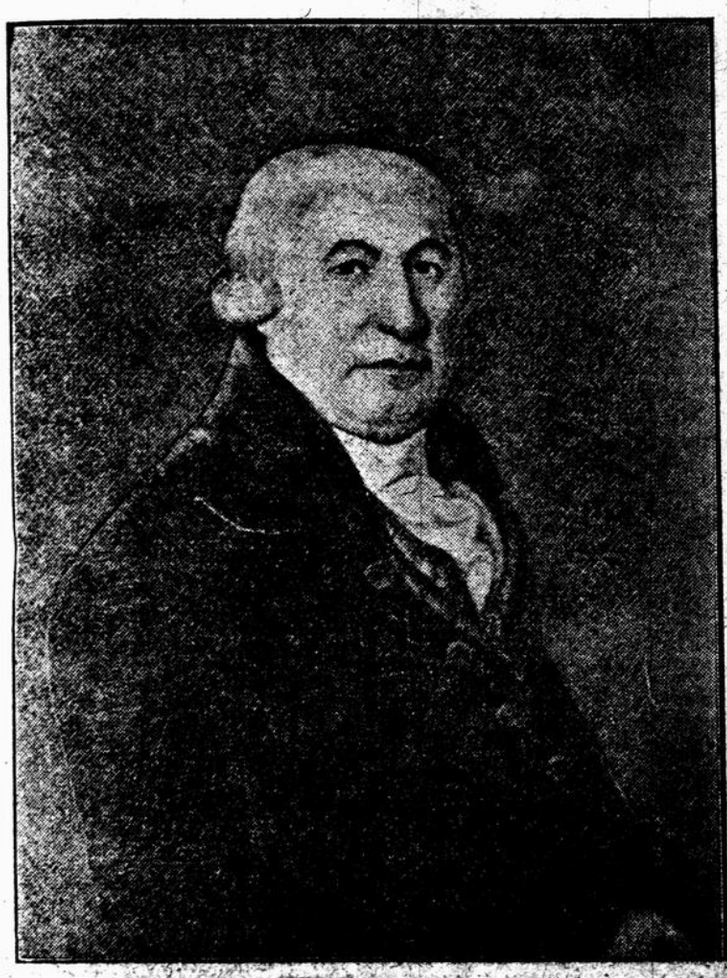
Twenty-six Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVIII., NO. 235. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1907. PRICE, ONE CENT

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE FOUNDER OF M'GILL.



THE HON. JAMES M'GILL.

Founder of McGill University. (From portrait in oils hanging in the Redpath Library.)

IT IS EXACTLY a hundred and sixty-three years ago to-morrow that James McGill, the founder of the now world-famous McGill University, was born. Looking back over the history of Montreal, it can safely be said that not one of its citizens has ever made an investment richer in returns than the investment which McGill made for the foundation of this seat of learning, nor is the name of any of the most illustrious citizens perpetuated in more honorable association. Started on a most generous footing, but in a modest enough way, considering its scope and aims, McGill University, despite a long period of difficulty and danger, has gone on increasing and widening, and growing with the growth of the country, until now it has come to pervade all departments of useful and honorable occupation, and is, in the seventy-eighth year of its age, high in prestige among the noblest institutions of its kind. The early history of this institution is one that is bound to be of perennial interest as long as Montreal is Montreal, and it seems fitting, on the anniversary of the birth of its founder, to recall something of his career and of the events which led to the building up of the University.

James McGill was born in Glasgow, on Oct. 6, 1744, and received his early training and education in Scotland. When quite a young man he set out for Canada in search of fortune, and engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits, notably in the North-West fur trade, then one of the leading branches of business in Canada. Subsequently, he settled in Montreal, and, in partnership with his brother, Andrew McGill, became one of the leading merchants in what was then a town of about nine thousand inhabitants. In 1776 he married a lady of French parentage, the widow of a Canadian gentleman, who had held some of the highest positions in the colony. It is recorded of Mr. McGill that his long residence in Montreal, his integrity, public spirit, and practical good sense, gained for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and he ultimately became the representative of the West ward of Montreal in the Provincial Legislature, and a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

He acted as colonel of the Montreal City Militia, and was appointed brigadier-general of militia, on the breaking out of the American war of 1812. Though then in his old age, he was prepared to take the field in defence of his country. His contemporaries described him as a man of large and liberal heart, social and public-spirited in disposition, of moderate ability, but of sound practical judgment, and extensive information. He died in Montreal on Dec. 19, 1813, at the age of sixty-nine years.

In the year of his death, the population of Montreal was scarcely 15,000; and of these a very small minority were English. One-third of the houses were wooden huts, and the extent of the foreign trade may be measured by the nine ships of the sea, of an aggregate of 1,589 tons, reported as entered in the year 1813. There was no school system, and there were no schools, with the exception of the Roman Catholic seminaries, and a few private schools.

Being childless, Mr. McGill had determined to devote a large portion of his fortune to some object of benevolence connected with his adopted country, and in his last will, made two years before his decease, he set apart his beautifully situated estate of Burnside, on the slope of the mountain, together with a sum of £10,000 for the foundation of an English-speaking and undenominational university, one of the colleges of which was to be called McGill College.

The management of the endowment was to be confided to a public board, then recently established by Act of Parliament, and named the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. Mr. McGill's bequest was to take effect on condition that there should be erected, within ten years, on the estate of Burnside, 'a university or college for the purposes of education and the advancement of education in this province, with a competent number of professors and teachers to render such an establishment effectual and useful for the purposes intended.' In the interim the property was left in the hands of trustees, who were the Hon. James Richardson, Mr. James Reid, the Rev. John Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Toronto, and James Dunlop.

Unfortunately, the validity of the will was disputed by the relatives of Mr. McGill's widow, and a protracted litigation ensued, which was not terminated until 1835, though the landed property had been surrendered in 1829, in which year the college was formally organized under royal charter. Under the charter, the Governor of Lower Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the Bishop of Quebec, the Chief Justice of Montreal, the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and the principal, were ex-officio governors of the college, and were to elect its officers, and in conjunction with the fellows, to constitute the corporation of the university. The Royal Intaitution was to retain a visitorial authority.

The litigation over, the college entered on its existence with much apparent vigor and promise of success. The opening ceremony was held in 1829 at Burnside House, the former residence of the founder, which stood where the Synagogue on McGill College avenue now stands, having an avenue to St. Antoine street. The faculty of arts, consisting of the principal and two professors, was organized on this occasion, and on the day of the inauguration an important addition was made to the university by the union with it of the Montreal Medical Institute, as its faculty of medicine. This institution had already four professors and an established reputation.

The prospects of the young university soon became overcast, for the endowment of the founder, generous as it was, proved insufficient to make it a success. It is stated that Mr. McGill gave his endowment in the expectation that, under an act which he had helped to prepare, the Legislature would place large grants of land at the disposal of the Royal Institution to supplement his bequest. This, however, the Legislature failed to do, and for a long time the McGill endowment constituted the only source of revenue to the university.

Left to its own resources, the governing body found it necessary to expend a large portion of the available means of the university in buildings, and was unable at that early period to obtain from the landed property any considerable amount of annual income. Thus, for more than twenty years the university lingered on with little real growth; though, during a part of this period it was attended by what for the time was regarded as a very creditable number of students in arts, while the medical faculty continued to maintain its reputation and to increase its classes.

At length, in 1850, a number of the prominent residents in Montreal determined to place the university on a better footing. Through their efforts the original charter, which was far too cumbrous, was replaced by a new one, and new blood was infused into the governing bodies. Every expense possible was cut out, and so rigorously was the pruning-knife used that only one salary—and that one a small amount to the vice-principal—was continued, it being explained that this one was necessary 'in order to prevent the college doors from being closed.'

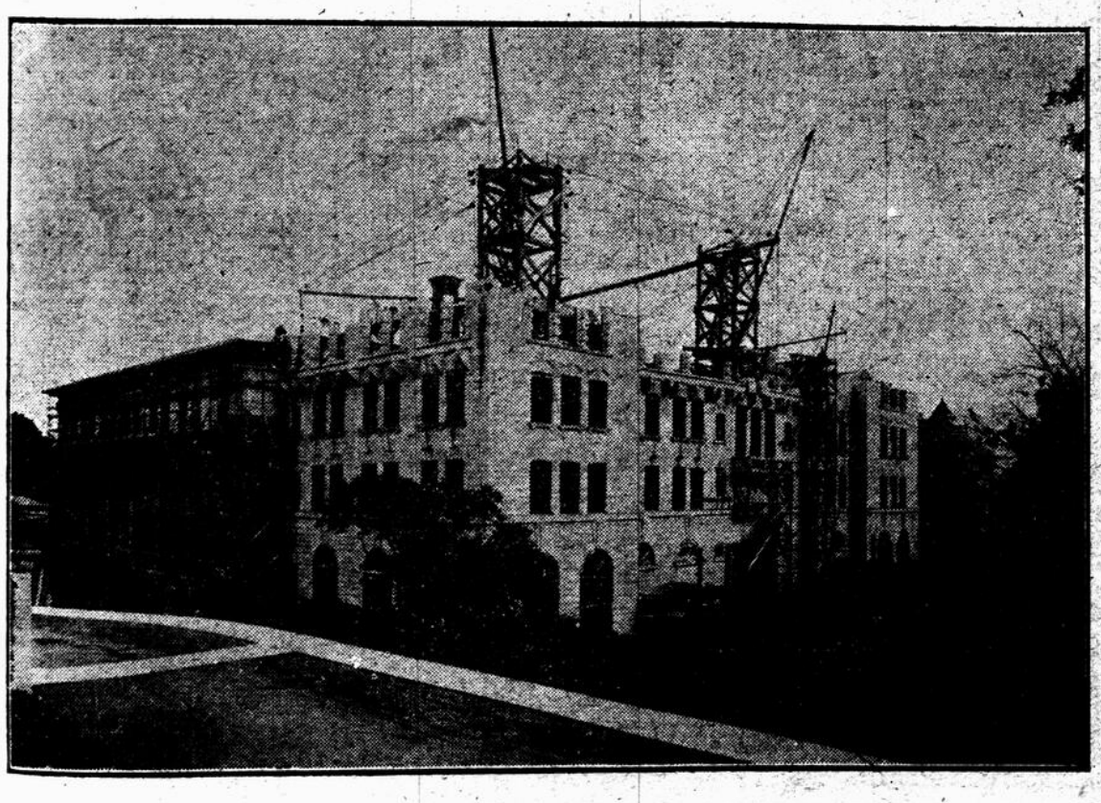
Authority was also obtained to sell such portions of the real estate bequeathed by Mr. McGill as the governors might deem desirable, for a perpetual ground rent, with permission to mortgage the college property in security for a loan of £3,000. The figures, it seems necessary to explain to the present generation, are in Halifax currency, the pound being four dollars. Under this law, sales were effected of the college lands sufficient to yield, when added to the former income, a revenue of £900. The Legislature also granted pecuniary aid to the extent of £1,300, a thousand pounds of which was to be applied towards paying the debt of the college. The income was still inadequate to the necessities of the institution, but the governors managed to modify and enlarge the system of education in the university, and in the course of a few years attained considerable success.

In response to repeated pressure, further assistance had been from time to time granted by the Legislature, but the government has never adequately acknowledged the importance of the McGill Endowment, or the efforts of the college authorities. But the help thus obtained amounted to little, and the merchants of Montreal had to rally to the aid of the college, and by their generous contributions, and finally by securing through Sir Edmund Head, the energies, capacity and devotion of Principal Dawson, put new life into the institution. It is due to such families as the Molsons, the Redpaths, and to such men as Thomas Workman, Lord Strathcona, and Sir William Macdonald that the university has been able to attain its present pre-eminent position.

One point to be remembered in connection with the name of James McGill is that it is not only for the provision he made for higher education that the English-speaking citizens have to thank him. In his time the English settlers in the province were deprived of the provisions for education made by the liberality of the Crown in other colonies, the education of the country being controlled by the Roman Catholic priesthood. It was as a direct consequence of James McGill's will that a pressure was brought to bear on the government which resulted in the appointment of the Board of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, which board proceeded to establish non-denominational schools. These schools were never very numerous, but they formed the beginning of the present system of Protestant school education in the province. As to McGill itself, under the control of no particular church, and perfectly open in the offer of its benefits to all, it has always been recognized as an institution concentrating the support of all the Protestant denominations, and representing their common views as to the nature of higher education.

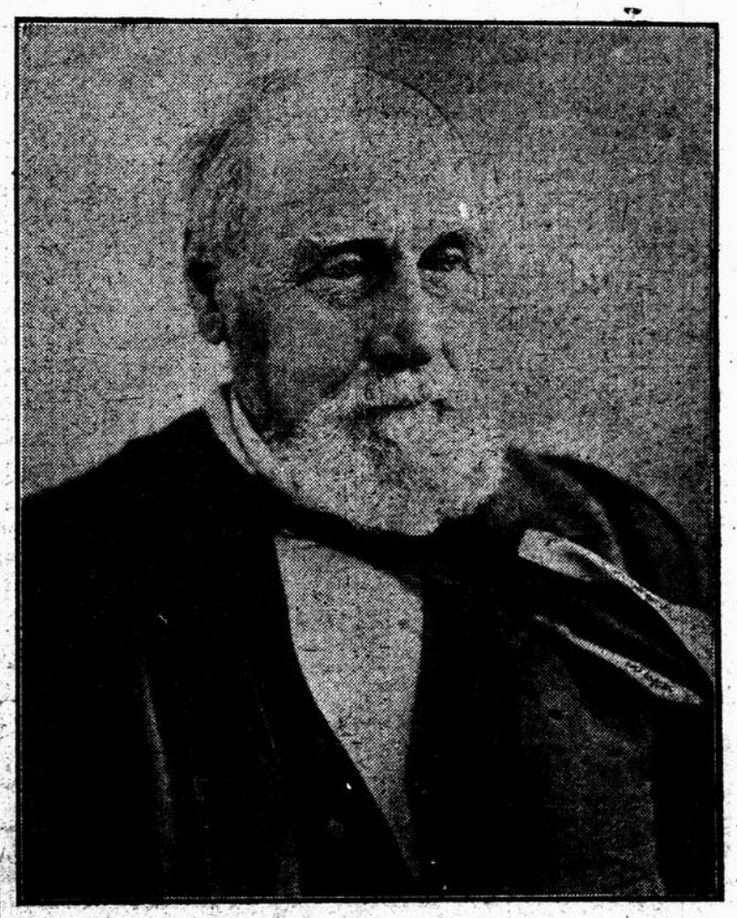
THE FIRST MEETING PLACE OF THE M'GILL GOVERNORS.

This picture, which is from a watercolor sketch made in 1842, by Mr. W. F. Lambe, represents Burnside House, the country residence of James McGill. It stood at about the site of the corner of the present Burnside Place and McGill College avenue.



RISING FROM ITS ASHES.

The new Engineering Building being constructed on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire at McGill University.



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

Who, coming to McGill University in 1855, organized it on its present footing, and was the first to bring its name into prominence among the great seats of learning.

QUEUELESS CHINESE NOT IN FAVOR.

Progressive Chinese in Canton who have cut off their queues are beginning to feel rather uncomfortable. Dame Rumor says that a quiet but thorough investigation is in progress concerning every native in the province who is queueless; that the name and full address of each is to be enrolled, with particulars of where he has travelled abroad, his business or profession, and any other information likely to be useful. This is quite in consonance with the general distrust with which all Chinese who have travelled or studied abroad are regarded by the officials—a distrust which has redoubled since the murder of the Governor of Anhui by a revolutionist. It is noticeable that students who have returned from the countries of the west, particularly America, are not looked upon with anything like the same suspicion as those coming from Japan; but the cutting off of the pigtail is regarded by some of the authorities as evidence of the adoption of wrong ideas.—Canton correspondence London 'Telegraph.'

MASCULINE WOMEN.

Women are growing more like men in appearance. They are taller, stronger, have wider shoulders, bigger hands and feet, and are gradually losing the charm of a petite and graceful individuality. I notice, too, that their voices are deeper and stronger, the tone of woman's chatter is less shrill and more virile.—Lady Violet Greville, in the 'Graphic.'

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Landlord.—A landlord leases a house to a tenant. He has to furnish it with furniture to cover rent. After moving in, he gets the furniture on credit, and the party selling to him notifies the landlord he has put certain pieces in, and are his property, and not seizable for rent. Now, what privilege or right has a landlord got to recover his rent if the above is not seizable? Is the tenant liable for fraud in such case in signing a lease, knowing he had not enough as security for the same. I always understood that a landlord could seize all in the house, excepting what is exempt by law? Ans.—Your remedy is to sue for the resiliation of the lease on the ground that your tenant has not fulfilled his obligation to furnish the house sufficiently to guarantee your rent. As to your not being able to seize the goods belonging to third parties after being notified of such ownership, see Article 1623 of the Civil Code. You cannot proceed against your tenant for fraud.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Special Notice.—Call at Layton Bros. for Pianos and Organs. Offices and warerooms, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square.)

Colonization Excursion for Temiskaming and New Ontario, Thursday, Oct. 10.—The Canadian Pacific announces a colonization excursion for Temiskaming (Ville Marie, the cantons of Guigesa, etc.), and for the New Ontario, Thursday, Oct. 10. Tickets, which are for return, will be at a low cost, and good for thirty days. In order to facilitate the excursionist, more ample time to visit these places, tickets will permit stop-over on the return trip at all stations west of Mattawa. For further particulars apply to any of the company's agents.

EVERY ONE A SLEEPER
Crawford & Son,
The MATTRESS MAKERS,
555 William St.
Tel. Main 3944. MONTREAL.

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Get a Box of
HARTE'S GRIP WAFERS.
Cures a Cold in 24 hours.
Price 25c.
HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then get a bottle of
HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE
Price 25c.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
150 Notre Dame St. West.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!
To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc, use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap, Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. Simeon head block," will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 4, 1907, inclusively, for the construction of a head block to the wharf at St. Simeon, Charlevoix County, Province of Quebec, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of Mr. A. R. Decary, Resident Engineer, Post Office, Quebec, on application to the Postmaster at St. Simeon, P.Q., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for eighteen hundred dollars ($1,800.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 3, 1907.

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

R & O NAV. CO. LOW RATES EAST AND WEST
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST, OPP. POST OFFICE.
STATEROOMS WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
QUEBEC $4.25 - - - - - - - Return $6.50
Saturday to Monday Excursions, $4.25
NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS.
QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m.
Toronto, $8.00. Return $14.00. Hamilton, $8.50. Return $15.00
Including Meals and Berth.
MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Fall Excursions to the Saguenay only $18, including Meals and Berth.
SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m

NEW YORK—BOSTON
VIA
Adirondack or Rutland Route
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILWAY SYSTEM"
EXCELLENT SERVICE!
GOOD SCHEDULES!
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
130 St. James Street.
Phones M. 153 and 4456.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.
DAILY LINE STEAMERS WITHDRAWN FOR SEASON.
Str. PRINCESS, to Carillon and intermediate Ports
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 6 a.m., from foot Nazareth street.
General Office and Stores,
165 COMMON STREET, CANAL.
Tel. M. 1029.

ORIENT CLARK'S TENTH ANNUAL CRUISE, Feb. 6, '08, 70 days, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic" 16,000 tons. THREE TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.
DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
255 St. James Street.

JACKSON & CO.,
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS
And CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
2202 to 226 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel. Main 4159.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for River St. Jacques Ice Piers, Laprairie," will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 4, 1907, inclusively, for the construction of two Ice Piers, in the River St. Jacques at Laprairie, Laprairie and Napierville County, Province of Quebec, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of J. L. Michaud, Esq., Resident Engineer, Merchants' Bank Building, St. James street, Montreal, on application to the Postmaster at Laprairie, Que., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for seven hundred dollars ($700.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 3, 1907.

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

HOTEL ST. DENIS
BROADWAY and 11TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY.
Within Easy Access of Every Point of Interest. Half Block from Wanamaker's. 5 minutes walk of Shopping District.
NOTED FOR: Excellence of Cuisine, Comfortable Appointments, Courteous Service and Homelike Surroundings.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UP
EUROPEAN PLAN
Table d'Hote Breakfast, 50c.
WM. TAYLOR & SON, Inc.
ALSO
HOTEL MARTINIQUE,
Broadway and 33rd Street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bonaventure Union Depot.
TRAIN SERVICE.
4 TRAINS DAILY.

7.25 A.M. DAY EXPRESS—For Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec.
Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday.

12 Noon. "MARITIME EXPRESS"—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. Dining Car.
Leaves at 12.00 noon daily (except Saturday to Riviere du Loup, only). Through Sleeping Cars to St. John and Halifax.

3.50 P.M. LOCAL EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Richelieu and intermediate stations.

11.45 P.M. NIGHT EXPRESS for QUEBEC and intermediate Stations.

Daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m. A Buffet Sleeping Car is attached to this train, which passengers can occupy after 9 p.m.

All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the Bonaventure Union Depot.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Union Depot. Tel. Main 615.
J. J. McCONNIFF,
City Pass. & Ticket Agent.
H. A. PRICE,
Asst. General Passenger Agent.

PLATING
Buffing, Coloring
Japanning.
Greatest Capacity in City for Structural Iron Work.
Prompt delivery and best of work assured by introduction of greatly increased apparatus.
Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co.
Head Office, 140 St. Peter St. Tel Main 3552
Works, 275 St. Martin St. Tel. Uptown 1878

CANADA CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, (Murray, Lest & Co.) 660 St. Antoine Street. PHONE: UP 2528.

GOLDEN WHEAT AND WHITE MOUNTAIN BREAD:
PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.
R. S. AULD, 857 St. Antoine, Cor. Atwater Ave.
TEL. MOUNT 24

NOTICE

The British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the railway from Fort Steele to Golden in British Columbia, which it has been duly authorized to construct, and for other purposes.

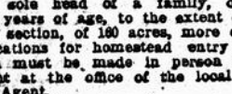
Dated, 1st day of October, 1907.

H. C. OSWALD,
Secretary.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Kensington	Oct. 5.	Nov. 9
Southwark	Oct. 12.	Nov. 16
Canada	Oct. 19.	
Ottawa	Oct. 26.	
Dominion	Nov. 2.	

Steamers sail from Montreal daylight; from Quebec at 7.00 p.m.
The "CANADA" is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.
The "OTTAWA" holds the record for the fastest passage between Montreal and Liverpool.
First-Class rate, $50.00; Second-Class, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer.
MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
To Liverpool, $40.00 and $42.50.
To London, $2.50 additional.
Third-Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.
MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH)
Turcoman .... Oct. 12
Englishman .... Oct. 20
Manxman .... Nov. 9
For all information apply to local agents or to DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Applications for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

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

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

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

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

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

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

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

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

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by said person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

QUARTZ.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $5 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

TUNISIAN	Oct. 4	9 a.m.	Nov. 1
VICTORIAN	Oct. 11	6 a.m.	Nov. 7
Corsican	Oct. 18	9 a.m.	Nov. 15
VIRGINIAN	Oct. 25	5.30 a.m.	Nov. 21

VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage 5 days, 14 hours.
Midship saloons, Cabine du luxe, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.
FIRST-CLASS, $50 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.
SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry, $40 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.
THIRD CLASS Liverpool, London or Belfast, $27.50, and $28.75, according to steamer.
MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Pretorian,	Oct. 3.	Sicilian,	Oct. 17
Grampian,	Oct. 10.	Ionian,	Oct. 24

The new Twin-Screw Steamer "GRAMPIAN" will sail from Montreal, Oct. 10.
Rates—First Class, $50 and up. Second Class, $35 and $40. Third-Class, $26.50.
MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
Pomeranian, Oct. 5 Sardinian, Oct. 19
Saloon, 'called,' 'Second Cabin' Rate, $40 and up; Third Class, $27.50.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

Reford Agencies
SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL.
DONALDSON LINE.
Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service
SS. MARINA (cold storage) .. .. Oct. 3
SS. CASSANDRA (cold storage) .. Oct. 10
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) .. Oct. 17
SS. PARTHENIA (cold storage) .. Oct. 24
Passenger rates—One-class cabin, $40 to $60; Steerage, $26.50 to $30.00.
THOMSON LINE.
Montreal-London Weekly Service
SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air) .. Oct. 5
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) .. Oct. 12
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air) .. Oct. 19
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA .. Oct. 24
NEWCASTLE SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA .. Oct. 24
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
SS. ESCALONA .. Oct. 31
Telephones—Office, Main, 5650 and 5651. Donaldson Wharf, Main 5658. Thomson Wharf, Main 5656.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
TORONTO, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B.

C P R ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS
"ROYAL MAIL" EMPRESSES

To LIVERPOOL. From

Sept. 28	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Sept. 11
Oct. 4	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Sept. 20
Oct. 12	LAKE ERIE	Sept. 25
Oct. 18	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Oct. 4
Oct. 26	LAKE MANITOBA	Oct. 9
Nov. 1	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Oct. 18
Nov. 9	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Oct. 23

WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE.
Winter Rates (First Cabin) from Canada, $50.00 upwards, according to steamer—are now in force.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Rooms 3, 4 and 5, Board of Trade.

Black Diamond Line
The popular ocean-going Steamship
"BONAVISTA"
Is expected to sail as follows:
10 P.M., OCT. 14th,
for CHARLOTTETOWN, P. I.,
the SYDNEYS, C. B.
and ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
For passage, etc., apply to
J. E. COOKSON, G.P.A.,
Main 4491. 112 St. James street

Groceries, Provisions, &c
HONEY! HONEY!
White Clover in Comb.
JUST RECEIVED, two thousand five hundred one pound sections of the FINEST WHITE CLOVER HONEY. Will be sold Wholesale and Retail by
WALTER PAUL,
Family Grocer,
Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine sts.
Phones—Up 1237.
" 1238.
" 1239.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE
Effective October 6th, 1907.
FROM BONAVENTURE DEPOT.
FOR VAUDREUIL—*8.30 a.m., *9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.32 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR ST. ANNE'S—*8.30 a.m., *9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.40 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.32 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
BAIE D'URFE—*9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
BEAUREPAIRE AND BEACONSFIELD—*9.45 a.m., §1.30 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR POINTE CLAIRE—†12.10 p.m., *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.32 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
LAKESIDE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., *7.32 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR VALOISVILLE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR STRATHMORE — *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR DORVAL— *9.40 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., x7.32 p.m., *9.00 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR DIXIE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR LACHINE— *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †5.15 p.m., *7.32 p.m., *9.00 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
LACHINE WHARF—†6.30 a.m., †8.01 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †5.00 p.m., †6.21 p.m.
See Suburban Folders for intermediate stations between Montreal and Lachine.

MONTREAL—BOSTON
Effective October 6th.
and points in New England States. Two trains each way daily. Leave Montreal *8.31 a.m., *8.10 p.m. Arrive Boston *7.05 p.m., *8.05 a.m.
Café Parlor Cars and through Coaches on day trains. Sleeping Cars and through Coaches on night trains.
MONTREAL—ST. JOHNS—BURLINGTON
Effective October 7th.
Leave Montreal †1.35 p.m. Arrive Burlington †5.15 p.m.
MONTREAL—TORONTO
4 Trains each way daily.
Leave Montreal—*9.00 a.m., *9.45 a.m., *7.32 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Arrive Toronto—*4.30 p.m., *9.45 p.m., *6.15 a.m., *7.30 a.m. Elegant Cafe-Parlor Car service on 9.00 a.m. train.
MONTREAL—OTTAWA
(3 trains each way week days.)
(2 trains each way daily.)
Leave Montreal—*8.30 a.m., †3.40 p.m., *7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa—*11.30 a.m., †6.46 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Elegant Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains.
MONTREAL—NEW YORK
Leave Montreal—†8.45 a.m., †11.00 a.m., *7.30 p.m. Arrive New York—†8.15 p.m. †10.08 p.m., *7.20 a.m.
MONTREAL—HEMMINGFORD—FT. COVINGTON.
Train leaving Montreal at 8.05 a.m., Sunday only, has been discontinued.
*Daily. †Ex-Sun. §Sat. only. xEx-Sat. and Sun.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CHEAP RATES.
Second Class from Montreal until October 31st, 1907.
$48.60 —Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.
$46.10 —Spokane, Nelson, Rossland.
$45.60 —Missoula, Salt Lake, Helena, Butte.
$49.00 —San Francisco, Los Angeles, via Chicago only.
Proportionately low rates to other points
MONTREAL and PORTLAND.
Sleeping and Parlor Car Service will be discontinued for the season
DESIRABLE WEEK END TRIPS
Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday following to various points.
Colonization Excursion to New Ontario and Temiskaming District.
Round Trip, Second-class Tickets will be sold on Oct. 10th from Montreal to Sturgeon Falls, Verner, Warren, Chelmsford, Massey, Blind River, Ville Marie, and North Temiskaming, at a very low rate.
City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street, Next Post Office.

CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC
Trains Leave Montreal,
WEEK DAYS:
8.30 a.m.—For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, La Tuque, Roberval and Chicoutimi.
4.40 p.m.—For L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere.
6.00 p.m.—For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome.
9.15 a.m.—Sunday only, for Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, etc.
Trains arrive Montreal at 8.50 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 5.45 p.m., week days, and 8.40 p.m. Sundays.
Sharp connections at Montfort Jct. with C.P.R. trains from Montreal. 5.35 p.m. (Place Viger) week days, for 16 Island Lake, Huberdeau, etc.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
Imperial Bank Building.

Twenty-six Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Warm with Showers

VOL. XLVIII., No. 235. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1907 PRICE ONE CENT

GOVERNMENT WILL BE ASKED TO MAKE MONTREAL A FREE PORT.

The important announcement was made this morning that the Shipping Federation of Canada, will petition the government, shortly, to have Montreal made a free port. In this way, it is hoped to enlarge and increase its scope and importance as the recognized national ocean terminus of the Dominion. It is understood that yesterday afternoon the matter was discussed in a general way by representative steamship men, where it was agreed to deal with the matter at once.

The question of having Montreal a free port has not as yet come, officially, before the Shipping Federation, but this, it is said, will be done in a few days.

The serious complaint is made that the cost of operating a line of steamers to the St. Lawrence, and especially to this port, is increasing each succeeding season, and that unless something is done, and done quickly, the problem will become a difficult one, for the steamship companies to handle. It is claimed that the charges which are now fixed on every vessel, coming up the Gulf and river to Montreal, are anything but satisfactory to the shipping companies.

'For instance,' said an interested gentleman, 'it costs quite a fortune to operate a fleet of passenger and freight steamers to Montreal under existing conditions. I would like to draw attention to the excessive pilotage fees in bringing a steamer from Father Point to this port. Then we have to meet the exceedingly high insurance rates on both hull and cargo, which is a very large item of expense, as any shipping man will tell you. As regards the question of pilots, steamship representatives are convinced that instead of having to maintain about one hundred and twenty pilots on the St. Lawrence, half that number is sufficient to meet the demands.'

'What about the charges in the port of Montreal?'

'Well, while they are also reaching towards the high point, and adding to our difficulties, we are prepared to meet the local expenses because we feel that the commissioners are endeavoring to do their best for the port. The rentals charged for the unfinished steel sheds are a little steep for the accommodation and facilities provided, but what can the shipping companies do, if they are compelled from season to season to pay out so much money in order to bring trade to the St. Lawrence? Our only alternative is to urge the government to give us a free port.'

'Supposing Montreal were made a free port, would that encourage trade to the St. Lawrence?'

'Most decidedly it would, because it would lessen the charges on vessels and encourage steamship companies to come here in preference to certain United States ports, which to-day are less expensve than Montreal.'

'Have you any intimation that the government is likely to grant the request?'

'I cannot say; but one thing I do know, and that is, that the Federal authorities are favorably disposed towards the idea, but whether or not they can afford to assume the large debt of over ten million dollars which rests on the port, is another question; but what of that if it will benefit the trade of the country?'

'Can you state definitely when the matter will be taken to Ottawa?'

'It will be acted upon without delay, as those interested in the move wish to have it placed before the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at the earliest possible date. Indeed, I would be surprised if the request to make Montreal a free port is not joined in by all ocean ports in Canada as it is imperative that in the interests of the foreign trade of the Dominion everything possible should be done to induce steamship companies as far as possible to use Canadian, in preference to American, ports.'

GREEK SHOT BY A CONSTABLE.

Constable Fisher, of No. 5 police station, heard calls for help from No. 88 Dorchester street west, at 2.45 o'clock this morning. He entered the house and found a man and woman in altercation. The woman, Miss Annie Blum, said that she had been followed from St. Lawrence street home, by Nicholas Peter, a Greek, who had forced his way into the house. The constable took a revolver from Peter and then marched him towards the station. The Greek made a sudden twist and escaped from the constable's hands. Constable Fisher called twice to him to stop, but he paid no attention, so Fisher pulled his revolver and fired, hitting the fugitive in the ankle. Peter fell and Constable Fisher called the patrol waggon and had him conveyed to the General Hospital, where he now lies. He gave his address as 52 St. Charles Boromme street.

PATCHED PAVEMENTS.

Road Committee's Latest Proposal Regarding St. James Street.

IT WILL MAKE ONE SIDE GOOD AND LEAVE THE OTHER SIDE BAD.

The Road Committee is responsible for many novel ideas in carrying out its work. The latest is that instead of paving two sides of St. James street between Mountain and Seigneurs streets, the distance shall be doubled by paving only on one side of the car tracks. Ald. J. B. A. Martin brought up the proposal at yesterday afternoon's meeting. He said that though one side of the street might be full of holes and ruts, the carters would, at least, know that they would only have to turn to the other side of the car tracks to get out of them.

'But what if the pavement laid on one side of the car tracks did not prove satisfactory? You could not then lay a different and better pavement on the other,' said Ald Molson. 'It would not be feasible, for instance, if poor asphalt was laid on one side of the tracks, to have scoria blocks put down on the other.'

'Oh, no; you would have to have both sides the same,' replied Alderman Martin, and it was agreed that no matter if the pavement laid down on one side should turn out badly, the same kind would have to be laid on the other.

The question of awarding the contract for the pavement stands adjourned until Tuesday next.

Alderman Leclerc made an appeal on behalf of neglected streets in St. Jean Btptiste ward, and asked that Rachel street be paved from St. Denis to Amherst streets, the cost of which he figured, would not exceed $21,000.

The committee was unanimously in favor of granting his request, and is sending a report to council asking for an appropriation.

A letter was read from the Powell Paving Company, in which it was admitted that the new Hassan pavement laid down this summer at the top of St. Lambert Hill, had not been satisfactory. This was attributed, in the letter, to the fact that the company did not have a proper steam roller when the pavement was being laid. A special apparatus was needed for the work, which had not arrived in time, but the pavement would be attended to shortly.

POLICE OVER-ZEALOUS.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—A severe comment was made by Mr. Justice Osler in the Court of Appeal, this morning, in the case of the King vs. Ing Kon. In this case Police Inspector Archibald seized the stock of the liquors of Ing Kon and destroyed them. The conviction of Ing Kon was quashed, and the court refused to grant the issue of an order of protection to Archibald. The Court of Appeal sustained this, and Mr. Osler said that this would teach police officers to temper zeal with discretion in carrying out prosecutions under the act.

ORIENTAL SCIENCE AND ART

The Rev. Charles A. Brodie Brockwell, will deliver the annual university lecture at the Royal Victoria College on Monday next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the subject being 'Oriental Science and Art.'

The Rev. Mr. Brockwell has been appointed to take charge of the Oriental (Semitic) department at McGill University in succession to the late Rev. Dr. Coussirat. He resigned the Alexandra professorship of Divinity in the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, to take his present charge. Previously he was at Wadham College, Oxford, where he won several university scholarships and prizes, and graduated with honors in Orientals. After graduating at Oxford, Mr. Brockwell spent some time in travel, and took a Post Graduate course under the distinguished Orientalist, Dr. Noldcke in the University of Strassburg, Germany. Some two years ago he was elected a member of the American Oriental Society at Yale. He is the grandson of Walter Brodie, who was a member of the House of Representatives in New Zealand, a distinguished traveller, and author, and a member of the Royal Geographical Society. He was named after his great-grandfather, Dr. Alexander Brodie, D.D., of Edinburgh, chaplain to George IV., and a contemporary of McGill.

