affected the king, court, and populace. The God of the Hebrews was thenceforth revered, and the Hebrews themselves treated with greater leniency. . . . If these young men had followed the dictates of policy, and saved their lives, they would have lost them. Life would not have been worth living, such would have been their remorse and loss of prestige. They lost their lives in the abandon of martyrdom, but they gained life and everything.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sept. 11.—Dan. iii., 1-30.
Tuesday, Sept. 12.—Job v., 17-27.
Wednesday, Sept. 13.—Psa. xxxii., 1-14.
Thursday, Sept. 14.—Isa. xxvi., 1-10.
Friday, Sept. 15.—Jer. i., 1-10.
Saturday, Sept. 16.—Jer. xv., 11-21.
Sunday, Sept. 17.—Psa. ix., 1-14.

## .TWO JAPANESE CHRISTIANS.

(Florence Crosby Parsons, Pasadena, California, in 'C. E. World.')

It was in a meeting of Endeavorers that Mr. Tsuchiyama gave this testimony:

'When I was boy, I was very ambitious to hold high place as honorable teacher. I went to Japanese middle school, same as high school here, and study very hard. Never lose my ambition.

'Next I went to University of Tokio, and all time hope to become learned teacher.

'I heard of America as liberty land, and I wanted to see that liberty and so great freedom with my eyes.

'I thought I could better learn the English that my wisdom be increased.

'My mother said to me, "Son, I have heard in America they have the Christianity, but you must remember honor of your ancestors, who worshipped Buddha; and forget not honor of your parents, and never look into the Christianity."

'I answer: "Mother, you need not fear. I will always remain Buddhist." Then she smile, and tell me, "Come not back until you bring success."

'You see mothers in all nations much same. Have same hope for son. She did not know Spartan mothers used to say when boys went to war, "Come home with shield or upon it." I think all world kin in foundation things.

'So I came to this great country I wanted science, only science. Soon I heard of evening mission school in this town, and they kindly accept me to learn the English.

'I was afraid they teach religion, but I say to myself, "I will get the English, and keep new religion from entering my heart."

'After English lesson my teacher read about the Christ. I knew him not, but the so beautiful story attract my mind. Next night she read more. Next night, more. I cared only for English, but this life of Christ all new to me, and very full of wonderful.

'Soon I see Buddha cannot feed my soul. I see I cannot live by science alone. I must have bread of life.

'I know now there is one true God, great Creator, and Jesus Christ is Son. I began to realize sin, and went home one night decided to take Jesus for Saviour.

'But, oh, Christian friends, can you imagine anguish of my mind when I remembering promise to my mother.

'What should I do? I pray and pray. I open my Bible, and I read for first time, "If a man love father and mother more than me, he is not worthy of me." Then my anguish increase. I wipe my damp forehead. How can I break mother heart? How can I contrary her teaching? Japanese brought up very strict to obey parents. But I let Saviour into my heart. Then I wrote to my mother, and told her all truth.

'I suffer much waiting reply. She said, "I have read only good about the Christianity, and we are willing you to accept it; but we shall always remain Buddhists."

'Then I wrote to missionary in Japan to go quickly and explain to my parents more about the Christianity. He did so, and now nearly all my relatives are converted. Maybe they never hear of Jesus if you had not the mission here. I have changed my ambition too, and am to be misisonary to my people.'

It was very still when Mr. Tsuchiyama sat down.

As his story had progressed, someway the little mission, sustained in part and half-heartedly by the Endeavorers, did not look so little, and oh, how glad every one was that its wheels had been kept turning!

Then another Japanese rose.

'It was atmosphere first made me look into the Christianity,' began Mr. Chickalrisa.

Every one gasped, for we never dreamed we had any beyond the supply needed for ourselves. He couldn't mean we had created a little, and were letting it float about for the use of strangers Or, if he did, was it a polluted or a beautiful one? But his rich voice was full of cadences that arrested our vain speculation, as he continued:

'When I came to America, I was Buddhist, and wanted only philosophy. I never heard of the Christ. I knew not one word of Him. But I was allen and stranger, and homesick in very strange land, far from my dear country. I could not speak language. I wander up and down streets of this town, and feel very loneful. Words, words, and I know them not. Customs very curious, and I was fear I would do wrong thing and make many laugh.

'But every one was so merciful, so very kind to stranger.'

We breathed a little easier.

'I find work in family full of merciful to me. On street, everywhere, so beautiful atmosphere. [Respirations of audience still more free.] I could not understand. I went to interpreter at mission, and I ask, "What makes this beautiful atmosphere?" He tell me, "It is the religion." "What religion?" He say, "The Christianity." "Then explain it to me; I know it not. If this people have religion to make such kindness to stranger, such helpful to ignorant allen, I want it."'

Tears of shame and humility were running down our faces, for well we knew we did not deserve that praise. He must have chanced upon our town in its best mood, must have been guided to the shelter of some dear saint.

'He told me whole story of the Christ. I see there is one God. Idols are nothing. Buddha is nothing at all. I want practical religion to create such atmosphere, not pheelsophical thought. I knew at once my soul wanted the Christ. I felt I had been waiting for Him all many years. Now I hear He had been waiting for me, and we two met in mission room.'

The peculiar shining of his face added eloquent testimony to the fact that he had indeed looked into the countenance of his Lord.

We were sitting now with bowed heads sobbing for joy.

## BUDDHISM DECREASING.

Writing in 'The Religious Telescope,' the Rev. Alfred T. Howard, a missionary in Japan, says that the fashion in which the Shinshu sect of Buddhists celebrated in Kyoto the six hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of their founder was an impressive sign of the hold which Buddhism still has in that country. The crowds in attendance were enormous—vitually uncountable. However, Dr. Howard noted two significant facts in the vast multitude—there were few young people and there were few city people. As far as the cities are concerned Buddhism does indeed seem to be dying. And the cities are the only places where as yet the Christian gospel has really been disseminated. So it is not surprising that Buddhism still holds rural Japan. When the present movement of the missionaries to evangelize the country towns has developed tangibly, the Kyoto shrines will no doubt find their crowds of visitors lessened vastly.—'The Continent.'

## MALACHI.

BY WILLIAM WYE SMITH.

Like a dainty at the feast, that lingers on the tongue—
Like a blessing said at parting, remembered evermore—
So in the great procession, the gifted seers among,
The last of all the Prophets has a blessed word in store:—

And they that feared the Lord spake oft to one another,—
'Twas like a House of Comfort, to the weary pilgrim's own,
And God, who hearkened, heard it—the voice of friend and brother—
And wrote it for remembrance, on the Book before His Throne.

And so they shall be mine, the Lord of Hosts hath said,
When I make up my jewels, in the Everlasting Day;
And as a man his son, who has his word obeyed,
I'll own them, and spare them, and they shall never stray.

Who fear the name of God, shall grace and glory crown;
And the Sun of Righteousness arise, with healing in his wings;
And strong in growing faith, ye shall tread the wicked down,
What day the Lord arises for you, doing wondrous things.