CHILD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Saskatoon, Sask., Oct. 4.—A baby boy of Dr. H. T. Munroe narrowly escaped death from poisoning. The child had made its way into the dispensary and, getting hold of a bottle of Gabbett's blue, drank the contents, enough to kill three grown people. The little one was discovered soon after swallowing the poisonous drug, however, and, with the aid of a stomach pump, was relieved. He will recover.

WOLVES NUMEROUS IN WEST.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Cattlemen from the country, especially east of Lethbridge, report wolves numerous on the ranges, says the Lethbridge 'News.' James Fuller, manager of the Cameron ranch, states that in company with A. M. Cameron, of New York, who was visiting the ranch a week ago, he rode across three young wolves which had pulled down a full grown cow and had her badly chewed up. The havoc wrought by wolves among the calves and colts this year, Mr. Fuller says, is heavier in his part of the country than it has been for several years.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOLS.

By a recent order-in-council the Quebec Cabinet has decided to open a new normal school for girls at the convent of the Ursulines Sisters, in Three Rivers. At the September meeting of the Catholic section of the Council of Public Instruction, it was decided to recommend the opening of another normal school for girls at the convent of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary in Valleyfield.

SIXTY GIRLS KILLED AT OSAKA

Were Sorting Shells in Cartridge Factory.

Tokio, Oct. 5.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning at Takatsuke factory, Osaka, while a number of girls were at work sorting shells and cartridges which had been condemned. Sixty of the girls were killed and sixty others injured.

THE HAKODATE FIRE.

Three Hundred Lives Lost and 13,000 Buildings Destroyed.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 5.—Three hundred lives were lost and thirteen thousand buildings burned in the recent fire at Hakodate, Japan, according to information just received at the office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions here. Four-fifths of the city was destroyed, including the business section of the city, with nearly all the public buildings and thousands of residences. The flames spread so rapidly that many persons were unable to escape.

Nearly all the mission houses, as well as the dwellings of the American and European residents, were burned. It is estimated that forty-five thousand persons are homeless, or about one-half of the total population.

LABOR FROM EVERY COUNTRY.

Should be Encouraged at this Momentous Time Declares Senator Cox.

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 4.—An informal luncheon was given to Senator Cox here to-day by friends. In making a short speech, the Senator stated that he noted Calgary's great improvements every time he came, and since his last visit, three years ago, the improvement had been greater than any previous time. 'Calgary impresses me,' he said, 'as a place with a great future. It has the characteristics of something more than the ordinary large town, or even the small city, and it will become one of the large and prosperous cities of the Dominion. No observing visitor can see it without being convinced of its metropolitan future.'

'If more labor was available,' he said, 'a larger amount of capital would be distributed, and the general condition of the country would be improved. He did not know how Calgary felt about the question, but he was confident, from looking at the general welfare of the whole country, that the true policy at this particular time was to open our doors and encourage labor from every country. He believes it was a mistake to try and keep out labor when the country was suffering and being held back for the want of it. He was told in Vancouver that if he lived on the coast he wouldn't say this, but he looked at the question from a broader point of view, and he believed he was right. He appealed to both political parties to keep the Asiatic question from being made a political one. Politics should be kept out of it entirely. If the Grand Trunk Pacific could get more labor it would be pushed ahead much more rapidly. There was $17,000,000 to $18,000,000 lying on deposit in the banks in the Old Country, waiting to be spent on work on the Grand Trunk Pacifis, but they could ot get enough men. The contractors working between Edmonton and Winnipeg did not want work to begin in the mountain section, because it would draw their men away. While he was not here to make any announcement of the policy of the G. T. P., he would assure them that in the near future that road would be looking for a share of the business of this city just as in the east the C. P. R. was either already in, or was heading for every important town and city where the Grand Trunk was established.

FIRST COMPLETE SECTION.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The first completed section of the new Grand Trunk Pacific opens for traffic this week. The Railway Commission's inspector at Winnipeg, Mr. H. A. K. Drury, has authorized the company to open for freight traffic one hundred and twenty miles of the road from mile 54, Portage la Prairie, to mile 176, at Rae, Saskatoon. The inspector has reported the road to be a model one in every regard and equal to anything in the world. The company has its engines and cars at Portage la Prairie to begin active traffic operations at once. Connection is made with the C. P. R. and C. N. R. at Portage la Prairie. Before the close of the year 200 miles of track will be opened for traffic.

DEPUTY COUNTY JUDGE.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' announces the appointment of Percy A. Malcomson, of Walkerton, to be deputy judge of the County Court of Bruce, during the absence on leave of His Honor Judge Klein.

Application will be made to Parliament next session for the incorporation of the Travellers' Life Insurance Company to carry on life insurance in all its branches. This application comes from Montreal.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

MISSION TO FRANCE CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The members of the special American Tariff Commission, who came to Europe a fortnight ago on a tour of inspection, told the members of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris this afternoon that so far as France was concerned their mission had been crowned with success, and that they believed that many matters which heretofore had given rise to much friction were now definitely settled. The object of the commission's tour, said one of the members, was to get first information of the Limoges situation and to investigate the position of the French Chambers of Commerce. It was decided to form a local committee, comprising the president of the Limoges Chamber of Commerce, one representative of the manufacturers, and the American consul. A manufacturer about to ship a large consignment to America will draw up a schedule of his prices. The committee will investigate this, and if it finds it satisfactory will so certify. Should the committee fail to agree, the local chamber of commerce will decide what is the proper wholesale price. This will immediately solve the question of valuation, which caused such friction and loss of time in the past.

INDUCTION OF THE REV. P. W. GARRET

BISHOP OF OTTAWA SPEAKS OF THE DUTIES OF CLERGYMEN.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—The Rev. P. W. Garrett was inducted into the rectorship of St. Barnabas Church last evening by the Bishop of Ottawa in the presence of a congregation that filled the church. In the course of his charge the Bishop said:—'It is two years since I inducted the Rev. Mr. Lampher. The church is not satisfied with short ministries. A clergyman's ministry should begin with his induction and end with his life, and your rector has been inducted to serve for the rest of his life. The Church desires that the ministry of her clergy be lifelong—subject to good behavior.'

Referring later to the relations of priest and laymen, the Bishop said:—'Paul teaches us, "We beesech you to know them that are over you in the Lord and acknowledge them."' Some trouble arose in the congregations, he pointed out, because the majority of the people have come to regard the clergyman as under, rather than over them, and that he must be guided. It is not according to God's wish that clergymen should arrange everything. In every church there was much responsibility. The clergyman should be approached to discuss matters for the general welfare. He referred to the significance of the ceremony of the keys. The Rev. Mr. Garrett's success in his former parish augured splendidly for the future. No changes, the Bishop declared, would be made in the form of service to which the congregation had been accustomed, save in dispensing with the incense. The services of the church in either extreme were for the worship of God.

OTTAWA LICENSE CASE

THE SAME SIGNATURES ON PETITIONS FOR AND AGAINST A GRANT.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The petitions for and against granting the transfer of the license of the Rideau Hotel, Sussex street, to the Cecil apartments, Sparks street, adjoining the Bennett Theatre, reveal the amazing fact that twenty-four of the signatories are on both petitions. The commissioners will deal with the matter shortly. Should the names of those who have signed both petitions be struck off, there will not be, it is said, sufficient names to comply with the legal requirements for the transfer.

LIQUOR IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

GOVERNMENT PROHIBITION COMMISSION TO STUDY CONDITIONS.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 4.—At a meeting of the Provincial Government to-day, a prohibition commission of three was appointed to investigate the prohibition law in Prince Edward Island and other places.

DIED OF LOCKJAW.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 4.—Nelson Blair, the man who received terrible injuries in the G. T. R. yards two weeks ago, through having his two legs so badly crushed by a light engine that amputation was necessary, succumbed to-day to lockjaw. Blair was 47 years of age, and is survived by a widow.

LIBELLED MR. JEROME.

White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 3.—Frank E. Xavier, editor of the Yonkers 'Herald,' was found guilty by a jury to-day of criminal libel against District Attorney Jerome, of New York county. Arguments on a motion to set aside the verdict will be heard next week.

CHIEF JUSTICE TUCK INJURED.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 4.—Chief Justice Tuck fell in Princess street this evening, while alighting from a street car. His head struck the pavement, and he was bruised and rendered unconscious. He revived at his home, and is expected to be about again to-morrow.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Says Calgary is 'Wonder City of Canada'—Author to Address Canadian Club, Vancouver, To-morrow.

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 4.—Rudyard Kipling arrived in Calgary this morning, and, after spending a couple of hours, he continued his journey to the coast. Mr. Kipling, accompanied by Mrs. Kipling, was taken a trip around the city in an auto, and was greatly pleased with what he saw. Though refusing to be interviewed, he made a few brief remarks, stating that he was tremendously impressed with the changes Calgary had undergone since his last visit fifteen years ago. What impressed him, particularly, was the solidity of the buildings in Calgary, as compared with other cities in the West, where the structures were nearly all of wood. He was greatly interested in Calgary. When looking at the magnificent panorama from the hill north of the Bow, he said: 'This is the wonder city of Canada.' Later on, when driving along Stephen Avenue, he said: 'Of all the cities I have seen in the West, this beats them all.'

Kipling will arrive at Vancouver tomorrow morning. He will address the Canadian Club on Sunday.

MR. BORDEN AT CALGARY

CONSERVATIVE LEADER FAILED TO 'ELECTRIFY' HIS AUDIENCE.

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 4.—The Conservatives of Calgary made most elaborate preparations for the Borden meeting tonight. The result was that one of the best audiences ever gathered together greeted the leader of the Opposition. It was an enthusiastic gathering, too, but the meeting could not be called a success as Mr. Borden was unable to electrify the crowd gathered to hear him, and they wanted to be electrified. Calgary audiences are acustomed to the aggressive methods of Mr. R. Bennett, and the equally aggressive speeches of Mr. Duncan Marshall, and Mr. Borden's methods are absolutely different.

Mr. Borden, however, was in good form and spoke for an hour and a half. He paid special attention to the public matters of interest to the province, dealing somewhat more exhaustively with the question of the rights of the new provinces than in previous addresses. He referred at length to the Blairmore townsite question, to the grazing leases and to the Galway Cattle Company episode. He also dealt with the Grand Trunk Pacific, with government ownership of telephone and telegraph, improvement of the postal system and the extension of the powers of the Railway Commission.

Senator Lougheed was in the chair. Messrs. M. S. McCarthy and Bergeron spoke briefly.

In the afternoon the Conservatives of Calgary riding held a meeting and elected the following officers: Hon. presidents, R. L. Borden and M. S. McCarthy; president, the Rev. Dr. MacRae; first vice-president, Dr. Brett; second vice-president, K. L. McConnell; third vice-president, T. H. E. Magee. The secretary-treasurer has not yet been appointed.

The executive will be the elective officers and members from every polling district.

INSURANCE ELECTIONS.

New York, Oct. 4.—An effort is to be made by the big life insurance companies before the next session of the legislature to bring about a modification of the election law, which grew out of the recent insurance investigation. This announcement was made to-day, as the result of a statement from the international policyholders' committee several days ago, that there would be no tickets nominated by the committee this year in opposition to the administration ticket. An officer of the New York Life Insurance Company said to-day that under the existing law his company already has been obliged to expend fifteen thousand dollars in preparation for the election, which it now appears will never be held. The last election, which resulted in a victory for the administration ticket, cost the New York Life more than two hundred thousand dollars in expenses. A modification of the law that will avoid these heavy expenses is desired by the companies.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY

THIEF STEALS A CASHBOX CONTAINING VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Wallace Bell, artesian well driller, of 173 Laval avenue, has been the victim of a most impudent robbery. His office is in his residence, and during the temporary absence of his clerk, someone walked up the steps, opened the front door and entered the office unobserved at 10 o'clock in the morning and took the cashbox and disappeared as quietly as he entered. The women of the household were in the basement and did not observe any stranger enter or leave the house. There was fortunately no cash in the box, but Mr. Bell has lost some valuable documents. The thief carried the box a considerable distance before opening it, for yesterday it was found on Dowd street, minus the documents.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Disaster is reported from Hakodate, Japan, where thirteen thousand buildings, four-fifths of the whole city, have been destroyed by fire, and three hundred lives lost.

In the oil combine trial in New York yesterday a piece of evidence produced by the New York Lubricating Oil Company was a contract forcing this company to pay twice as much as the Standard Oil Company for the shipment of oil to every port in Africa. By reason of such freight discrimination Mr. Harrison said the Standard could place its oils in Africa at less than the cost price of the oils of the Lubricating Oil Company.

Mr. Tower, United States ambassador at Berlin for the past eleven years, has asked to be allowed to return home.

The crew of the 'Leon XIII.,' wrecked off County Clare, Ireland, on Tuesday night, have at last been all rescued.

President Roosevelt, in his speech at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, at the Deep Waterways Convention, spoke of the Panama canal as 'getting on well.' 'When it is finished,' the President announced, 'this nation will not ask other governments "kindly not to bother the canal," but the nation will protect it.' 'We must,' he said, 'have a larger and highly effective navy to protect and patrol our coasts, not only on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific.'

The Hon. Mr. Fielding and the Hon. Mr. Brodeur were last night, at Quebec, presented with an address by the Quebec Board of Trade. Mr. Fielding, in his reply, said he looked upon this demonstration under the auspices of a commercial and non-political body as an indication that old lines were being obliterated, and people becoming more ready to work hand in hand for the common commercial interests of the country.

Mr. Kipling says, of all the cities in the west Calgary heads the list. It is 'the wonder city of Canada.'

A Calgary despatch, speaking of Mr. Borden's address there last night, says that though the Conservative leader was in good form and spoke for an hour and a half, he nevertheless failed to 'electrify' his hearers, who have become accustomed to the more aggressive speeches of Mr. R. Bennett and Mr. Duncan Marshall.

Senator Cox, at an informal lunch in his honor at Calgary yesterday, urged the west to open its doors and invite labor from every country.

Forty-five square miles of pulp timber near Chatham, N.B., has been purchased by the International Paper Company.

José Pa Cje Quan, the Indian in custody at Red Deer Lake, Keewatin, this week broke away from jail and hanged himself in the bush. He was under arrest for the murder of a kinswoman, who, he said, was under the influence of an evil spirit.

The city was without water for another hour last night. The cause was another break in one of the Atwater avenue rising mains.

A hitch has developed between the Government and the city over the transfer of Lafontaine Park and St. Helen's Island, the Department of Militia and Defence now refusing to promise not to construct a military school in Lafontaine Park.

WIFE WANTED TO BE PAID.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—Joseph Dubois, of Aylmer, Que., was brought before the Hull Superior Court, charged with non-support of his wife. In the evidence it was shown that Mrs. Dubois had refused to live with her husband or keep house for him unless he paid her two dollars per day for her services. This Dubois refused to do, whereupon his wife left him. The judge held that the woman's claims were absurd, and dismissed the case.

G. T. R. OTTAWA HOTEL.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—The civic finance committee last night voted to recommend to the City Council that the fixed assessment of the new Union station be granted on the terms originally proposed, but the fixed assessment of $500,000 for the G. T. R. hotel was voted down. This may delay the beginning of operations on the hotel until next year.

WARM WITH SCATTERED RAIN

THE GATE.

Far off, and faint as echoes of a dream,
The songs of boyhood seem;
Yet on our Autumn boughs, unflown with Spring,
The evening thrushes sing.

The hour draws near, howe'er delay'd and late,
When at the Eternal Gate
We leave the words and works we call our own
And lift void hands alone

For Love to fill. Our nakedness of soul
Brings to that Gate no toll;
Giftless we come to Him who all things gives,
And live because He lives
—Whittier.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh westerly winds; fair and moderately warm.

Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley—Fresh westerly winds; fair and moderately warm; with a few scattered showers.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

NEILL — At Maternity Hospital, on Oct. 4, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Neill, of 42 Mackay street, a daughter.

KINMOND.—At 1451 Simard avenue, Delorimier, on Oct. 3, 1907, the wife of Robert Kinmond, of the 'Herald' editorial staff, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BAWDEN — CARRINGTON—In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 2, 1907, in St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., George Bawden to Florence Eleanor Carrington, both of Kingston.

DASHNEY—HARRISON.—On Oct. 2, 1907, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harrison, Vars, Ont., their daughter Edith to Ronald Dashney, Vars. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Geo. C. Poyser, of Avonmore, Ont.

HALLE—READ.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, Ont., by the Rev. I. A. Ballard, M.A., Roland, John Mortimer Halle, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Halle, of 'King's Castle,' Oakville, to Julia Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Read, of Grimsby.

HOLMES—SCOTT.—On Oct. 2, 1907, at 409 Queen street, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, Lola May, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Albert Scott, to Robert Stephenson Holmes, both of Ottawa.

MASON—FRASER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 2, 1907, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, James H. Mason, M.D., to Eva Jackson, only daughter of Hugh Fraser, jr., all of Lachute, Que.

MACDONELL — HOWARD — On Oct. 3, 1907, at St. Augustine's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. F. G. Plummer, Myra Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Howard, and granddaughter of the late Col. Dyde, G.M.C., A.D.C., to Charles Duncan Macdonell, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, son of the late Hugh John Macdonell, of Whitby, Ont.

ROOS — DOUGLAS — On Oct. 2, 1907, by the Rev. A. L. Geggie, Mrs. Dora Douglas, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Keesack, 285 North Lisgar street, Toronto, to Mr. M. L. Roos, son of the late Henry and Mrs. Roos, Waterloo, Ont.

TAYLOR—WATSON.—On Sept. 4, 1907, at the residence of the bride's mother, St. Eugene, Ont., John Sloan Taylor, of St. Eugene, son of James Taylor, of East Hawkesbury, to Miss Alberta May Watson, daughter of Mrs. Matthew Watson, by the Revs. Jas. Fraser and Chas. W. Crane.

DIED.

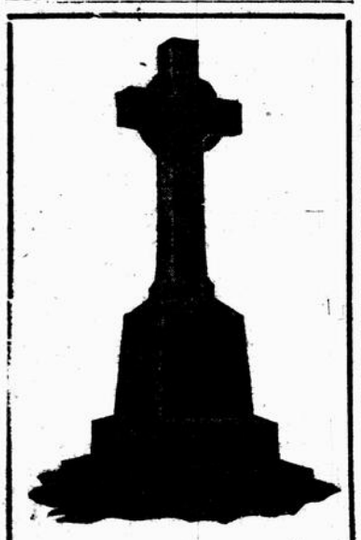
MANHIRE — In this city, on Oct 4, 1907, Louisa Worsley, aged 79, widow of the late John Manhire, and mother of E. Geo. Manhire, Mrs. James Bray, Mrs. Wm. Carter, Mrs. Arthur Redfern and Mrs. Richard Hicks.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, 738 Clark street, Annex, on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

MACKIE — At 164 Cambridge Drive, Kelvinside, N., Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sept. 19, 1907, Matilda Moon, wife of J. Winton Mackie.

TESKEY—On Oct. 2, 1907, at his residence, Odelltown, P.Q., William St. John Teskey, aged 83.

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



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OFFICE Desks
IN GREAT VARIETY.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James

THE **S. CARSLEY Co.** LIMITED
THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. Saturday, Oct. 5, 1907.

FUR OPENING, MONDAY.

SPECIAL DISPLAY. LATEST NOVELTIES.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SEASON OF **1907-'08** HAVE BEEN MADE ON A LARGER SCALE THAN HITHERTO ATTEMPTED, AND CARSLEY'S FURS THIS SEASON ARE OF
BETTER QUALITIES THAN EVER.
Here is a list of some of the articles we are showing:
MINK MUFFS, STOLES AND THROW-OVERS, —GERMAN MINK STOLES AND COLLARS ... ... **$1.65** to **$14.50**
GREY LYNX FLAT MUFFS AND NEW STYLE RUFFS **$18.15**
CINNAMON FOX MUFFS **$19.00**
CINNAMON FOX RUFFS **$33.00**
VERY FASHIONABLE.
WHITE THIBET, VERY SUITABLE FOR YOUNG LADIES, per set. **$14.40**
CHILDREN'S MUFFS AND COLLAR SETS, in White and Grey Squirrel, Raccoon and White Lamb, per set ... ... **$1.40** to **$6.00**
Our assortment of MEN'S RACCOON AND FUR LINED COATS is now complete, and prices are the very lowest.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY COAT FROM **$50.00** UP.

DRESS GOODS—SPECIAL PRICES

Our Dress Goods Chief has just completed a line of purchase which includes the below-mentioned material. Only just a limited quantity of yards though.
SPLENDID PURCHASE of **2,000** yards DRESS TWEEDS, comprising Fine Check Tweeds, Overchecks, Basket Cloths, and Homespun effects, in Light and Dark colors; colors of Fawn, Brown, Navy, Green, Grey.
Regular values, 20c to 50c per yard.
MONDAY'S PRICE **23c**

LIMITED LINENS—LIMITED PRICES.

We have a limited quantity of the articles enumerated below, and you are kindly advised to call early, so that everyone will have their share.
30 inch GINGHAMS, variety of patterns **8½c**
25 inch GOOD REAL GREY FLANNEL, either Light or Dark **12½c**
36 inch HEAVY FLANNELETTE SHIRTING, great variety of patterns... **8½c**
36 inch HEAVY LIGHT BLUE SAXONY FLANNELETTE **12c**
55 inch BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE LINEN, Floral and spot designs... **24½c**
GOOD LARGE SIZE NAPKINS **90c**

A SMART LADY'S JACKET FOR $12.50

The incentive for buying these lies in the seeing of the goods, and you are saving money in buying one of these at the price quoted.
LADIES' VERY SMART JACKETS, made in a very good quality, All Wool Black Beaver Cloth, 45 inches long, loose back, double breasted, smartly trimmed with self strappings and silk stitching around arm-holes and collar, turn-over cuffs, lined throughout. All sizes.
SPECIAL **$12.50**

Also Another Stylish Jacket for $22.75

LADIES' VERY STYLISH JACKETS, made in the best quality Black Beaver Cloth, 50 inch long, semi-fitted, fly front, Gibson effect, smartly trimmed with Soutache braid and velvet buttons, half lined with Mercerized twill, all sizes. SPECIAL **$22.75**

THE **S. CARSLEY Co.** Limited,
143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West.
184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

THE **S. CARSLEY Co.** Limited,
143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West.
184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

DRESS SHIRTS

require particularly careful laundry treatment.

THE TROY WAY
THE RIGHT WAY

The Troy has a special department with superior facilities for this class of work. A trial order will be appreciated.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.,
OFFICES AND FACTORY, VERDUN.
PHONES—Main 3644-3645, Main 5447, Main 3812, Main 1899, Up 1999.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILS

to enter your Home, Office, Warehouse or Factory, is very frequently caused by the windows not being properly cleaned. The only remedy for this drawback is to see that they are

REGULARLY AND THOROUGHLY CLEANED,

BY EXPERTS IN THAT LINE OF BUSINESS.

THE NEW YORK WINDOW CLEANING CO.

will GUARANTEE to fulfil both these requirements. All you have got to do is to write, call or phone

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L. TANNENBAUM, Manager,
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BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House.

GOING TO CHINA

MONTREL AND QUEBEC CONTRIBUTE MEMBERS TO MISSIONARY PARTY.

Methodists throughout Quebec province are interested in the approaching departure of two young people from this district for Chen-tu, in the Province of Sz-Chuan, the principal field of operation

DR. A. W. LINDSAY.

for Canadian Methodist missions in China. The missionaries are A. W. Lindsay, L.D.S., D.D.S., of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, affiliated with Toronto University, and his wife, formerly Miss Taylor, daughter of the Rev. Melvin Taylor, of this city, ex-president of the Montreal Conference.

Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay go to Quebec today to attend missionary services in that city to-morrow, and they will be given a farewell reception on Monday evening. They will be at the Christian Endeavor rally to be held in Montreal on Oct. 14 and will leave the next day for Toronto, whence they go to Vancouver, to sail on the 'Empress of China' on Oct. 28. They will join a party of about twenty Methodist missionaries leaving together for the Chinese field. They will be about five months on the journey to Chen-tu, ten weeks of which will be occupied making

MRS. A. W. LINDSAY.

the ascent of the Yang-tse river. They expect to be away seven years before returning home on their first furlough.

Dr. Linsay is a son of Mr. R. B. Lindsay, of Quebec, manager of the Holt-Renfrew Fur Company, of Quebec and Toronto. He was born at Magog, Que., but has lived most of his life in Quebec. He was educated at the Quebec High School, Stanstead Methodist College and Toronto University.

Mrs. Lindsay is well known in Montreal and other centres in the Montreal Conference, where her father has been stationed, owing to her talent as a singer. She used her voice with good effect in choir and concert work in connection with church and charitable interests and was very popular in the circles in which she moved. She is a graduate of Stanstead College.

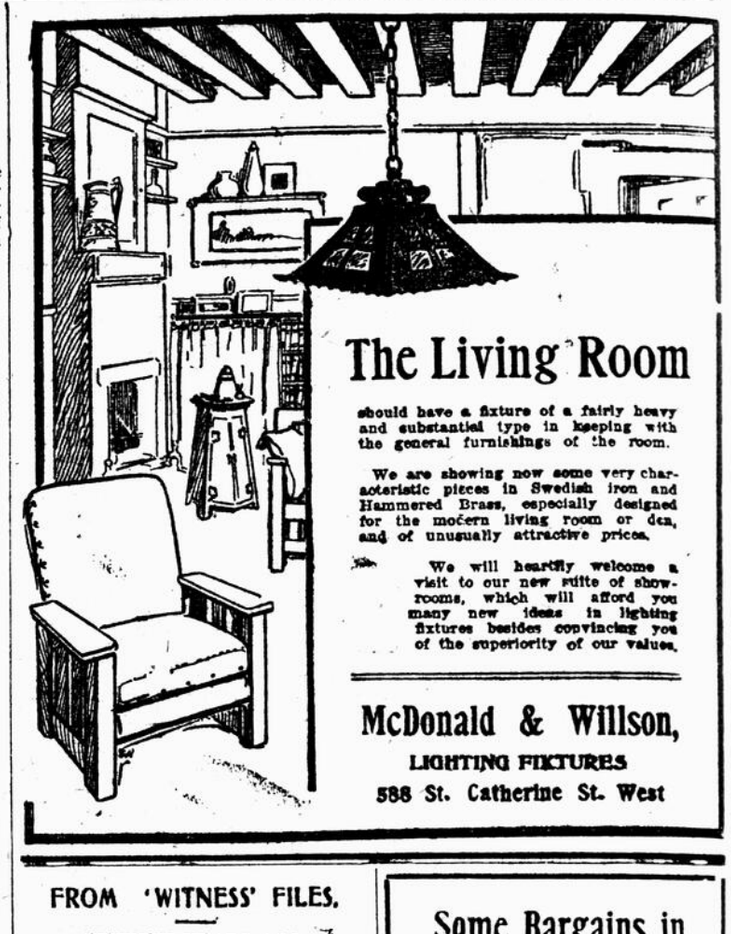
Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay go to China under the direction of the General Mission Board of the Methodist Church, and are probably the youngest missionaries that ever left Canada for a foreign field.

CONSERVATIVE SOCIAL NIGHT.

Last night an enjoyable social was held at Ligget's Hall by the members of the Junior Conservative Club. About one hundred members of the club were present, Mr. C. Ernest Gault, president of the club, being in the chair. The programme consisted of songs by Messrs. Hawksword and Horsfall; violin solos by Mr. Dansereau, and recitations by Mr. J. T. R. Hicks. During the evening an address was also given by Mr. L. G. A. Cresse, K.C., on political affairs.

FOR THE HOSPITALS.

In accordance with an order from Archbishop Bruchesi the collection in all the Roman Catholic churches to-morrow will be for the benefit of the Hotel Dieu and Notre Dame hospitals.



The Living Room

should have a fixture of a fairly heavy and substantial type in keeping with the general furnishings of the room.

We are showing now some very characteristic pieces in Swedish Iron and Hammered Brass, especially designed for the modern living room or den, and of unusually attractive prices.

We will heartily welcome a visit to our new suite of showrooms, which will afford you many new ideas in lighting fixtures besides convincing you of the superiority of our values.

McDonald & Willson,
LIGHTING FIXTURES
588 St. Catherine St. West

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Twenty years ago D. L. Moody was holding one of his campaigns in Montreal in the Crystal Rink, on the east corner of Dorchester and Guy streets.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago, in Italy, Garibaldi, about to enter the Roman territory with volunteers, was captured by the Italian Government at Sinalunga, and sent to Alessandria, on Sept. 23. On Sept. 27 he was sent to Caprera from where he escaped to Leghorn. He was sent back on Oct. 2, but again escaped on Oct. 15.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts wound up its two hundred and forty-ninth annual field day by a banquet at the Windsor Hotel. Among the Montrealers present were Acting Mayor McBride, Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, Lieutenant-Colonel Henshaw, Lieutenant-Colonels Mattice, Stevenson, Hughes, Caverhill, Lyman, Oswald, Ald. White, ex-Mayor Beaugrand, Mr. G. Cheney, Mr. M. P. Ryan, Mr. P. Mitchell and Mr. S. Stearns. The toast to President Cleveland was answered by General John M. Corse, at that time postmaster of Boston. When he rose the band played 'Hold the fort.' This was in memory of his defence of the Altoona Pass, in Georgia, against the rebels. While holding the pass he received the order from Sherman, 'Hold the fort for I am coming.' His reply was not in the words of the hymn, but was to the effect that 'I have lost my ear and broken my jaw, but I will hold out till —— freezes over.' From that day he was known as 'Hold the fort Corse.'

At a religious temperance meeting in Montreal one of the speakers related that while recently calling on the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee he had taken occasion to congratulate him on his noble stand for temperance. Mr. McGee replied that he had made up his mind before election to become a teetotaller, but had delayed until after it had taken place fearing that his motives might be misconstrued into a desire to make political capital. On the Sunday after the elections, however, he had said to his wife, 'Tell the grocer to-morrow to come and take every drop of wine or liquor out of the cellar. I have made up my mind to have nothing more to do with it.'

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Sixty years ago Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and the royal children were at Ardverikie, Scotland. The Queen enjoyed the mountain air, and was amused by the sports, and exercises of the mountaineers. The Prince Consort amused himself with field sports and deer stalking. Among the incidents chronicled of the royal pair was the introduction of Cluny Macpherson's youngest son, a little boy of about eight years old, to the Prince of Wales, the present King. Each of them was arrayed in 'the garb of old Gaul.' Great amusement was created as the little fellows formally saluted each other. After exchanging bows, they spent the afternoon very happily on the lawn.

DISTRICT LEAGUE RALLY.

The executive of the District Epworth League have completed arrangements for the annual fall rally, and business meeting, which is to be held in Douglas Church on Monday, evening, Oct. 14. The prospects are that this will be the most successful rally in the history of the organization. The Rev. W. W. Prudham, B.A., B.D., returned missionary from Japan, is to address the gathering. Special singing has been arranged for. At the conclusion of business the meeting will take the form of a reception and social. All the local societies are expected to attend and all others interested in Epworth League work are urged to make a special effort to attend this rally.

A BOY'S THOUGHTLESS TRICK.

Alfred Tessier, ten years of age, residing on Richmond street, was arraigned in the Police Court this morning, charged with stealing a pony and cart, the property of Mr. Leandre Monet, master carter. The boy drove the outfit off on Thursday at Ste. Cunegonde while Mrs. Monet was in a store making some purchases. He drove to Cote St. Paul, where he remained the night, owing to his inability to pay the necessary toll. Mr. Monet, with the assistance of the Vinet street police officers, recovered the horse and cart yesterday afternoon. It is said that the boy wanted a ride, and had no thought of really stealing the pony.

Some Bargains in Bedroom Furniture

One of these offerings is made of solid mahogany and consists of bureau and dressing table.

The design of these pieces is perfectly plain, with drawers made with swell fronts.

Bureau has prettily shaped bevel plate glass mirror, 24 by 30 inches.

In the bureau there are three large wide drawers.

The dressing table has one drawer and a shaped bevel plate glass mirror, 20 by 24 inches.

No. 1335/4—price $43.60.

Our other offering is a chiffonier and bureau made of the finest quality quartered sawed white oak in a dull wax finish.

Trimmings are of solid brass finished to match the wood.

On the bureau there's a mirror 24 by 30 inches and on the chiffonier a mirror 20 by 22 inches.

There are four drawers in bureau and six in chiffonier.

No. 2423/12—price $60.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
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PATENT REPORT.

The following patents have been issued recently through the agency of Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, Patent Solicitors, Liverpool & London & Globe Building, Montreal:

Canada—S. S. Arnold, hinges; C. H. Bartley, pinafores; T. A. C. Banting, acetylene gas machines; W. C. Bailey, check stamping machines; T. M. Davies and Walter Davies, aux. wheels and fittings for motor cars; P. T. C. Dumais, water cooler; John Elmer, fire valve; J. K. Hackett, hair pin.

United States—D. W. Allman, pipes; H. F. Gribble, process for producing facsimiles of oil paintings; P. H. McCabe and A. J. Lavole, vacuum machines; C. C. McPhee, magazine card folder.

England—C. de Cazen, cigarette making machine; C. de Cazen, printing and bronzing machines for cigarette making machine.

Australia—Knox Henry, spring mattress.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Special Notice.—Best values in pianos and organs are to be had at Layton Bros. Offices and warerooms, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

To Visit Quebec Bridge.—A special train will be run over the Intercolonial Railway on Saturday, leaving Bonaventure station at 7.25 a.m., carrying a party to visit the ruins of the Quebec bridge. The organizers of the excursion are the McGill and Laval engineering students. They will be joined by architects and engineers living in this city, who desire to visit the ruins. It is expected that a number of the general public will take advantage of the reduced rates and make the trip.

DUGALD ROSS'S TROUBLES.

Tells Correspondent if to To-day He Has no Money; To-morrow He Will Have Money to Burn.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 4.—Dugald Ross, interviewed by the Canadian Associated Press, declared his finances were in excellent condition, and that if he had no money to-day, to-morrow he would have money to burn. He started to repeat his story of being 'done' by two Americans whom he met at the Waldorf-Astoria, but cut the story short on the Canadian Associated Press telling him that it was old. He spoke of purchasing a Darracq car, but only a half share, and from the Darracq car tale he jumped to his farm at Streetsville, saying he had horses there worth a £1,000 each. He then stated his intention to bring home some race-horses from this country, but in the next breath he declared he had done with this country and would never come back, but would go to western Canada and buy up a few thousand acres of land.

'I had some intention of selling some shares in a bank in this country, but I guess I am done for here.'

Asked if Mr. W. D. Ross, manager of the Metropolitan Bank, Streetsville, was any relation of his, he replied, 'None,' and then added: 'He might be a distant relation.'

Ross declared his intention of returning to Canada immediately. He was astonished to learn that his doings had been cabled to Canada. 'Oh,' he said, 'I told my story to a Toronto newspaper friend this morning, and he cabled it out.'

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO ELIMINATE IT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Mr. Straus, secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Mr. Frank P. Sargent, commissioner-general of immigration, have determined to eliminate the 'white slave' traffic from the United States if possible.

They have determined to round up all alien immoral women in large cities, and those who have not been in the United States three years, and were brought here illegally, will be deported, and, if possible, those responsible for their presence punished.

THE MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

All the arrangements for the Missionary Institute next week have been completed. Several of the speakers have arrived and will speak at sevices in local churches to-morrow.

Dr. Zwemer will speak in Dominion Square Methodist Church to-morrow evening. Mr. Soper will be at Centenary Methodist Church in the morning, and at Crescent Street Presbyterian Church in the evening. Mr. Diffendorfer will address the children's service at Calvary Congregational Church at the morning service, and will occupy the pulpit of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, near the Windsor Hotel, in the evening.

The indications point to a good attendance at the Institute meetings, and the probabilities are that the seating capacity of Olivet Church will be taxed for the evening public meeting.

The school idea will be prominent throughout all the sessions, which differentiates an institute from an ordinary convention. For the convenience of those who go direct from business, also for delegates who do not wish to go home between sessions, supper will be served each evening in Calvary Congregational Church, one block from Olivet Church. Attendance in the afternoon and for Mr. Diffendorfer's lectures between seven and eight o'clock each evening will be restricted to those who register the fee of on dollar. The platform meetings at eight o'clock each evening will be open to the general public.

The programme calls for Bible study from four to five each afternoon, led by Mr. Edmund D. Soper. From five to six o'clock teachers of elementary, intermediate and adult classes will assemble separtely, under Messrs. S. Earl Taylor, R. E. Diffendorfer and the Rev. A. E. Armstrong. From seven until eight, Mr. Diffendorfer will deliver a course of lectures on 'Mission in religious education.'

On Monday evening the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D., F.R.G.S., will speak on 'The Mohammedan world of to-day.'

Mr. S. Earl Taylor will give an illustrated lecture on Tuesday evening on 'The use of pictorial material in missionary education.' On Wednesday evening brief addresses will be given by the Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A.; the Rev. E. I. Rexford, LL.D.; the Rev. E. Munson Hill, D.D., and the Rev. G. Osborne Troop.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL.

The Alexandra Hospital reports the following statistics for the month of September: Diphtheria, 12 admitted, 11 discharged; measles, two admitted, one discharged; scarlatina, 17 admitted, 8 discharged; erysipelas, four admitted, two discharged, one died; no disease, two admitted, one discharged; making a total of 37 admissions, 23 discharges, and one death. The numbers previously reported were: Admissions, 393; discharges, 392, and deaths, 13.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

His Excellency the Governor-General, during his visit to the Toronto Exhibition of 1907, pronounced the Karn to be the finest piano exhibit on the ground, and was also particularly delighted with the magnificent tone and finish of the Karn instruments.

DR. BRYCE SPEAKS

INTERESTING ADDRESS ON 'SOCIAL ETHICS AS INFLUENCED BY IMMIGRATION' AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic City, N.J., Oct. 4.—The American Public Health Association convened here yestesday. Among the speakers was Dr. T. H. Bryce, chief medical inspector of the Canadian Immigration Department, who gave an interesting address on 'Social ethics as influenced by immigration.'

Dr. Bryce began with a reference to the immense volume of immigration to this continent during the past few decades. He noted that since 1861 the total immigration to the United States had been 17,932,718, while since 1897 Canada had received from all sources 1,102,589 immigrants. The social aspects of the problem of assimilating this vast homogeneous influx of new citizens was one of the greatest and most important subjects now engaging the attention of the two nations.

He noted that between July 1, 1906, and June 30, 1907, the total immigration to Canada had been 252,038, or one for every 24 of the previous population. The rate per thousand of population is notably greater than ever entered the United States. Hence it was apparent we could not escape, any more than could the United States, the effects of these enormous movements of population to American shores. These two countries, whose populations together have increased on an average of about four-fifths of a million per year during the past century, had seen not only enormous material development, but had been the theatre where, as never before in the world's history, had been witnessed the free intermingling of millions of persons diverse in language, in social customs, in religion, in educational advancement, in political knowledge, and in financial standing under democratic institutions and under conditions favoring admixture and absorption, due to compulsory education and transportation facilities, to a degree never existing anywhere before in the world.

Dr. Bryce then proceeded to analyze the census statistics and immigration returns of the United States with reference to the distribution of immigrants to the various areas, their occupation and residence, whether city or rural, and their tendency to become naturalized citizens reading and speaking English. From this analysis he drew several broad conclusions. The first of these was that the nearer to the already resident population of the country, whether in language, religions, customs or occupations, any immigrant is, the more rapidly does he become a naturalized subject. The second point he noted was that immigrants naturally sought in new countries the same environment and occupation to which they had been accustomed in their own country. Hence urban residents emigrated to great cities and remained there, while agricultural people naturally trend towards the cheap farm grant land of the newer states and territories. He further found that the races nearest or the most recently from the soil were, from the standpoint of physical and moral desirability, far better than those who came from congested centres of population of the Old World. During the past three years there had been deported from Canada one in every 496 English immigrants, one in every 955 Irish, one in every 1,666 Scotch, one in every 6,021 Russian Hebrews, and one in every 16,541 Italians. It was amongst people who had become urbanized in industrial England that there was found the greatest number of imbeciles, paupers and moral derelicts, although they spoke our own language and came from a country whose moral, intellectual and social ideas were identical with our own.

'We must, recognize,' he said, 'that only through the steady influx of peoples who are agriculturists and laborers will the development of still waste areas go on, and the growth of a vigorous population be maintained.'

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

An event took place on Tuesday evening, in Inglis building, that will be remembered for some time in the history of Oddfellowship. It was the institution of a new lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, I.O.O.F., by the president of the assembly, Mrs. E. N. C. Streeter, assisted by Grand Master John Shirlow, Past Grand Master D. J. Dickson, Grand Secretary Thos. J. Potter, D.D.G.M. John Norris, Past President Mrs. Thos. H. Skelcher, Past President Mrs. D. Fels, and Past District Deputy, President of the State of New York Assembly, Mrs. E. Pratt, who acted as grand marshall. There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering of sisters and brothers to witness the institution, and the conferring of the degrees on about forty new members. The lodge, which starts off with about fifty names on its charter, is called 'Crescent' Rebekah Lodge, No. 18, I.O.O.F., and will meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, in Inglis Building, St. Catherine street west. The officers are:—Noble grand, Mrs. D. A. Etienne; vice-grand, Mrs. W. E. Sunderland; secretary, Thos. H. Skelcher; treasurer, W. Kennedy. Great credit is due to the president of the assembly, Mrs. Streeter, of Granby, and Grand Master Shirlow, for coming into town specially for the institution.

ST. LAMBERT LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the tenth annual meeting of the St. Lambert Literary Society, held at the residence of Mr. Bragg, the arrangements for the winter session were discussed and the officers elected. It was decided to send a cheque for six dollars to the Natural History Society, as the share of the expenses of the public lecture course last winter, of which two lectures were secured for St. Lambert. A motion regretting the untimely death of the late Dr. Drummond, who was one of the society's special guests at one of its annual banquets, was ordered to be inserted in the minutes. It was decided to have a second vice-president, and the elections proceeded with the following result: President, Mr. H. Bragg, (re-elected); first vice-president, Mr. J. T. R. Hicks, (re-elected); second vice-president, Mrs. J. E. Buchanan; secretary-treasurer, Mr. D. Scott Bruce, (re-elected); programme committee, Miss Amy Finch, Miss Goodchild, Messrs. C. W. Smiley, D. Cowans and H. Wisely Bragg; executive committee, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Bruce, and Mrs. Hicks. Eight new members were elected, and arrangements wee made to open the session with a 'Magazine night' on Oct. 22.

IMPORTANT LAW POINT

GEORGE ABBOT TAKES OUT WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

George Abbot, the young man who was sentenced to jail by Judge Choquet a few days ago on a charge of abusing a horse by striking it over the head, was brought up before Mr. Justice Delorimier in the Superior Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus issued at the request of his counsel, Mr. W. L. Bond.

Abbot seeks to recover his liberty on the ground of alleged irregularities and illegalities in his conviction and commitment. After the law points involved had been discussed, the Court took the

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital next week are Messrs. F. Markland Molson, W. M. Ramsay, R. J. Dale and E. W. Gnaedinger.

MATTERS MUSICAL.

MME. CALVE.

A little incident which occurred during Madame Calvé's engagement at the new Manhattan Opera House, in New York, a year ago, last spring, throws an interesting side light upon the personality and impulsive warm-heartedness of the great singer.

One evening as she was alighting from her carriage near the stage entrance she was accosted by a little Italian lad who sold flowers in that neighborhood. He held out a number of small bouquets of roses to her. There was something about the sparkling black eyes of the youngster, something about his irrepressible smile and his air of old-world politeness that appealed wonderfully to Calvé, and she laughingly bought all his stock and carried them into her dressing-room.

Every evening after that the little lad was at the stage entrance and every evening that Calvé sung he sold out his entire stock. Once she took him with her into the mystic world behind the scenes and clapped her hands with the light-heartedness of a child at the lad's amazement and bewilderment. One night little Pasquale was not at the stage door when she arrived. She inquired concerning him from his companion, another Italian lad. The latter shrugged his shoulders and assured madame that 'Pasquale eese seecka kid, moocha.'

Calvé learned the little boy's address and the next morning a wonderful box of good things was sent to the dark and noisome Thompson street tenement, but it was too late, for Pasquale had died during the night from pneumonia. When Calvé learned this she was very much distressed. She asked that word be sent her of the time and place of the funeral and instructed her private secretary to send a beautiful bouquet of roses.

On the morning that the miserable little funeral procession, consisting of a dilapidated hearse and two weather-beaten hacks, passed through the maze of jabbering push-cart pedlers, who clog Sullivan street, a big red touring car stopped in front of the great stone Church of St. Anthony of Padua, and a beautiful lady in furs stepped out and down into the dingy basement. She whispered for a moment with the brown-frocked Franciscan friar at the door, who threw up his hands in amazement when she whispered her name. A minute later a tall young priest came out and met the beautiful lady. When she had finished speaking he shrugged his shoulders and pointed in a deprecatory manner at the little organ which does service in the basement. Madame Calvé was insistent, and, with an expression of chastened resignation, he heated himself and began to play the opening bars of a familiar 'Ave Marie.' A minute later and the glorious voice of Calvé herself was seeking out the dark recesses of the basement. The wrinkled old Italian women who were telling their beads in the front pews look round with a look of astonishment on their faces. They had heard good singing in the old days in Naples and they knew a voice when they heard it. The wan looking woman and the little dark man with the earrings in his ears who were sitting in the front pew near the little coffin of their boy, also looked round with something approaching surprise on their faces.

It was a strange spectacle—one of the world's most famous women singing in the gloomy basement of an old Italian church at the funeral of a little lad of whom she had known very little. It was a typical act, born of the great singer's warm-hearted instincts and impulsiveness. The song over, the singer knelt down for a moment at the little coffin and then dropped into a pew, where she remained until the end of the service.

Madame Calvé comes to the Arena on Oct. 11, supported by her own specially selected concert company. Her local appearance will be made under the management of Mr. Veitch.

THE HAMBOURG RECITAL.

Mark Hambourg comes to Montreal on Oct. 28, to give one recital in the Stanley Hall. The famous Russian composer, now a British subject, is making but a brief stay on this continent, and this will be the only opportunity of hearing him in Canada. Seats for this recital may be booked in advance with Mr. Veitch. The programme will include some of the new pieces which he is bringing with him especially for this tour, and with Hambourg's world-wide reputation, the recital should prove of exceptional interest.

UNCLE SAM AS A MEDIATOR.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The Treasury Department once acted as judge in a dispute that arose between man and wife. The two had had a spirited squabble as to the possession of several national banknotes, each holding fast to one end of the wad. A five-dollar bill was in this way torn across the middle, and each contestant carried off half of it.

The department received half of the bill from the wife, who said that the other half had been destroyed, and requested a new bill. Shortly after the receipt of the wife's communication there came the second half of the bill from the husband, with a similar statement and request. As the government then had both ends of the bill, it awarded two dollars and a half to each.

Among the most remarkable requests ever addressed to government officials was that from a Chicago business man. A month or two before the time set for the marriage of one of his daughters, he sent to the Treasury Department a large bundle of old and torn greenbacks, requesting their redemption and the issuance in their stead of new bills in the amount of those turned in. The new bills, he stated, were to be given his daughter as a wedding present. So far the request of the Chicago business man presented no peculiar difficulty to the treasury officials; but they objected when he naively suggested that the new notes should bear in red letters on their face the full name of his daughter.

Not long ago the Secretary of Agriculture got a letter from a Western farmer, who descanted at length upon his admiration of the work done under Secretary Wilson's administration. Especially did the farmer praise the publications issued by the department for the guidance of farmers desiring to experiment with the new preparations for inoculating the soil with chemical compounds to increase its fertility.

The writer, however, complained that he was not entirely competent to pursue the experiments himself; and so would the department be so good as to send a 'professor' to him, with instructions to institute a series of experiments in the line referred to?

An Iowa farmer once complained bitterly to the Weather Bureau that its official prognostications were being discounted by the predictions of an amateur weather prophet in that state. The correspondent seemed to be laboring under the impression that the 'weather on the government maps' was copyrighted matter, and as such should be protected from parties infringing thereon. It required some little correspondence from the bureau to convince the Iowan that any man had the right to place any kind of weather on the market in the form of predictions, as long as he did not claim any official authority for so doing.

Volumes might be writen with reference to the appeals made to the Patent Office by inventors, bona fide and otherwise. A favorite complaint with many inventors is that their ideas are being stolen by others. One man wrote that inadvertently he had disclosed the principle of an invention that he was then perfecting, because he had been so indiscreet as to talk in his sleep while rooming with a cousin, an unscrupulous individual, it was claimed, who would certainly attempt to forestall the real inventor. The correspondent desired to warn the government that he would institute proceedings for damages, should the patent be issued to the person complained of.

JAPANESE DETECTIVE METHODS.

Recently in the village of Taharamura, Japan, all the male inhabitants above the age of fifteen years were assembled in front of the local Shinto shrine at the call of the village chief. A thief had been making depredations in the local tobacco plantations and the chief sought to discover him. Outlines of the feet of all the villagers were taken on sheets of paper and then these were compared with the tracks left by the thief in the tobacco fields. Nothing resulted from his experiment. The next day the inhabitants were called together again. A great hole was dug in the ground and a raging charcoal fire was built. All persons present were ordered to walk through the fire barefooted, it being declared that no person would be burned except the guilty one. All advanced to undergo the ordeal except one, Shukichi Shibata, a man of evil reputation. He declined to trust his feet to the red hot coals. Accordingly he was arrested and soon confessed his guilt.—Chicago News.'

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY!

CUT GLASS DEPARTMENT.

200 PIECES OF GENUINE CUT GLASS (TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES) TO BE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

3 PINT JUGS	for $6.50
8 INCH BOWLS	for $4.00
CELERY DISHES	for $3.50 and $4.50
QUART DECANTERS	for $6.00
10 INCH NAPPIES	for $6.00
CREAM AND SUGAR, per set	for $4.00
WATER BOTTLES, each	for $4.00
8 INCH DISHES	for $3.50
FOOTED COMPORTS	for $4.00

SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT.

FOOTBALLS	$1.50 to $4.50
FOOTBALL PANTS	85c to $1.50
FOOTBALL VESTS	50c, 75c and $1.00
UNION SUITS	$2.75 and $3.60
FOOTBALL BOOTS	$3.50

ROLLER SKATES.

THE "WINSLOW" SKATE IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL. We carry a complete line.

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Full Range of Opera Glasses

LEMAIRE'S PEARL OPERA GLASSES, from $8.50 to $25.00.
LEMAIRE'S, with handles, $20.00 to $25.00.
LEMAIRE'S MOROCCO LEATHER OPERA GLASSES, from $5.00 to $12.00.
LA MIGNONNE VEST POCKET OPERA GLASSES, in Leather, $6.50 to $17.50.
FULL COLLECTION OF BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, etc., etc.

KODAKS! KODAKS!

COMPLETE LINES OF KODAKS, CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES.
Developing and Printing done on the premises by experts.

Fall and Winter Catalogue mailed Free to any address on application.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited, Montreal.

LARGEST OF BLASTS.

One of the largest blasts ever fired in France was discharged recently at the quartzite quarries at Cherbourg, and is said to have displaced a hundred and twenty thousand tons of stone. A tunnel measuring six feet wide and six feet high was driven into the face of the cliff for a distance of seventy feet, and at its end two branch tunnels, each twenty feet long, were driven to the right and left respectively. These branches ended in chambers forty feet apart and seventy feet from the face of the cliff, measuring each ten feet by six feet. The chambers were charged with eight and one-half tons of blasting powder and 290 pounds of dynamite and the blast was fired electrically. The quartzite obtained from this quarry finds much favor in England as a road material.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

THEY NEVER SLEEP.

There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep in the whole of their existence. Among fish it is positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish never sleep at all, also that there are several others in the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber.—'Tit-Bits.'

Remarkable shrinkings have been going on among the Swiss glaciers, especially in the last two or thre years. According to measurements the great Rhone glacier , one of the sights of Switzerland—at least it used to be—has lost in the last two years no less than 88,250 square feet, and others have been shortened by anywhere from twenty to forty feet. Among sixty-three instances fifty-three recessions were discovered, one glacier remained stationary and nine had slightly increased. The conspicuous gain was made by the Eiger glacier, which lengthened itself 114 feet last year, but observers say that these increahes are not permanent.

There will always be a Pianist in your home if you own a

PIANOLA or PIANOLA PIANO

The success of the Pianola is logical—natural—inevitable. It transforms the piano from a silent piece of furniture into a Musical Instrument for it instantly gives every one the ability to play any of the 20,000 selections of the Pianola's repertory artistically. Pianos of all makes taken in exchange.

NORDHEIMER'S, Limited,
569 St. Catherine St. West.

Weekly Calendar

Douglas Methodist Church,

Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy streets.

REV. C. T. SCOTT, B.A., Pastor.

Morning Sermon—TO YOUNG PEOPLE.
Evening Subject—THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

Sunday-school, 3 p.m.

Rally Day.

Open Session of School.

Parents of children and friends of school invited.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.

Sunday, Oct. 6th 1907.

The Rev. A. A. CAMERON, D.D., of Ottawa,

will preach at both Services.

Strangers Cordially Invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, (Congregational)

Guy Street, above St. Antoine.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6th.

11 a.m. SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY,

Speaker, Mr. RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER,

Secretary of the Sunday School Depart ment of the Young People's Missionary Movement.

7 P.M.—COMMUNION SERVICE.

The Pastor, the Rev. E. H. TIPPETT, will preach.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Corner of Mance and Milton streets.

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

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

Morning Subject..... ..."PEACE."
Evening Subject ....."THE QUEST FOR CHRIST."

ALL ARE INVITED.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

SUNDAY, October 6th, 1907.

11 A.M. ..... THE PASTOR.
(Monthly Communion at close.)

7 p.m.—**Rev. S. M. ZWEMER, F.R.G.S., of Arabia,** will preach.

STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

238 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

11 A.M. Preacher, the REV. PROF. WALSH.
7 P.M. Preacher the REV. PROF. McKENZIE.
Sunday School, 3 p.m. MR. WOODSIDE'S Adult Bible Class, 3.15 p.m.
Strangers and Visitors Cordially Welcomed.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

11 A.M.—REV. G. D. ARMSTRONG, B.A., WILL PREACH.
Subject:—"UNRECOGNIZED POSSIBILITIES."
7 p.m.—Rev. H. S. OSBORNE, B.A., B.D.
VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOMED.

THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Home French & Foreign)

OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

will hold a Designation Service in CRESCENT STREET CHURCH on the EVENING of THURSDAY, OCTOBER, the 10th, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, when MISS RACHEL McLEAN will be designated to Mission work in Macao, China.

The REVS. MR. DOBSON and W. J. CLARK will address the meeting.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

CALVÉ

$1.00 to $2.50

SALE NOW ON

At Shaw's. Best seats are bought up first.

Mr. VEITCH'S MANAGEMENT. Victoria Bank Bldg., Victoria Sq.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Young Men's Christian Association

DOMINION SQUARE.

Mr. F. W. C. MEYERS will speak at the Men's Meeting, Saturday night, 8 o'clock. Subject: 'Opportunities: Lost and Gained.'

Mr. D. A. BUDGE will lead the Men's Bible-Class, 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

INDOOR SONG SERVICE after Church, Sunday night at 8'30 o'clock.

All men invited to these meetings.

St. Henry Methodist Church

Corner of St. Antoine street and Convent avenue.

Special Lecture by the REV. THOMAS BROWN, B.D., of Fairmount Methodist Church.

"IMPRESSIONS OF OLD ENGLAND."

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 5th, 8 P.M. Positively Free.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6.

MEN'S OWN.

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET

MEETING FOR MEN ONLY.

SUNDAY, October 6th, 3 p.m.

Speaker — Mr. CHARLES HOWARD.
Topic: 'Am I My Brother's Keeper?'
Soloist—Miss N. NICHOLSON.
ALL MEN MADE WELCOME.

MONDAY OCTOBER 7.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

MISSIONARY INSTITUTE

—FOR—

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,
October 7, 8, 9.

SPEAKERS AND LECTURERS:—Rev. E. I. Rexford, LL.D., Rev. E. Munson Hill, D.D., Rev. G. Osborne Troop; Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A., Toronto; Rev. S. M. Zwemer, D.D., F.R.G.S., Arabia; Messrs. R. E. Diffendorfer, Edmund D. Soper, S. Earl Taylor, Secretaries, Young People's Missionary Movement.

McGill University, Montreal

ANNUAL UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

The Lecture for the Session of 1907-8 will be delivered in

Royal Victoria Hospital,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 7th, 1907, at 4 P.M.,
—BY—
REV. CHAS. A. BRODIE-BROCKWELL, B.A. (Oxon), M.A. (King's, N.S.).
Subject:
"ORIENTAL SCIENCE AND ART."

The friends of the University are invited. Members of Convocation are requested to meet in Academic dress in the rooms opposite the Assembly Hall, at 3.45 p.m.

J. A. NICHOLSON,
Registrar.

Weekly Calendar.

CENTRAL W.C.T.U.

First Monthly Meeting of this Union will be held on MONDAY, 7th OCT., in the Evangelistic Hall, 111 Stanley street, at 3 p.m.

Reports of Flower Mission and other summer missions.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Oct.			
4	9.00	a.m.	Campania, Cunard.
*4	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
a 4	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Ireland, C.P.R.
c 5	1.00	p.m.	Kensington, Dominion.
7	9.00	a.m.	Kronprinz Wilhelm, N. G. Lloyd.
*7	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
8	9.00	a.m.	Adriatic, White Star.
9	9.00	a.m.	Cedric, White Star.
11	9.00	a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.
a 11	6.00	p.m.	Victorian, Allan.
c 12	1.00	p.m.	Southwark, Dominion.
14	9.00	a.m.	Lucania, Cunard.
*14	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
15	9.00	a.m.	Teutonic, White Star.
*15	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
16	9.00	a.m.	Celtic, White Star.
*16	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
18	9.00	a.m.	Lusitania, Cunard.
*18	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
a 18	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Britain, C.P.R.
c 19	1.00	p.m.	Canada, Dominion.
21	9.00	a.m.	K. Wilhelm der Grosse, N. G. Lloyd.
*21	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
22	9.00	a.m.	Oceanic, White Star.
23	9.00	a.m.	Deutschland, Hamb.-Amer.
25	9.00	a.m.	Umbria, Cunard.
a 25	6.00	p.m.	Virginian, Allan.
c 26	1.00	p.m.	Ottawa, Dominion.
28	9.00	a.m.	K. Wilhelm II. N. G. Lloyd.
*28	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
29	9.00	a.m.	Majestic, White Star.
*29	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
30	9.00	a.m.	K. Augusta Victoria, Hamb.-Amer.
*30	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.45 p.m.

(a) Parcels (per parcel post) are forwarded by the Canadian Stmr. the last time of mailing at Head Office being 5.00 p.m. on Fridays. Registered before 5.45 p.m. Fridays.

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

c All classes of mail matter are forwarded by Dominion Line steamers 'Ottawa' and 'Canada,' but only specially directed matter of all classes is forwarded by SS. 'Kensington,' 'Dominion' and 'Southwark.' Parcel post by Dominion Line steamers, closes at Head Office at noon on Saturday Registered before 12.30 p.m. Saturdays.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS

SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY WON BY A. WALSH.

A fair attendance of pupils and their friends witnessed the annual field games of the Catholic High School on the M.A.A.A. grounds yesterday afternoon. The school championship and the cup that goes with the title was won by A. Walsh, whose showing as an all-round athlete was very creditable. J. Egan ran Walsh a close second for the championship, showing up best in the distance events, while the champion did best in the sprints.

One mile bicycle race, 15 years and under—Won by H. Wall; R. McNaughton, second.

Fifty yards, under 8—Won by C. McDonald; E. Flanagan, second.

100 yards, 15 and under—Won by J. H. Fox; D. E. Duquette, second.

Broad jump, under 12—Won by F. Flanagan; T. Sheehan, second.

100 yards, 18 years and under—Won by A. Walsh; Weir, second.

75 yards, under 10—Won by L. Roger; J. Hyland, second.

Slow bicycle race, open—Won by H. Wall; C. Kelly, second.

Broad jump, open—Won by A. Walsh; C. J. Connors, second.

One mile bicycle race, open—Won by D. Roland; H. Wall second.

Sack race, open—Won by J. H. Fox; P. Sanders, second.

Half mile, open—Won by J. Egan; A. McDonald, second.

High jump, open—Won by C. J. Connors; J. Egan, second.

100 yards, under 12—Won by E. Sheehan; F. Scanlan, second.

100 yards, open to school—Won by A. Walsh; J. Egan, second.

High jump, under 15—Won by J. McGovern; F. P. Connors, second.

120 yards, hurdles, open—Won by A. Walsh; J. Egan, second.

Putting the shot, open — Won by A. Walsh; C. J. Connors, second.

Three-legged race, open—Won by J. McGovern and R. Sanders; E. Chicoine and A. Duquette, second.

220 yards, open to school—Won by A. Walsh; J. Egan, second.

One mile, open—Won by J. Egan; A. McDonald, second.

440 yards, open—Won by A. Walsh; L. Conway, second.

Potato race, open—Won by J. Egan; A. McDonald, second.

Relay race, one mile—Won by A. McDonald, R. McNaughton and J. McGovern; J. H. Fox, C. J. Connors and A. Walsh, second.

The officials were:

Referee—J. Davidson, M.A.A.A.

Judges—B. Tansey, H. Hyland and P. McGuire.

Starter—J. Hales Sanders.

Scorers—H. Hammill, F. Saunders.

Announcer—J. Shea.

Timekeepers—T. Rafferty and C. Conroy.

Clerks of Course—M. Burke, F. Guy, M. F. Kilkery and J. de Coriolis.

FOOTBALL

INTERMEDIATE MONTREAL TEAM TO PLAY ROUGH RIDERS.

The meeting of the Q.R.F.U., called last night at the M.A.A.A., for the purpose of re-adjusting the schedule consequent on the withdrawal of the Quebec Club, who were to have played off their game with the Montreal Intermediate team to-day, decided that the Montreal team should go into the first division and play against the Rough Riders at Ottawa to-day in the first match of the season.

Manager Rubin will take the team in charge and the party, consisting of the following players left this morning over the C.P.R. for the Capital: Full-back, Tothill; halves, McGillis, Scott and Eveleigh; spare, A. Lawson; Walter Laidlaw, quarter; Tom Douglas, Denne and A. Cameron, scrimmage; Massey, spare; Ryan, Coolican and Johnson, right wings; W. Douglas, Broderick and Ewing, left wings; Scott and Ward, spares

SPORTING NEWS

HAVE A FIGHTING CHANCE.

In the Big Baseball League Race Says Philadelphia Manager.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The Philadelphia Americans went down to defeat to-day in the first game of the series with Washington, thus losing one of the four games they had counted on winning to overcome Detroit's lead, should the latter lose the St. Louis series. In the second game of the day, however, the Philadelphias won so easily that they heartened Manager Connie Mack, and to-night he declared that the race for the pennant was still undecided.

'We've got a fighting chance,' said he. 'Of course our only chance lies in winning both games to-morrow, and Detroit losing their three games with St. Louis. It was a big disappointment to me in losing a game to-day, but we will play it out to the limit.'

The game, the loss of which meant so much for the Philadelphians, went ten innings, and 'Idaho Wonder' Johnson was chiefly instrumental in practically ending their chances for the championship. He was very effective with men on bases, and kept the light hits made by Mack's men well scattered. Ten hits were made off Plank, several of which were bunched.

In the second game the visitors had no trouble with 'Long Tom' Hughes, while Dygert and his team-mates played excellently.

Score by innings—First game—
Washington .. .. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Second game—
Philadelphia .. .. 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4—8
Washington .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
At New York—New York, 3; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.
Detroit	91	56	.619
Philadelphia	86	57	.601
Chicago	86	63	.577
Cleveland	84	66	.560
New York	70	78	.473
St. Louis	67	82	.450
Boston	59	90	.396
Washington	49	100	.329

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

At New York—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1.
At Boston—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
At Cincinnati—Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Second game—Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburg, 1. (Seven innings).
At St. Louis—Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	105	42	.716
Pittsburg	89	61	.593
Philadelphia	81	64	.559
New York	82	69	.544
Brooklyn	65	81	.445
Cincinnati	64	85	.429
Boston	56	90	.384
St. Louis	49	100	.329

A WONDERFUL JAP WILL RACE SHRUBB

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 4.—The race between Alfred Shrubb and John D. Marsh, which was to have taken place on Oct. 12, has been called off as Shrubb finds that the time is getting late, and there seems to be no one willing to handle the meet, while the little Englishman is not desirous of running it himself.

Shrubb will race in Fall River on Saturday of next week, leaving Toronto tomorrow.

From Vancouver there comes the tale of a wonderful Jap who is willing to race Shrubb 25 to 100 miles. The Jap has startled the coast with his running powers and in all probability the two will hook up, Shrubb stating this morning that he was willing.

DESMARTEAU SUSPENDED BY POLICE A.A.A.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Secretary Dixon, of the Police Athletic Association, notified President Stark, of the C.A.A.U., to-day, that they had suspended A. Desmarteau, the police athlete, for taking part in an unsanctioned meeting at Montreal on Sept. 21. This meeting was run by the Federation, and was not only unsanctioned by the C.A.A.U., but conducted by an opposition body in authority.

CANADIAN LADIES LOSE AGAIN

DEFEATED BY TEAM OF EASTERN LADIES AT CHICAGO BY 6-4.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Canadian women golfers were defeated to-day, 6 to 4, on the links of the Midlothian County Club by the squad of Eastern women golfers. The victors for the Canadians were Miss M. Thompson, Miss Muriel Dick, Miss E. Defries and Miss Helen Unicke. The Easterners who won their matches were Mrs. R. H. Farlow, Miss A. B. Adams, Miss H. S. Curtis, Miss E. W. Allen, Miss Florence Ayres and Miss C. Shreve. Miss Thompson beat Mrs. Caleb Fox 6 up and 4 to play.

All the members of the Canadian team left for home to-day, except Miss Harvey and Miss Phepoe, who will remain for the women's championship tournament next week. The match between Eastern and Western women will be played to-morrow.

BEACONSFIELD GOLFERS FOR QUEBEC.

A team of Beaconsfield golf players left the city last night for Quebec, where they will play to-day.

HARRIER LEAGUE MEETING

The Montreal and District Independent Harrier League, at its meeting last night, decided to adopt the definition of an amateur adopted by the Intercollegiate Union.

The programme for the season was drawing up, and it was decided that the first union run of the new League should take place over a three mile course, starting from the Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Oct 26.

On Nov. 9 a senior road race will take place over the McGill course. Nov. 16 will see a union run with the Y.M.C.A. as starting point; after the run a supper will take place.

The constitution and by-laws for the new League, now in the hands of a committee, will be submitted at a meeting to be held on Oct. 15.

The clubs represented at last night's meeting were: McGill, Gordon, Y.M.C.A., Westmount, Emeralds, Taylor Church and Lachine.

ARGONAUTS TO-DAY.

Montreal Team Up to the Strength of Last Year's Championship Line-up.

To-day will see the launching of the new Interprovincial Rugby Union when the Montreal and Argonaut teams meet at the M.A.A.A. grounds at 3 o'clock.

The official selection of the M.A.A.A. team has not been made public, but it is generally supposed that it will be as follows:

Full-back—Stinson.
Half-backs—Russell, Craig, Smaill.
Quarter-back—Gordon.
Forwards—Savage and Murphy, outside; Kingston and W. Molson, Kelly and Gilmour, inside.
Scrimmage—Roberts, Lessor and Fegg.
Substitutes—Baillie, McAllen, Reynolds and Cranksbaw.

It will be seen that the forward line is up to the strength of last year's

E. SAVAGE.

Outside Wing Forward of the Montreal team.

team, and there is but one change in the back of last year's division. Gordon has been given the preference over Baillie at quarter-back. Gordon's superior weight and his greater knowledge of the game have been, it is understood, the qualities which have resulted in his choice over Baillie.

The latter, however, will be on hand as a reserve.

The half-back line will miss the presence of the late Barney Allison, the ex-Irish International, whose work on the half-back line of the team last year was about the most brilliant in the senior series of the Q.R.F.U. in his position. Russell and Craig are down to play, but it is somewhat doubtful if the Montreal captain will turn out. All the week he has been suffering with an ulcerated tooth

H. KINGSTON.

Inside Wing Forward of the Montreal team.

which has kept him confined to his home for a considerable period and has kept him away from the practices altogether. Ernie Russell will fill the third position. Russell's showing in practice games so far has been, if anything, an improvement on his form of last year. Walter Smaill, the former captain of the Westmount team, will fill the third position on the half-back line. Smaill has all sorts of speed and gathers the ball well but on the light side. Stinson will be at his old post at full-back.

The Argonauts left Toronto last night for Montreal with the following men in the party:—Hannaford, of last season's Westmount team; Balfour, Russell, Kent, Sinclair, Thompson, Ross, Barber, Flett, Mel. Grant, Cropks, Clarkson, W. Grant, Sale, Maguire, Mara, Sheriff and Johnston.

TIGERS AND ARGONAUTS REFUSED ADMISSION TO SENIOR O.R.F.U.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 4.—The action of the O.R.F.U. executive at its meeting last evening in refusing the entry of the Tiger Senior O.R.F.U. team and the Argonaut Senior O.R.F.U. team, placing these in the Intermediate series, has called forth a strong protest from the local team. They say that they were not officially notified of the meeting and were not represented. They also say that their second team will undertake to beat the Victorias and Peterborough, and that they are fully entitled to participate in the senior series. The officers of the Hamilton Football Club regard the meeting as cut and dried and are preparing to enter a strong objection.

C.L.A. TEAM ARRIVES IN LONDON

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 5.—The Canadian lacrosse team from Australia arrived in London to-day. They will sail for Canada on Oct. 18.

SHAMROCK TRIP STILL UNDECIDED

The meeting of the Shamrock executive and players, called for last night, to discuss the arrangements for the trip to Ireland, failed to attract a quorum. Two or three of the directors of the club were present and a few of the players also, but nothing definite was done. Finally, it was decided that the meeting should be postponed until Monday next when a final decision should be arrived at. Among those present opinion on the matter of the postponement of the trip seemed to be about evenly divided, half were for making the trip this fall the other half for making the trip in the spring.

MONTREAL AND NATIONAL LACROSSE TEAMS THIS AFTERNOON.

Lacrosse is dying a hard death in Montreal this year. Although the Rugby season commences to-day it is certain that a large number of persons will yet be attracted by the lacrosse game to be played at the National grounds between Montreal and the Nationals. The game is the play off of the match of a fortnight ago which resulted in a draw of two goals each. Harry Smith and Eddie Robinson, of the Shamrocks have been agreed on as officials for the game.

MINTO CUP READY FOR SHAMROCKS

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—'The little silver shield bearing the name of Capitals, lacrosse champions for 1906 has been attached to the base of the Minto cup, and I am now waiting word from Shamrocks when they want the trophy, said President Emmanuel Tasse, of the Capitals.

'I presume they will have some kind of a blow-out before they leave for their trip to Ireland, and would want the cup forwarded for that occasion.'

When asked regarding lacrosse next year the genial president said:

'I think I have done my share towards sport in Ottawa, and have retired from the arena for good.'

TREMBLAY DEFEATED ACKERMAN

WON LAST NIGHT'S WRESTLING MATCH IN TWO STRAIGHT FALLS.