151 Galley Avenue, Toronto.

If you can help anybody even a little, be glad; up the steps of usefulness and kindness, God will lead you on to happiness and friendship.—Maltbie D. Babcock.

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### BIRTHS

BARROW—On Sept. 4, 1911, at 93 Slater street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barrow, of 112 Paris street, Montreal, a daughter. (Premature.)

### MARRIED.

BROWN — WOOD — At the residence of the bride's parents, South Elmsley, on Sept. 6, 1911, by the Rev. J. M. Tedrea, Walter W. Brown, of Frankville, to Emma F., daughter of Mr. Robert Wood.

BENNIE — CURRIE — At the home of the bride's parents, 'The Willows,' Riverfield, Que., on Sept. 6, 1911, by the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, Andrew M. Bennie, of 'Australia Concession,' to Annie May Currie.

McCRIMMON — STALKER — On Friday, Sept. 1, 1911, at the residence of Mr. Philip Wensley, Abinger, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, William Jas. McCrimmon, of Olden, Ont., to Mona Stalker, daughter of the late Mr. Isaiah Stalker, of Abinger, Ont.

MITCHELL — GIFFORD — On Sept. 5, 1911, at the East End Methodist Church, Montreal, by the Rev. T. A. Halpenny, Mary Madeline, daughter of the late Manliff Gifford, to the Rev. Ernest Daniel Mitchell, son of the late George Mitchell, of Swindon, England.

THORNTON—RALPH—On Sept. 6, 1911, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, Florence May, youngest daughter of Joseph Ralph, Rideau street, to Arthur Ernest Thornton, son of Mr. A. Thornton, Cooper street.

### DIED.

GOODFELLOW—At Parham, Ont., on Sept. 2, 1911, John Goodfellow, aged 65 years.

PATTON — At Ormstown, on Sept. 7, 1911, George Patton, aged 82 years. Funeral from his late residence on Saturday, Sept. 9th, at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

McCARTHY—On Sept. 7, 1911, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. R. St. George, 290 Wilbrod St., Ottawa, Mary M. McCarthy, relict of the late James McCarthy, of Montreal. Interment at Perth.

RIVERS—At St. Agathe Des Monts, Que., on Sept. 6, 1911, Marjorie Gertrude, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. V. B. Rivers, 252 Daly Ave., Ottawa, aged 22 years.

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


**TEES & CO.,**
**Funeral Directors**
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1653.

ESTAB. 1840
**JOS. C. WRAY & BRO.**
**UNDERTAKERS**
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

**Home Again**

Don't commence to worry, but just send the cleaning to the
GOLD MEDALISTS,
FRENCH CLEANERS AND DYERS.

**British American Dyeing Company**
7 Telephones and Offices.

**James M. Aird's Bread Ad.**

Continually at it! At what? Making the best bread known to science. Want it? Telephone Main 1025.

**HELP FOR THE RUPTURED**

B. Lindman, Esq., Montreal:—
Dear Sir:—Eight months ago I thought that I would have to give up my situation, my work being heavy and myself an old man. I was obliged to take to my bed and send for our family physician, who at once advised me to get one of your trusses. After you fitted me I was at work again in a few days. The truss is most comfortable, and I am now as strong and able to do my work as I ever was.
FRANCIS CAMPBELL,
585 St. Dominique St., Montreal.
Call or write for particulars.
Consultations free.
**B. LINDMAN, Reg'd.,**
16 McGill College Ave., Montreal


### DO THE WORK YOURSELF.

**Lord Strathcona's Advice to Those Who Would Be Successful.**

Lord Strathcona, the famous Canadian, who left Scotland 73 years ago bearing the name of Donald Alexander Smith, holds peculiar views about the qualities necessary to promote success in life. During a recent speech he said: 'Do not despise what you are. Be satisfied for the time, not grumbling and finding fault. Do the work yourself; don't wait for friends to use their influence on your behalf; don't depend on the help of others. Apart from what we call genius, I believe one man is able to do as well as any other, provided the opportunity presents itself, and he is blessed with good health. Much of what I would advise young men to do is contained in the old counsel, 'Trust in God and keep your powder dry.'"

Had Lord Sttrathcona been inclined to fret or worry over disappointments he would certainly not have lived to the old age of 91 years which he has attained. He performed the initial labor of having the Canadian Pacific Railway built, and had to endure many defeats and much reviling before that part of his great services to Canada was accomplished.

# CRAZED WITH DRINK MAN SHOT GIRL THREE TIMES

**THE VICTIM:**

**Juliette Van Milo, aged 22 years, unmarried, domestic, Belgian, 22 St. Elizabeth street, bullet wounds in abdomen, stomach and breast.**

**THE PRISONER:**

**Nicholas Hayes, aged 27 years, English, 88 Sanguinet street, charged with attempted murder.**

While she was attempting to escape from an assailant yesterday afternoon, Miss Juliette Van Milo, a domestic employed by Joseph Devaux, 22 St. Elizabeth street, was shot at and hit three times by a man whom she identified at the Notre Dame Hospital last evening as Nicholas Hayes. The girl escaped through the window and jumped upon the street. She ran to the grocery store at the corner of St. Elizabeth and Vitre streets, where she was given immediate attention by Mr. G. H. Bernard, who notified the police. At the hospital the young woman is described as not in immediate danger. Her wounds are severe, but she passed a good night.

The girl's story is that she was alone in the house, the householder having gone to St. Catherine street to purchase some provisions, when the door bell was rung. She answered the call and the prisoner entered the hall. Closing the door he presented a revolver, a small 22-calibre one, from his pocket and told her that she had to do what he told her or he would shoot her. He ordered her into a room and followed her. She made for the window which opens on the street, and seeing her escaping and fearing that she would give the alarm, he fired the revolver at her three times.

When she got out of the house a crowd began to collect, and the man who left the house after her was recognized and pursued. By this time Detectives Charbonneau and Lajoie and police officers Bouthier and Courtemanche, arrived from the central police station, whence they were despatched on a hurry order by Lieutenant Morin. Mr. H. Gunnett, a citizen, who saw the man leaving the house after the woman escaped, followed him and showed him to the police on Sanguinet street. He attempted to fire his revolver at Detective Charbonneau, but the officer, who has the reputation of being one of the strongest and most active men on the police force, dropped to the ground and seized the prisoner by the ankles, throwing him down and he was overpowered in a flash. He was taken to the detectives' office, questioned and his name ascertained.

The prisoner is a rough looking young man, and he appeared to be under the influence of alcohol.

The girl was removed in the police ambulance to Notre Dame Hospital, and her injuries were given hasty attention. Fearing that serious complications might set in, Magistrate Lanctot was summoned to take her statement, which was written down by an official stenographer. The prisoner was conducted to the hospital by two police officers and led into the ward where the girl lay.

'That is the man,' she said when Hayes was brought by her bedside. She appeared much excited, but she told a straight story.

Hayes had two revolvers, but both were small. He gave no satisfactory account of his presence in the house or locality. He was photographed and his measurements and finger prints were taken. The police are searching the records and making inquiries to ascertain whether he has been convicted of or wanted on any other charge.