Last night's wrestling match at Sommer Park between Eugene Tremblay, the lightweight champion, and George Ackerman, of Ohio, resulted in a win for the former with two straight falls. The match throughout was fairly even, and during the forty-five minutes of actual wrestling time Tremblay was more than once put to it to avert a fall from his opponent. The latter, apparently a still very youthful wrestler, was clever in his tactics, but palpably lacked the great strength and the experience of his formidable opponent.

Tremblay exhibited, on one occasion at least, tactics which called forth the disapproval of the spectators.

A scissors, followed by a bar hold, brought about the first fall in 22 minutes and 34 seconds. The second was the result of a succession of bar holds, followed by a half-Nelson and scissors hold in 21 minutes, 14 seconds.

THE W. A. A. A. BAZAAR.

The bazaar that is to be held in the Arena under the auspices of the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association, on Oct. 17, 18 and 19, is expected to prove a great success for all those connected with its organization are working very hard in its interests, and everything is going on splendidly. The committee are holding two or three meetings a week under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert A. Willis, and the decorations, which are going to be carried out on a magnificent scale, are in the hands of a specialist in that line. The general appearance of the Arena will give one the idea of being transported into an Oriental city. The booths will be built to represent houses and architecture of different descriptions, no two being alike. Among the many booths will be: An art booth, convener, Miss Scarff; dolls' and infants' wear, convener, Mrs. G. H. Cornell; handkerchiefs, etc., convener, Mrs. Edward Shepherd; a cigar stand, convener, Mrs. Friedman, fancywork and cushions, convener, Mrs. A. P. Willis; flower booth, convener, Mrs. Thomas Fraser; candy booth, convener, Mrs. Geo. Woods; refreshments, convener, Miss N. K. Kelson; lemonade well, convener, Mrs. C. B. Powter; schools booth, conveners, the wives of the school commissioners; W. A. A. A. booth, convener, M. Snowdon; housekeepers' booth, Mrs. M. Rubenstein; aprons and bags, Mrs. T. Fessenden. The ladies in charge of the booths will be in fancy costumes.

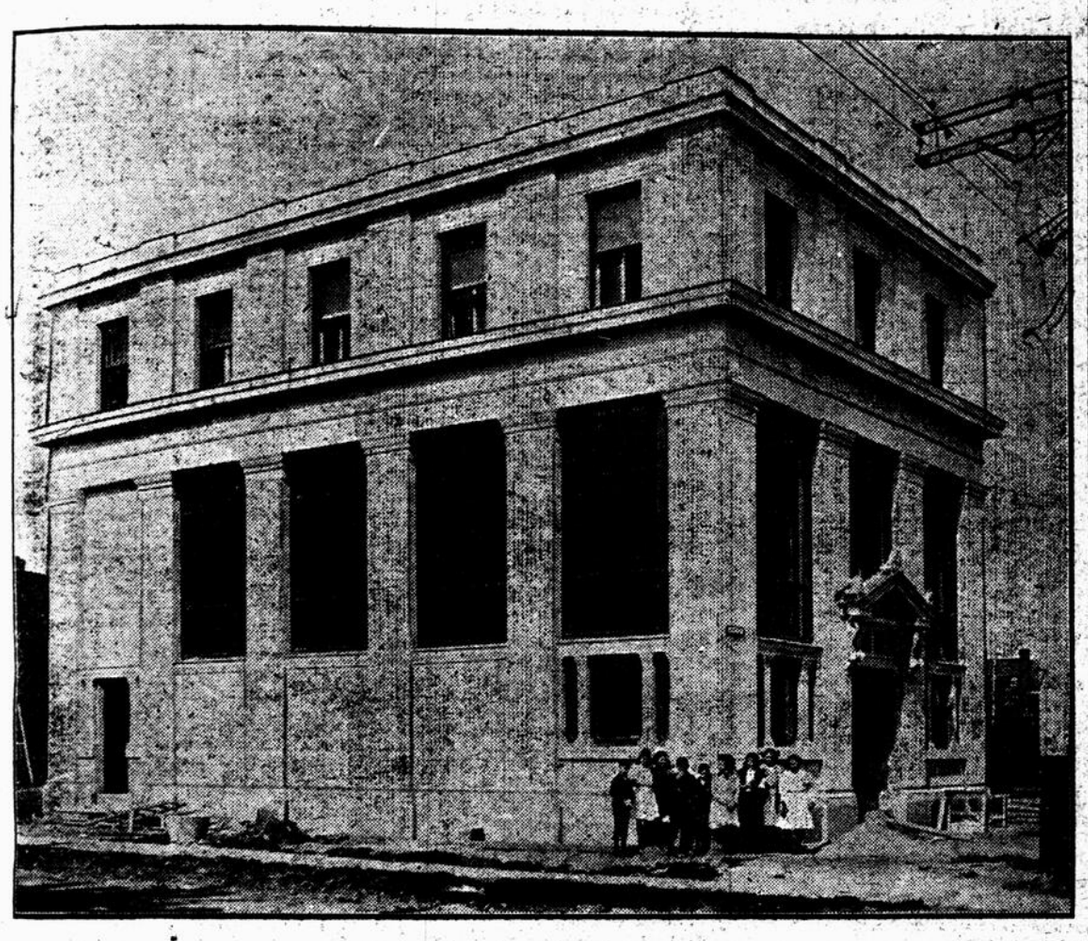
MORE POLITICAL RUMORS.

The political situation in Quebec is still the great subject of conversation in local circles, and the latest rumor is that the Hon. Mr. Gouin may soon take charge of the provincial finances, and hand over the portfolio of Attorney General to the Hon. Mr. Turgeon. This statement is based on the assumption that the Hon. Mr. Tessier will go on the bench at Rimouski, and those who advocate the rumored change say that the increased subsidy obtained by him would justify Mr. Gouin in personally controlling the treasury. Concerning the repeated rumor of Mr. Turgeon's retirement from the cabinet, the Hon. Mr. Weir, when seen yesterday, said: 'I have no hesitation in saying that there is not one word of truth in the stories going to show that Mr. Turgeon has any notion of retiring from the cabinet. We have the greatest confidence in our colleague, the member from Bellechasse, and, to use the language of the Premier, we have so much admiration for and confidence in the Hon. Mr. Turgeon that if he had to go down we would gladly go down with him. I do not think I can make a denial any more emphatic.'

SALVATION ARMY.

Brigadier and Mrs. Hargrave will preside at the meeting in the French Salvation Army hall, 88 Prince Arthur street, to-morrow at 3 p.m. and 8 o'clock. They will be assisted by Staff-Captain Moore, Adjutant Bloss and other officers.

A CORNER IN REAL ESTATE.



NEW BUILDINGS OF THE YEAR—BRANCH OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA CORNER OF SHERBROOKE STREET AND VICTORIA AVENUE.

NEW BRANCH OF THE ROYAL BANK.

The second branch building which the Royal Bank of Canada is putting up this year in Montreal, has just been erected at the corner of Sherbrooke street and Victoria avenue. The exterior is built entirely of Roman stone and is of a very tasteful appearance. The construction is composed of two stories and a basement.

The ground floor will be utilized for bank purposes. Besides the main hall, there is a ladies' room, the manager's office, and other necessary offices. The counter will stand on a marble casement, and all the fittings are to be of wood. The floor of the bank is marble tiled, and of handsome appearance. The upper floor is designed to contain apartments for the manager.

In the basement the safes of the bank will be built into the brickwork, and there are also lavatories, and a large book-room. The lighting is good, as large iron framed windows are provided.

The main entrance is on Sherbrooke street, and leads directly into the banking hall. The architect was Mr. H. C. Stone; the contractors were Messrs. John Stewart and Company, and the fittings will be supplied by the Canada Office and School Furniture Co. The building will be heated with hot water and lighted by electric light.

THE WEEK MAKES A RECORD.

The registry offices have been busy this week, and a new record has been established. In the five days ending yesterday upwards of 300 deeds were submitted for registration at the Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier office, and the officials there say that this far exceeds any number within their memory. Of the 300 deeds, 169 were for realty transfers, and this, too, is a record. The transactions in Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier have been daily over the thirty mark. Yesterday they numbered 36, while there were three sales in Montreal East, making a total of 39 for the day. The trading for the day covered a wide area, but most of the business was small, and there were no special features. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the market just now is the steady growth of the smaller class of business. It shows very clearly that the investor with limited capital is alive to the future of realty in and about Montreal. The returns are good, and there is eliminated the element of risk which attends many other branches of commercial activity.

Mrs. Albert Jacques has sold to Alex. Chagnon a lot in Cote St. Louis, with the buildings, for the sum of $3,800.

Charles Meese has sold to the Corporation of Longue Pointe part of five lots of land at Longue Pointe, for the sum of $3,097.28.

Raoul Sarault has sold to Francois Xavier Perrault a lot in St. James ward, with the buildings, for the sum of $4,500.

A. Lafortune has sold to Arthur Richat two plots of land in St. James ward, with buildings, for the sum of $5,000.

Ferdinand Poirier has sold to U. H. Dandurand a piece of land in Notre Dame de Grace, measuring about nine and a half arpents in superficial area, for the sum of $14,160.

Olivier Decarie has sold to U. H. Dandurand a vacant piece of land in Notre Dame de Grace, measuring 9.09 arpents, for the sum of $13,635.

Eugene H. Godin has sold to Jules Durand two plots of land in the town of St. Louis, with buildings fronting on St. Lawrence street, for the sum of $7,500.

MR. COLE'S RECENT SALES.

The following sales are reported by Fred. R. Cole, 205 St. James street: 310 Grosvenor avenue, $6,250, from W. H. Trenholme to H. L. Shaw; 9 Souvenir avenue, $6,000, N. W. Jordan to N. Silver; 22 Bord de l'Eau, Longueuil, $2,500, J. McArthur to T. Cunningham; 28 Bord de l'Eau, Longueuil, $1,575, Mrs. C. Shaw to T. M. Taylor. There are many strong inquiries for Longueuil and other suburban properties while city and Westmount transfers continue to increase.

TENDERS

Tenders are being called for by the government for the opening up of the drains on the government farm between the village and the river at Montreal South. These drains have been required for a considerable time, and the council has been trying to have them dug for the last year or more. St. Lawrence street, Longueuil, has been opened up as far as Montreal South, and it is hoped that the balance of the road will be completed at an early date, as it will be a decided advantage to both places, they having been heretofore dependent on one road only.

Ice piers at Laprairie, for the Department of Public Works. Wanted by Monday, Nov. 4. Address, Fred. Gelinas, secretary.

Head block to wharf at St. Simeon, for the Department of Public Works. Wanted by Monday, Nov. 4. Address, Fred. Gelinas, secretary.

LUMBER OWNERS ARE GETTING BUSY.

Representatives of pulp and paper mills in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania are in active competition for pulpwood on both the Quebec and Ontario sides of the border adjacent to the territory tapped by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. They are buying all they can get for delivery this season, and in some cases making contracts for supplies for several seasons ahead. Wisconsin parties who own pulpwood limits on the Quebec side of Lake Temiskaming are planning to cut their timber this winter in sixteen foot lengths, raft it down the lake in the spring to Haileybury, where the T. & N. O. is building a spur line to the wharf, rail it then to North Bay, where it would be dumped into Lake Nipissing to be again rafted, this time to the Georgian Bay, thence loaded into the company's barges for conveyance to Wisconsin. Roundabout and expensive as this plan seems to be, it is said that it will be carried into effect on a large scale, and that it will still enable the Wisconsin paper mills, to which the raw material is to be carried, to operate on a profitable scale.

Parties buying pulpwood on the Ontario side of the border are urging the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission to build spur lines to Long Lake, on the Charlton branch of the line, and to other points where quantities of pulpwood are being cut. These requests, however, will not be seriously considered unless it is shown that the amount of traffic now and for years to come is likely to repay the cost of the work.

HISTORIC SWITCHING BLOCK STOLEN.

London newspapers are excited over a curious theft. The 'Telegraph' says:—Etonians the world over, who have tender memories of bygone days, when they knelt humbly upon the lower step and spread themselves lovingly over the top of the historic 'switching block,' will hear with surprise and amusement that it has been stolen. It is over a month since the crime was committed, but the secret has been kept well, and the news has only just leaked out. When the block was stolen thirty years ago, however, it was sawn into pieces and put in a sack, and the fragments secretly nailed under a study table.

The thieves must have been very daring and worked very quietly, for a policeman patrols the college precincts during the night. The stolen block dates back to 1770, and was covered with names carved deep into it. It was stolen many years ago, but returned fifteen years afterwards, and the block that had replaced it was taken away, only to be put back again now. In the Lower School there is another block, but this is not made very much practical use of nowadays.

A CURE FOR SEASICKNESS.

A chat with a hardy Breton fisherman brought forth this novel cure for seasickness. While the old man told of the storms that he had been through, the narrow escapes he had had, and the long journeys he had taken, he was interrupted by the question, 'And seasickness? Were you ever sick?' 'Never,' replied the old man; 'and I'll tell you the reason if you like to hear—I never went on any ship without taking a little mirror in my pocket. As soon as I felt the sickness coming on I looked steadily in the glass, and all symptoms passed away. I got the cure from my father, and I never knew it to fail.' The receipt is easily tried, and if it does not convince the skeptical there is the consolation that no loss need be entailed in giving it a chance.—'P. T. O.'

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

SHERBROOKE ST.—A fine solid stone and brick, 3 flats rented $1,080. Price $12,000, mortgage $8,000, 5 per cent. cash, $4,000, giving 13 per cent. interest for money disbursed.

ST. CATHERINE ST.—No. 182.—5,700 feet of land, solid stone and brick house, corner St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, good stand for business. A liberal offer will be entertained.

PINE AVE.—A solid stone and brick self contained house. Price $10,000, in perfect repair.

ROSLYN AVE., Westmount.—A beautiful lot to build upon, 100 x 111, lots between No. 416 and 430, near Sherbrooke. Price 45c.

PRINCE ARTHUR ST.—A fine solid stone and brick, one flat and 3 tenements. Price $18,500, mortgage $10,000 at 4½, and $6,000 at 5½, cash $2,500, giving 24 per cent. interest for money disbursed.

LAGAUCHETIERE ST.—No. 334.—A solid brick, rented $900. Price $8,000.

PRINCE ARTHUR ST.—No. 320.—A solid stone and brick, in perfect order. Price $9,000, beautiful family residence.

The Canada Real Estate Loan & Financial Brokers

O. LEGER, Manager.

Room 34 - - 107 St. James Street.

Telephone Main 5415.

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
Merchants Bank Building.

FOR SALE Or TO LET, Furnished.

Detached solid stone corner residence situated on Sherbrooke st., just east of Park avenue, contains 15 rooms, pantry, wine cellar, 2 bathrooms, modern heating and plumbing, electric lighting, coach house and stables in rear. The house is completely and handsomely furnished; would rent until May, 1908, or longer.

St. Catherine St.
CORNER LOT
West of Mountain St.
FOR SALE.

This lot is one of the few corner lots left on St. Catherine street, and has a frontage of 125 feet on St. Catherine Street, by a depth of 110 feet to lane in rear. Area, 13,745 feet. Particulars at our office.

Westmount House For Sale
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

2 story pressed brick dwelling, with extension, hot water, heating, open plumbing, electric light; basement, (cement) store rooms, cellars, furnace, w.c. first floor, drawing room, dining room, pantry, kitchen (back stairs.) Second, floor, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c. The house is well situated, and there is a large garden in rear of the house. Easy terms.

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

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE,
ON RECOLLET STREET.

50 x 60, Six Floors and Concrete Basement, about 21,000 ft. floor space in all, electric hoist and sprinklers.

Possession May next.

STONE FRONT DWELLING
On BLEURY STREET,

Near St. Catherine street, recently done over. Hardwood floors, etc. Lot 168 feet deep. Could build workshop in rear of dwelling.

NEW HOUSES FOR SALE

Corner Prince Albert Ave. and Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, seven and ten rooms. Also a block of tenement on Bourgeois Street. No reasonable offer refused. For all necessary information apply to

ISAAC COLLINS,
Builder and Contractor,
207 Ash Ave. Tel. Main 1518.

H. J. ROSS,
180 St. James Street.

INVESTMENTS

Six modern Flats, in West End, $11,000, to pay over 10% on price, only $3,000 cash. 4 dwellings for $9,000 in Westmount, pay over 12%.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Room 40, Renouf Building

FOR SALE—OTTAWA.

One of the finest private residences in the city. Enquiries solicited.

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

FOR SALE—MACKAY ST.

Block of houses with four frontages. An excellent position for small hotel, apartment house or private hospital.

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

PUTNAM & McCRORY,
308-10 Merchants Bank Bldg

For Sale.

$26,000—A well situated apartment house in a good neighborhood.

$17,000—A block of almost new flats, six dwellings; specially well built; good investment.

$16,000—Choice corner property, above Sherbrooke street, consisting of house and large piece of ground; might be sub-divided.

$8,000—Double tenement, on St. Famille street; in good order.

$7,250—Two story cottage in Westmount, on wide lot; modern in every detail.

$25,000—One of the most desirable residential sites in Westmount, corner property. House semi-detached.

$7,000—Self-contained house, containing 12 rooms, furnace, etc. Shuter st.

$6,000—Upper Cadieux street. House and lot with two frontages. Ample room for new buildings.

$6,000—A nicely situated cottage in Westmount, two stories and extension. Beautiful view.

$5,500—Two story cottage, near Fairmount avenue; nine rooms; modern.

$14,500—Three flats on Park avenue, near Sherbrooke street. Well built; good revenue.

$20,000—Block in the West End. Nine tenants; solidly built. Will be sold below cost.

$4,500—A block of tenements in Point St. Charles. Six tenants. Large lot of land. Revenue about $480.

$6,000—Three flats on Lusignan street. Hot water furnace. Deep lot. Well rented.

$3,200—A Brick Cottage on St. Martin street. Nine rooms. Stable and shed in rear.

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

FOR SALE,
No. 4 Weredale Park,

That charming semi-detached villa, with or without tennis lawn adjoining.

The house is very compact and cosy. Owner leaving for England.

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

FOR SALE,
A SNAP ON ROSLYN AVENUE.
Semi-Detached.

A cosy home in perfect order. Possession any time. To include handsome electric fixtures. Price moderate.

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

FOR SALE—LOTS
Westmount Boulevard

Very choice and very reasonable in price.

Lots on PARK AVENUE, MANCE and VILLENEUVE STREETS.

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

FOR SALE.

BUILT PROPERTIES
On East, West, and Centre St. Catherine street.

BUILT PROPERTIES
In and near Centre of St. James street.

BUILT PROPERTIES
In and near Centre of Notre Dame stre

Two splendid Corners on St. Lawrence, 20 or 25 percent. cash, balance 5 years at 4 percent on one of these, and a price one-third less than it could be built for today.

The above are all commercial sites and premises—but can also supply Houses, Tenements, Flats and Building Lots in different parts of City and Westmount.

ALFRED BENN,
Phones—Main 2360. Westmount 100.
107 St. James Street.

Straight and Undeniable Facts!

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SOLD IN 3 MONTHS.

This means that Small Investors are wisely seizing the many opportunities offered by us and investing part of their surplus savings in the best and safest way.

Everybody knows where the following properties are—if any one does not let him enquire at once—that they form the best selection in the City or District and are thus all safe buys.

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LOTS FROM $100 to $1,000, PAYABLE 5 P.C. CASH. Balance easy monthly payments.

Apply at offices on properties. Open afternoons, 2 to 5.30 p.m., or

The Ross Realty Co. Limited.,
30 ST. JOHN STREET.

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CLUBBING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address.

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'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.50
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'...	3.40	3.10
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.90	3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
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'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.20

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Cyprus.

U S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Daily Witness,' $2.00 extra: 'Weekly Witness,' 50c extra: 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra: except in 'Messenger' clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

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

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

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

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

N. M. 7 F. Q. 14 OCTOBER F. M. 21 L. Q. 29

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1907.

The entrance of the Southern Counties Railway into the City is being obstructed in the most unaccountable way—unaccountable, that is, if the interests of the city were being considered. Negotiations have been going on between the Montreal Street Railway and the Southern Counties Railway with no result but delay, and during the last few days it is charged that considerable pressure has been brought to bear on some of the aldermen favoring the entrance of the Southern. The parts of the city most interested have already overwhelmingly proclaimed in its favor, two-thirds of the proprietors of St. Anns, for instance, having voted for it, and it is an outrage that rapid transit to the South Shore should be denied for no good reason. It is expected that the matter will come before the City Council again on Monday, and it is to be hoped that the application of the company for entrance will be conceded by the Montreal Street Railway, whose opposition to the Southern would seem to be ill-advised.

Alderman Payette has, we think, hit on a popular move, in which it will be very hard to say him nay, in his proposal to reduce the water rate on residential property. It is well understood that the water revenue is greater than the expense of the water department. The remainder falls upon our people as a tax on rentals. The tax on rentals is not so fair a tax as the tax on ground. The tax on ground falls on that which has all its value from the public; the tax on rentals is a fine upon improvements, which benefit the public. As a tax for revenue, therefore, this form of taxation is not the best. Even as a payment for water, the burden should not fall specially on improvements, seeing that water is one of the public benefactions which give value to landed property. If the property was beyond the reach of water protection, what would be its selling value? In view of the fact that protection against fire is a leading reason for the provision of a water supply, it would seem as if the incidence of the water rate should bear some relation to the cost of fire insurance, and it is notorious that warehouse property is a much worse fire risk than residential property. Such being the case, Alderman Payette's proposal, that the water rate should be first reduced on residential property, seems as reasonable as it is sure to be popular. The question that remains is, whether, with the heavy expenses now being incurred, and to be incurred in connection with the waterworks, the surplus now objected to will still remain as a basis for this reduction.

The Emperor Theodore is emulating his brother of Berlin in going about the empire talking, Navy, Navy, Navy. Neither country needs a big navy for defence. Until she had the Philippines and the Panama Canal the United States was the most self-contained and defensible power on earth, with infinite resources, and, for defence, able to call a million men into action in six months. But Mr. Roosevelt's view is that the best way to parry is to thrust. The mailed fist is paralleled by the big stick. A navy costs the United States half as much again as it would cost any other country. The ships cost more; the supplies cost more; the men cost more. But what of that? The country is rolling in wealth, and, like a man that has come into a fortune, must set up its motor car and its yacht. There is little reason to doubt that the United States can easily make herself the most powerful nation on earth, and when she comes to her right mind on the protection question, as she is now rapidly doing, will largely possess the ocean commerce of the world. No wonder if the man who best expresses the sentiments of the people feels in high feather.

So Mr. Keir Hardie is making a triumphal tour of Bengal, 'under the 'auspices of the native agitators,' and instead of waving red anarchistic and socialistic emblems, he is being 'garlanded with flowers.' How nice! Mr. Hardie, however, was never a 'flower 'to blush unseen and waste its sweet-'ness on the desert air.' But Keir Hardie crowned with flowers must be a whole comic opera in himself. Solomon—with the permission of the higher critics—tells us to 'crown ourselves with 'rose-buds before they be withered.' Well, well!—and Keir Hardie's flowers must fade, too, exotic though they be; indeed the more so and the sooner for that reason. He declared, all crowned with flowers as he was, that 'there is 'no reason why India should not be 'self-governing like Canada.' Yet John Morley, as earnest and whole-souled a Liberal as ever drew breath, declares otherwise. The fierce Sikh from the far north, and the little Gurkha from the Himalayas, might perhaps make a show of self-government, with a possibility of success. but even with the pick of the northern races it would be only an experiment and perchance risky at that. India, as a whole, is the most heterogeneous of countries, and self-government for the present would only make confusion worse confounded. The native of India has a family and possibly a village tie as close if not closer than our own, but beyond his immediate circle he has absolutely no interest or stake in the country. Before Mr. Keir Hardie gave utterance to his flower-crowned sentiments he should have seen a little more of India from within. Native agitators are not safe guides, as he might have learned from Mr. Morley, without going to India at all. As it is, Mr. Keir Hardie has permitted himself to be feted and crowned by the most irresponsible and mischief-making of His Majesty's Indian subjects.

If the practice of polygamy by the Mormons is dying out, as claimed by Mr. Neilson, the Mormon missionary, who conducted a party of women immigrants through this city on the way to Salt Lake City recently, the fact must be attributed to the influence of the Mormon women. As an ecclesiastical institution Mormonism is committed to the principle of plural marriages, though there is a sect of them which repudiates it and is not in communion with the main body, whose headquarters are at Salt Lake. The practice flourished in the early days of the movement and to it much of the success in gaining converts was attributed. But a generation had not passed before there arose a silent revolt among Mormon women against a system which violated the first and most sacred principle of home life, and outraged the purest and best instincts of womanhood. The Christian environment also had a powerful influence on the church, which felt the moral disintegration caused by contact, showing the pitiably inferior social condition of Mormon plural wives as compared with that of neighboring Christian wives and mothers. All daughters and many sons took sides with their mothers and the elders of the church had to yield, though many of them secretly continued the system, their wealth enabling them to do so, and the practice never having been formally abandoned by the church. It will be noticed, however, that a tremendous preponderance of the converts imported from abroad are women of the simpler sort.

THREE LETTERS ON EXCLUSION.

We are glad to have so good an account of Seattle as a correspondent sends us. His opportunities have shown him what is good in that thriving town. Unfortunately, it has, in past days, turned an unamiable side to the big world, as from it have emanated in times of difference with regard to the boundary—with regard to the seal fisheries—with regard to the Klondike, in the form of news despatches, streams of mendacious contempt for Canada's claims. It was plain that the Seattle man considered any possible claim of Canada to anything at all as an impertinence and an invasion of the soil, or intrusion on the rights of the United States. It is fair to say, however, that a single 'yellow kid' could do all that. And it is fair also to say that we seem to have scoundrels here in Montreal, telegraphing sensations brewed in their brains when not quite normal. These international affronts, though they happen to be what we know of Seattle, are really no basis at all for an indictment against that prosperous city. We have therefore to acquit it of any special enmity against Canada, now that, through Mr. Murray it pleads not guilty. It seems, however, according to our correspondent, that the people of a neighboring town to Seattle did expel the Sikhs by terror, if not violence—that exclusionist missionaries did go from Seattle to Vancouver at a time to synchronize with the visit of the Japanese commissioner; and that immediately after their harangues the procession, in which they had taken part, re-formed and smashed all the Japanese windows they could. We have seen a number of cartoons in United States papers showing Uncle Sam looking on in, we must own, not unnatural, delight at the unfortunate occurrence.

Mr. Murray hints pretty broadly and with some show of ground that if Vancouver had been as competently governed as Seattle the disgrace of that shameful night would have been spared to her. 'The Vancouver disgrace,' says Mr. Murray, but that is due to distance. Like Mr. Murray's neighbors at Bellingham, the Vancouver processionists did their work gently and would not have hurt any one for the world. So we gather from the letter of 'One who was there,' which also appears in this paper. This is no Seattle man, but a Canadian, domiciled in Canada, who shows that exclusionist feeling can be held as strongly in Vancouver as in Seattle. We find a difference between these two correspondents as to the Hindoos, as they both call them. Seattle seems to be infested with Hindoos who have fled from British Columbia intolerance; and Vancouver is infested by Hindoos who have fled from somewhere very near Seattle. 'One who was there' solemnly warns the country and the world that the government is showing a criminal and dangerous indifference in not taking action. The action it should take is not specified, but we presume the minimum would be to bang the door in the face of everyone who immigrates eastward. If such action is not taken, he says, the foundations of the empire will be shaken. That is exactly what we have been saying. These excited people under the possession of an 'idée fixe' propose to wreck the empire by demanding impossible things of government or else—well, we suppose, by revolting against it. Have they considered, what next?

Some of the exclusionists carried the banner, 'We have fought for the empire and are ready to do it again.' Fighting is certainly one kind of loyalty—one which comes easier to Canadians than making concessions for the common good. Those who set store by fighting for the empire should remember that the so-called Hindoos, whose arrival made them so mad, were veteran warriors for the King, and appealed to their fellow-subjects by wearing remnants of their uniforms. If the veteran warrior argument is good, these should have been welcomed with huzzas. Nor are these Sikhs of the common sepoy sort. They fought the British in a way Hindoos never did, and, since they gave in their allegiance, have been the most loyal subjects Britain has had. The Sikhs profess as good a religion as could easily emerge out of heathenism, and they show themselves peculiarly accessible to the Christian faith. We published an account, a week or two ago, showing how one of their holy men at a religious gathering proclaimed Christ as the true Guru or divine teacher. As to the Chinamen, one writer finds that the wicked capitalist, out of pure badness prefers him, though he does only half as much work as the white man. There are some people who seem to have got the idea that the mere fact of carrying on an enterprise makes a man essentially bad, so that he will injure himself in order to injure others. It is possibly true what has been said, that the oriental is sometimes employed because he is sober and can be relied upon, which the shifting and shiftless whites, who are in a way to do the same classes of work, very often cannot.

The haunts of the Orientals in American cities are probably not more insanitary than those of the forefathers of some of us a hundred years ago, to go no further back, and they have the advantage over the forefathers that they have modern sanitary regulations to compel them to act otherwise. If they are a nuisance in that respect it would seem to be the fault of defective civic regulation. If they are unwilling to mend their ways, they offer a very simple method of getting rid of them by enforcing sanitary laws. We have not heard that they were less amenable to law in this respect than Europeans. As to the numbers coming, these were recently greatly added to by an organized wholesale importation from Honolulu. The number that came from Japan in eight month was, Mr. Nosse says, eighteen hundred, most of whom were destined for the United States; about two thousand more came from Hawaii. The total number that went to the United States was twenty-one hundred. It is probable that the Japanese Government has kept well within its promise as to permitted emigrants to Canada. The Japanese Government cannot well control the action of subjects in Hawaii or prevent transportation agents doing business among them. It will, however, probably authorize Canada to admit no Japanese subjects who have not Japanese passports. The Japanese have no desire that their people should come to America; they want them to migrate westward and take possession of Corea and Manchuria. They only insist that nothing shall be done to Japanese subjects inconsistent with the dignity of Japan as a civilized and first class power, and in that insistence every freeman should sympathize with them. The statement of the position of the Japanese Government just published in a Tokio newspaper, is evidently worded to satisfy the self-respect of the Japanese people.

The last letter is from our respected correspondent, Mr. Rose, of this city, who, though in great sympathy with the labor movement, sets small store by the pronouncement of the labor congress at Winnipeg. On one expression in his letter it should be remarked that it avails little to say that the decision of the labor congress to oppose the Liberal government did not imply support of the Conservative party. What the congress wanted certainly was the election of labor representatives, independent of either party. But it remains that to obey its mandate to oppose the Liberal government would in most cases involve support of the Conservative party, though it also implies that were the Conservative party to succeed, it would find itself in the presence of the same demand that has been made upon Sir Wilfrid. We are surprised at Mr. Rose's proposal to put the matter of oriental exclusion for the whole country in the hands of the people of British Columbia. In all countries matters affecting foreign relations are of necessity absolutely in the hands of the supreme power. But where would we be if the principle advocated were generally applied? Suppose a plebiscite were taken in this province as to whether Russian Jews should be admitted to Canada! Suppose it was left to Ontario by a similar process to determine whether the French-Canadians would spread any more in that province! Suppose it was left to popular vote in the Maritime provinces whether Great Britain should make the Gulf of St. Lawrence a closed sea to Gloucester fishermen! We need not say more.

WHAT TO EAT.

'Is it to be meat or vegetables or what?' is the food question of the hour in England. A controversy is raging since Sir James Crichton Browne, the other day, made a fierce onslaught on modern food, which he described as 'fads and follies.' This has been met by equally vigorous opposition from members of his own profession, and, among them, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, of Harley street, who has apparently become a 'fruitarian' specialist, who accuses Sir James of asking England as a nation to follow the example of ancient Rome, and ruin herself by luxurious living. Sir James would have people eat what they like, meat, vegetables, and all, in the old-fashioned way: Dr. Oldfield deprecates the old way of living and favors what he barbarously calls a fruitarian diet. He agrees with Dr. Browne that professional vegetarianism has done harm, in that it has been allied with faddism of all sorts; but he pronounces that the new spirit is the spirit of fruitarianism in the widest sense of the word. He himself tried meat-eating for twenty years; and has tried fruitarianism for twenty-five years. During that time he has also had under his care nearly three thousand patients upon a strictly fruitarian diet, and has also been in charge of the Lady Margaret Fruitarian Hospital at Bromley. Of the good results, he speaks with fervor. Besides, says Dr. Oldfield, 'there is to-day a 'spirit abroad about which Sir James 'Crichton Browne seems to know noth-'ing—a spirit of scientific humaneness, 'a spirit of sanctified commonsense, 'which takes into consideration not only 'the needs of the stomach, but the pre-'ceding agonies which prelude the meat 'when it goes to the table. It is this 'combination of religion, of humaneness, 'of mercy, and of science which is leav-'ening the best classes of the people, 'and is demanding for the future race a 'dietary in harmony with it, and that 'is a fruitarian dietary.'

Many will, in a sentimental way, sympathize with this point of view, while they go on eating meat, as did their forefathers. It does not do for some of us even now to think of the shambles while we are enjoying a 'prime cut' of a 'succulent steak' or 'juicy chop.' But Dr. Oldfield seeks to prove too much. He declares:—It must never be forgot-'ten that Rome went on the same way 'that England is doing now, and that 'she did not come to an end through 'simplicity of living or through Spartan 'fare, but through the luxury of the 'chops and the meat which Sir James 'is now recommending to England to go 'on indulging in. Rome fell through 'the luxury of her meat dietary, and we, 'seeing and dreading the danger, are 'warning England that the future of 'England lies in a return to a more as-'cetic Spartanism. I know no race 'which has ever fallen through the as-'ceticism of its people, and yet Sir 'James Crichton Browne is trying to 'warn us against becoming too ascetic. 'All races that have fallen have fallen 'through the luxury of their diet, and 'therefore Sir James is only bidding us 'go on in the same way that Rome went 'to her ruin.' Well, well, England has been a long time on the road to ruin, if eating heartily, even grossly, is the way. Crecy, Poitiers, the Armada, Trafalgar, Waterloo, and so forth, were not won on a diet of apples and plums; neither in the world of thought and action were Shakespeare, Sidney, Bacon, Addison, Pope, Marlborough, Nelson, Burke, Gladstone, and others of England's greatest either vegetarians or fruitarians. We are not decrying frugality and abstemiousness. We believe, indeed, that more people suffer from gluttony and a wrong choice of food than from hunger or underfeeding. But it is the tendency of all tenets to go to extremes. The true way of living is to find out what suits one, and then to eat with moderation. It is still true that what is one man's meat is another man's poison.

IN ONE VOICE.

Great voices are heard nowadays on both sides of the Atlantic speaking in the same key as regards public ownership, or public control, of public utilities, and the further development of waterways. President Roosevelt spoke in that strain at St. Louis, and Lord Brassey took the same ground at the recent meeting at Liverpool of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, over which he presided. In and out of parliament, declared Lord Brassey, there is a growing demand that railways shall be managed with a single eye to the service of the public. Lord Brassey is of opinion that Great Britain is on the eve of a great change of policy. He points to Continental Europe as an example. In Germany and in Russia, in Belgium, and more recently in Italy, the railways have become the property of the state. According to Lord Brassey, the requirements of the public are fully considered; the results to the exchequer have been satisfactory; and, if Great Britain were taking a new departure to-day, there could hardly be a question but that parliament would vote for public ownership of the railways. It is, however, difficult to change a policy to which the country has so long adhered. The capital value of the railways of the United Kingdom may be taken roughly at twice the amount of the national debt—or $7,889,901,870—and, of course, to deal with interests so vast would be an operation which would heavily tax the country's financial resources. Lord Brassey's idea is that state ownership of railways might be begun in Ireland. There, the financial operation would be on a limited scale, and he is convinced that the savings from unity of management would certainly allow of considerable reductions in rates and tolls. As to administration, Lord Brassey conceives that there is no reason to apprehend failure. The postal service, the dockyards, and the Civil Service generally, at home, in India, and the Crown colonies, are highly appreciated, and not the least of the advantages of the change advocated is, in Lord Brassey's opinion, that it would give to every state a field in which soldiers, having completed their term of service with the colors, might find employment. Lord Brassey also referred to the work of the Canal Commission in Great Britain, of which he is a member, and said the time might come when it might be deemed advantageous that some portion of the bulky and less valuable goods now carried on railways should be handed over to the canals along the main routes. It is significant, as showing the trend of cosmopolitan opinion, that the British Association of Chambers of Commerce—by no means a sentimental body is heartily in accord with Lord Brassey.

In giving voice to the somewhat stumbling reversion of opinion to belief in waterways, which have long been growingly regarded as hopelessly superseded by railways, Lord Brassey echoes the words of Mr. J. J. Hill—two men of like practical experience and breadth of view, one looking on the matter from the minute point of view of the capillaries of a little island, and the other with nothing smaller in mind than thousand-mile channels for leviathan cargo boats on the lines of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. That problem is a separate one, and is an easier one than the other one, of public ownership, which formed the principal theme of Lord Brassey's remarks. It is interesting that such a whole-hearted expression should come from a typical Liberal, as Lord Brassey is, for, although those looking for communistic concessions usually look with more hope to Liberals, who are progressive, than to Conservatives, who are what their name implies, it will be noted that the most stable attempts at public ownership have been in autocratic countries, and that the problem seems to become more and more unsatisfactory as democracy advances. France and Italy have both, we believe, tried public ownership of railways once or twice before, France having bought or built railways at a large price and sold them at a bargain. We have had a similar experience in this province of Quebec where the whole provincial system of railways was, after endless crimination and waste, handed over to the Canadian Pacific.

The difficulty would seem to be in the demands of the electors, through their members, at every stage of construction and administration, for the employment of this man, for the non-employment of that set of men, for the lowering of freight rates to this man privately, and to that class publicly. It would seem, in fact, that the only countries in which it is impossible to manage public works purely in the public interest are those in which the people themselves have most say. Great Britain presents conditions different from ours in this respect, having, thus far, escaped the graft element in her public services, except in some recent municipal aberrations. Whether those services which are worked by the government are as progressive as those which are constantly, by sharp competition, provoked unto good works, is a question which would require a good deal of information to answer, but in some cases of obvious comparison the conclusion would be discouraging, as comparing, for instance, the telephone systems of Canada and Great Britain. People from Britain are somewhat surprised to find the enormous use made of the telephone here, compared with that in the Mother Country, where it is a government institution, and similar comparisons are sometimes made with our street car service. There is no doubt that great economies can be secured by the elimination of competition, and greatly increased efficiency through the removal of antagonisms in management, but on the other hand, the chief stimulus to progress would be also removed.

LIFE OF THE OYSTER-MAN.

The life of an oyster-man is by no means an easy one. At the first sign of dawn, in all kinds of weather, except when the river is frozen, the oyster-man leaves his home, and if the breeze is fair sails to the oyster grounds; if not, he rows the six or eight miles to his working grounds. Arriving there, he drops his anchor and puts his tongs overboard. All day long he manipulates them with varying results. Sometimes he finds a particularly good bed, and the tongs will bring up oysters each time they are put overboard, but more often there are more stones and shells in the tongs than there are good oysters, and the day's work is poor. The catch is then culled—that is, all undersized oysters and shells are cleaned out and thrown overboard; at least that is what is supposed to be done, but judging from the cargoes often brought here the law is very often a dead letter. When the catch is culled it is sold to the river boats and by them brought to market. Few oyster-men market their own catch, but some own the river boats in which they are brought to market.—Washington 'Star.'

Store Open 8 to 5.30 p.m. Saturday, October 5th, 1907.

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Another Millinery Opening on Monday.

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The final decisions of the three great fashion centres of the world are to be shown, as well as lovely models of our own designing with their still newer suggestions—especially in the smaller types of Millinery for ladies who fail to appreciate the larger hat.

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—Hats of refined taste.

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At this opening on Monday, those ladies of refined taste who prefer to pay, not more than $5.00, $7,50, or $10.00 for a hat, will find in this Section No. 2 of ours, hats at these prices possessing all the characteristics of the real models without any of the extravagance. The best of our milliners have exercised their ingenuity and skill in the production of these hats and we are sure that they will be appreciated by the severest of millinery critics in spite of their prices.

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INDIAN ENDS HIS LIFE.

Was to Have Been Tried for Murder, But Escapes From Jail and Hangs Himself.

West Selkirk, Man., Oct. 4.—The rumor reached Selkirk last night that Jose Pa Cje Quan, crazed with the terrors of the trial hanging over him for the murder of his kinswoman, who was thought to be possessed of an evil spirit, up at Red Deer Lake, Keewatin, broke away from his captors at Norway House some time this week, and, despite the fact that he was repeatedly fired at by the guard, he fled into the bush, and then when the police traced him he was found dead hanging to a tree.

The rumor came here by way of Warren's Island, and it will be hard to verify the facts of the case until the commisioner's party reaches the head of the lake.

Commissioner Perry, D. W. McKerchar, counsel; Dr. Lacroix, with a sergeant and two constables of the R. N. W. M. P., left at 4 o'clock this morning for the scene of the latest reported sequel in the long grim tragedy of the Wo-To-Goc.

NURSES ARE SCARCE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION REPORTS RECORD YEAR.

The membership of the Canadian Nurses' Association is now 227. During the past year the registrar received 1,440 calls for cases, but owing to the scarcity of nurses 285 calls had to be refused. The work of the organization has been growing steadily during the year, and much out-of-town work has been attended to.

This was the report presented by Mrs. Burch, the registrar, at the association's annual meeting, held in the rooms of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, on Tuesday afternoon. The year was regarded as the banner one in the association's twelve years of existence, principally because in March last the association was successful in obtaining a provincial charter in place of the charter previously granted by the city. The meeting, which was a very representative one, being attended by graduates from all the city hospitals and others, expressed its thanks for the valuable services of Mr. C. M. Holt, advocate, whose untiring efforts had been crowned with success in this matter. Another thing the society was thankful for was the fact that there was a respectable balance in the treasury.

The Rev. Arthur French conducted devotional exercises at the opening of the session, and delivered a very helpful and inspiring address, which will, no doubt, long be remembered by the nurses in many hours of watching and anxiety.

The recording secretary's report showed that during the year six very instructive lectures were deliveerd by some of the leading doctors of the city, which were much appreciated by the nurses. The registrar, with sorrow, reported the death of Miss Toupin, a graduate of the Notre Dame Hospital, a recent member of the C. N. A., who contracted typhoid while at her post of duty and succumbed to its effects. The following compose the board of directors for 1907-8:—Hon. president, Miss Henderson; lady superintendent, R. V. H.; president, Miss Baikie; 1st vice, Miss Dunlop; 2nd vice, Miss Colquhoun; treasurer, Miss Cooper; recording secretary, Miss Phillips; corresponding secretary, Miss G. H. Colley. Directors: Miss Hill, Miss Des Brisey, Miss McBride, Miss Hardinge, Miss E. Cooper, Miss Bullock, Miss M. Mackay, Miss Ward, Miss Saunders, Miss Byers, Mrs. Stanley.

MINISTERS HOME.

Address by Quebec Board of Trade to Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur.

TWO COMMISSIONERS SPEAK OF TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Quebec, Oct. 4.—The Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur arrived here on board the SS. 'Victorian' this afternoon, and were met by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Messrs. Lemieux, Bureau and Pugsley, Hon. Messrs. Gouin and Turgeon, and a number of prominent local Liberals. This evening the Quebec Board of Trade presented an address to the Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur in the Empire room of the Chateau Frontenac, in the presence of several hundred Quebeckers. It was intended to present the address outside the building, but the inclemency of the weather prevented this.

Among those present this evening were Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, the Hon. Mr. Fielding, Mrs. Fielding and Miss Fielding, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Mrs. and Miss Brodeur, the Hon. Messrs. Lemieux, Bureau, Pugsley, Gouin, Turgeon and Kaine, and Messrs. Power, Lachance, Parent and Carrier, M.P.'s. Mr. Amyot, president of the Quebec Board of Trade, read the address in both luanguages, in which reference was made to the large debt of gratitude which the Canadian people owed the two ministers for having so well succeeded in negotiating a treaty with France.

Mr. Fielding was the first to reply, and after thanking the Quebec Board of Trade for their welcome, said it seemed to be a happy augury that the first address to be presented them on their return to Canada should be from a commercial and non-political body, which meant that old lines were being obliterated and that the people were becoming more ready to work hand in hand for the common commercial interests of the country. While not at liberty to divulge the details of the treaty, he might yet indicate the general principles upon which it was founded. He considered it a good treaty, although the public should not expect that Canada had secured everything without giving something in return. He paid a high tribute to the Imperial Government, who gave them to understand that they had full powers in negotiating the new treaty.

Mr. Brodeur followed in French, covering practically the same lines, and, moreover, referred to the different treaties passed between England and France during the last century. He also spoke in glowing terms of their reception by both the English and French governments.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier added a few words, congratulating his colleagues on the result of their mission, and was followed by Messrs. Lemieux and Pugsley, who spoke briefly.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and the Hon. Mr. Fielding leave to-morrow for Ottawa, and the Hon. Mr. Brodeur and party leave for Sorel on board the 'Lady Grey' at 3 a.m.

WESTMOUNT ACADEMY

PRIZES DISTRIBUTED BEFORE LARGE ASSEMBLY LAST EVENING.

There was a large gathering of the parents of pupils of Westmount Academy, and the pupils and their friends, in Victoria Hall last night, to witness the annual grant of certificates and medals. In the platform were Mr. John McKergow, chairman of the School Commissioners; Mr. Thomas Harling, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Principal Peterson, of McGill; Miss Hurlbatt, warden of the Royal Victoria College; Mrs. McKergow, Mrs. Macaulay, Principal Pollock, of King's; Miss James, principal of Queen's; Principal Macaulay and the Academy staff; Mr. J. A. Nicholson, registrar of McGill; the Rev. Principal Rexford. Letters of regret were received from Mr. Wellington Dixon, of the Monteal High School; and from the Rev. M. S. Oxley.

The proceedings were marked by an enthusiastic spirit, a liberal share of applause falling to Miss Mildred H. Robertson, the dux of the Academy, who has obtained a university exhibition of $100.

Principal Macaulay stated, in his report, that the number of pupils last year was 653, an increase of nearly two hundred within the last five years. He referred to the new elementary school now being built, which will be opened in September, 1908, and will be called the Roslyn Avenue School. This institution, said Principal Macaulay, will relieve the pressure now being felt in King's School, and in the junor classes of the Academy. It will also remedy the present situation of dearth as regards proper facilities for commercial and laboratory work.

The valedictory speech was delivered by Miss Mildred Robertson, while a couple of good recitations were rendered, the first by Lionel Binmore, the second by Edith Watson, whose description of a lady spectator's difficulties in understanding a game of baseball kept laughter active.

Principal Peterson paid a warm tribute to the good work done under trying circumstances by Principal Macaulay whose name seems remarkably popular with the pupils. At the close of the proceedings Principal and Mrs. Macaulay held a reception for the staff, the leaving class, and friends.

Following is the honor list: Gold medal—Mildred Hope Robertson, dux of the Academy.

Silver medals—Lloyd Farquhar, dux of Junior School, the Academy; Ruth Dawson, dux of Queen's School; Millie Dyke, dux of King's School.

Commissioners' scholarships, the Academy. Third year—Henrietta Gnaedinger. Second year—Winnifred Mount, William Nicholson. First year—Florence Stewart, V. Moulton, H. McCrudd.

Standard VI., Academy—Lloyd Farquhar, Malcolm Peattie. Queen's School—Ruth Dawson, Alma Clark. King's School—Millie Dyke, Olga McCallum.

GRACE DART HOME

MR. DART HAS RECEIVED A BEQUEST OF A HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Mr. Henry J. Dart gratefully acknowledges one hundred dollars for the Grace Dart Home from the Belinda MacCormack estate, per M. A. B.

CANADIAN CATTLE FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, left yesterday with two carloads of Ayrshire cattle to be shown at the show of milk breeds which will be held at Chicago next week. Mr. Ness's herd numbers twenty-five head. As Mr. Ness was a prize winner at three Dominion shows he expects to carry off some of the prizes at Chicago. This show was originated by the Milk Breeders' Association of America, and as this will be the first exhibition it is looked upon with more than ordinary interest.

FAIRMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH.

A reception and social was tendered last evening to the Boys' Association of the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church by the officers and teachers of the Sunday-school, with which organization the Boys' Association is closely connected. The chair was occupied by Dr. H. Shaw, superintendent, who extended a cordial welcome to the large number of boys present. The Rev. T. Brown, pastor, conducted the devotional exercises, and a choice programme of music, etc., was contributed by the following:—Miss Lambly, elocutionist; Mrs. W. H. Creed, soprano; Mr. S. Whitaker, tenor; Mr. Bell, baritone; and a male quartette composed of Messrs. Whitaker, first tenor; W. Cunningham, second tenor; B. B. Tarlton, first bass; and R. A. Tarlton, second bass. Mr. J. H. Lauer, Mus. Bac., acted as accompanist for all the singers. The reception proved a most enjoyable one, the music and addresses being greatly appreciated by all.

VERDUN HOSPITAL.

The treasurer of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions:—Joseph Allen, to qualify as life governor, $100; C. B., $50; Baron de Hirsch Institute, $30; C. S. Cherrier estate, per F. D. Monk, $10; Coyle and Co., $10.

POLAND WATER

DIRECT FROM THE SPRINGS.

Most people naturally use more liquids in summer time than they do in the winter time, but few, indeed, drink a sufficient proportion of water that Nature intended them.

At certain stages of the year one requires a change of some kind, and a few bottles of good mineral water often does a great amount of good, and it is here that the Famous Poland Water takes first place.

GOOD HEALTH

No one who values good health will allow the slight extra cost of Poland Water to prevent their securing the great benefits derived from its use. It is guaranteed to be absolutely free from everything that could in any way harm even the most delicate child, and it contains many invigorating and tonic properties which co-operate with Nature in purifying the system.

Poland Water can be had either sparkling for table use or still for medicinal purposes. Prices are:

Poland Water, sparkling, $1.65 per Doz. Pints.
Poland Water, sparkling, $12.50 per case of 100 Pints.
Poland Water, still, $2.60 per Doz. Qts.
Poland Water, still, $10.00 per case of 50 Qts.
Poland Water, still, 50c per ½ Gal.
Poland Water, still, $9.00 per case 2 Doz. ½ Gallons.

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Enables us each succeeding season to show bigger variety, and give better values. The past summer trade has been the biggest in our history.

We are now ready for the fall and winter trade with a very large and well selected stock, and, notwithstanding the big advances in all lines of goods, our prices are no higher, and our values are better than ever, in all the following lines: GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, HALF HOSE, SHIRTS, MEN'S FANCY CLOTH and KNITTED VESTS, NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS, HATS, CAPS, etc.

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MONEY TO LEND

CUSHING & BARRON

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Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,

112 St. James Street.

AMERICANS BUY CANADIAN LANDS

International Paper Company Purchase 45 quare Miles of Timber Property in New Brunswick.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 4.—Aonther big New Brunswick lumber company is passing into the hands of American capitalists. The seller this time is Mr. Ernest Hutchinson, of Chatham, who possesses large lumber interests in the vicinity, and the purchaser is the International Paper Company. Mr. Hutchinson was in the city yesterday on the way to Bangor, Maine, to formally complete the transaction.

The property which Mr. Hutchinson is selling consists of 45 square miles of granted timber land and 300 square miles of crown lands held under lease from the government. In addition there is a general store and a large and well-equipped mill. The transfer will take place immediately, but Mr. Hutchinson will finish sawing the season's cut, and the new owners will probably not be in active control until spring. The new company intends to make a large number of improvements, and it is reported that in the near future they may start a pulp and perhaps a paper mill in connection. The price paid is said to be in the vicinity of half a million dollars. This is the fifth big property on the north shore to be captured by Americans within the past year or two.

GROCERS MEET.

At a meeting held on Thursday last, the French section of the Montreal Grocers' Association elected Mr. A. Laniel president of the board of management. The question of grocery pedlars was brought up by the president, who suggested that both the civic and government authorities should be approached with a view to have the number of licenses granted to such traders reduced, by increasing the license tax, or some other means. The president also advocated strong union among the members of the association, as by doing so they might expect to be represented in the City Council.

THEATRICAL CENSORS.

It is stated that the appointment of theatrical censors, as demanded by Archbishop Bruchesi, will be officially announced to-day, the Theatre des Nouveautes having pressed for a settlement of this question, and the names of Mr. Germain Beaulieu, a dramatic author, and Mr. Albert Lozeau, poet and litterateur, are mentioned as those chosen to form the committee.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

The coroner's jury this morning, after hearing evidence in the case of the newborn child whose body was found in a lane off Lasalle avenue, a few days ago, returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

MONUMENT FOR MONTCALM.

The committee formed in France to erect a monument to the memory of Montcalm, the French hero of the Plains of Abraham, at Candiac, his native place, having invited Senator David to raise a Canadian fund in aid of the work, the senator is now organizing a grand literary and musical entertainment which will take place at the Monument National in the near future.

UNION MEN AND THE JAIL.

A delegation of the labor unions, headed by Mr. J. Ainey, waited upon the Hon. Mr. Weir at the government offices, yesterday, to ask that, in the construction of the new jail, no other granite be used but that prepared by union men. The Minister of Public Works promised to give the request serious consideration.

CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS.

Francis Altensky, 104 St. Elizabeth street, was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital at midnight, having been crushed between two cars at the street railway yards, Hochelaga.

TAILOR ASSIGNS.

Henry Hecklinger, tailor, Phillips square, assigned yesterday at the demand of R. S. Deacon, who is a creditor to the extent of $3,799. The liabilities amount to about $7,000, and the assets consist of stock-in-trade, book debts, and furniture.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

Madame L. W. Lajeunesse, the police matron, celebrates to-day the twenty-first anniversary of her entry upon the duties of her office.

An operation upon Edmund Rostand, the French poet and playwright, who has been ill for several months, suffering from pelvic abscesses, has been decided upon. It will be performed at Bayonne, France, by Dr. Pozi, a celebrated surgeon.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Important Notice.—Commencing Sunday, Oct. 6, trains from Boston, Mass., via G. T. R., C. V. R., and M. R. R. will leave Montreal at 8.30 a.m. and 8.10 p.m. daily instead of 9 a.m., and 8.40 p.m. as at present, and commencing Monday, Oct. 7, local train for Burlington, Vt., will leave Montreal at 1.35 p.m. daily except Sunday, instead of 2.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday, and 1.35 p.m. Saturday only, as at present. Time tables can now be had at the company's offices.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY

ACCOMPANIED BY DIRECTORS HE WILL GO OVER WHOLE OF MAIN AND BRANCH LINES IN THE WEST.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy left the Windsor station, Montreal at 9.30 this morning for his annual trip over the Canadian Pacific system in Western Canada. He went out on a special train composed of the private cars 'Killarney' and 'Canada,' and a dining car. Accompanying him was Mr. R. B. Angus, and two other directors will join the train at North Bay, namely, E. B. Oeler and Mr. W. D. Matthews. A number of the higher officials of the company gathered in the station to see Sir Thomas off, including Messrs. I. G. Ogden, C. Drinkwater, W. R. Baker, A. Piers, E. Alexander, and A. W. Leonard, and they gave the president ahe arty cheer as the train pulled out of the station, Sir Thomas sfilingly acknowledging the compliment.

In conversation with a 'Witness' representative just before the train started, Sir Thomas was asked whether he had any important developments in view in connection with his trip.

'No, not just at the present,' he said. 'I am simply going to make a thorough inspection of the whole of the branch and main lines. But you never can tell. Perhaps something very important may spring out of the trip.'

Asked if the fact that other directors were going with him had any significance, he replied that he simply wanted these directors to be thoroughly posted on traffic conditions and the development of the various localities in view of such future developments as might arise.'

MARITIME PRESBYTERIANS

SYNOD APPROVES MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE CHURCH WORK OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

The Rev. A. B. Dickie, of Quoddy, N.S., has been elected moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces, which met in Halifax this week.

A communication from the Nova Scotia conference of the Methodist Church was read, looking to the consolidation of church work. Dr. Sedgwick moved a resolution reciprocating the sentiments expressed in the communication, and the appointing of the committee. In speaking to his motion, Dr. Sedgwick stated that he was not going into the question of church union, but this he would say—the kind of union suggested in the communication was a kind with which he, for one, heartily sympathized. He need not enlarge upon the advantages of such consolidation as that contemplated by the conference. Of course, all attempts of this kind must be conducted with the utmost caution. He moved the passage of the resolution.

The motion was seconded by Principal Magill, who stated that the Methodist and Presbyterian churches had of late learned more of each other than formerly, and of the appointment of the committee something might come far greater than had come of the appointment of similar committees on other occasions.

The motion was carried.

WESTMOUNT SCHOOLS

ADDITIONAL HONOR LIST OF KING'S SCHOOL.

Following is a list of additional names of pupils of King's School (Standard VI., A.), Westmount, who obtained honors in the June examinations:—

*Alice Bruneau, G.P., 6 hon.. *Jennie Callaghan, G.P., 1 first, 7 hon.; *Jessie Campbell, G.P., 1 first, 9 hon.; *Beatrice Childs, G.P., 7 hon.; *Hazel Clarke, 4 hon.; Muriel Craven, G.P., 4 hon.; *Ruby Davis, G.P., 4 hon.; Jean Hawthorne, G.P., 2 first, 8 hon.; *Olga McCallum, 1st gen. prof., scholarship, 6 first, 6 hon.; *Eileen Sawyer, G.P., 3 first, 8 hon.; *Pearl Smith, G.P., 6 hon.; *Edith Sutcliffe, 2 hon.; *Katie Sykes, G.P., 2 hon.; *Muriel Upton, G.P., 3 hon.; Dorothy Withcomb, 4 hon.; Doris Wright, 3 hon.; Hilda Malcouronne, 2 hon.; Harold Cottrell, 6 hon.; *Lionel Holland, G.P., 1 first, 9 hon.; *Herbert Rittenhouse, G.P., 7 hon.; Austin Sclater, 4 hon.. *Harold Shoolbred, 2 hon.; *Henry Sticht, G.P., 6 hon.; Lawrence Watson, 2 hon.

*Government certificate.

THE TORREY CHOIR.

The Torrey Choir will give a song service to-morrow evening at the Olivet Baptist Church, instead of at the Sailors' Institute. In the morning they will go to the Old People's Home at Longue Pointe, starting from the Y. M. C. A. at 9.30 o'clock.

FEAST OF THE ROSARY.

To-morrow, the first Sunday in October, being the feast of the Rosary, the annual processions ordered some years ago by Pope Leo XIII. for that occasion, will take place in all the Roman Catholic parishes of the city.

INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE.

An interesting point has just been decided by Mr. Justice Lafontaine in a case of Mrs. J. Auger vs. the 'Provinciale' Fire Insurance Company. The plaintiff claimed indemnity under a policy in the company defendant after a fire which destroyed her property. The claim was resisted on the ground that the policy had become null and void by the fact that Mrs. Auger had sold her property with power of redemption. The Court held that the policy stands goods and valid so long as the holder thereof has an assurable interest in the property assured, and that a sale with power of redemption does not deprive the vendor of such assurable interest. The plaintiff's claim was therefore maintained.

STEAMER WAS RACING.

Psesident Roosevelt Orders Suspension of License of the 'Fred Hartweg' for Ninety Days.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 5.—Inspector Williams issued telegraphic orders last night, ordering the suspension of the license of the captain of the steamer 'Fred. Hartweg,' for ninety days, in accordance with a request of President Roosevelt.

The offence charged against the captain of the 'Fred. Hartweg' was racing with the steamer 'Alton,' thereby endangering the 'Mississippi,' on which President Roosevelt was travelling. The 'Fred. Hartweg' and the 'Alton' accompanied the 'Mississippi' on its trip down the river to Memphis.

CALEDONIAN LECTURES

FIRST OF THE SEASON DELIVERED LAST NIGHT BY THE HON. R. F. SUTHERLAND.

The opening meeting of the literary season of the Caledonian Society was held last night, at the St. Andrew's Home. There was a large gathering, including many prominent Scotchmen. The Hon. W. A. Weir and Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., were also present. The chairman was Mr. W. McNab, president of the society.

The Hon. R. F. Sutherland, Speaker of the Dominion Parliament, delivered a lecture on 'Scottish traits as exemplified in the life of R. L. Stevenson.' A vote of thanks was proposed by the Hon. W. A. Weir and seconded by Mr. Armitage Ewing and Prof. Clark Murray.

It was announced that the Hallowe'en concert would be held on Oct. 31, in the Arena, when the Governor-General would be present.

THE EDWARDS CASE

SENTENCE OF TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT SET ASIDE—WILL BE RE-SENTENCED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—In the Court of Appeals yesterday a unanimous order was made setting aside the sentence of ten years' imprisonment passed by Police Magistrate Daly, on Sept. 27, upon J. D. Edwards, the former Toronto broker. During the proceedings Edwards was very much affected and, in answer to questions from the Bench, he said that his brokerage business was a bona fide one and that he only sold or bought stocks or shares for delivery. He received the closing quotations from Toronto every day and the next day, if a man came in to buy he would wire an order to Toronto when the draft, with the transfer attached, would be sent to a bank here, when he would get the money from his client and take the draft up. He had no intention whatever of stealing the money he received on Dr. Matheson's behalf. His business was not a bucket shop, in any way whatever. He took quotations which he got over the ordinary wires. He had no private wire. He may be re-sentenced on Monday.

MORE ASIATICS COMING

Vancouver, Oct. 5.—It is reported here that the steamer 'Tinga Maru,' from Japan, is due in Victoria with 280 Japanese and 70 Chinamen. The steamer was held at Shanghai for three days on account of the cholera scare. The steamer 'Tartar,' due at Victoria to-day, brings 100 Japanese and 500 Hindoos. The Blue Funnel liner 'Titan' and the SS. 'Tremont' are coming with three hundred Japanese between them.

LORD HAWKE COMING

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 5.—Lord Hawke has sailed for the moose shooting in New Brunswick and Ontario.

BOY RUN OVER.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5.—Percy Robertson, the three-year-old son of A. J. Robertson, leader of the Opposition in the Alberta Legislature, was fatally injured by being run over by a waggon which was being drawn through Nanton by a traction engine. The little boy died at nine o'clock.

CIVIL ENGINEER KILLED.

Toronto, Oct. 5.—W. S. McNeillis, an engineer, who lived at 20 Camden avenue, was fatally injured yesterday while working on the new Confederation Life building extension, at the corner of Queen and Victoria streets. A large piece of square timber was being lifted by the derrick, and when about thirty feet from the ground it slipped through the chain and fell on McNeillis, who was engaged beneath it. He was picked up unconscious, and carried to St. Michael's Hospital on a stretcher. Examination showed that the skull had been fractured, and there was a cut about six inches long on the man's head. He died at midnight. The deceased leaves a widow and two small children. An inquest will be held.

THE 'GAZETTE'S' SPECIAL NUMBER.

The 'Gazette' Publishing Company, in moving to their fine new premises on St. Antoine street, near St. David's lane, have issued a handsome book, profusely illustrated, to mark the occasion. Montreal, its rise, progress, the development of its industries, commerce, transportation facilities, resources, banking, and real estate values, and the men who have made, and are making, the Canadian commercial metropolis, comprise the mass of information of which the book is made up, while an interesting feature is a history of the 'Gazette' from its establishment in 1778.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Hanbury Budden is in Toronto, the guest of Mrs. Sidney Small.

Lord Vivian and the Hon. W. W. Vivian, of England, are at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Lady Laurier, Mrs. Fielding, and Miss Florence Fielding are registered at the Chateau, Quebec.

Miss Laura Smith has been spending some time in town, the guest of Mrs. Baumgarten, and of Dr. Lapthorn Smith.

Mrs. J. J. Willis and her little daughter have returned from spending some time at Stanbridge East, with Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Cornell.

The engagement is announced of Miss Annie Lysle Courtenay, eldest daughter of Mrs. James Glasgow, of Prescott, and Mr. Edmund H. Laschinger, assistant deputy postmaster-general, Ottawa.

Mrs. S. Wilkins P. Hodges will be at Lome on Tuesday next, and afterwards on the second Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at her residence, No. 4 Prevost avenue, Viauville.

Mrs. Harry J. B. Macoun, formerly Miss Jessie Heath Harper, received yesterday afternoon for the first time since her marriage, at the residence of her father, Mr. John Harper, 492 St. Urbain street. She wore her bridal gown of cream chantilly lace over Duchess satin, and was assisted by her sister, Miss Harper, wearing white silk. Pink and white asters formed the floral decorations, a large basket of these flowers being placed on a lace centre piece on the tea table, which was presided over by Mrs. D. Burnside, pouring tea and Mrs. A. D. Thornton, pouring coffee. Mrs. H. Maclaren served the ices. They were assisted by Miss Symonds, Miss Effie Williamson, Miss Ruby Turner, and Miss Davis, of Toronto.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending Sept. 24: James and Mrs. Short, Calgary; N. Cauchon, Montreal; J. W. and Mrs. Orr, Nelson, B.C.; C. M. Barbeau, Quebec; F. O., Mrs., Miss, and Master John Wade, Vancouver, B.C.; E. M. and Mrs. Wilcox, Toronto; the Rev. G. M. Franklin, Owen Sound, Ont.; J. C. Simpson, Montreal; I. and Mrs. Pitblado, Winnipeg; H. and Master Evelyn Holmes, Truro, N.S.; Arthur Handfield, Montreal; E. G. Hampson, Montreal; F. J. Scott, Toronto; E. R. Street, Toronto; J. A. B. Thompson, R.C.R., London, Ont.; Mrs. Bessy B. Warlock, St. John, N.B.; William A. Faught, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Daniel J. O'Leary, Montreal; James H. Smith, Montreal; J. H. and Miss M. Hamlyn, Toronto; A. J. Adamson, Winnipeg; T. C. Boville, Ottawa; J. F. S. King, Hamilton, Ont.; Miss M. A. and Miss E. M. Palmer, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; J. Melrose Macdonald, Toronto; Henry T. (M.D.) and Mrs. Reason, London, Ont.; H. O. Knowles, Montreal; F. J. Mandellof, Toronto; F. P. Roger, Toronto; W. Preston Sharp, Montreal; W. George Rutherford, Toronto.

The following were invited to the dinner given at Spencerwood on Thursday last by Sir Louis Jetté: His Excellency the Governor-General, Her Excellency the Countess Grey, Lady Sybil Grey, Lady Evelyn Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Chief Justice H. Taschereau, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shehyn, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Tessier, the Hon. Lomer Gouin, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Turgeon, Colonel C. C. and Mrs. Sewell, Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Verret, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Machin, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Larue, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Fairchild, Col. Hanbury Williams, C.M.G., C.V.O., and Mrs. Hanbury Williams, Capt. D. O. C. Newton, aide-de-camp, Capt. Pickering, A.D.C., Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. J .G. Scott, Major and Mrs. A. O. Fages, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Lavery, Major and Mrs. Duplessis, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Burstall, Capt. A. E. Doucet, Lieut.-Colonel B. L. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Baillargé, Dr. Charles and Mrs. Verge, Capt. M. C .A. Green, Mr. Bonet Maury, Major Sheppard, A.D.C., Capt. A. de S. Panet, A.D.C.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. HENSHAW.

The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw, took place privately, this morning, from his late residence, 210 Peel street, to St. George's Church. The service at the church was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, assisted by the Rev. H. P. Plumptre, while a brief service was also held at the graveside, at which the Rev. F. G. Scott, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, a cousin were of the simplest character, in accordance with the wishes of the relatives. The chief mourners were Mr. H. H. Henshaw, brother; D. Forbes Angus, and E. McDougall, brothers-in-law; the Rev. F. G. Scott, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, and Charles Godfrey, cousins. The floral tributes sent by the Victoria Rifles, St. George's Snowshoe Club, the Montreal Street Railway Co., and various other institutions and organizations with which he was officially connected, were numerous and very beautiful.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN HERE.

Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, is in the city, having just arrived from Ottawa, where he recently attended the annual meeting of the Archbishops of Canada. His Grace will return to his diocese at the end of next week.

FINED FOR CRUELTY.

J. Courville was yesterday prosecuted by the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for working a horse with sores, and was sentenced by Mr. Recorder Weir. to $2 fine, and $1.50 costs, or 15 days' imprisonment.

INDICATIONS OF A GREAT CROP YEAR.

Regina, Oct. 5.—Crop returns are coming into the Department of Agriculture in increasing numbers, those from Moose Jaw district being especially good, returns from there showing an average of from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre of No. 1 northern. Good reports are also being received from the district along the 'Soo' line, the C.N.R. line north of Regina from Wadena to Warman and also from the Southey district. Reports from the Indian Head district are somewhat unfavorable. The department yesterday morning received a telegram from Weyburn requesting that one hundred men be immediately despatched to that district for threshing purposes.

The Minister of Agriculture denies the report to the effect that it was thought that seed grain would have to be brought in from Manitoba to Saskatchewan. He says Saskatchewan will have abundance of the best of seed grain.

FREEDOM IN RELIGION

PROFESSOR BONET-MAURY COMMENCED SERIES OF LECTURES YESTERDAY.

Professor Bonet-Maury, of the Faculte Libre de Theologie Protestante, of Paris, commenced a series of lectures at the Presbyterian College yesterday afternoon, on 'The Dawn of Religious Freedom.' After paying tribute to the memory of the late Professor Coussirat, of the Presbyterian College, the lecturer said religious freedom was unknown in Europe durin the fifteesth and sixteenth centuries. The people had to practise the religion of the reigning Sovereign. The first martyr for the cause of religious freedom, was John Huss, the Bohemian priest, who was burned at the stake in the fifteenth century. The first legislative enactment for religious freedom was made in France by Henry IV., who promulgated the Edict of Nantes, which placed Protestants and Catholics on an equal footing. The lecturer defined religious freedom as the right of anyone to worship God according to conscience, whatever that might be, and to expound his belief in the manner he saw fit, providing this did not interfere with public order. There were instances, he said, when religious freedom had been carried too far. However, the elements which most opposed the principle laid down in the above definition were clericalism, or undue interference of the Church in the affairs of State, and the fanaticism of the masses.

LANGUAGES IN JAPAN SCHOOLS.

A letter from Japan published in Berlin, says that the study of the German language in Japan has fallen off in the last few years. At the close of the school term of 1900 in Tokio the department of examinations reported that the following languages had been studied in the schools: English, Chinese, German, and Russian. French, Corean and Spanish were neglected. In 1904 the number of students of Chinese increased 100 percent, and the study of English fell off, while there was a marked increase of German students. In 1907 statistics show that the German language has lost in favor, and it has gone back to seventh place. English has not retrograded, and has thirty students in the 'final' class to thirteen who study German. 'Young men who are being educated for business careers,' says the writer, 'do not study German, but it is still popular with those who are in the scientific circles.'

THE GARDEN OF THE ENGLISH EMPIRE.

In Victoria and Vancouver there are more Yorkshiremen than in any other part of Canada. And in settling in these far-off regions the Tyke has displayed his sense of discrimination. British Columbia is the garden of the empire.—Leeds 'Mercury.'

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Receipts at the City Cattle Market, as reported at the weigh-scales, amounted to 150 cars, comprising 2,230 cattle, 3,765 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs and 260 calves. To-day's heavy run was made up of a very large proportion of common and inferior cattle, the bulk of it practically useless for anything but canning. Prices paid for this stuff ranged from 75c to $2 a hundred. Good stock was, as usual, in demand, with prices fully as high as on previous market days, but very few of these cattle were to be had. There is practically no export trade as far as the local market and Ontario cattle are concerned. Dealers are filling up their shipping space with western cattle, which are at once cheaper and of superior quality. Quotations are, therefore, nominally at the same level as butchers'. Good butchers' cattle were wanted, but somewhat hard to find. Choice butchers' sold from $4.25 to $4.65; medium to good $3.50 to $4.10, mediu mcattle and choice cows, $3 to $4. Common cows, canners, etc., were offered and sold at prices ranging from 75c to $2.25. Buyers reported a good demand for cattle for distillery feeding.