Mr. Gunnett is commended for his action in assisting the police officers in the capture of Hayes.

Hayes boarded at 88 Sanguinet street. He is a cigar maker by trade, and has been in the city only a few weeks. At the boarding house it was said that he had been drinking heavily for some time.


**USED PIANOS AND ORGANS**

**Just received from our workshops, several second-hand Pianos and Organs. Some are almost new.**

**LAYTON BROS.** Cabinet Grand. Catalogue price $400. Now .. .. .. .. **$255**

**NORDHEIMER** Upright, value $350. Now ..... **$215**

**HALLETON** Square Piano, beautiful carved case. Special .... **$125**

**BELL** Piano case organ, mirror back, 6 octaves, 10 stops. Was $200. Now .. .. .. .. .. .. **$95**

**AMERICAN** Organ, walnut case, 5 octaves; excellent tone .. .. .. **$35**

**Call or write for full bargain list. Easy terms of payment.**

**LAYTON BROS.**
550 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.,
(Cor. Stanley)).

**Ponies. Ponies. Ponies.**

**CLIMIE'S HORSE REPOSITORY,**
**Montreal Stock Yards,**
POINT ST. CHARLES.

**60 Welsh and Icelandic Cobs and Ponies**

Ex-Steamer "DEVONA",
due to arrive SEPTEMBER 11th, will be sold by auction
**On Friday, September 15th at ONE o'clock.**
The Shipment Comprises
**15 Welsh Stallions and Mares**
and
**45 Icelandic Stallions & Mares**
selected from 500, and a particularly good lot; 12 to 13 hands high, 3, 4 and 5 years old, good colors, and easily broken. Make good riding and harness ponies. On view and for sale privately, from Tuesday next until time of sale.
Further information and particulars can be had from
W. W. CRAIG,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.


### C. P. R. Change in Time

The undermentioned trains will make their last trip on dates shown:
From Windsor Street Station:—
Sept. 15—5.10 p.m., Rigaud and intermediate stations.
Sept. 16.—12.30 p.m., Rigaud and intermediate stations.
Sept. 16—12.30 p.m., Caledonia Springs, Saturday only.
Sept. 17—11.15 p.m., Rigaud and intermediate stations.
Arrive Windsor Street Station:
Sept 15—3.50 p.m., from Rigaud.
Sept. 16—4.25 p.m., from Point Fortune.
Sept. 16—6.30 p.m., from Rigaud.
Sept. 17—8.20 p.m., from Rigaud.
Sept. 18—7.20 a.m., from Caledonia Springs.
From Place Viger Station:
Sept. 9—12.30 p.m., St. Eustache daily, but will run on Saturdays only thereafter.
Sept. 10—9.30 a.m., St. Agathe and intermediate stations.
Arrive Place Viger:—
Sept. 9—2.30 p.m., from St. Eustache, but will run Saturdays only thereafter.
Sept. 10—5.45 p.m., from Ste. Agathe, Sundays.
Commencing September 8th, parlor car which heretofore was attached to 4.50 p.m. train, will leave Place Viger at 4.00 p.m. Fridays and return from Ste. Agathe 7.00 p.m. Sundays, commencing September 10th.
Commencing Saturday, September 9th, passengers for points on the Canadian Northern Railway, via Montfort Junction, must leave Place Viger 1.45 p.m.

### FOR GRACE DART HOME

**Miss Mackay Raised a Handsome Sum at Metis.**

The Grace Dart Home acknowledges with grateful thanks the sum of $131.75, on terms of the following letter:—

Dear Mr. Dart,—On behalf of some of the summer visitors and some of the residents of Little Metis, I enclose to you cheques covering the sum of $131.75, presented to the Grace Dart Home from these various subscribers in sincere appreciation of the good work you are doing.

Yours very sincerely,
MARGARET S. MACKAY.

Among recent visitors to the Grace Dart Home was a little girl whose gentle heart was touched with the story of suffering. She at once asked to be allowed to give out of her own money, and did so, with such sympathy as only a child can have.

### SHOT AT RELATIVES.

**Fred Ashley, of Massena, N.Y., Then Committed Suicide.**

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 9.—At Massena Springs, N.Y., Fred Ashley killed himself with a revolver in a cornfield on the farm of his brother, Levi Ashley, whom he tried to kill, as well as Mrs. Levi Ashley and his own son. After his unsuccessful attempt on his brother's family Ashley took refuge in a cornfield, where he killed himself rather than surrender to the officers.

Ashley had been drinking.

### BROTHERHOOD OF P & A.

At the regular meeting to-morrow morning of the Brotherhood of Philip and Andrew, in connection with the Fairmount Ave. Methodist Church, an address will be delivered by Mr. Whettin. The meeting commences at 10 o'clock, and all men are cordially invited to attend.

### TYPHOID IN GOV'T. CAMP.

Morden, Man., September 9.—Six more typhoid fever cases arrived here yesterday from the Dominion Government survey camp, which is engaged in putting up cement posts along the boundary south of here. This makes ten patients in all that have arrived at the Morden hospital, and two more are expected to leave the camp.

### 'MONA LISA' IS STILL MISSING.

Madrid, September 9.—The report published here yesterday that two men had been arrested at Leon with Leonadro Da Vinci's painting Mona Lisa, stolen from the Louvre, in their possession, proved on investigation to be untrue.


**LONGUEUIL**
**LOTS FOR SALE.**

Corner Lot, 71 x 120 feet, west side Victoria Avenue, corner St. Lawrence street; also 4 lots, each 50 x 100 feet, on west side Victoria Avenue, south of St. Lawrence street. The electric cars pass on St. Lawrence.

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

**OUTREMONT**
**Rockland Avenue**

Two Lots For Sale, 52 x 102. Cheap to quick buyer.

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

**BARGAIN AT ST. AGATHE.**

FOR SALE, at Ste. Agathe, Trout Lake, beautiful summer residence, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, fully furnished; outbuildings, stable, chicken run. Size of the property 245 feet frontage on the Lake by 400 feet deep. Highly cultivated vegetable and flower garden. For sale cheap to prompt buyer.

Apply, FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED,
211 Notre Dame Street West.

# HENRY MORGAN & COMPANY LIMITED

We Call Your Attention to the Formal Opening of

# OUR NEW FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS

**Ten in Number** — **Situated on the Third Floor**

Each room is a masterpiece of decorative art—serving to display in its most attractive form beautiful Period and Modern Furniture, Oriental Rugs, Electrical Fixtures, etc. The instructive nature of these displays—appealing to everyone concerned in beautifying the home—is one of the chief reasons why these Show Rooms are attracting such large numbers of visitors. The Rooms are arranged as follows:

*GOTHIC ENTRANCE HALL* — *ITALIAN RENAISSANCE CONSERVATORY*
*LOUIS XV. AND LOUIS XVI. DRAWING ROOMS* — *OLD COLONIAL SITTING ROOM*
*GEORGIAN PARLOR* — *OLD ENGLISH BEDROOM* — *MARIE ANTOINETTE BOUDOIR*
*MODERN BEDROOM* — *OLD ENGLISH DINING AND LIVING ROOM* — *MODEL NURSERY*

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED AT ONCE FOR INTERIOR DECORATIVE WORK

*At this season these departments are taxed to their utmost capacity, therefore orders should be placed at once if work is to be completed in the desired time*

## Furniture: Odd Lines Less 33 1-3 to 50 Per Cent.

Desirable odd pieces — Chairs, Rockers and Parlor Sets — that will be found decided acquisitions to the furnishings of the home, will be offered Monday less 33 1-3 to 50% — savings that many should be eager to take advantage of.