Milch cows were quiet, the quality offered being little inducement for buyers. Quotations were steady at $30 to $50 for choice and $20 to $25 for common to medium.

Calves were steady and unchanged under a comparatively small run. Prices ranged from 3c to 6c per lb.

Sheep were marketed freely, but the demand was good, and prices held their own, choice stock selling perhaps a little higher. Ewes, $4 2 5to $4.40, and bucks and culls $3 to $3.50. The wide variation in the quality of lambs was reflected in the range of prices. Choice stock sold up to $5.70, while inferior went as low as $4.

The discrimination in prices against inferior hogs has had the effect expected. Mr. Harris, for the Abattoir, reporting a noticeable improvement in the quality offered. Selects were in demand and firm at $6.12½, with $5.87½ offering for good lights and fats. Medium hogs sold at $5.50, with but $5.25 bid for the poorest.

BUSINESS CARDS —AND— COMMERCIAL PRINTING OF ALL KINDS NEATLY DONE, At Witness Office JOB DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH BROKER'S ACTION AGAINST COBALT COMPANY

London, Ont., Oct. 3.—A. E. Welch, a well-known broker, of this city, has entered an action for $70,000 damages against the Esperanza Cobalt Mining Company for non-fulfilment of an alleged agreement in regard to operations on some valuable property in the Nipissing district. The case will be tried at the Assizes here next week.

WESTERN CANADA LANDS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 5.—The Western Canada Land report for the year ending June shows a credit balance of £26,657. A dividend of 1s per share has been declared and £4,157 carried forward.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 5.—Traders are bidding 99c for either white or red winter wheat, but are not meeting with much success in getting it. Barley, pot, is firm, No. 1 being quoted from 70c to 71c, and No. 2 from 68c to 69c at outside points. The small amount being traded in makes it difficult to fix prices. The barley offering at present practically all grades No. 1, No. 2, and quotation on lower grades are as yet little better than normal. Call board quotations are: Winter wheat, No. 2 white or red, 99c outside. Barley, No. 1, 72c bid C.P.R. Peas, No. 2, 84c bid outside. Oats, No. 2 white, 50¼c bid outside. Winter wheat, No. 2 white or red, 99c to $1; No. 2 mixed, 98c to 99c. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern new, $1.11½ to $1.12½; No. 2, $1.09½ to $1.10, lake ports. Barley, No. 1, 70c to 71c; No. 2, 68c to 69c. Flour, Ontario, ninety percent patent, $3.85, this for export; Manitoba patent, 6.80; second patent, $5.30 strong bakers, $5.25. Oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 51½c; mixed, 50c outside. Rye, 75½c to 76c. Peas, 85c outside. Corn, No. 1 yellow American, 72½c, Toronto freights; No. 2 yellow, 72c; No. 2 mixed, 71c. Bran, $22 to $23, bulk outside. Shorts, $24.50 to $25.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 5.—From Tuesday next the price of Canadian cheese will be raised 6½ to 7d per pound. The cause of the advance is the growing popularity.

Choicest white is quoted at 61s, and colored at 62s. There is very little except the tasty goods to be had below 60s.

Butter supplies are smaller than usual at the present time, especially Canadian. Prices for choicest are 108s to 110s.

Canadian bacon of the leanest description is quoted at from 55s to 56s.

NEW YORK STOCKS IRREGULAR AND NARROW

New York, Oct. 5. —The tone of the opening stock market was irregular, with a narrow range in some of the most conspicuous stocks, selling at prices unchanged from last night. Dealings were on an insignificant scale.

CUBA RAILROAD REPORT

The pamphlet report of the Cuba Railroad Company has been issued and shows a total of 426 miles in operation. The surplus at the end of June 30, 1907, amounted to $698,031.75, compared with $353,367.50 at the corresponding date a year ago.

SHIPPING NEWS.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	At.	From.
Cymric	Boston	Friday
Arabic	Queenstown	Friday
Sylvania	Liverpool	Friday
Prinzess Irene	Naples.	Friday

THE HURONA.

The latest news of the Hurona is that she will not be ready to sail for a few days. All day yesterday work was going on at the stern of the Hurona and there is still a lot to be done.

MARINE NOTES.

The R.M.S. Victorian, of the Allan line, is due in port from Liverpool at noon to-day. She has on board a large list of passengers.

The R.M.S. Virginian arrived at Liverpool this morning.

The SS. Corsican sailed from Liverpool with 66 first, 430 second and 677 steerage passengers.

DIED.

McMILLAN — At Metcalfe, Ont., on Sept. 30, 1907, Eleanor Jane Manson, beloved wife of Z. McMillan, aged 77 years and 4 months. Deceased was born at Millhoche, Ont.

Special Notice.—Metropolitan Church, Toronto, has purchased a new Mason & Risch Upright piano. Duplicates are obtainable from the Leach Piano Company, Limited, 560 St. Catherine street, west, near Drummond. Prices from $400, payable cash, or $8 monthly.

FOR SALE.

5,000 feet ⅛ and ¼ inch New and Used Wire Cable. 2,500 feet 2 inch New Leather Belting. 50,000 feet Pipes and Boiler Tubes, all sizes and lengths. 2 small Electric Motors. Will sell above in any quantity. IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO. 5-7-9 Queen street. Tel. Main 4959.

WANTED, IN LACHINE, FOR WINTER, two furnished bedrooms and sitting-room, with use of kitchen, for three adults. Furnish own linen, china, silver. Address M. 96, 'Witness' Office.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

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

	Div.	Paybl.	1906. High.	Low.	1907. High.	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Last. sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	3¼H	Jan.	201	156⅝	196¼	156½	168	158	160⅞	$160.88	4.3
Power	1½Q	Nov.	99⅝	85	96½	81⅝	92½	91¾	92¼	92.25	4.2
M. S. R.	2½	Nov.	283¾	230½	239	183¾	189¼	186	186¼	186.25	5.3
Twins	1¾	Nov.	122	105¾	107½	85	94	92¾	93⅜	93.38	5.3
Tor. Ry.	1½Q	Jan.	126	104½	115½	95	100	99	99	99.00	6.9
Detroit	1¼Q	Nov.	122	80	84½	61¾	64	62½	63	63.00	7.9
Richelieu	1¼Q	Dec.	88	79¼	82½	61½	61¾	61¾	61¾	61.75	8.0
N. S. Steel	1½Q	Oct.	73½	69½	79	60½	64¾	63	64¼	64.25	9.3
Dom. Coal	1Q	Oct.	81¼	58	70¼	41⅝	47½	46½	47½	47.50	8.3
Iron bonds	2½H	Jan.	87	79	80	69	74¼	74	74¼	742.50	6.6
Iron Com.			34⅝	20½	25	16¾	20½	19	19⅞	19.78	...
Mackay Com.	1Q	Oct.	77	57¾	75	60	61¾	60	60¾	60.63	6.5

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	3½ Q.	Dec.	261	257	236¼	238	4.2
Merch.	2 Q.	Dec.	175½	170	158	159	5.0
Hoche	2 Q.	Dec.	163	159¼	140	140	5.7
E. T.	2 Q.	Jan.	165	162	157	160	5.0
Mols.	2½ Q.	Jan.	230	215½	197	198	5.0
Toronto	2½ Q.	Dec.	250	234	201	202	4.9
B.N.A.	4 H.	Apl.	146¾	153½	148¼	153¾	5.2
Royal	2½ Q.	Jan.	243¾	242½	234	225¼	4.4
Dominion	3 Q.	Jan.	283	263¼	220	234	5.1
Imperial	2½ Q.	Nov.	254½	230	216	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Dec.	250¼	246½	215	215½	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Dec.	145	145	130	130	5.3
Union	3½ H.	Dec.	157	152	133¾	135	5.1
N. S.	3 Q.	Jan.	295	293	274½	279¼	4.3
Comm.	2 Q.	Dec.	190½	179¾	160	160	5.0
Sovereign	1½ Q.	Nov.	155¼	134¼	95	114	5.2
BONDS							
Coal	2¼ H	Nov.	102½	100	95	97¾	5.2
Electric	3 H.	Jan.	109¼	110¼	106½	108¾	5.5
M.E.P.	2¼ H.	Nov.	105	104	100¾	101	4.4
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Apl.	110	98	95	93	6.4
Lke. Wds.	3 H.	Dec.	113	107	100	105	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Electric	2 Q.	Oct.	122½	120	110	110	7.2
Iron	....	....	....	83¾	66½	42¾	56 ..
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	121	112	95	95	7.3
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Dec.	130	120	112	116	6.0
Switch	1¾ Q.	Oct.	115	105	95	98	7.1

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay	1 Q.	Jan.	75¾	71¾	60	61¼	6.4
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Dec.	115	112	100	105¾	6.6
Illinois	1½ Q.	Jan.	101¼	94½	78	83	7.2
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Jan.	95	90½	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q.	Jan.	14¾	110	99¾	106	6.6
Magd	1¾ Q.	....	....	....	71¾	79¾	71¾ 9.7
Havana	1½ Q.	Jan.	97½	85	70	77	7.7
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	109¾	98¼	81	86	8.2
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	158½	145	120	120	6.6
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	171	162	117	162	5.2
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	133	128	111½	116¾	5.8
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	Jan.	103¼	104½	93	93	6.4
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	Oct.	91	78	70½	75¼	6.5
Toledo	1 H.	Nov.	36¼	23½	19	20	10.0
Switch	7 Y.	Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo	2 H.	Oct.	164	136¾	91	100	4.0
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Jan.	107½	93	87	87	6.8
Magd	..	....	....	31½	31	31½	..
Havana	..	....	52	45¾	23	23	..
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	..	45	42	44	11.3
Lke. of W's	3 H.	Feb.	100	107	65	73	8.2
Switch	3 H.	....	114	98¼	96	96	6.2
Mexican	..	....	70	57½	37½	45½	..
Sao Paulo	3 Q.	Jan.	145¼	138½	100¾	115	6.9
Rio	..	....	48	48	38	38	..
Ohio	..	....	33½	30¾	23¼	23¼	..

BANK LOANS IN GOOD CONDITION

(Winnipeg 'Commercial.')

In answer to a question regarding the financial situation in Winnipeg, one manager here said: 'We have not one loan in a condition that would justify legal action if we desired to resort to extreme measures to close it out. Payments both of interest and principal are being very satisfactorily met.' He continued: 'What I have said regarding the loans made in the city of Winnipeg would be equally true of the loans made in other parts of the province with the exception that but one foreclosure had been made, and that is likely to take place at any time when the season is exceptionally favorable for crops, or when values are rising.'

This gentleman then proceeded to exhibit to the interviewer some reports from different parts of the province dealing with the crop situation. They were all signed by men well known throughout the province, all of them can rank as old-timers, and each of them represents important business interests in the locality in which he resided. With the exception of two points from which the reports were received they were all favorable, and so far as threshing reports went, the average yield per acre was from 15 to 20 bushels, and the grade was good. From a cursory perusal of these it was evident that in the districts to which they applied there was a good crop.

The opinion of this manager summarizes the opinion which was gathered from others. They were all unconcerned as to the future.

Inquiries were made of other classes of institutions that collect very large sums annually. The manager of one of the local life insurance company branches said that their receipts of interest upon investments were quite up to the standard of last year.

'We expect,' he said, 'that this year they will be a little later on account of the harvesting season being so late. So far, however, our payments are fully up to the standard of last year. In the matter of premium receipts our increase over last year is a very satisfactory one, and first payments upon new business are away ahead of the amount received last year.'

If, in the face of a monetary stringency and a sudden tightening of the purse strings by all the banks, payments continue to be satisfactorily met, there is no good reason for anticipating hard times. Central and Western Canada is now sufficiently well established to be able to weather an adverse year without serious interruption to the course of the development so well set in. Compared with conditions of twenty-five years ago, the whole of the fertile plains are covered with a net-work of railways, and just as great a change is likely to take place during a similar period in the future.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, Oct. 5, will say of Montreal trade:

'Wholesale grocers report a good volume of business. Sugars are steady at figures prevailing for some weeks past, standard granulated being quoted at $4.40 at refinery; teas continue to rule high, and all other staples are firm. Dry goods travellers are all out on the fall sorting trip, also carrying samples of certain lines of spring goods, and are reported as doing fairly, though the weather through the country generally has been unfavorable to retail trade for some weeks past. Values in this line, are all firmly held. Sorting business in boots and shoes has not been very active as yet, and manufacturers are not buying leather very freely at the moment. The export in sole leather, which has been rather slow, shows some improvement. Hides continue easy, and dealers are still buying on the basis of 9 cents for No. 1; tanners are said to be showing more of a disposition to buy. The iron market is active and firm, and large consumers are reported as having bought liberally during the past month. No. 1 Summerlee is quoted at $25, but supplies are now very light; No. 2 ditto, is quoted at $24, and domestic brands, such as Londonderry and Hamilton, are firm at $24 in ordinary lots. In other lines of heavy metals and general hardware there is an active distribution, almost equal to that of last fall. Grain exporters report a brisk movement, and as anticipated several weeks ago, shipments of leading cereals are considerably ahead of last year. Exports of butter show a heavy decline; shipments of cheese are fairly large, but not up to the figures of last year. Apples are now moving out freely. The monetary stringency is unrelieved, bankers being extremely conservative in making advances, and general collections are still reported on the slow side. For the week eight district failures are reported.'

NORTHERN OHIO OPERATIONS

When Northern Ohio was listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange in January of 1906 the properties, which it operated, consisted of an interurban line running north and south between Canton and Akron, Ohio, and the Street Railway and lighting plant of the latter city. Not quite a year ago, by the acquisition of the Canton Akron, Canton and New Philadelphia and Tuscarawas Traction Companies, a southward prolongation of its lines was obtained to Uhrichsville, passing through Canton Massillon, Canal Dover and New Philadelphia. The total mileage was then 204.12 miles.

The newly acquired properties had been constructed in an expensive and permanent manner, and when taken over were in good physical condition, but owing to an indifferent management their earnings were making rather a poor showing. Under the new management the service has been greatly improved, and as a result there has been a much heavier traffic than formerly. Altogether with the economy of having one management instead of two and the heavy through traffic, the earnings of the Canton-Akron division have been highly satisfactory, and are, moreover, capable of further increase, as the improved service is appreciated by the public.

The total earnings of the company for the first eight months of the present year have been very satisfactory, showing as they do a gross increase of 12.7 percent, and a net of 18.8 percent as compared with the combined earnings of the N.O.T. and the three acquired roads for the same period of 1906.

The population served by the company is about 700,000.

The company recently issued $1,000,000 of new stock to the shareholders, and the fact that it has been all subscribed for is a favorable indication of financial standing of the road.

TIME TABLE CHANGES.

GRAND TRUNK SUBURBAN AND CENTRAL VERMONT SERVICE.

The regular fall and winter time-table change in the through train service on the lines of the Grand Trunk went into effect on Sept. 29. The suburban changes and Central Vermont changes will take effect on Oct. 6. They are as follows:

The following trains will be cancelled:—Train daily except Sunday leaving for Vaudreuil at 6.25 a.m.; for Pointe Claire at 7.15 a.m. daily except Sunday; for Dorval at 7.30 a.m. daily except Sunday; for Lachine at 11.50 a.m. Saturday only; for Lachine Wharf at 1.40 p.m.; for Vaudreuil at 1.30 p.m. daily except Saturday; for Vaudreuil at 2.15 p.m. Saturday only; for Pointe Claire at 4.15 p.m. daily except Sunday; for Vaudreuil at 5.45 p.m. daily except Sunday; for Vaudreuil leaving at 11.55 p.m. Saturday only.

Train now leaving Montreal at 5 a.m. daily except Sunday for Pointe Claire will only run as far as Lachine Wharf, leaving Montreal at 5.20 a.m.

Train from Montreal at 12.10 p.m. to Pointe Claire will be extended to Vaudreuil and will run daily except Saturday and Sunday.

New train will leave Montreal at 12.10 p.m. on Saturday only for Point Claire via Lachine Wharf.

New train will leave Montreal at 1.30 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday for Pointe Claire.

Train now leaving Montreal for Vaudreuil at 9 p.m. daily will run as far as Dorval only daily except Sunday.

Train now leaving for Vaudreuil at 11.25 p.m., daily except Saturday will be run daily.

Train now leaving Montreal for Vaudreuil at 1.30 p.m. Saturday only will continue to leave at the same hour, stopping at all stations.

VAUDREUIL-MONTREAL.

The following trains will be cancelled:—Trains arriving at Montreal from Vaudreuil at 8.15 a.m., except Sunday; from Dorval at 8.25 a.m., except Sunday; from Pointe Claire at 8.30 a.m. except Sunday; from Vaudreuil at 8.40 a.m. Sunday only; from Lachine at 12.35 p.m., Saturday only; from Lachine Wharf at 2.25 p.m., Saturday only; from Vaudreuil at 6.25 p.m. Saturday only; from Vaudreuil at 10.05 p.m., daily except Sunday; from Vaudreuil at 11.40 p.m., Saturday only; from Vaudreuil 12.01 p.m., Sunday only; from Vaudreuil at 10.45 p.m. Sunday only; from Vaudreuil at 6.45 p.m. except Sunday.

Train now reaching Montreal from Pte. Claire at 6'15 a.m. daily except Sunday will run only from Lachine Wharf, leaving at 5.55 a.m.

Train now reaching Montreal from Vaudreuil at 8 p.m. daily except Sunday will arrive ten minutes later.

Train now leaving Pointe Claire at 12.58 p.m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Montreal at 1.30 p.m., will hereafter run on Saturday only at the same hour.

Train now reaching Montreal from Pointe Claire at 5.30 p.m., daily except Sunday, will leave Pointe Claire ten minutes later than at present, arriving at Montreal at 5.40 p.m.

Train reaching Montreal 3.30 p.m., daily except Sunday, from Vaudreuil, will be run daily, except Saturday and Sunday, leaving Vaudreuil at 1.25 p.m., arriving Montreal at 2.20 p.m.

Train now leaving Vaudreuil at 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, will leave ten minutes later, arriving Montreal at 5.30 p.m.

Train now leaving Vaudreuil at 10.00 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday, will run daily, except Sunday, from Dorval only, leaving Dorval at 10.30 p.m., arriving Montreal 11.00 p.m.

Train now leaving Vaudreuil at 8.00 a.m. arriving Montreal 8.39 a.m., will leave Vaudreuil at 7.50 a.m., arriving Montreal 8.46 a.m., stopping at all stations to Lachine.

New train will leave Pointe Claire at 2.15 p.m., arriving Montreal 2.50 p.m., daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

MONTREAL-ST. PAUL.

Train now leaving Montreal for St. Paul at 8.47 a.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave at 7.45 a.m., arriving St. Paul at 8.00 a.m.

Train now leaving St. Paul for Montreal at 9.05 a.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave at 8.15 a.m., arriving Montreal at 3.30 a.m.

MONTREAL, ST. JOHNS AND BOSTON.

Train now leaving Montreal at 9.01 a.m. daily for St. Johns, Boston and intermediate points via G. T. Ry. Sys., Central Vermont and Boston & Maine R.R., will leave at 8.31 a.m., arriving St. Johns 9.15 a.m., and train now leaving Montreal 8.40 p.m., for Boston via same route will leave Montreal at 8.10 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal for St. Johns at 1.35 p.m., Saturdays only, will be cancelled, and train now leaving at 2.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday, will leave Montreal at 1.35 p.m., and run daily except Sunday, arriving St. Johns at 2.30 p.m.

Train now leaving Montreal for St. Lambert at 1.31 p.m., Saturday only, will be discontinued.

Train now leaving St. Johns at 12.10 p.m. daily, except Sunday, will leave at 1.00 p.m., arriving Montreal 1.55 p.m.

Train now leaving St. Lambert at 3.40 p.m., Saturday only, arriving Montreal at 3.55 p.m. will be discontinued.

MONTREAL, HEMMINGFORD AND FORT COVINGTON.

Train now leaving Montreal at 8.05 a.m. Sunday only, arriving Fort Covington 10.35 a.m., and train now leaving Fort Covington at 6.20 p.m., Sunday only, arriving Montreal at 9.00 p.m., will be cancelled.

Special passenger train now leaving St. Isidore Jct. at 8.05 p.m., Sunday only, for Hemmingford, and train leaving Hemmingford at 7.40 a.m., Sunday only, for St. Isidore Jct., will be cancelled.

TIME CHANGES ON N.Y.C. AND H.R.R.R.

Mr. C. Hartigan, general agent of the N.Y.C. & H. R. R.R. Co., announces that the morning train for Boston and New York, via Rutland route of New York Central line will leave Montreal at 9.50 a.m. daily, except Sunday, instead of at 9.30 a.m., as at present.

FOR WESTERN HOSPITAL.

A grand concert in aid of the Western General Hospital will be held in Stanley Hall on Nov. 5, under the auspices of Prince of Wales L. O. L., 364. The best local talent will take part.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

The following figures, issued by Mr. O'Grady, inspector of the port of Montreal, go to show the large decrease in the live stock export trade, due, it is said, to the bad markets in Europe. This year up to Oct. 1, there were 4,955 sheep shipped, against 7,500 last year; 71,981 head of cattle, against 94,758 last year, and 96 horses, against 382.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY OFFICER.

In the report of the Baptist Missionary Society's meetings it was stated that Mrs. A. A. Ayer had been elected first vice-president. The name should have been Mrs. H. H. Ayer.

PRINICPAL HILL WILL SPEAK.

At the Protestant House of Industry and Homes at Longue Pointe to-morrow at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Principal Hill.

KILLED WIFE, THEN HIMSELF.

New York, Oct. 4.—Insanely jealous of his handsome young wife, John Bohnmueller, a Brooklyn saloon-keeper, to-day shot her to death, and then killed himself. Mrs. Bohnmueller was preparing breakfast when she was shot down.

Mrs. Winfield Freeman, who has lately returned from a trip to Corea, writes in the 'Central Christian Advocate' of the curious medical superstitions of the people, and the strange remedies to which they resort. Whooping cough they call 'donkey cough,' and the cure is to kiss the donkey! Mrs. Freeman makes a strong plea for more doctors and hospitals

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

TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY.

President [illegible]oosevelt Will Do His Utmos[illegible]o Get Rid of the [illegible]naesirables.'

[illegible]mphis, Tenn., Oct. 4.—With bands p[illegible]ng, children singing, and enthusiastic men shouting for deep waterways, Memphis threw wide her gates this afternoon to President Roosevelt, a score of governors, and many other personages prominent in the Mississippi valley. The President arrived on the United States steamer 'Mississippi' shortly after one o'clock. At the Auditorium Rink, where the Deep Waterways Convention is being held, when Governor Patterson rose to present the President, an immense assemblage greeted him. Speaking of a deep water channel from the gulf to the lakes, the President said he favored rapid improvement of the Mississippi river.

'Like Davy Crockett, the great Tennessean,' he said, 'I favor his motto, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," and this deep water problem is almost up to the "go ahead" stage. But we want to be sure about it.'

'The Panama canal,' he said, 'was getting on well, and the reason it is getting on so well is because we did not allow ourselves to go off half-cocked.

'When the canal has been completed,' he said, 'this nation would not ask other governments "kindly not to bother the canal, but that the nation would protect it.

'We must have a larger and highly effective navy to protect and patrol our coasts, not only on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific.'

He urged the people to disregard party lines in all purely national affairs.

Speaking of corporations, the President said his experience in the last few years had brought him to the point of feeling sincere sympathy for certain people who were cast into a frenzy by the most common sense remarks. It had reached the point, he declared, when a remark of his that honesty was the best policy was likely to lead to a run on the banks. He did not want to punish anyone, except for wrongdoing; but he would punish the wrongdoer who was poor as freely as the one who was rich. 'I will use my utmost power to stamp out murderous and lawless anarchy,' he declared, 'and I will no more stay my hand because a wrongdoer masquerades as a labor leader than if he masquerades as a captain of industry. I have heretofore expressed myself on the subject of the undesirable citizen, and I stand by what I said, alike when he is a great capitalist, who wins a fortune by chicanery and wrongdoing, and when he is a man who, under the guise of standing up for labor, preaches and encourages violence and murder.'

When the President closed his address he was driven to his train at the Missouri Pacific station, whence he departed at five o'clock for Lake Providence, La., for his hunting trip.

SPRINGHILL STRIKE

MEN TO BE INTERVIEWED ON MONDAY BY PREMIER MURRAY AND OTHER MINISTERS.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 4.—The interesting development at Springhill to-day was the announcement that Mr. Cameron, the Deputy Inspector of Mines, who represents the government in that district, had been requested by Premier Murray to inform Pioneer Lodge that the Premier and other members of the government would be in Springhill on Monday afternoon, and that they desired to have a conference with the men on that occasion.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King had arranged to leave Springhill for Montreal this evening, but was compelled to alter his plan in consequence of slight indisposition. He was seen by a doctor and advised to keep to his room for the night at least. The officials are still at work keeping the pumps, engines and furnaces going.

Last evening Pioneer Lodge adjourned its meeting to hear the Deputy Minister of Labor, when he spoke for over an hour, including in his remarks references to the Industrial Disputes Act. He explained the purposes of the act and the manner in which its promoters intended that it should be administered. He explained his mission to Nova Scotia and the results of his correspondence with Mr. J. R. Cowans.

HAGUE CONFERENCE

BELLIGERENT WARSHIPS MAY REMAIN IN NEUTRAL PORTS MORE THAN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS FOR COALING.

The Hague, Oct. 4.—At the Peace Conference to-day an animated discussion, lasting over three hours, occurred at a session of the committee on maritime warfare, on a lengthy discussion of the time belligerent warships should be allowed to remain in a neutral port. The British delegation insisted that such warships be allowed to remain only twenty-four hours, even if this was not sufficient time for them to take on the coal necessary to reach the next port of their nationality. A Russian amendment, allowing these to remain more than twenty-four hours when necessary to complete coaling, although strenuously opposed by Great Britain, was approved by 11 to 8 votes. There were many abstentions from voting, including United States. Germany supported the Russian proposition.

The whole project was finally approved, with a few minor changes.

HONOR DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of honors, certificates and medals for the senior classes 1906-7 will take place next Tuesday, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock p.m. in the assembly room of the High School.

AGAINST STANDARD OIL.

Contract Whereby Trust Obtains Lower Ocean Rate Than its Rivals.

New York, Oct. 4.—An omnibus contract, whereby the Standard Oil Company obtains from every steamship company operating between New York and all ports in Africa a rate for the shipment of lubricating oil, which is about one-half what its competitor, the New York Lubricating Oil Company pays, was produced to-day in the hearing of the federal suit against the alleged oil combine. This contract was placed in evidence, and Philip Harrison, a manager of the New York Lubricating Oil Company, declared that his company was forced to pay double the Standard rate, notwithstanding his protests to the steamship companies. Mr. Harrison said that by reason of the freight discrimination, the Standard could place its products in Africa at less than the cost price of the oils of his own company, and that to maintain its African trade the New York Lubricating Oil Company was forced to purchase from the Standard the cheaper grade of oils, which it sold to its customers. Mr. Harrison said that shipping charges to his company were steadily increasing from about 21 shillings, until they reached 42 shillings sixpence in 1905. (This is the English shilling, equal to about 24 cents in American money.)

The contract which the Standard made on Feb. 10, 1906, with the Hanna, Prince, Houston and American-African steamship lines, made the rate to the Standard for oil shipments slightly less than 17 shillings. The witness declared that he wrote a letter to the steamship agents demanding equitable rates for the company, but no change in the charges were made.

Continuing his testimony, Mr. W. W. Tarbell, treasurer of the United States Pipe Line, said that that company had great difficulty in reaching Marcus Hook, Pa., its terminal. When the Pipe Line reached Hancock, Pa., in 1892, the Erie Railroad objected to its passing over their right of way, and at Wilkesbarre the Pennsylvania and Lackawanna Railroad tried to prevent the Pipe Line passing under their tracks.

Mr. Tarbell said that while the Independent Pipe Line was being constructed the Standard cut prices, and the independent refineries were forced in some instances to sell refined oil under the cost of crude oil. When the Independent Pipe Line reached Marcus Hook, the witness said, further cuts were made in prices by the Standard and three independent companies, the International Oil Company, the Union Refining Company, and the S. Y. Ramage Company, gave up the fight and sold out. The Standard, he said, bought the refineries, and through the purchase obtained control of 30 percent of the stock of the United States Pipe Line Company. Mr. Tarbell said the Standard had no interest in the Pure Oil Company.

Mr. Tarbell said that in 1900 the Pure Oil Company purchased nearly all the stock of the Producers' Oil Company, Limited, the Producers' Refining Oil Company, Limited, and 52 percent of the stock of the United States Pipe Line Company.

WHOLE CREW RESCUED

TWENTY-FIVE MEN TAKEN OFF STEAMSHIP 'LEON XIII.'

London, Oct. 4.—All of the twenty-five men composing the crew of the steamship 'Leon XIII.' have been rescued. The 'Leon XIII.,' which is a French ship, went on the rocks off Spanish Point, County Clare, Ireland, on Tuesday night, in a position that was very dangerous and difficult for the life-savers to reach.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF UNITED STATES

THEIR PRESERVATION TO BE ADVOCATED AT CONVENTION.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The announcement was made to-day on the steamer 'Alton,' carrying the governors of various states on their way to the waterways convention here, that President Roosevelt will probably issue a call soon for a convention to be held in Washington, on January 3, 1908, to advocate the preservation and conservation of the natural resources of the country, including coal, oil, water power, etc.

A CHRISTMAS BOAT.

The S S. 'Victorian' will make her first trip to St. John from Liverpool on Nov. 22, and leaves St. John on Friday, Dec. 6, and Halifax the following day. This will be the Christmas boat of the Allan line, and the 'Victorian' will then lay up until Feb. 28, when she again sails for St. John, and will sail from the latter port on March 13, and Halifax, March 14. The 'Victorian' will make three trips to St. John during the winter season, the 'Virginian' will make three, and the remainder of the service will be made up of the 'Ionian,' 'Grampian,' 'Corsican,' and the 'Tunisian.' The following is the sailing list for the winter as furnished by Messrs. H. & A. Allan:—The 'Tunisian' will sail from Liverpool on Nov. 14, and from St. John, Nov. 30. On this occasion the 'Tunisian' will not sail from Halifax. The 'Ionian' will follow the 'Victorian,' and will sail from Liverpool on Nov. 28, from St. John, Dec. 14, and from Halifax the following day.

A UNION CHURCH PARADE.

The Army and Navy Veterans Association and Sons of England Benefit Society will hold a joint church parade on Sunday, Oct. 20, at Grace Church, Point St. Charles, in commemoration of the battles of Balaclava and Trafalgar. Members of these organizations will march from the Drill Hall at 3 p.m., and services will be conducted by the Rev. Canon Ker, assisted by the Rev. H. Jekill.

A CITY WITHOUT WATER.

A Third Break in the Mains Occurred Last Night and the Whole Water Service Was Shut Off for About Four Hours.

Notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the waterworks engineers to Mayor Ekers that the water mains are 'in good and sound condition,' still another serious break occurred last night, this being the second of the kind in less than a week. For a period of nearly four hours—from 7.45 until 11.15 p.m., to be exact—citizens were without water.

The break occurred in the thirty-inch main at the corner of Notre Dame street and Atwater avenue. The pumps were stopped and the supply from the low level reservoir—which has not been full for a very long time—was cut off, and the only supply left for the greater part of the city which gets its water from the low level source, was just what was left in the mains. With no pressure on, none of this limited supply could be carried to the higher districts of the city. Great inconvenience was the consequence, with added suffering in the homes where there are sickness.

When inquiries were made by telephone to ascrtain the cause of the cutting off of the water, no communication could be established with the waterworks officials. The reply was that they were 'too busy' to give information, but from the telephone exchange it was ascertained that there was a 'break somewhere,' and that the water would be off for two hours. When the two hours had passed the report at 9.30 p.m. from the same quarter was that the water would be turned on in a few minutes. At about half-past eleven o'clock water —which for some time was the color of coffee—reached St. Jean Baptiste ward at reduced pressure. The quantity and quality of the water was better this morning.

As a matter of protection in case of fire, while the water service was cut off last night, a man was placed on special duty for the purpose of turning on the water again at a given signal.

After the broken main had been disconnected, pumping operations were resumed, the water being sent through three mains from the wheelhouse.

The waterworks officials can give no reason for the breakage. Mr. T. W. Lesage, assistant engineer, states that the fact that the break occurred fully half a mile from the pumping station, proves that pressure from the pumps had nothing to do with it. It was impossible to say what caused the pipes to give out, and a new one was as liable to break as an old one. A gang of men were set to work at the point where the break occurred, and they will be kept going night and day, the necessary shifts being made, till repairs are completed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Hears that Rented Parsonages are Not Exempted from Taxation.

IS ALSO SURPRISED TO FIND A HITCH IN THE ST. HELEN'S ISLAND DEAL.

The transfer of St. Helen's Island to the city is not as yet an accomplished fact, for at a meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon a letter was read from the Department of Militia and Defence refusing to promise not to construct a military school in Lafontaine Park. As this was one of the main reasons for the bargain it now looks as is the whole question would have to be begun over again.

The reading of this communication from Ottawa caused surprise, as it was thought that all difficulties had been overcome by the adoption last June on the part of the city of the final agreement. For a long time the government's intention to construct a military school in a public park of the city has been discussed, and it was determined to prevent it if possible. The best way was believed to buy a site and offer it to the government, but there was difficulty over that, as no suitable site could be found. It was in the end determined to pay the government $200,000 for St. Helen's Island, and at the same time get the western section of Lafontaine Park ceded to the city, and the free use of the eastern section, with the understanding that the military school should be built elsewhere. It was thought there would be no objection to that, as private letters from Ottawa and conferences with government officials had encouraged the belief that everything would be arranged.

Communications laid before the committee were to the effect that all the conditions were acceptable save the one by which the government was asked not to erect the military school in the park.

Col. Fiset, deputy minister of militia, in a letter to the committee said that the department had decided that the disposal of the island and the park must be arranged for separately. Furthermore, the department desired that the part of the park west of Sherbrooke street and north of Panet must be under the control of the department, and that the conditions were accepted except the one relating to the erection of the military school.

Enclosed in Colonel Fiset's letter was an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Privy Council to the effect that the general terms of the transfer were approved for the sum of $200,000, but that the Minister of Militia did not consider it advisable to couple with the sale of St. Helen's Island the disposal of Lafontaine Park, which property is at the present time under lease to the city of Montreal for park purposes.

'As regards this property,' the extract declared, 'the minister, considering the question apart from the sale of St. Helen's Island, recommends that the lease to the city now in force be cancelled and that that portion of the property west of Sherbrooke and south of Panet be conveyed to Montreal, the Department of Militia resuming possession of that portion east of Sherbrooke and north of Panet street.'

The chief conditions in the proposed agreement are that no military school shall be erected on the park; that the city shall be put in possession of both the island and the park, and that the public shall at all times, except when a military parade is held, have free access to the eastern portion of Lafontaine Park.

Senator David, who has interested himself in the matter, has been able to look after the city's interest, informed the committee that he had received assurances that the government would not build the school on the park in consideration of the payment of the $200,000, but that no formal agreement to that effect could be made for obvious reasons, as that no one knew what necessity might arise in the future.

Upon the suggestion of Ald. Payette, the letters were laid on the table for further consideration. There has been considerable opposition to the city's paying the government so much money for the island and park, both of which are now had for nominal sums. The chief reason in defence was that the military school would not go on the park, but as the letters show this concession is rather problematical, and the difficulty, it will be all the greater now to effect a settlement on the old terms.

About two weeks ago a delegation of Protestant clergymen of the city waited on the committee and complained that they were being discriminated against by the interpretation of the law following a judgment of the Recorder's Court.

The city attorneys in a letter yesterday showed that the law as at present drafted did not permit of tax exemption on parsonages occupied by clergymen but not owned by their congregations. In other words, that rented houses, when occupied by clergymen, did not constitute, in the eyes of the law, parsonages.