**Golden Oak Chairs, formerly $8.00. Less 33 1-3 per cent.**

**Odd Dining Room Chairs in oak and mahogany, at Half Price.**

**Odd Parlor Chairs, made in mahogany, upholstered in Denim, formerly from $10.00 to $25.00. Half Price.**

**One three-piece Parlor Set, with mahogany veneered backs, formerly $85.00. Half Price.**

**Golden Oak Rockers, formerly $8.75. Half Price.**

**One three-piece Parlor Set, in solid mahogany with cane seats and backs, formerly $110. Half Price.**

## Carpets: Fall Lines

This, our greatest showing of English Brussels, Wilton and Axminster Carpets and Rugs—entirely new in designs and colorings — should interest those contemplating the purchase of floor coverings. The new Linoleums and Oilcloths are of equal interest, inasmuch as patterns have never been more diversified or distinctive.

Axminster Carpets—a yard, $1.60 to $4.00.
Brussels Carpets—a yard, $1.10 to $1.70.
Wilton Carpets—a yard, $1.60 to $2.85.

## Rugs: 1911 Importations

The largest collection of Oriental Rugs shown at present in Canada — embracing exquisite specimens of the most sought-for Eastern weaves in almost every known size. The fascination of this display lies in the quaint beauty of the patterns and the soft, delicate colorings in which these Rugs may be obtained. Whether contemplating an immediate purchase or not, a visit to this section will well repay the time spent.

## INTERIOR DECORATION

WALL PAPERS — These Fall exhibitions are always interesting because they represent the very newest productions in exclusive and distinctive Wall Papers. This season's patterns are the most varied and attractive we have ever shown.

**Bedroom Papers in a unique series of new designs and colorings—a single roll, from 15c to $2.00.**

**Dining Room Papers in tapestry, two-tone, self colored designs and rich leather effects—a single roll, from 25c to $5.50.**

DRAPERIES — The rich beauty of the new Velours, Brocades, Silk and Cotton Tapestries, Linens, Taffetas and Cretonnes can hardly fail to suggest some distinctive scheme of interior decoration to those planning Fall improvements now. The following lines are especially favored:

**Printed Linens, Taffetas and Shadow Cloths, in original patterns and handsome colorings — a yard, $1.00 to $4.75.**

**Wool Tapestries — an unusually large selection of very handsome designs and colorings — a yard, $4.00 to $7.00.**

## Hearth Sets, Irons, etc.

The brightness and cheeriness of the open hearth can be considerably added to by the purchase of Hearth sets, Andirons, etc. The following styles are new and moderately priced.

**Fenders and Curbs made in polished brass—$4.50 upwards.**
**Fenders and Curbs made in iron. Upwards $7.50.**
**Brass Andirons and Log Dogs. $4.50 upwards.**
**Iron Andirons and Log Dogs. $1.50 upwards.**
**Basket Grates. Upwards $6.50.**
**Gas Logs. Upwards $3.25.**
**Brass Folding Fire Screens, $6.50.**
**Black Folding Fire Screens. Upwards $1.75.**

## Linens, Desirable Lines

The beginning of the social season suggests the purchase of handsome table napery. The Linen Section is now showing Embroidered Tea and Tray Cloths at a special discount of 10%.

**Tray Cloths in pure Irish Linen beautifully hand embroidered in novel and attractive patterns; sizes 7 x 9 to 20 x 30. $1.40 to $1.80. Less 10 per cent.**

**Tea Cloths in pure Irish Linen worked in very handsome and novel designs; sizes 36 to 54 inches square. $2.00 to $5.00. Less 10 per cent.**

## Kodak Competition Closes on September the 30th

*Those desiring to enter this Competition should send in Pictures to our Kodak Department before September 30th. Ask for full particulars when purchasing films and supplies. We do developing, printing and enlarging quickly and satisfactorily.*

**WESTMOUNT---UPPER LEVEL**

**FOR SALE—Substantially built and well-finished house, containing drawing room, parlor, dining room, seven bedrooms, three bathrooms, etc. In beautiful order and ready to occupy. Only $5,000 cash required.**

**FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED**
'Phone, Main 1909. 211 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST.

**FOR SALE**

**CRAIG STREET.** South side, just east of Bleury street. Good warehouse and 3,800 square feet of land, running through to Fortification Lane. On easy terms. The best location in this central business district, and a good investment.
For full particulars apply to
**FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited**
**Phone Main 1909. 211 Notre Dame St. West**

**FALL SUITS** MAX COHEN

You will find in my new importations the very latest designs in cloths and trimmings, which you are cordially invited to inspect. Their value will appeal to you. All weaves are warranted to stand hard wear and will neither shrink nor lose color under any weather conditions.

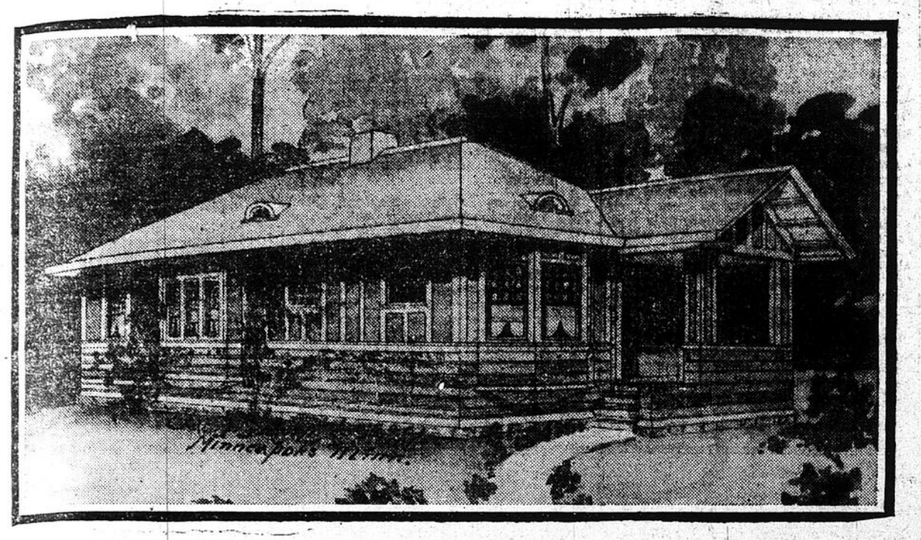
Every garment is made under my personal supervision in my own shops from the time the cloth is cut until the suit is finished. I am thus in a position to guarantee absolute satisfaction.

By placing your order NOW you will get greater selection, and avoid that disappointing delay which occurs when orders have to be rushed. If you purchase now you also obtain a reduction of from $5 to $10 a suit.

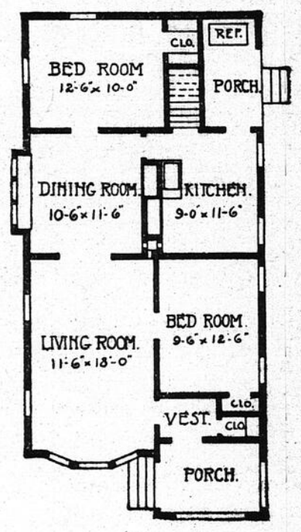
**Special for Next Week Only, FALL SUITS, $22.50.**

*M. Cohen* Ladies' Tailor.
**355 Bleury Street**
(Just above St. Catherine St.)

# COTTAGE IN THE WOODS, COSTING $1,000



It is estimated that this cottage can be built for $1,000. It contains a large living room, 11ft. by 18ft., a pretty dining room, kitchen and two good bedrooms, the one in front, opening direct out of the living room, is 9 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in., and has a good closet. The rear bedrom is 10ft. by 12 ft. 6 ins., and also has a good closet. This pretty design is planned specially for economy. It is designed to be well-constructed, sheathed, papered and covered on the outside with wide drop siding put on horizontally below the windows and perpendicular panels above, made with wide boards and battens over the joints. The walls are back-plastered and the inside plastered again, making a warm house. There is a small basement under the rear part, and a good foundation under the whole house. There is one central chimney with a large flue and one stove will warm all the rooms. The outside wood work to be stained brown, with white or cream colored trimmings and a red roof, the sash also to be white. The inside is finished with hard pine or fir casings stained, and hard pine floors varnished




## NEW C. N. R. BOATS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—Sir Donald Mann arrived in the city yesterday and was in a reminiscent mood, commenting on the fact that it was just thirty-two years since he first set foot in Winnipeg, and noting changes he announced incidentally that next year the Canadian Northern will proceed to the establishment of a line of passenger boats on the Great Lakes, first sailing to be in the spring of 1913.

## ALIEN LABOR ACT.

### Toronto Manager Charged With Bringing in Workmen Illegally.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—A summons has been issued by the Dominion authorities against Mr. J. P. Murray, of the Toronto Carpet Works, charging that he has made false information to the Immigration Department, in order to secure the admission to this country of a number of workmen for the factory. The regulation is that each immigrant must be able to show $25 at the port of entry, and it is now claimed that earlier in the summer Mr. Murray met sixteen of these workmen at the Quebec dock, and there gave the information to the Quebec immigration office, which has resulted in Mr. Hugh Jennings, of the Dominion Department, taking action. It is charged that Mr. Murray said he held this money for the sixteen men, and that this was not the case. As Mr. Murray left Toronto last night for six weeks' stay in the Old Country, the prosecution against him in the Police Court cannot come up for some time.

## CHINESE RIOTS SPREAD.

Shanghai, Sept. 9.—The famine riots in Changzon are spreading, and the American Baptist chapel near Quinsan has been sacked by a band of marauders from Suchau.

With large areas under water the wretched populace is desperate in the face of prospective starvation. In the Shanghai market the visible supply of rice will last for about ten days.


It will pay you to take advantage of this opportunity to secure one of these

# SPECIAL BARGAINS

## FOR TO-DAY ONLY

20% discount Tennis Goods, except Tennis Balls.
20% discount Golf Clubs.
25% discount Baseball Goods.
33 1-3% discount Hammocks.
25% discount Croquet Goods.
25% discount Cricket Goods.
50% discount Fishing Rods.
25% discount Lacrosse Goods.
50 Pairs Water Wings, 25c each.

THE G. A. Holland & Son Co.

519 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.



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CHOICE FALL LINE OF PICTURES AND FRAMINGS

at our Galleries, 634 ST. CATHERINE ST REET WEST.

JOHNSTON & COPPING,

(Between Mountain a nd Crescent Streets.)

# BOYS' CLOTHING SPECIALIST

TWO-PIECE SUITS

Double Breast Coat, peg top bloomer pants. In materials most suited for Boys.

POPULAR PRICES

PHONE UP. 4009.

—727—
ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST
3 Doors West Mackay Street



# DON'T FORGET THAT ROBERTS' HARNESS ARE THE BEST

We make all Styles, from the Finest Coach and Carriage to Heavy Lorrie, Cart and Express.

We have secured the services of a First-Class English Saddle Maker, and can now make Riding Saddles to order.

Don't forget that your Horse needs a Warm Blanket these nights.

Riding and Driving Whips from $1.50 up.

Our Prices are the Lowest.

J. W. ROBERTS

TEL. MAIN 1966. 336 St. James Street



# ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION

ROBERT BICKERDIKE, LIBERAL CANDIDATE

COMMITTEE ROOMS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ST. LAWRENCE WARD— | | |
| 319 Bleury Street. | Telephone Up. | 5516 |
| 95 Bleury Street. | " Main | 3029 |
| 79 St. Lawrence Boulevard. | " East | 1329 |
| 950 St. Lawrence Boulevard. | " East | 1243 |
| 13 St. Charles Borromee Street. | " Main | 7856 |
| ST. LOUIS WARD— | | |
| 101 Ontario Street East. | Telephone East | 533 |
| 512 St. Lawrence Boulevard | " East | 3471 |
| 289 Roy Street East. | " East | 5607 |
| 38 Prince Arthur Street East | " East | 3234 |
| 43 Craig Street East. | " East | 409 |



# IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The large warehouses of the Comptoir Mobilier Franco Canadien, which allows the best facilities of classification, handling and access, are now open to the public, who will find therein the required accommodation for the storage of merchandise, household effects, furs, etc., at the lowest rates. Your patronage is solicited. 117-119 Craig West, opposite St. Francois-Xavier St.



# AUCTION

AT OUR

# SALESROOMS

117-119 CRAIG STREET WEST,

Opposite St. Francois Xavier

## Tuesday, September 12

At 10 o'clock a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

The following goods will be sold at auction without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

2,500 yards of Canton Flannel in pieces ranging from 50 to 75 yards; 500 Cloth Caps, different sizes; 25 pieces of Serge; 40 pieces of Tweed; 15 pieces of Melton; 1,000 complete suits for Men, Boys and Children; 225 Men's Coats; 350 Boys' and Children's Coats; 50 dozen Umbrellas; 75 dozen. Suspenders; 100 dozen. of Negligee Shirts; 75 pairs of French Portieres; 1,800 pairs of Linen or Lace Curtains; 100,000 Cigars, different brands, in boxes of 25 and 50; 50 cases of Fluid Beef, and a large quantity of other articles; Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Boudoir Sets, etc. Leather Chairs, imitation and fancy; Brass Beds, Iron Beds, Sofas, Springs, Mattresses, Carpets, Oilcloth and Linoleums, etc., etc.

SPECIAL.