Discussing the point, the city attorneys quoted from a judgment of the Superior Court to the effect that the word 'parsonage' did not imply any house of which a minister was a resident, but implied a house which is a dependence of a church, of a congregation, which the minister in question served, a house, in fact, which was the property directly or indirectly of such a church or congregation. These two things were essential to establish a claim for exemption of taxes. The house in question must be the property of the church, and it must be actually occupied by the minister attached to such church.

It was added that the judgment had been confirmed in the Court of Review.

Ald. White said that under the circumstances the only thing to do was to amend the charter so as to permit the exemptions.

After some discussion it was decided to send the matter to the committee on legislation, which is the first step to secure the amendment required, and if the city goes to Quebec this winter this amendment will, it is expected, be passed without opposition.

WANT A PILE OF COAL.

The Water Committee sent in a requisition asking for nearly forty thousand dollars more for coal, which drew the remark from Ald. Payette that he had warned the different committees not to spend so much money, as there remained so little on hand.

Ald. Lariviere, chairman of the Road Committee, said he thought if the committee wanted the money they could spare possibly fifty thousand dollars.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe thought it rather strange that so much coal was being consumed, as the waterworks pumps were not running half the time.

Ald. Clearihue, chairman of the Water Committee, explained that if the committee was short of money this season for coal it was because coal cost more, and that the city was all the time using more coal to do its business. As soft coal is about seventy-five cents a ton higher than a year ago, the committee found no fault with the explanation, but it was decided to get a report on the needs for coal for the balance of the year.

According to a letter from the Post-Office Department, the government would be willing to pay the same indemnity as was paid by the Bank of Montreal for building an arcade over Fortification lane, between the present post-office building and the annex to be constructed, which will have a frontage on Craig street. This indemnity was one dollar a square foot. It was preferred to do this than to pay a yearly rental.

The letter was laid on the table for further consideration.

Mr. E. Taillefer wrote informing the committee that he had been appointed by the provincial government to look into the question of how much the city collected in fines, either as arising from by-laws or from the code.

CANADA'S FINANCES

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—A statement compiled by the Finance Department shows that the total revenue of the Dominion for the six months to the first of October amounted to $50,034,708, and the expenditure on consolidated fund $28,730,418. The capital expenditure amounted to $10,014,902.

ANTI-ASIATIC AGITATION.

True Bills Returned Against Six Men Accused of Rioting at Vancouver.

ANOTHER EXCLUSION LEAGUE FORMED AT VICTORIA.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 4.—In eleven riot cases this afternoon, before the criminal court, the grand jury brought in true bills against six of the accused, and acquitted five.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 4.—Over a thousand people gathered at a meeting called by Mayor Morley last night to discuss the advisability of forming an Asiatic Exclusion League. The resolution passed by the Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg was unanimously endorsed, and before the meeting broke up several hundred signed the list of those desiring to join the newly-formed league. Mayor Morley and several of the prominent merchants of the city headed the list of signatures. The question of the Vancouver riots was discussed by several speakers, but the great body of the audience endorsed the methods which had been adopted.

JAPAN AGAINST RESTRICTION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Tokio with reference to telegrams reporting that a Canadian commission was coming to Japan to negotiate for the restriction of Japanese emigration to Canada, says it is reiterated there on trustworthy authority that the Japanese Government will not consent to any restriction, inasmuch as emigration may be restricted when the government considers it necessary without any formal agreement, which is regarded here as in contravention of the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty. Moreover, the Japanese consul-general at Honolulu reports that the bulk of Japanese emigrants, who desired to transmigrate to Canada have already left Hawaii, and that not many more are expected to invade Canada.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

Bank of Winnipeg to Apply for Incorporation—A New Montreal Life Insurance Company.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The Bank of Winnipeg will apply to Parliament next session for incorporation with all the powers an privileges conferred under the Bank Act.

ST. JOHN PORT RATES.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 5.—The C. P. R. authorities are not inclined to accept the schedule of winter port rates recommended to the council by the treasury board on Thursday evening. William Downie, general superintendent, says the company's feeling was that the rates should remain the same as last year as regards general freight and cattle. The proposal to increase the rate on the former from 5c to 10c a ton, and on cattle from 2c to 3c, would be a serious handicap. Mr. Downie added that he understood a new schedule was to be prepared and submitte to the transportation companies before any action was taken.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP PRINCESS MONICA

TWO MEN TRY TO CARRY OFF DAUGHTER OF FORMER CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY.

Florence, Oct. 4.—An attempt was made to-day to carry off Princess Anne Monica Pia, the youngest daughter of the former Crown Princess of Saxony, who was married in London recently to Enrico Toselli, an Italian pianist, and is now living with her husband at Fiesole. Two men presented themselves at the Toselli villa during the absence of the couple, saying they had been told to bring some puppies so that the Princess might select one. The servants, however, saw through the ruse, and bolted the door in the men's faces.

When Signor Toselli returned, and learned of this incident he notified the authorities that he would resist any attempt to carry off the Princess by force, and that he had armed all his servants with revolvers. The Toselli villa is constantly guarded by carabineers.

BANCO GIANNETTI

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR RE-ARREST OF ACCUSED OFFICIALS.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Warrants for the re-arrest of Dominico Vetromile and Franco Martini, who were arrested and allowed out on bail in connection with the failure of the Banco Giannetti, of which the manager committed suicide, were issued by Magistrate Denison to-day. The charge against D. Conforti, the bank clerk, who was included in the information, was withdrawn. He was the only one of the three who put in an appearance to-day, and the bail of Vetromile, which consisted of a diamond ring, valuted at $200, was estreated.

'Where are the other two men?' asked His Worship.

'In New York, I suppose,' answered Mr. Corley the Crown attorney.

'Just what I thought,' rejoined the

POWERS OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Can Take Possession of Lands Required and Put Down Resistence if Necessary.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 4.—Mr. Justice McLeod has ordered that a warrant of possession issue to put the National Transcontinental Railway Commission into immediate possession of the required lands of Arsene Bouchard, of Madawaska county, and to put down all resistance and opposition which might be made to the taking of such possession. His Honor also decided that the National Transcontinental was a government railway, and that the provisions of the General Railway Act requiring a deposit to be put up before taking possession did not apply to it, and that all the commission was required to do was to file with the registrar of deeds a plan of the lands for railway purposes. In this case a plan had been regularly filed by the commission, but no deposit had been made. The engineers, thinking themselves secure, entered upon the lands to begin operations. They were speedily driven off, however, by the owners. The commission then commenced proceedings to obtain possession.

Mr. E. P. Raymond, representing the owner, Mr. A. Bouchard, argued that the National Transcontinental was not a government road, and that even if it were, the provisions of the General Railway Act requiring a deposit to be made before taking possession would apply.

His Honor, in a well-considered judgment, decided otherwise. This decision will be of considerable interest to people in the different counties through which the new road is to run.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

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

Send name and address on pattern coupon given below, with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent you by mail. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

NO. 5871.—LADIES' SHIRT-WAIST.

The simple shirt-waist here illustrated is an ideal one for general wear, and is suited to many fabrics. Three wide tucks are laid in each side of the front, stitched to yoke depth. The closing is in the back under a simulated box-plait. Buttons form the only decoration. Linen, madras, silk, mohair and pongee are suitable for reproduction. For 36-inch bust measure 2 3-8 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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

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Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1907

SLOWNESS IN NEW YORK.

AN ENGLISHMAN CONTRASTS IT WITH LONDON FOR REST CURE.

Of the numerous Americans who are now among us there is not one, I venture to assert, who does not complain of the slowness of London and make loud boast of the quickness of New York. The great majority of English people believe them. The Briton who has never crossed the Atlantic has an idea that the United States is the home of 'hustle.' He imagines that the pace in American cities is twice as rapid as it is here at home. He thinks that the citizens of the great Republic live much faster and get a great deal more done than their English cousins. Nothing could be further from the truth.

New York is really the slowest city on earth. That is the charm of it—almost the only charm. Nobody in New York is in a hurry. Every one has lots of time to spare. It is noisy, of course. Lazy people often like noise. It makes them feel there is a great deal going on and that they are in the thick of it. But, except for the din of the elevated railways and the gongs and grinding brakes of surface cars, a visit to New York is for the Londoner a positive rest cure.

In London the pressure of business and the whirl of social pleasure keep us always hard at it. The business man rushes off to his office directly after breakfast, and only rushes home in time to dress for dinner. The society woman is constantly rushing from one party to another. Most of us live in a rush. In New York they do not know what rushing means.

Let me give my experience of arriving. You know what arriving in London is like. You leap from the train, seize a porter, hail a cab, select your baggage and dash out of the station—all in three minutes. In New York that is not the method at all. My train from Chicago put me down on the New Jersey side. They are talking about a tunnel under the river, so that passengers could be carried right into the city. But, so far, it is only talk. As there is no bridge, the only means of getting either from Jersey City or from Brooklyn to Manhattan Island and, upon which New York lies, is a steam ferry—a very pleasant means, but it consumes a good deal of time.

At the ferry station I naturally expected to find plenty of cabs. There was not one. Several hansom cabdrivers outside kept up a raucous din, but hansoms are no good for luggage. There I waited thirty-five minutes before I could get a four-wheeler. A number of other people waited, too. They were all Americans, and they showed no impatience. They took the wait as a matter of course.

What Americans in England tell you to do is to give your baggage checks to an express man and take a street car. 'Your luggage will reach the hotel as soon as you do,' they say. Well, I tried that method in Chicago. One of my portmanteaus turned up three and a half hours after I had registered at the hotel. Another came late in the afternoon. The third was lost for two days. I do not think I should ever have seen it again if I had not planted myself in the express company's office and announced that I meant to stay there and worry them until they found it.

Next, consider the delightful dolce far niente manner in which the New-Yorker begins his day. Here we put our boots out at night and put them on clean in the morning. But that wastes no time; far too quick for New York. There you put your boots on dirty, and having found a boot cleaner you sit on a throne for ten minutes while he applies soothing massage to your feet, and charges you ten cents (fivepence). Next you seek the barber's saloon. The operating chairs are all occupied. 'Never mind,' you thing, 'they are only being shaved. That will soon be over. You never made a greater mistake in your life.

As you watch the barber lathering with calm deliberation, then going through mysterious performances with damp, hot face cloths, then making a few strokes with the razor, then applying the face cloths again, and so on, you reflect that if it took as long to be shaved in any London shop there would be a riot. At last your turn comes, and you find yourself a prisoner for at least twenty minutes. One day, in addition to being shaved, I had my hair cut, singed and shampooed. It took just an hour and a half, and the charge was $1.50 (six shillings). As they never shave you under 25 cents (one shilling), they have to take a long time over it to make you think you have got your money's worth. The New Yorker likes it. It helps him to get through the day.

Naturally, their trains are slow. There are exceptions, such as the New York to Chicago expresses, which are fast and costly both, but the average rate of speed is rather under than over thirty miles an hour. Even taking a ticket is a long business. Here you say, 'Birmingham, first single,' and a pasteboard slip is handed out at once. There you begin. 'First to Chicago, please,' and the clerk says, 'How's that?' Nearly every one in the United States begins a conversation that way. The temptation is to say, 'Not out,' but you had better resist it, for Americans do not play cricket, and, even if they did, that kind of joke does not appeal to them unless they make it themselves.

You repeat your request several times, and then the clerk takes a strip of paper as long as your arm and proceeds to play a kind of tune on it with the punching machine. When he has made as many holes as he thinks it will stand he passes it across. You throw it over your shoulder and move on to get your Pullman car check. This is an even more lengthy business, with more excuse though, for a plan has to be consulted to see what places are vacant. The absurdity of the long ticket is heightened by the fact that as soon as you get in the train it is taken away from you by a conductor, who deftly slips a small cardboard ticket into the band of your hat. It is hard to see why they do not give you this at first—until you realize their mania for taking the longest way round.

The speech of Americans is slow and deliberate. Their movements are slow. Most of them are men of large bulk, unable to do anything quickly. In their restaurants the service is so tardy that it is a good plan to order dinner at luncheon time. Business is conducted on charmingly unbusinesslike lines, with frequent intervals for cigars, cocktails, 'swapping stories,' and 'blowing' about the greatness of everything American. In office hours Englishmen have no time for anything but business. Americans do not believe in such concentration, and they are the pleasanter people for it.

But with so many aids to wasting time they are naturally not able to make much money. A man is considered rich in the United States if he has a million dollars (£200,000). When Americans are told that a man is not called a millionnaire in England until he has $5,000,000 they think they are being made fun of. They cannot believe there is so much money in the world.

It is amusing to hear Americans talk as if everything in their country were perfect—all the more amusing when you have discovered that very often they are the victims of their own verbosity. By constantly asserting that they are the richest, rapidest nation on earth they grow to believe it themselves. The truth is that they are only just beginning to understand what either riches or rapidity mean.—H. Hamiton Fyfe, in London 'World.'

LIFE IN INDIA.

MONKEYS, SNAKES AND TIGERS CAUSE EXCITEMENT.

The London 'Statesman' culls the following from recent Indian exchanges:—

Mussoorie is now undergoing an invasion of monkeys. They come down the higher slopes of the hills daily, affording much pleasure to the dogs. Great grey brutes they are, but quite tame. They do not mind in the least the presence of mere humans. They attack the fruit-trees in the gardens, and when stoned by the 'mali' retire just out of range until he tires, when they resume their feast.

The 'Statesman' publishes a snake story from Dinapore. A Hindu named Lochman Mahato, while sleeping with his wife and their two-months-old babe, was suddenly aroused by a hissing sound. He roused his wife, and on lighting a match the pair were horrified to see their child on the floor entwined by a big cobra. Their cries awoke the whole neighborhood. Two hurricane lamps attached to the ends of two bamboo sticks were placed in front of the snake from a distance which had the effect of keeping down the snake a little. The child kept crying and occasionally striking the snake with his little fist; but the cobra did nothing but hiss and cast occasional glances on the child keeping a firm hold of it all the while. At last a plan was resorted to to get rid of the snake. A frog was procured from a neighboring well and a man getting on the frame of the ceiling kept it dancing by means of hooks and strings in front of the snake.'

This had the desired effect. The snake let go its hold of the child and advanced to catch its prey. Immediately it was despatched by a spear.

The same paper reports that a large tiger appeared in one of the ravine villages near Agra. A villager saw him lurking among the 'bustis' and threw a brick at him. The tiger charged and killed the villager. The latter's son came to the rescue of his father, and he too was killed. Then the police arrived and fired at the beast, which retreated into the bush. Thinking he was mortally wounded, two armed policemen and a villager approached. Suddenly the tiger sprang upon them and smashed the jaw of one of the constables. In the wild firing which followed the villager who accompanied the constable was shot, while the tiger made off towards the Gwalior territory and has not since been heard of.

BREAD IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

Bread, which, like coals, is advancing in price, was also formerly a matter of state regulation. In the thirteenth century, for example, an enactment was in force that the profit of the baker on each quarter of wheat was to be, for his own labor, 3d., and such bran as might be sifted from the meal. Again, in London, only farthing and halfpenny loaves were allowed to be made, and it was a serious offence for a baker to sell loaves of any other size. Nevertheless, other kinds of loaves were sometimes smuggled into the market, hidden in various ways—under a towel, in the folds of a garment, or beneath the arms. A curious ordinance in the city of London forbade the baker, if he sold by retail, to sell bread in or before his house, before the oven in which it was baked, or, indeed, anywhere but in the market assigned him. There seems to have been a strange prejudice against bread made in Southwark, one reason given being 'because the bakers of Suthewerk are not amenable to the justice of the city.'—London 'Chronicle.'

GRANT IN COUNCIL.

(From Gen. O. O. Howard's 'Ulysses S. Grant, in the October 'Century.')

I found that as a rule Grant did not favor formal councils of war. He did, however, enjoy the getting the opinions of able men concerning the practicability of this or that plan. Without committing himself, he went away to reflect, to make up his mind, and then to issue his orders so simply and clearly that none could mistake their meaning.

MAN'S DEFEAT BY NATURE.

TRAGEDY OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE HILLS.

(Correspondent of 'The Evening Post.')

Concord, N.H., Sept. 26.—Tears have been shed for the last of the Mohicans. Algonquin braves are lamented by the descendants of the white men who shot them, and the spirit of Passaconoway is sometimes fancifully pictured as floating over his traditional mountain haunts. But they were savages who wooed Nature and did not fight her. Really, the tragedy of the New England hills centres around the deserted homesteads of the Yankee settlers whose coming, whose pioneer sturdiness, whose patriotic self-sacrifice, and whose religion have entered so largely into the bone and sinew of the United States.

Abandoned farms have been a familiar thought for half a century. For a quarter of a century efforts have been in progress by State authorities officially to relieve them from the hostility of Nature and to restore them to productive fertility. But to come into their presence is ample reassurance that Nature is still unconquered.

Tragedy is written upon many an old homestead all through these hills. Many are remote nooks, far from station, from post office, from church, from physician, and from school; once cleared, cultivated, and stoutly held against the enemy, where the surrender was long since complete, and where Nature will never again be thus challenged. Man has gone down in the conflict, his memory, even, has been annihilated. Ruins enough remain to reveal the process and to tell the story of the struggle in cases still longer closed, and to reveal the inevitable and inexorable forces which relentlessly and resistlessly closed around the settlers, their whole families, their buildings, and even their gravestones.

YANKEE OUTPOSTS CONSUMED.

English settlements in New England are young, as history counts centuries, but Nature has conquered and consumed the Yankee outposts so quickly and completely that their fate is shocking. Into the country they poured in the years of the early invasions. Not satisfied with the easier life of the lowlands, their flood rose up the sides of the valleys and eddied into the remote recesses of the forest. But, after stalwart pioneer and energetic helpmeet had reared their families, the children had grown old, the grandchildren had become tired, and the fourth and fifth generations had found the society of the towns more profitable and more humanising than the solitude of the hills, the hostility of Nature broke down the barriers of human thrift and openly assumed a vigorous offensive.

She had told the settler of bountiful rewards. He believed her promises. The fly was caught in the spider's web. After his flutterings and struggles, his clearing of the forests, his ploughing of the meadows by the brooks, his suppression of bear and wildcat, his erection of school and meeting-house, then, when his family was reduced and his power of resistance was waning, she closed in upon him and began the final act in the tragedy.

Human muscle could no longer cultivate all the fields. Pines grew up in the pastures and overshadowed the feed of the cattle. Black alders sprouted thickly by the brooks, and encroached upon the mowing. Brush filled in the roadsides and miles of little-travelled highway, costing too much to keep in repair, and unsafe to travel, were abandoned. Neighbors, by this cessation of communication, were cut off. Life became more lonely. Farms left at the ends of roads otherwise disused, became almost worthless, even if in a fertile clearing. Markets were almost inaccessible.

Nature was closing in, closing in, year in and year out, by summer increasing the growth of brush and tree, by winter filling the long miles of lonely road with deep drifts of snow, all the time making the farm fortress more untenable, reducing the courage and spirits of the garrison, and cutting off the possibility of reinforcements.

DISEASE TOOK ITS TOLL.

Then the garrison itself suffered constant and heavy losses. Nature is not always the healer modern optimism believes. Consumption had its many victims among the New England hills when its vulnerable point was unknown. Contagion and infection, when physicians were few and distant, and when knowledge was scant, swept on in their fatal course until the flames seemed to stop for lack of fuel.

Large families could not, in many cases, compensate for the destructive forces of nature. Power of resistance constantly declined. With youth gone and old age too decrepit to flee, the end came on rapidly as nature strengthened her sources yearly for the attack by summer and by winter.

Now it is not only the pasture and the meadow that show the presence of the enemy beyond power to resist. By the home lot the fences are dilapidated, literally, unstone-walled. Rails from the fences, thrown down and never replaced, rot on the ground. Posts thrown prostrate by frost are never re-set. Apple trees, the decaying survivors of the once prolific orchard, are full of dead limbs and sprouts. Patches of roof-boards show on the barn where the decayed shingles have blown away and have never been replaced because the aged combatant is beyond the power to climb, and no one can be hired in that lonely place.

The stable floor rots through. Hinges pulling from weakened wood throw the door sideways, so it can no longer be shut, and the few bony cattle stand there exposed to the weather. House and barn keep company. Paint long ago ceased to give color or protection. Leaks permit water to deluge the ceilings and plastering falls, never to be replaced. Broken windows are stopped by rags, and at every one of the thousand exposed points nature presses on with inevitable vigor.

A DREARY PICTURE.

All about the house bears the marks of death. The blasted limb of the elm tree, thrown down by lightning, remains where it fell. The skull of the unburied old farm horse whitens under the apple tree at the back of the barn. Weeds choke all the life of the garden. Rats and mice play havoc without hindrance upstairs and down.

Still Nature never relents nor shows one solitary sign of mercy save as she may, for her own pleasure, apparently, still permit a rosebush to come to bloom, or may tolerate a bunch of lilacs on the neglected and dwindling bushes. Unconditional surrender is her only demand. She lets the neighbors help, if any help is in them, knowing that her prey cannot escape. Finally, the mortal end comes. Unconditional surrender is yielded and the veteran is carried out to the little cemetery where his ancestors were buried before him. No one lives in the house now. Nobody can be hired to care for the place. Nobody will take the farm as a gift if they must live there and get support from the soil.

Still Nature presses on. Though man is underground, unconditionally surrendered, the buildings stand. She pours her energies upon them. Suns scorch the wood and draw the loosened nails. Rain rots clapboard and shingle plate and rafter, sill and studding. Wasps and bees make nests and ants bore the woodwork. Frost and snow take their turn. Down fall roofs and chimneys. Sun and storm burst in with fresh force. Weeds and nettles grow in the path. Snakes crawl where the fireside was, and the foot of man never treads the deserted stones.

UNRELENTING FORCES.

Year after year Nature, with no relaxation, persists in her attack upon the disappearing relics and vestiges of man till all that is consumable is consumed, till all that can be thrown down is prostrate, and till all that remains to tell of the stalwart pioneer family, with its father and mother, its children, its support of school, and its devotion to country and to God, are a grassy cellar-hole, perhaps a clump of straggling lilacs and a few stumps of old apple trees.

But this is not quite all. In the little hillside cemetery where they raised modest stones to perpetuate the names of the departed, Nature has been as relentless against the dead as against the living. Abandoned many years ago, without loving care, the graves are sunken, the stones prostrate or pitching in diverse directions, and tall grass growing over all. Lichens cover the lettering. Names and dates are undecipherable, and Nature is on her unrestrained course to a triumph over man so complete that not even his memorial in stone shall be more to his fame than the smooth boulder in the brook where he fished when he was a boy.

Yet the impress of these pioneers upon the history of the United States, and so upon the destiny of all the world, is deep and permanent. What tragedy, then, of Mohican or of Algonquin compares with the tragedy of the New England hills as it is written in a thousand places still to be read through the covering that hostile Nature has spread over the scene of her inexorable opposition to the invasion of man?

CIGARETTES IN INDIA.

A special correspondent of the London 'Telegraph' writes from India: 'It is not many years since the cigarette began to make headway among the natives, but it has become so popular as to rouse the alarm of those who are interested in the physical well-being of the people. A circular just issued by the director of public instruction in the United Provinces remarks that 'inquiries made as to the prevalence of cigarette smoking among schoolboys have establishe dthe fact that the habit is becoming common among them and that in not a few cases it is being indulged in at an early age.' Mr. de la Fosse accordingly directs that 'in view of the permanent injury to the constitution that may result from acquiring the habit of tobacco smoking in childhood, every effort should be made to put a stop to the practice. Headmasters should punish severely boys who after warning are found smoking at any time or place, and should instruct the teachers to be vigilant in seeing that the order forbidding smoking is strictly obeyed; they should also take steps to prevent the sale of cigarettes to scholars upon the school premises.'

WARNED BY RATS.

'Most miners favor the presence of rats in the mines in which they are employed. When rats are occasionally visible the men feel that the mines are safe.

'As sailors believe that rats will desert an unseaworthy ship, so miners believe that when danger is imminent in a mine the rats all disappear; and it is no doubt true that in some instances the rodents seem to understand when water threatens to burst in on a mine or when dangerous gases are accumulating, and take warning and desert the threatened mine.

'Not so very long since an explosion killed all the rats in a big coal mine, and a fresh supply of them had to be sent for before the miners would resume their interrupted work.—'Chums.'

WHERE THE KING'S TOYS ARE KEPT

AN INTERESTING ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE FILLED WITH ROYALTY'S CHILDHOOD RELICS.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

At Buckingham Palace there is a room devoted to the storage of various toys which kings and queens at one time played with. There may be seen in this interesting collection of playthings a wooden rocking horse given to King Edward by the Prince Consort when His Majesty was five years old. On the neck of this horse, which was known once in the royal nursery as 'Jupiter,' may be seen the name Edward, carved by the little boy who was born to be King of the British Isles.

A bright gun-metal cannon, eighteen inches long, mounted on a steel carriage, stands next to the horse. It was His Majesty's favorite toy, and was presented to him by the late Duke of Cambridge. It is a working model of one of the early types of breech-loading guns, now, of course, quite out of date; it was capable of sending a small bullet through an inch board at a distance of one hundred yards, and was given to the King when he was seven, but His Majesty was not permitted to use it until he was ten. A gun range, 150 yards long, was then chosen at Windsor, where the King used often, under the watchful care of an old artilleryman, to make practice with this splendid toy.

Another extremely interesting toy is a fine model of a schooner designed and made by William IV. It is not a very big model, being only a little over twelve inches in length, but it is absolutely accurate in every detail. This model vanished for a time from the royal collection of toys when it was lent to Prince Edward of Wales, who used frequently to sail it on Virginia Water when at Windsor. It was, however, replaced in the collection recently.

Queen Alexandra's favorite doll is among the most treasured articles in the collection. The doll is clad altogether in white, and all the garments were made by Her Majesty when she was a very little girl, long before she had any idea that she would one day be England's Queen. The doll was added to the collection by the express desire of the King, and was brought over from Her Majesty's home at Denmark a few years ago.

Many of the toys in the collection were made by their royal owners. For example, there is a wooden model of a fire engine made by the Prince of Wales, a flagstaff made by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, and a wheelbarrow constructed by the late Duke of Edinburgh.

The toy most recently placed in the collection is a splendid kite of ingenious construction made by little Prince Henry of Wales.

The royal children are taught to take good care of their toys, and are not permitted to break them when they are tired of them. When a toy ceases to please its royal owner it is sometimes placed in the collection, but if not considered to be of sufficient interest for such a purpose it is given away, usually to the family of some one connected with the royal household.

Though many of the royal toys have been carefully stored away for some years past, no regular collection was made of them until King Edward ascended the throne, when His Majesty conceived the idea of gathering them all together and placing them in a special room at Buckingham Palace.

There are over five hundred toys now in the collection, but many of these are really very valuable models of beautiful design and workmanship, and can scarcely be regarded as ordinary playthings. For example, there is an exquisite silver model of the first Paris Exhibition, which was presented to the Princess Victoria on her tenth birthday by the late Empress Frederick. This model is said to be worth several thousand pounds, and is the only complete model of the exhibition in existence.

Even more valuable is the model of a diver clad in full diving costume, presented by the German Empress to Prince Edward of Wales a few years ago. It is of pure gold, and was made by a Polish artist, who spent several years in completing this beautiful little work of art. Such models are ornaments rather than playthings.

EXPOSED THE SWINDLE

WAITER HAD $5 and $10 GOLD PIECES IN HIS MOUTH.

'I was in a Paris café,' said the American tourist, 'when there was a sudden quarrel not far away, and I suspended my eating, as did everybody else, to see what the trouble was. It appeared that one of my countrymen, whom I had not noticed in entering, had dined at a table not far away, and when he received his check he handed the waiter a $10 gold piece. The waiter put the coin into his mouth and made change for $5 only. The Yankee kicked and swore there was a swindle, but the waiter took the $5 from his mouth and held it up and said:

'"See! It is here. It is the coin he gave me. Is it not for him to apologize?"

'It looked that way to me but my countryman knew a thing or two. He grabbed the rascal by the throat and choked his mouth open and lo! a $10 gold piece dropped to the floor. The fellow had the $5 in his mouth to work the trick and when I got thinking the thing over I remembered that it had been successfully worked on me a dozen times over.—Chicago 'News.'

BOY GLOBE TROTTER

LIVED IN FOUR COUNTRIES IN SEVEN YEARS.

(Lloyd's Weekly,' London.)

'Jacky' Dillon, the seven-year-old boy who reached this country in the week, on the liner 'Lake Erie,' after travelling alone from Halifax to England, is a sturdy, well-knit, little fellow, fair, and has laughing, blue, Irish eyes with long, dark lashes.

His real name is Francis John Dillon, but his forbears, who have received the same cognomen, have always been called Jack, and the youngest Jack must therefore follow in their footsteps.

His grandmother Mrs. Gannon, found him at Liverpool, amongst a host of friends, with a quaint money box, fashioned like a safe, in his hand, containing one dollar and forty cents, and the key hung round his wrist.

Mrs. Gannon brought Jacky to Frimley, a quaint old-world village in Surrey, on the road to Aldershot. It was here that a representative of 'Lloyd's News' found him, in a pretty, flower-surrounded cottage. He was busy at the moment cutting out wonderful figures in cardboard.

'I had a lovely voyage,' said Jacky, 'and I wasn't ill a bit. I never am,' he continued, with an experienced air, in his Nova Scotia accent. 'And everybody gave me sweets and fruit. I was never a bit lonely, but I did want to see mother and daddy. All the sailors let me watch them do things, and I helped them sometimes, but—there is always something to see at sea,' he said, with finality.

Little Jacky, as befits the descendant of a long line of fighting ancestors, has followed his father's fortunes throughout his seven small years. Born in India, in the Punjaub district, he ultimately visited Ireland and England and then went with his father and mother to the Dominion, his father, a fine athlete, being Army gymnasium instructor in Halifax. In Canada, Jacky has lived at Ottawa, Old Quebec, Toronto and Montreal, and has a child's hazy memory of many wonderful sights and scenes.

It was at Ottawa that Jacky's sister died, and his mother's health broke down. Consumption assailed her, and on the doctor's advice, she secured a temporary berth as stewardess on a line of boats running between the West Indies and Boston.

Meanwhile, his father's military duties called him to England, and Jacky was put in the Protestant Orphan School at Halifax until arrangements could be made for him to return home. His maternal grandmother is very proud of the bright little fellow.

'I do not know if he will follow the "colors" yet, but if he does as the rest of them have done, he will. My great grandfather was in the old 8th Royal Irish, and spent years in active service, and my own father was in the Crimea, and fought at Balaclava. My husband, also, was in the 8th Hussars, and at the present time I have a son in the Army Service Corps, three brothers in the Coldstream Guards, three brothers-in-law in the Scots Guards, and my son-in-law, Jacky's father, who is now at Mill Hill; but he hopes soon to go to India. His father's relatives, too, are nearly all in the Army, so it may be that, after all, he, too, will become a soldier.'

KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS

AFTER BECOMING CONVERT TO CHRISTIANITY HE MAKES EXTRAVAGANT REPARATIONS.

Strange and wonderful tales of the cannibals of the Southern Pacific were told by the Rev. John Hopkins Denison, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, who has recently returned from the Island of New Britain, off the coast of New Guinea. Mr. Denison gave an illustrated stereopticon talk in his church at East Boston, during which he told of his personal observations of the habits of cannibals, and especially those who had recently been converted. The most remarkable case was that of Tobogo, a native chieftain, who, according to the account given by Mr. Denison, had gone with his sling into a neighboring village and killed five men against whom he cherished a grudge. He carried all five bodies back to his own hut, and ate them one by one. Shortly after this he was converted to Christianity. He then returned to the village and made a speech. Mounting a stump in the presence of a vast assemblage, he said: 'Once I came here with five stones, with which I killed my enemies. Again I come with five stones, but they are stones of love.' He then read them five verses out of the Bible and returned all the money he had stolen.

No one, said Mr. Denison, has ever dared to cross the Island of New Britain even at its narrowest point, where it is only eight miles wide. It is one of the most active seats of cannibalism, and has never been explored ten miles from the shore. The lecturer was told by reliable witnesses on the island that the chieftains often killed as many as two hundred persons at a time and hung them up to keep, cutting them down one by one as they were wanted. Tobogo's exploit of five bodies was one of the milder cases. And after his conversion he became so sensible of the error of his ways that he sent a message of goodwill to the American people, telling of his gratitude to the missionaries who had caused him to give up his barbarous diet. Mr. Denison also exhibited a skull obtained from the top of one of the poles which are known among the natives as tapu signs. He was told that it had once been the property of a boy who had come down from the mountains and had been knocked on the head for decorative purposes.—Boston 'Transcript.'

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FOR FALL AND WINTER.

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VIEWS OF MR. J. J. HILL.

Regards Transportation Problems Most Important in America.

TELLS HOW RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS ARE DELAYED, TO THE DETRIMENT OF TRADE.

During a recent visit to Minneapolis, Mr. James J. Hill, the famous railway magnate, said that railway building in the United States was a thing of the past.

'Why do you think that?' Mr. Hill was asked.

'I do not "think" anything about it; I "know." I certainly am glad that the Inland Waterways Commission visited this city, even if it didn't stay long, for the after effects will be great. The question of transportation is a leading one in the country, on account of the great distances. Investment in such facilities is next to the value of the soil on which we live.

'Twenty-five years ago railways thought that, like the sacred cows of India, no profane hand would be laid on them, but profane hands were laid on them. The United States, to-day, is in most imminent danger from want of transportation. Business has grown so that the railways can't handle it. If, from the first to the fifteenth of November, you undertake to ship a carload of flour from Minneapolis to Liverpool, you can't get a bill of lading to New York in thirty days, or if you get it, the goods will not be delivered. It is a physical impossibility. The trouble is, there are not sufficient terminals. Terminals are like hands and feet to men. The head may save him, but he will make a poor race without feet. Trunk lines are mortgaged to the fifth time, and money can't be raised.

'Some time ago I asked a real estate man what it would cost to get a tier of blocks, one of the narrowest, from the Harlem River to Thirty-third street, New York. He came back in a week and said that $550,000,000 would not buy it. That means that it would cost for terminals alone $160,000 a mile for every mile from Chicago to New York, before the line was built. The railways can't pay rent on such high-priced property.

TRANSPORTATION IS AN URGENT MATTER.

'This matter of transportation is a most urgent one. People think there is no limit to what the railways can do. There is a very present limit to many railways in the volume of business we have to do. It takes money to run railways. Last year the Great Northern earned 5.68 percent. The Great Northern is bonded to less than forty million dollars of its value, but people are not anxious to invest in a railway which pays only five or six percent and have to sit up nights planning how to defend the property, when they can get seven or eight percent from other security.

'I repeat that railway building has stopped in this country. There is a want of money in every centre. Where business has grown the fastest, there is the greatest want, as in Germany and the United States. Newspapers tell us the trouble is in Wall Street. I know better. The trouble is in our own households. Is Wall Street in trouble when it is now getting six and seven percent, while last year it got three and three and a half percent? Hardly. The scarcity of money is world wide.

'There was a bad time last winter when a total of 107 bills were passed by the State Legislatures against the railways. Not one of them was based on information. They did have a hearing in Minnesota and invited testimony, but the report was contrary to the testimony given.

'Traffic is growing five times as fast as the mileage and we are up against a stone wall. Even the amount needed to put us in a condition where we ought to be is so large as to be beyond the possibility of the country to furnish. We might as well put railway improvement out of the question. The public will use what they have got, until they get more, and that will not be in a short time.

'The newspapers talk of a deep channel from Duluth to St. Paul,' continued Mr. Hill. 'Suppose we build a canal. Where are you going to get water to float the boats? The water would have to be pumped a hundred and fifty miles.

OTTAWA RIVER FOR A CANAL.