A Beautiful "Gladstone" Carriage, worth more than $350.

LE COMPTOIR MOBILIER FRANCO-CANADIEN,

Auctioneer.


## ENTERTAINMENTS GIVEN.

CHARLES COOMBES, THE VENTRILOQUIST, etc., agent for Ventriloquial, Conjuring & Punch Property Manufacturers. Ventriloquism, etc., taught, and every requisite procured. 135 Rozel street, City.

## PERSONAL.

WANTED, ADDRESS OF ELIZABETH B. Cross, aged 17. Her last address was 1124 St. Urbain street, Montreal. Reply to Mrs. BIRT, 'The Home,' Knowlton, P.Q.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, FOR DENISON'S MILLS Special Model School, Teacher holding a Model School diploma, McGill Normal or Macdonald College. Apply, stating salary, to D. M. BOIVET, Richmond, Que.

WANTED, A QUALIFIED TEACHER, for an Elementary School in country; school is well located near station and church. Apply, stating salary, to NORMAN C. VAN VLIET, Lacolle, Que.

A TEACHER WANTED FOR NEW Carlisle Academy, holding an Academy diploma. Please state salary. For particulars apply to the undersigned, W. L. KEMPFFER, Sec.-Treasurer, S.M. of Cox of New Carlisle, Que.

WANTED, LADY TEACHER (Protestant), holding Elementary diploma; salary $25 per month; duties to commence at once. Apply, JOHN W. ALEXANDER, Sec.-Treasurer, Mascouche Rapids, L'Assomption Co., Que.

WANTED—A TEACHER HOLDING A first-class diploma for the Little Metis School. Salary $30 per month. Apply, with references, to A. H. McLAREN, Sec.-Treasurer.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER, of either sex, for the Emileville School. Salary and advantages to learn French. School small. To begin Sept. 15th, or later, if necessary. Apply to RODOLPHE ETIENNE, Sec.-Treasurer, Emileville, P.Q.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR THE JOliette Dissenting School; small class of 12 or so. Ideal equipment; must hold Model diploma, McGill Normal, or Macdonald College. Term, 9 months; salary, $300. N. M. CARSWELL, Joliette, P.Q., Secretary and Treasurer.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

ELLIOTT & DAVID

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors. Commissioners for all the Province And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.

Canada Life Building, 189 St. James st.

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CAP A L'AIGLE, CHARLEVOIX CO., near post-office, 8-room house, furnished, separate kitchen. Address MDE. ELIE TREMBLAY (widow), Cap A L'Aigle, Charlevoix Co.


# QUEEN MARY PARK

fronts on the Prairies (Back) River, between Sacred Heart Convent and Sault au Recollet. High and dry, with beautiful outlook. Street Railway runs through it. Light, sewers and water system now under construction. Lots, $110 up; on easy terms. Agent on property daily. MACK REALTY COMPANY, 232 St. James St., Montreal. Main 6422. Uptown Office, 780 St. Catherine St. West (open nights). James Sellar, Special Agent. Phone, Uptown 2937.


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OFFICE TO LET, SUITABLE FOR contractor; good show room. Apply, ALLAN L. SMITH, 458 Bleury street.


# Corner Store To Let

Fine Corner Store To Let—With basement and upper flat.

Apply to Manager, 'Witness' Office.



# The 'Witness' Block

ACCOMMODATION for one or two tenants—offices or shop. Apply to the MANAGER, 142 St. Peter street.


## APARTMENTS TO LET.

MONTEBELLO APARTMENT, 344 Mountain street, two handsome and new apartments on first floor, 8 rooms, equipped with electric fixtures, gas stove; refrigerator and ice; Vacuum cleaner, etc. No taxes; Janitor service; telephone, etc. Immediate possession. Address on premises to MANAGER, or JOS. SAWYER, 407 Guy street. Tel. Up. 2187.

## FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished room, kitchen privileges, no children, 10 minutes from Post Office, 11a St. Alexander street. Apply between 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

CRESCENT ST., 77—NICE LARGE furnished room to rent, on the bath floor. Quiet family. $12.00 per month. 'Witness' Office.

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## FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED room by a working woman. Moderate rent. Address S. F., 'Witness' Office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST (ON THURSDAY MORNING), A small gun metal watch, on Wellington or Windsor car, by way of G. T. R. depot to Peel street. Finder please return to 404 Magdalen street, Point St. Charles.

## ROOMS AND BOARD.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

BOARDING HOUSE LIST.

Persons wishing to receive students as boarders or lodgers during the coming session, commencing October 1st, are requested to communicate by letter with the undersigned before September 15th, giving particulars as to terms, etc. Every application must be accompanied by a certificate from the Health Department as to the sanitary condition of the house, and (if the applicant be new) by written testimonials as to character. Address all communications to The Registrar, McGill University.

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CAST-off 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.

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KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.00; Cut Hardwood, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75 per load. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William street. Tel. M. 452.

ROW BOATS FOR SALE. A LOT OF Good, flat-bottom row boats, in good order; several sizes, very cheap. Apply, J. DUFRESNE, Boathouse, Park Lafontaine Lake.

FOR SALE—LAYTON BROS. UPRIGHT Grand, Colonial style, practically new, 7 1-3 octaves, superb instrument, rich singing tone. A snap $255. Payable $15 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley.)

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 2-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables, 1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table; 1 4-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap Wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2284, Montreal.

STUDENTS' PIANO, SMALL SIZE, rosewood case, good tone and action; may be exchanged within three years for new piano. Only $65, payable $5 cash and $3 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West (corner Stanley).


# MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:—
1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 2-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 3 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 3 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18 inch Lap Wheel.
These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2284, Montreal.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPEWRITERS—INVESTIGATE REmanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

VACANCIES IN TRAINING SCHOOL for educated young women to train as nurses in Lake View Hospital, Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ills., MISS EDITH MAYOU, Superintendent.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED; Must be experienced; good wages; no washing or ironing. Apply at once to No. 4331 Western avenue.

WANTED—PLAIN COOK AND ALSO a laundress for City Boarding Institution. Apply at 1095 Greene Avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR English family of two; good wages. Apply, 442 Elm avenue, Westmount.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Good wages. Reference required. 478 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount. Telephone Westmount 814.

GARDENER WANTED, TO LOOK AFter grounds in Montreal, and do some general work. Steady employment all the year round, and house provided on the grounds. No children wanted. State experience and salary wanted and names and addresses of persons who can give references. Address C.R., 'Witness' Office.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY MANufacturing firm; experienced in use of business phonograph preferred. Call BERLINER GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, Limited, cor. St. Antoine and Lenoir streets, St. Henry.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR WANTED. This is an opening for an ambitious young man, with ability and energy to merit advancement. Give references. Box A.S. 75, 'Witness' Office.

GIRLS WANTED FOR MAILING room; those with experience on Dick mailer preferred. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, FOR small family. Good wages. Apply after 7 p.m., 450 Cote St. Antoine Road.

WANTED: COMPETENT GENERAL Servant wanted for small family; references required; good wages to right person. Apply to Mrs. A. G. NICHOLLS, 972 St. Catherine street West.

WANTED, A STRONG BOY TO Drive, and be useful. One from the country preferred. Apply, 26 Bronsdon Lane.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of two. Apply in the evening, 4131 Western avenue.

THE PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOSpital, 149-151 West Superior Street, Chicago, desires young women applicants for the Nurses' Training School. The course is three years, the training general and the school is affiliated with the Illinois Training School. Address MISS E. C. GLENN, Supt. of Nurses.

NOW'S YOUR CHANCE.— PERMANent position as salesman for Hardy, Quebec-grown Nursery Stock. Complete selling outfit free. Write to-day for particulars. CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Limited, Montreal.

WOMEN WANTED, TO TAKE ORders in spare time. No experience necessary. Our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply Dept. A., BRITISH CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, 228 Albert street, Ottawa.

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By energetic experienced Paper Man, position of trust with paper dealer or in factory.

Familiar with press cutter, die press, etc. Accustomed to taking charge of help; both languages. References.

Address W.B., 60, 'Witness' Office.

## LADY CLERK WANTED

Reliable, capable of directing others; permanency. State salary, experience, present employer and pastor for reference. Address, Manager New P.O. Box 3116, Montreal.

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Competent. Permanent position in large office. State salary, experience, present employer and pastor for reference. Address, Manager New P.O. Box 3116, Montreal.

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WANTED, HOUSEKEEPER'S POSItion by a lady, one boy, 12 years, goes to school, to widower or bachelor; thoroughly competent; good references. Apply, 108 Union avenue, Phone Up 4519.

## VETERAN LAND GRANTS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, 232 St. James street, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED, Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal, for leave to construct a stable of above 8 stalls, on lot cadastral No. 2482-93, of Ste. Cunegonde Ward, Nos. 99 to 103 Duvernay Street, LA REINA MINERAL WATER CO., Limited. No. 1302 Notre Dame St., West. Montreal, Sept. 8, 1911.

The 'Witness' is on sale, among others, at the following suburban agents:—

ST. LAMBERT.
MISS DAVIES, Post Office.
HECTOR BISSAILLON, St. Denis Street.
J. MAXWELL, Victoria Avenue.

MONTREAL SOUTH.
MR. SLATER, Lafayette Ave.

LACHINE.
G. A. RANSOM, 370 St. Joseph St.
G. A. RABEAU, 217b St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL WEST.
JOHN COULTER, Westminster Ave.
D. J. MUNRO, Decarie St.

VERDUN.
J. W. MATTHEWS, 255 Church Ave.
MR. WILLIAMS, Galt Ave.

If your dealer does not sell the 'Witness,' notify us and we will see that he is supplied at once.

CIRCULATION DEPT., MAIN 4090.

## 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, 801 Wellington Street, West of Subway; J. W. Matthews, 255 Church Avenue, Verdun.

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Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found; Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.
Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.
20 Words for 10c.
½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

The above rates are Cash with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.


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FOR SALE Houses, Farms and Choice Building Lots

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BENJAMIN BURLAND

303 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal

Phone Main 3089, or 21 Victoria Avenue, St. Lambert. Phone 11.



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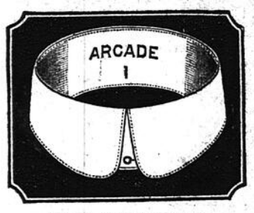


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on Tooke's Shirts, and more men are finding it out every day. The comfort they give makes them easy to wear, the way they're priced makes them easy to buy.

New Fall Shirts, 85c, $1.00, $1.25.

TOOKE'S ARCADE
2¼ deep.
12½ cents each.

**R. J. TOOKE,** LIMITED
177 St. James Street.
493 St. Catherine Street, West
473 St. Catherine Street, East


## BAHAMAS AND CANADA.

### Nassau Business Man Says Annexation Would Lead to Great Development Between the Two Countries.

(St. John, N.B., 'Standard.')

The idea of annexation with Canada is very popular in the Bahamas,' said Ralph G. Collins, of Nassau, who was at the Victoria yesterday.

'It is believed that the Islands could develop a fine market for fruit in Canada, and also for other products. Owing to the duty on fruit entering the United States the fruit raising possibilities of the Bahamas have been hardly touched. That prevents the islands making the progress they ought to, though we have no particular reason to complain of present conditions. Our people raise considerable fruit now, and ship it to New York, whence some of it finds its way to the Canadian market, but owing to the American duty in favor of Porto Rico and Cuba they don't make much profit on their exports of fruit. If we had good connections with Canada we could supply this country with all kinds of tropical fruits, for the Bahamas can raise fruit with any of the West Indian Islands.

'Then we could supply Canada with the best kind of sisal for making binder twine. Some of the islands are raising considerable quantities of sisal. We ship it to New York, and some of it is sent on to Canada, and to other parts of the world. But we get practically no direct orders from Canada, which means, probably, that we get smaller prices than we ought to, and the Canadian consumer pays higher prices than he should do, and all for the benefit of the New York middlemen.

'We have sufficient hard pine to supply Canada with a million feet per month for the next fifty years without reforesting, and as the trees attain a good growth in 25 years we could export hard pine indefinitely and increase the output by careful reforesting. The Islands produce a fine quality of hard pine, suitable for ceiling and flooring. The pine takes a beautiful polish. While in Montreal the other day I saw some of the dealers, and arranged to make a number of shipments of hard pine by the Elder Dempster Steamship Company. Canada has been buying considerable hard pine from the American states, and there is no reason why we should not supply her with this article.'

'What kind of products would the Bahamas take from Canada?' Mr. Collins was asked.

'All kinds of agricultural products —grain, hay, oats and foodstuffs of all kinds,' was the reply. 'At present some Canadian farm products find their way to Nassau by the Elder Dempster Line, but we get about four-fifths of our foodstuffs from the United States. That is due to the fact that dealers do not like to order from Canada, because the steamship service is so irregular. Our dealers do not carry large stocks, and prefer to order small lots frequently from New York, as they can get shipments from there much quicker and with more certainty that they will arrive when they want new stores.'

In reply to further questions Mr. Collins said the great drawback to the development of trade between Canada and the Bahamas was the lack of a good steamship service. The Elder-Dempster boats, which are calling there under a government contract, do not keep to any schedule, and only call once in a while on the return voyage to pick up fruit for the Canadian company which is in the fruit raising business there.

'I'm afraid,' he added, 'that the people of Canada are less interested in establishing a commercial or political union with the Bahamas and developing their trade with us than we are in getting into closer relations with this country.'

## A POSER FOR MR. CODERRE

### 'Who is Your Leader?' An Embarrassing Question.

Circulars are being distributed in Westmount and St. Henri which two questions are asked. One reads thus: 'The electors of Westmount should ask Mr. Coderre, the Conservative candidate in Hochelaga, who is his leader. Watch Mr. Coderre's answer.

The object of the circular is evidently to embarrass the Conservative candidate, who, answering a question declared at Westmount that Mr. R. L. Borden was his leader, and when asked the same question in the French part of the riding, is alleged to have said it was Mr. Bourassa.

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.'


I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada.
*Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture.*

The 'Witness' is a clean and reliable newspaper.
*—Toronto Star.*

# MONTREAL WITNESS
# CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
1911

*"ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."*

## FINANCIAL

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BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 140 St. James St. M. 41.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James St. M. 3071.
Banque D'Hochelaga, 95 St. James. M. 121.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, 187 St. James St. M. 7410.
Bank of Nova Scotia, London and Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James St.
Bank of Toronto, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James St.
Eastern Townships Bank, 263 St. James St.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill Sts.
La Banque Nationale, 99 St. [illegible] 1590.
Merchants Bk. of Canada, 205 St. James St. M. 2880.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. M. [illegible]6.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James.
STERLING BANK OF CANADA, 157 St. James St. M. 3340.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James St.
Traders' Bank of Canada, 179 St. Jas. M. 7866.

### BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

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Head Office, 176 St. James Street.
12 Branch Offices in Montreal.

### BANKERS.

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De Lorme, Edgar & Co., 35-36 B. of T. M. 5120-1
McCuaig Bros., & Co., 157 St. James St. M. 923-4.
McCuaig, Colin M., & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7270.
McCurdy, F. B., & Co., 119 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7140.
McDougall & Cowans, 95 N. Dame W. M. 6311
McGibbon & MacDougall, 30 Hospital. M. 7041.
Moat, D., & Co., 40 Hospital St. [illegible] 3 and 4.
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Pitt, Ernest, 82 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7744.
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### REAL ESTATE AND BONDS.

The British Canadian Realty & Investment Co., Ltd., 263 St. James St. M. 5748.

### FINANCIAL AGENTS.

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D. Lazarus, 222 Notre Dame St. E. M. 2932.

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### BURGLARY.

Commercial Burglary and Plate Glass Ins. Co., Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 2367.
The Dominion Guarantee Co., Ltd., 302 St. James St. M. 5041.

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BOILER INSPECTION & INS. CO. OF CANADA, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. Office, M. 2046. Residence, Mt. 1994.
CALEDONIAN FIRE INS. CO., 112 St. James St. M. 670 and M. 226.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 232-236 St. James st. M. 4130-4131.
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, St. John St. M. 3630.
Law, Union & Rock Ins. Co., Ltd., 112 St. James St. M. 3213.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Blachford, 180 St. James St. M. 868.
New York Underwriters Agency, 151 St. Jas. St. M. 1105.

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Burland, Benjamin, 303 B. of T. M. 3089.
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Le Beau, Geo. L., & Co., 40 Hospital. M. 671. St. Louis 123.
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ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James St. M. 1130.
Ross Realty Co., 30 St. John St. M. 5261.
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Simpson, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Up. 2368

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### LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

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### LIFE INSURANCE.

Imperial Life Ass. Co., 112 St. James. M. 2245
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### LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

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Taylor, B. T., & Son, 40 Hospital St. M. 2295.

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BAKER, W. A., 58 St. James Street. M. 3541.
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 Street. M. 42-43.
Busteed & Lane, Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 1427.
Butler, J. P., K.C., 180 St. James. M. 2426.
CAHAN, C. H., K.C., Royal Ins. Bldg. M. 4186.
Chauvin, Baker & Walker, 230 St. Jas. M. 2194.
COOPER, W. M., 107 St. James. M. 3000.
Cruikshank, W. G., K.C., 107 St. Jas. M. 2360.
Decarie & Decarie, 412-16 Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 1269.
Elliot, Henry J., 22 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.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame W. M. 3596.
Hickson, Campbell & Couture, Can. Life Bldg. M. 5776.
HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., London & Globe Bldg. M. 1403 and 2635.
Holt, Charles M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. Jas. M. 2118
Leignor, A. & E., 17 Place d'Armes. M. 375.
St. George, Percival W., 810 B. of T. M. 4717.
LEA, R. S., 405 Dorchester W. Tel. Up. 751.

### ELOCUTION.

McGlaughlin R., 22 Burton Ave. Tel. W. 1566.

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DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James St. M. 2502.
Wilks & Burnett, Merchts. Bk. Bldg. M. 550

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Evans, Owen N., Merchts. Bank Bldg. M. 19
FETHERSTONHAUGH, DENNISON & CO., Liv., London & Globe Bldg. M. 830.

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ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James Street. M. 1130.

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Hersey, Dr. Milton J., 17 St. James. M. 253.

### ARCHITECTS.

Crighton, D. J., 6th floor, Jacobs Bldg. Up. 3604

### AUCTIONEERS.

FRASER BROS., 453 St. James and 131 Inspector Streets. M. 790.
Hicks, M., & Co., 99 and 101 Metcalfe. Up. 2546
Kearns, W. M., 32 University St. Up. 3803.
Rae & Donnelly, 241-243 St. James. M. 2017.

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INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 122 St. Catherine St. W. M. 309.
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up. 2936.
Montreal Bus. Coll., 46 University. Up. 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Up. 4297.
Robinson's Bus. Coll., 745 St. Cath. W. Up 4792

### CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Francis, Walter J., C.E., 24 Commercial Union Bldg. M. 5643.
Laperriere & Hurtubise, 99 St. Jas. M. 7618.
Leignor, A. & E., 17 Place d'Armes. M. 375.
St. George, Percival W., 810 B. of T. M. 4717.
LEA, R. S., 405 Dorchester W. Tel. Up. 751.

### ELOCUTION.

McGlaughlin R., 22 Burton Ave. Tel. W. 1566.

### NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James. M. 120
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James St. M. 2502.
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### TEACHER OF BANJO, VIOLIN, ETC.

Simpson, T. A., 524 St. Catherine W. Up. 48

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BOPP, A., 175 St. George St. M. 4759.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Quesnel St. Up. 3200.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 315 Elm Ave. Mt. 886.
DANIELS, E., 139 Fulford St. Up. 3116.
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Stewart, Wm., 167 Rielle Ave., Verdun. M. 3190
TAYLOR, F. N., 2325 St. Lawrence. E. 6213.

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REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix St. M. 56.

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International Electric Co., 59 Bleury St.

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CITY HOUSE FUR. CO., 1332 St. Law. E. 3298

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Morgan, Henry & Co., Ltd., Phillips Sq. Up. 2651.
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Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813.

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#### BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

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DIONNE, A., SON & CO., 581 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 2200-1.
English Provision Co., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416
Geddes, S. J., 705 St. Cath. W. Up. 934 & 935.
GRAHAM, GEO., 572 St. Cath. W. Up 1347-Up. 3486.
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TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine St. E. E. 3332. M. 3101.

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HOUGHTON, F. L., 128 Peel St. Up. 3634.
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UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, LTD., 132 St. Peter St. M. 453.

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McAllister, A., & Co., 14 Hospital. M. 2157.

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Household Washing Co., 75 William. M. 3559.
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TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. M. 3644.

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Place Viger, Craig St. (opp. Viger Sq.) M. 3184
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Victoria Hotel, Windsor & St. James. M. 6147
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