'But let us do what can be done. There are others in the world besides ourselves, and some of them are active. There is talk of a canal from the lakes by the Ottawa River to Montreal. This would put Montreal fifteen miles nearer Duluth than Buffalo is, and it would be almost impossible to get traffic to take the longer route. Chicago wants a ship canal, and would be glad to have them build it, but there are some difficult problems. Where will you get the water? The shores of the great lakes touch two countries, and people at the upper end of the lakes will object if enough is taken to operate such a canal.

'But don't delay the whole movement on this account. There is water enough from St. Louis down to make a channel. All the movement wants is a man with intellect and money to pay the bills. Such a channel would save from three to five cents on every bushel of grain exported. Such a canal, from St. Louis to New Orleans, will be worth as many Panama canals as you can imagine.'

'The question of transportation,' concluded Mr. Hill, 'is a question this country is up against. There is a crying need for the improvement of the Mississippi River. It can't be delayed. Every day it costs more and more money to every one in the Mississippi Valley as far east as Columbus, Ohio. Don't delay the work for a canal between here and Lake Superior. We shall need more rain than we have been getting to run that.'

Mr. Hill gave some statistics of the falling off of trade that the Great Northern has carried on with Japan. When that service was begun the road carried five million tons annually. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1905, it carried 81,042,000 tons. The next year it dropped to 42,000,000 tons, and this year it is much less.

'There is nothing we can furnish Japan cheaper than others do. The means of transportation are arrested now, and it will be a long time before they will be started again. We can't raise money. The railways have gone as far as they can in increasing the capacity of the present equipment.

'What we have suffered in the past is nothing to what we shall suffer in the future. I would not be surprised if Congress is asked for money to continue building railways. The people will do it. They are not bad.'

PIGS MIGHT HAVE BEEN WISER.

Sir Walter Gilbey, a well-known British sportsman, who lives at Cambridge House, Regent Park, London, has added a picturesque point to a circular issued by the District Butcher and Pork Butchers' Trade Association, deploring the degeneration of the pig. Sir Walter, who is well steeped in the lore of everything pertaining to husbandry and hunting, has just issued a book entitled 'Pigs!'

It is a fact probably not usually known that the farm animal, which now souses in the mud of the barnyard and is developed in fat for the winter's killing, might have been developed along far different lines and become an intelligent and useful domestic animal, as valuable as a dog. Such, indeed, was his development in ancient times.

While the Butchers' Circular brings out the grave fact that £20,000,000 go from England yearly for bacon, hams, lard, and pork, Sir Walter's treatment of the subject is much more picturesque. Centuries of domesticity and feeding have not only diminished the length of the pig's snout but the length of his legs as well. In the old days, semi-wild swine ranged over the English forests, travelling great distances, and, with their long, narrow bodies and pointed snouts, penetrated the thickest thicket and uprooted the deepest buried acorn. Such was their sense of smell that a century ago they were trained to find game and point it as well as a dog.

Writes Sir Walter: 'The sow's nose was exceedingly good; she stood well to partridge, pheasant, black grouse, snipe, and rabbit, but never pointed hares.' Sir Walter also tells us how both wild and tame swine in the days of their forest roamings, combined forces in beating off attacking wolves and how the tame herds would assemble for that purpose at a blast from the swineherd's bugle. This was true not only in England, but in France and Italy. In certain parts of Italy pigs still do the work of shepherd dogs. As to truffle hunting in France, Sir Walter says: 'The pig roots about from place to place thrusting its snout deep into the soil at intervals, while the owner follows. When the pig scents truffles it utters a cry, and is promptly rewarded by a handful of grain.'

Sir Walter states that some enormous hogs were produced a hundred or more years ago. There was one of the Cheshire breed in 1774 which turned the scale at more than 1,414 pounds!

How have the mighty fallen—fallen away to a mere 560 pounds or thereabouts! Sir Walter was shown a pig at the Royal Show in London this year which scaled about 840 pounds. It was uncommonly heavy for these times, he says, when potential porcine giants never get a chance because farmers kill their pigs earlier. Pigs have declined in other respects also. That is to come to the serious side of the business.

Both Sir Walter Gilbey and the pork butcher give figures running into hundreds of thousands showing the decline in the number of pigs kept in the United Kingdom, and the pork experts point out that Britain has now entered on a third successive year of scarce pigs.

Last year 7,359 pigs were destroyed as diseased or infected with swine fever, and it is generally agreed that the decrease in the number of pigs kept in the United Kingdom is largely due to apathy and neglect on the part of farmers owing to the hampering restrictions of the Board of Agriculture. Sir Walter goes further, asserting that the decline is also due in great measure to increased competition from the United States and Denmark.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

Commander Mangin, of the French army at Casablanca, told a representative of the Alliance Israelite Universelle that he intends to take advantage of the present condition and abolish the ghetto, to organize the Jewish community of the city and to introduce sanitary regulations. In the opinion of General Drude, the commander-in-chief, the Jews of Morocco will be benefited by the French invasion. The establishment of order will give an impetus to commerce. The Jews will then be the intermediaries between the Europeans and the Moors.

* * *

The third annual report of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society of Denver shows that its income for 1906 was $32,300.80, against $17,825.40 in 1905. Of the 159 inmates of the sanitarium during the past year 117 were natives of Russia, 11 of the United States, 9 of Roumania, 6 of Austria, 2 of Germany, 2 of Hungary, 1 of Galicia, 1 of France, 1 of England and 1 of Palestine. Thirty-nine of them were tailors.

* * *

Acording to the 'American Israelite,' Dr. D. Neumark in Berlin has been offered, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, the chair at the Hebrew Union College, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Henry Malter. Dr. Neumark is an Achad Ha-Am Zionist.

* * *

It is reported that General Novitzky, the new Prefect of Odessa, has issued a proclamation that he will prosecute with the greatest severity every one who will attack the Jews. It is said that the proclamation was issued under the instructions of the Czar.

* * *

An English Jew has offered to give 500 trees to the Herzl 'Wald,' Palestine, provided the number of trees (at present 4,500) will reach 9,500 by January.

* * *

About a hundred descendants of Isaac Rosen, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1707, held their third reunion recently at Spring City, Pennsylvania.

* * *

Count Pueckler, the notorious German Jew-baiter, has been legally adjudged insane.

* * *

The Young Woman's Hebrew Association of New York has opened new dormitories for working girls.

* * *

It is estimated a hundred thousand Jewish children remained away from New York public schools on Rosh Hashanah.

* * *

A number of Palestinian Jews are advocating the establishment of a sanitarium, to be called 'Herzliah,' at a beautiful spot in the colony Moza, near Jerusalem, where, eight years ago, Herzl planted a cypress tree.

* * *

Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of 'Esperanto,' is a Jewish nationalist. Prior to 1880 he advocated the establishment of a Jewish state in one of the United States. In the early eighties he joined the 'Chibath Zion' movement, and was one of the organizers of the first Zionist society in Warsaw.

* * *

During August 13,526 Jewish immigrants arrived at New York. Of these, 9,598 were from Russia, 2,003 from Austria, 902 from Hungary, and 753 from Roumania. Ninety-five hundred and fifty-seven remained in New York.

* * *

According to the statistics of the victims of the Russian revolution published by the well-known statistician Dzankow in the 'Slovo,' of St. Petersburg, 7,962 persons were killed or injured in the anti-Jewish riots in Russia.

* * *

According to the 5668 Year Book of the Jewish Publication Society there are in Manhattan and Bronx, N.Y., about 500 synagogues having a membership of from 25,000 to 30,000.

* * *

According to a report issued by the Poale Zion of America, they have now 36 societies, with a total membership of 1,800.

* * *

During his stay at Norderney, Prince von Bulow, the German Chancellor, was asked to contribute his autograph to be sold at a charity ball which was to be held there in aid of persecuted Jews. Prince Bulow sent his photograph, with the inscription: 'A Reichstag which does not fail in national questions—this is the demand of the day.'

* * *

Mr. von Pilis, of Berlin, formerly director of the steerage department of the North German Lloyd Company, is anxious to divert European immigration to the Southern States, and for that reason expects to have a new transatlantic line between Fiume, on the Adriatic, and Charleston, South Carolina, by next December. Mr. von Pilis is now in New York, and in an interview this week spoke of the new venture. He stated that the Russian Jewish immigrants will rapidly be diverted to the Argentine, where there has been a great influx this past year.

* * *

A polemic war is being waged by a number of rabbis who doubt the genuineness of the copy of 'Seder Kodshim,' one of the missing tractates of the Jerusalem Talmud, published by the Hungarian Rabbi Isaac Judah Algazi, who claims to have discovered it.

* * *

A pleasing report comes to hand of the reception accorded in Spain to the Jewish refugees from Casablanca. They were excused customs dues, and lodgings were found for them. Victuals were brought to them, and they were allowed to kill animals according to Jewish rites and to have a room for prayers. The civil and military authorities vied with one another in providing them with all they needed. Most of them have installed themselves at Algeciras, some at La Linea and Cadiz, where they will be able to pass the winter. They have addressed a letter to the president of the Spanish Committee, which contains the following: 'The undersigned, who in consequence of the events in Morocco have come to seek a refuge in this chivalrous and hospitable land, and to shelter themselves under the glorious Spanish flag, have the honor to express their profound gratitude to the authorities and to the whole Spanish population for their kindness to them. May the God of Israel shower blessing upon Spain.'

* * *

Dr. Schmaryahu Lewin has written recently for one of the numbers of his paper, 'Das Juedishe Volk,' published in Wilna, a most eloquent tribute to the late Dr. Herzl. The article is called 'A Monument.' And the monument which Dr. Lewin says should be erected in memory of Dr. Herzl should be a magnificent Hebrew High School wherein thousands of Jewish children shall be educated in accordance with the hopes and ideas of the great Jewish leader.

* * *

In Darmstadt there passed away, at the age of sixty-five, Herr Otto Wolfskehl, formerly president of the Hessian Diet and leader of the National Liberal Party. He was prominently associated with all important political and economic questions which concerned Hesse during the last thirty years. He had belonged since 1875 to the second Hessian Chamber as representative of the city of Darmstadt, and from 1884 he acted as the first Vice-President of the Chamber; but he resigned his seat in 1897, when a number of anti-Semites opposed his election for the Presidency.

THE STAGES OF DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. Magnan, who was one of the first to begin the scientific study of the physiological action of alcohol, distinguished five stages: First, slight excitement and a feeling of well-being, in which speech and gestures became more animated; in the second stage ideas become crowded together and confused, the mood being without any very obvious reason for the difference, gay, or sad, or full of tender emotion; in the third stage the confusion of ideas was greater, and accompanied by incoherence, perversion of taste and smell, illusions, thick speech, vacant countenance, and staggering gait; the fourth stage was coma, and the fifth death. Magnan's second stage has been graphically described by Claye Shaw as 'a loss of the sense of awareness of surroundings.' As Triboulet has well said, it is the psychic functions which develop last in the child that disappear earliest when the individual is coming under the influence of alcohol; the curb which fear of public opinion puts on the free expression of emotions and ideas, or, to change the metaphor, the veil which hides the real moral disposition, is removed, whence the justification for the saying 'in vino veritas.' There is, so to say, at first a paralysis of the inhibitory apparatus—the irritable, loquacious stage; then, later, an interference with the processes of thought, when, again to quote Triboulet, ideas succeed each other so rapidly that there is no time to arrange them in orderly sequence—the pugnacious stage; next the individual passes from a 'state of watchfulness to a state of dream'—the affectionate and lachrymose stage, while simultaneously there is a loss of muscular co-ordination, a function developed later in the process of growth than mere movement, and therefore going earlier when the nervous centres are poisoned. These stages have, of course, been observed and described with more or less accuracy for generations; what is new is that even small doses of alcohol retard both mental and nervous processes, not improbably through an action on the higher cerebral functions diminishing the faculty of attention. As Kraepelin has shown, the more automatic the process tested the less obvious is the effect of a dose of alcohol, until in a highly automatic process such as reading aloud, there might even be some acceleration, though accompanied by diminished accuracy.—'British Medical Journal.'

BOMBAY'S CALAMITY.

Another Mohammedan grievance, and one more difficult to redress, is brought to light by a Moslem correspondent of the 'Habib-ul-Akhbar,' an Urda weekly of Bombay. He writes: 'In addition to the already over-accumulated misfortunes of Islam in the world, the following new calamity has begun to descend on our sacred religion. Certain money-loving and religion-selling "Readers" of the Koran have been prevailed upon, on the receipt of a few rupees, to help in the production of phonographic records, reproducing the Koran and the Azan (call to prayers). The result is that one can hear these sacred sounds in the houses of Jews, Christians, Paris, and Hindoos, emanating from machines which have just been reproducing many a profane song and tune! Thus our sacred text and formulae become the laughing stock of outsiders who hear the words of the Koran and Azan repeated by the same machine which a minute before had been barking like a dog or reproducing military music! O Islam! O forlorn Islam! Allah save thee from the cupidity of unworthy followers." The conjunction of the Koran and the phonograph has a certain comical incongruity, but decency and good taste are altogether on one side of the Moslem.—London 'Globe.'

EXPENSIVE HAZING IN WALL STREET.

(W. G. Nicholas, in 'Appleton's.')

One of the methods employed to get rid of objectionable persons in Wall Street who persist in conducting their operations without regard to the plans or wishes of the powers is to 'load them with money' and then call for its re-payment at inconvenient periods. This is usually accomplished by subtly playing upon the vanity of the intended victim. He is made an object of flattering attention by important bankers and other people of consequence of the street. It is conveyed to him that his genius is becoming recognized, and that the really big fellows of the Street see him in truly Napoleonic qualities. He is informed that this bank and that bank and the other bank will be only too glad to extend him credit. The borrowing of money is made very easy for him, and little by little he extends himself. He is consulted by representatives of the great combinations, and his judgment is asked on the market. Pleased beyond measure that he should have found recognition in this manner, he generally feels it incumbent upon him to 'make good' and further strengthen his position by buying huge blocks of some stock for which he may have expressed a preference or into which he has been skilfully steered. He still finds it easy to borrow money from favored banks—until his collaterals are all in.

Suddenly a change in conditions takes place. The temperature falls. Genial warmth and cordiality make room for coolness and indifference. The market begins to react. Cavalry charges against the favorites are made by conspicuous market generals. The banks wherein the momentarily distinguished victim has borrowed most of his money call upon him for more margins. He struggles to produce collateral, and when he can go no farther he is obliged to reduce his holdings in the market. This process is called 'compulsory liquidation.' Through mysterious channels everybody in the Street is advised of what is going on and the attention of thousands and tens of thousands of traders is turned his way. On the floor of the Exchange the professionals help the market down on him. The banks become more persistent and angrily demand that he either supplement his margins or close out his trades. They are adamant and, oh, so cold.

The longer the victim holds on the worse it is for him, unless he is very strong and shrewd enough to realize early in the experience what is ahead of him. Usually when the curtain falls on the last scene the victim is a wreck. If he survives the trial, he knows he has been put through a course of discipline and he knows why.

There may be murder in his heart, but the chances are he submits with the best grace possible to the frightful punishment inflicted upon him, and resolves that he will never again put himself in a position to be crucified. He may not be broken-hearted, but he has certainly added to his store of wisdom, and although he may be in the Street twenty years longer, he rarely 'gets gay,' interferes with the plans of the big people, or attempts to swim counter to the tidal current, leastwise not after warning has been served upon him.

Within the memory of many of the younger arrivals in Wall Street a group of strong banks usually classed as 'Standard Oil' institutions loaned a very rich trader of 'plunging' proclivities nearly fifty million dollars and then began to close in on him at the very top of a spectacular bull movement for which he was to some extent responsible on account of the magnitude and aggressiveness of his operations. Before he could extricate himself his paper profits had disappeared and he was a loser for a huge sum. He confessed to the loss of ten million dollars. But here was another case where the victim's resources had been underestimated. He was a multi-millionnaire at the end of the play, and his return to the street is predicted. He knows enough, however, not to place himself in the power of any man or combination of men. He counts the experience gained during that cyclonic era as strictly educational, and as having been tuition cheaply bought. The only excuse offered for the campaign against this particular individual was that he was 'too noisy' and that it might be just as well to 'get him out of the way' before he became unbearable.

OFFICIAL PERIL IN CHINA.

Native Chinese journals record the death of a district magistrate by his own hand under circumstances sadly suggestive and fraught with instruction to those who would inquire into the condition of the minor officials in the various provinces. Disbanded soldiecy, thrown upon their own resources, with no means of obtaining a livelihood, hold in terror many a countryside. They rob and spoil the villages and hamlets, and occasionally, uniting in larger bands, make incursions into the town and cities. On a recent occasion the distant city of Wing Shan was visited by a horde of ruffians, chiefly soldiery, for whom the government had no further use, and who were accordingly discharged in the heart of Kwongsi, to become the scourge of the law-abiding and peaceful. No sooner were they within the city than the place became a pandemonium, and the magistrate, helpless in the presence of foes so numerous and dangerous, committed suicide. He will probably obtain some recognition as a patriot, whereas an unsuccessful attempt to rid the city of its foes would have meant disgrace, almost certain banishment, possibly even the death of a traitor. In very truth officials in China, especially those in touch with the people, have to steer between the Scylla of imperial displeasure and its manifold consequences on the one side, and the Charybdis of terrible dangers arising from revolutionist tactics on the other, while they govern a country seething with discontent and ill will. —'China Mail.'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The treasurer of the Western Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following amounts received during the month of September, 1907:—Corporation of Westmount, $150; St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Young Men's Christian Association, Wm. Smith, Esq., Mrs. William Smith, $25 each; George W. Sadler, Esq., Messrs. Morton Phillips & Co., H. B. Ames, Esq., M.P., Messrs. Hanson Bros., I. H. Stearns, Esq., J. Pitblado, Esq., Henry Joseph, Esq., A. T. Paterson, Esq., R. Wilson-Smith, Esq., R. Forget, Esq., The N. K. Fairbank Company, $10 each; the United Shoe Machine Company of Canada Limited, $7.25; Starke, Seybold Company, Limited, The Toilet Laundry Company, Limited, The National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Messrs. Mussens, Limited, Messrs. McArthur, Corneille Co., E. and M., Messrs. Jas. Scott & Co., Messrs. Lindsay, Limited, the Eastern Townships Bank, Northern Assurance Company, E. Mackay Edgar, Esq., Messrs. W. & J. S. Wylie, Messrs. J. Hirsch Sons & Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, A. Browning, Esq., Messrs. J. Dalrymple & Sons, John, Hyde, Esq., John Allan, Esq., The Franco-American Automobile Company, The Wire and Cable Company, The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co., The Berliner Gramophone Company of Canada Limited, $5 each; W. R. Miller, Esq., $10.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

FAIRMOUNT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Masson street, Papineau, Delorimier—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Mr. C. W. Shelley. Subject: 'Our Masters of Yesterday.'

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois strees. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 37a Rozel street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor. The Rev. Prof. Welch (Presbyterian College) will officiate at both services. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, Prince Arthur st., corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Divine service at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the morning service. Chinese Sunday-school at 10 a.m. English Sunday-school and Young Ladies' Bible-class, 3 p.m. Young People's Association, Monday, 8 p.m. Thanksgiving service after Communion, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Girls' Mission Band on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Strangers welcome to the public services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11. Ordination of Elders. Dr. E. Scott will preach. Sunday-school and Bible classes, Eastern Men's Own, 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Lord's Supper will be dispensed by the pastor. All Christians invited. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Junior C. E., Friday, 4 p.m. Seats absolutely free. All cordially invited.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (near the Windsor Hotel)—The Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Quarterly Communion and Memorial service at 11 a.m. The Sunday-school will meet at 3 p.m. Mr. R. E. Diffendorfer, Sect. of the Sunday-schol Department of the Young People's Missionary Movement, will address the evening congregation at 7 p.m. The Chinese School meets at 8.15 p.m. C. E. S. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor, Mr. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m., conducted by the pastor; 7 p.m. by assistant pastor. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Pre-Communion service on Friday at 8 p.m., Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, 288 St. Catherine street West.—The Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., pastor. Divine service will be conducted at 11 a.m. by the Rev. Principal Scrimger, D.D., and at 7 p.m., by Prof. E. A. Mackenzie, B.D. Sunday-school and Mr. Woodside's class at 3 p.m. Young People's Association, Monday, 8.15 p.m. Midweek meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine Road—Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Bible class at St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Steven, pastor.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m., Mr. Thomas Drumm, Calvin Church. 3 p.m., Sunday-school. 7 p.m., Miss King, of the China Inland Mission, will address the congregation. Strangers welcometo services.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue. Communion at evening service.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible study section of Young Men's League 10 a.m. Midweek prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street. Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Clark. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school, 3 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services to-morrow. The Sabbath school and Bible-classes at 3 .m. Midweek service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., In the morning, Communion of the Lord's Supper, conducted by the Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., of Melville Church, Westmount. In the evening the subject of discourse will be: 'It is Finished,' conducted by Mr. Thomas Drumm. Sabbath-school and Ladies' League and Young Men's Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. Drumm. Strangers and visitors welcomed and shown to seats.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de srieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marleborough street, near Notre Dame. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. R. Corrigan, B. A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Special sermon to children at 11 o'clock. Mr. J. H. Carson will address the school at 3 p.m. Special music by scholars and solo by Miss Hazel Macadam. Young People's meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—The Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. Sunday, Oct. 6, 1907.—11 a.m.—The pastor. (Monthly Communion service). 7 p.m.—The Rev. S. M. Zwemer, F.R.G.S., of Arabia, will preach. Strangers welcomed.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, corner St. Antoine street and Convent st., St. Henry. Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Rev. Thos. Brown will address the Brotherhood at 8 to-night on 'Impressions of Old England.' Ladies invited. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m.—The pastor will preach. 7 p.m.—The Rev. Geo. D. Armstrong, B.A. 3 p.m.—Sunday-school. 10 a.m.—Morning class, led by F. W. Meyers. Wednesday evening prayer service, 8 o'clock. Monday evening League meeting, 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence streets. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered after the morning service. E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 3 p.m. Junior Endeavor League on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — St. Catherine street West—The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; the Rev. G. D. Armstrong, B.A., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Class-meeting in church parlors at 10 a.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday, midweek prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. — corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. The pastor in the morning on 'The Significance of the Eucharist,' and in the evening on 'Heaven.' The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

ÉGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

Baptist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy street. The Rev. A. A. Cameron, D.D., of Ottawa, will preach at both services. Morning, 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Regular appointments are: Monday, 8 p.m., B.Y.P.U. Wednesday at 8 p.m., prayer and praise service. The Bible school meets at 3 p.m. Sunday in the French Baptist Church, Mance street. All invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., pastor.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 798 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

Undenominational.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion Square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible-class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY. —Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, in command.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles: Adjutant Allen and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Simmons in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Bury and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig: Capt. Richardson and Lieutenant Thornton in charge; services as above.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION, Gordon Hall, cor. Mountain and St. Catherine Sts. Evening service at 7 o'clock. A very hearty invitation is extended to all Welsh residents and friends to attend.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday Oct. 6, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 5 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

Congregational Churches.

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EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — Service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new building 169-71 Drummond street (between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.)—The pastor, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'Christ and the Sharp-witted Woman.' Everybody welcome. The opening of the new church is arranged for Oct. 20. The Rev. W. J. Dawson, D.D., the famous evangelist, will be the preacher.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school Rally at 11 a.m. The pastor will preach in the evening. Communion at the close of the evening service. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8 p.m. Wekly prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Morning theme: 'Church Attendance.' Evening theme: 'The Abiding Mission of the Church.' Communion at close of morning service.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Peace,' Evening subject: 'The Quest for Christ.' Communion at close of evening service. Strangers welcome to all services.

Unclassified Churches.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 865 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service at 7 o'clock. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 11 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, the Vicar. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, the Vicar. Both services in the Synod Hall. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-classes in Synod Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, cor. St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion 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.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion, 7.15 a.m. and 8 o.m.
Matins, 11 o'clock—Venite, Sir G. Elvey; Psalms, Monotone; Te Deum, Barnby in E; Benedictus, Stainer in D; Hymns 583, 323, 300; Kyrie, Illsley; Anthem, 'O Saving Victim,' Stainer. Preacher, the Rector.
Children's service in church at 3 p.m. —Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre. Evensong, 7 o'clock—Processional Hymn, 391; Responses, Tallis Festal; Psalms, Elvey, Crotch, Barnby; Magnificat, Gadsby in C; Nunc Dimittis, Gadsby in C; Hymns, 542, 403; Anthem, 'Send Out Thy Light,' Gounod. Preacher, the Rector. Recessional Hymn, 540.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 463 Elm avenue, assistant. Morning services at 11 o'clock; preacher, the rector. Service at 7 p.m.; preacher, the Rev. Dr. Rexford. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Incumbent. Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Band of Hope, Friday, 7.30 p.m., Strangers made welcome.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

THE EFFECT OF OPIUM.

I heard little about the beautiful dreams and visions which opium is supposed to bring; all the smokers with whom I talked could be roughly divided into two classes—those who smoked in order to relieve pain or misery, and those miserable victims who smoked to relieve the acute physical distress brought on by the opium itself. Probably the majority of the victims take it up as a temporary relief; many begin in early childhood—the mother will give the baby a whiff to stop its crying. It is a social vice only among the upper classes. The most notable outward effect of this indulgence is the resulting physical weakness and lassitude. The opium smoker cannot work hard; he finds it difficult to apply his mind to a problem or his body to a task. As the habit becomes firmly fastened on him, there is a perceptible weakening of his moral fibre; he shows himself unequal to emergencies, which make any sudden demand upon him. If opium is denied him, he will lie and steal in order to obtain it.

Opium smoking is a costly vice. A pipeful of a moderately good native product costs more than a laborer can earn in a day. Consequently the poorer classes smoke an unspeakable compound based on pipe scrapings and charcoal. Along the highroads the coolies even scrape the grime from the packsaddles to mix with his dross. The clerk earning from twenty-five to fifty Mexican dollars a month will frequently spend from ten dollars to twenty dollars a month on opium. The typical confirmed smoker is a man who spends a considerable part of the night in smoking himself to sleep, and all the next morning in sleeping off the effects. If he is able to work at all it is only during the afternoon, and even at that there will be many days when the official or merchant is incompetent to conduct his affairs. Thousands of prominent men are ruined every year.

The Cantonese have what they call 'The Ten Cannots Regarding the Opium Smoker': He cannot (1) give up the habit, (2) enjoy sleep, (3) wait for his turn when sharing his pipe with his friends, (4) rise early, (5) be cured if sick, (6) help relations in need, (7) enjoy wealth, (8) plan anything, (9) get credit even when an old customer, (10) walk any distance.'—Samuel Merwin, in 'Success.'

THE SCHOOL-DAYS OF GOVERNOR HUGHES.

Governor Hughes was born in Glens Falls forty-five years ago. His father, a native of Wales, was a Baptist clergyman; his mother had been a school teacher. The first significant anecdote of the boy Hughes is told of the period when he was less than five years old. He had begun to go to school, and after two or three days of attendance went to his father's study and laid on the desk a paper on which he had written, 'Charles E. Hughes, his plan of study.

'Papa, I don't like it at school,' said the boy, 'teacher goes over and over the same thing and I get nervous. I could do better at home.'

The puzzled father looked at the paper and found the boy had drawn up a plan of study and recitation at home. He accepted the plan and for several years the young student followed his own schedule.

A few years later the young Hughes entered the public schools of New York city, and duly graduated from Public School Number 35, delivering the salutatory of his class. During these earlier years his reading was confined exclusively to works of science, and it was not until he entered college that he began his reading of fiction—even then it was in a systematic fashion. At thirteen the boy was ready for college and his father took him to Hamilton, but this faculty thought him too young and turned him away. The boy waited a year, but it was a year of work, not rest, and the following year he entered Hamilton as a sophomore.

'The faculty still thought him too young,' Dr. Hughes once said, 'but I told them I thought I knew the power of the boy for endurance better than they.' A year later the boy quitted Hamilton for Brown. He had found the work there 'too easy.' Although he entered Brown in the middle of the course, he graduated with honors, holding third place in his class and winning various prizes. From Brown Mr. Hughes went to Delhi, in Delaware County, where he taught in the local academy during the morning and read law during the afternoons and evenings. During the last campaign Governor Hughes spoke in Delhi and there he met one of his old pupils.

'We used to study algebra together, didn't we?' inquired the candidate, by way of introducing the old acquaintance to a group of reporters, who stood by.

'Wa-al, ya-as,' was the deliberate answer, 'and after six weeks I guess you knew all about it.'—Frank H. Simonds, in the October 'Putnam's Monthly.'

A PIONEER MOTHER.

(From the Topeka State Journal.)

In a cemetery near a little town in Central Kansas there was laid away not long ago the mortal part of a pioneer Kansas mother. Forty years ago, with her husband and ten children, she had come to that community, and there she lived during nearly all of those forty years. There she reared a family of ten children to lives of useful citizenship, and in that same cemetery she had laid the body of her husband more than twenty years ago.

It was such women as this pioneer mother who have had much to do in conquering this western wilderness and in making Kansas a great state. In the days when life in Central Kansas meant suffering and privation and want she went about doing good. Only a year or two after she and her husband left Iowa and came out to the Kansas prairies to help subdue them the Asiatic cholera broke out among the settlers.

This pioneer woman left her own brood of ten children and went into the dugouts and the pioneer huts where the scourge had come, nursing the sick, soothing the dying, comforting the bereaved and alleviating suffering wherever she found it. At length she herself fell a victim to the plague, but her good sense, her strong will and her vigorous constitution enabled her to withstand it.

For nearly forty years she went about doing good in that community. She helped to organize a Presbyterian church there on the plains, and she brought up her six sons and four daughters to believe in its precepts and to love and honor their Maker.

When she died nearly eighty living descendants revered her memory and 'rose up and called her blessed.' And when they laid her mortal remains away in that prairie cemetery they had left to them the memory and inspiration of one who had lived her long life well—a life of usefulness and service to those around her. It is such women who are largely responsible for a nation's good citizenship, and therefore its greatness. They are the nation's real heroines.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In effect June 16th.

N.Y.Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 7.35 a.m daily except Sunday, and 7.55 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m., daily except Sunday and 9.15 a.m. Sunday only.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 6.20 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 2.15 a.m. daily and 10.10 p.m., daily except Sunday.
From Albany, Utica, Saranac Lake and Malone, 5.30 p.m. daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.25 a.m., 1.25, p.m. and 4.35 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.00 p.m. Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to June 8th, 1907.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.05 a.m., †10.03 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.03 a.m. daily, (i) 1.25 p.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., (i) 1.25 p.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and †7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.40 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa †3.45 a.m., 11.10 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m. 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 10.10 a.m. and 10.10 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), †12.00 noon and †6.40 p.m., 9.25 p.m.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily, and 9.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday †12.00 noon, and †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 9.55 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †6.50 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m. daily, 6.30 p.m.
From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m. 6.20 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., †11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.25 a.m., †6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m. †4.20 p.m., A6.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, 8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.40 p.m. 5.35 p.m., A6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m., (i) 1.10 p.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †4.40 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 1.40 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 4.55 p.m., 5.35 a.m., 6.10 p.m., A6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †7.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †10.35 p.m., St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.00 p.m., k9.40 p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.05 p.m., k9.40 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m., and 6.05 p.m., 10.00 p.m.
†Week days. (i) Saturday.
rMonday Wednesday, and Friday.
ADaily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone, Main 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to June 16th, 1907.

6.55 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.21 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily except Sunday, to Quebec.
8.05 a.m. (Sunday only) for Hemmingford, Huntingdon and intermediate stations.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*9.45 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield. Daily.—Daily except Sunday, Kingston, Toronto.
10.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Johns, St. Albans Burlington, White River Jct.
1.45 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
1.36 p.m.—(Sat. only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
2.25 p.m.—(except Saturday) St. Johns, St. Albans Burlington, White River Junction.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon Fort Covington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—(except Saturday and Sunday) St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
6.16 p.m. Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
8.01 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hycinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland Quebec.
*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
7.20 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex. Monday Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m. Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford
9.15 a.m.—(Monday only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville Chambly.
9.33 a.m.—Valleyfield and intermediate stations.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.01 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans St. Johns.
3.00 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.28 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division
*7.00 p.

'OLDBURY,'

BY

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED.)

CHAPTER XXIX.—(Continued.)

'Oh!' she exclaimed (for there was no impertinence to which intense curiosity, mingled with spite, could not tempt her), 'So he does correspond with the young lady! I am sorry for that. I was in hopes, from what you said, that things had not gone quite so far. I do not for you, it is a most disastrous business indeed.'

'No, no; there is no correspondence,' said Mr. Pierrepoint hastily, 'and I hope you will contradict any gossip of that kind you may hear as decidedly as possible. I do not deny that there has been a certain degree of attachment, such as will arise when young people are thrown together; but I must do Miss Blake the justice to say that she is far too upright a person to sanction anything between her niece and my son of which I disapprove. Stephen is most probably going abroad with his uncle shortly, and this is a farewell letter which he has requested me to convey.'

'Indeed! and you will actually see her? What a painful task for you, my dear friend; and how liable to be misconstrued. Do you think that you are the best person to do it? Is it not exposing yourself to unnecessary agitation and persuasion? Could I not spare you the painful scene by undertaking the delivery of this letter myself? I shall pass the house on my way home, and I was thinking of calling and insisting on an interview with some member of the family, that I might give them a friendly word of warning about what is now being said against them in the town, and counsel them as to what their conduct ought to be in the present painful crisis of their affairs. I should have no objection to see the young lady too: I would make a point of it. I would speak to her just as I should do if my own precious only son's interests were concerned—affectionately and faithfully, as I hardly think it would be possible for you to speak. Shall it not be as I say?'

Mr. Pierrepoint did not answer immediately, and Mrs. Lutridge stretched her hand over his shoulder, and lifted the letter from the desk.

'Yes,' she said, 'you feel with me that this is best, and I need not say how thankful I am of an opportunity of sparing you. It will not be the first time that I have taken on myself to act as a mother might do in what concerns our dear Stephen.'

Mr. Pierrepoint stood irresolute, with his eyes fixed on the letter, silently watching it on its way to the leather reticule, already stuffed with papers, in which Mrs. Lutridge was prepared to engulf it. Just as the steel mouth opened to snap it up, he put out his hand to stop it. Mrs. Lutridge dropped the letter in, and brought the steel lips together with a sounding snap.

'Yes, my acting for you in this matter will save a great deal of publicity and scandal. You would probably not have been received the first time you called—you would have had to make repeated visits; and it is not as if you were in the habit of going to the house. It is years since you have been within their doors. They have actually sent for the clergyman of the district church to administer the Sacrament to Mrs. Blake since she has been ill. What stronger proof of a guilty conscience towards you could they have given?'

'No, no; not that; their conduct towards me is entirely blameless,' said Mr. Pierrepoint quickly. 'But it is true enough that circumstances have occurred which may well make Miss Blake prefer to receive this communication from you rather than from me. I may trust you to make her understand that the letter is sent with my knowledge and consent, and to let her know that I do not blame her or her niece in the smallest degree for anything that has passed.'

'You may depend on me to act with true kindness and discretion. I am not one of those selfish people who, from a cowardly fear of taking responsibility on themselves, refrain from acting in their neighbors' concerns when they can be of service. I wonder what state Oldbury would be in if I were?'

Mr. Pierrepoint did not seem disposed to enter into that question just then. He shook hands almost in silence, and in another moment Mrs. Lutridge found herself outside the house, with her umbrella and her cloak and the soaking rain. She did not immediately turn her face homewards; the rain did not daunt her. She preferred a very rainy day for calling on her friends. She liked coming into their houses with damp face and hair, and dispersing the drippings of her cloak and umbrella over their sanded floors or neat carpets. It carried an impression of self-devotion to their minds, which must, Mrs. Lutridge considered, greatly add to the edification of her visits.

She was far too wet and uncomfortable looking to-day to think of going home quietly; and there were the Miss Tomkinsons at the other end of the town, who would be quite as grateful to her for coming to them through the rain, and giving them the earliest information of her interview with Mr. Pierrepoint, as her self-love demanded.

Perhaps she might even tell them about Stephen's letter, and edify them with a foretaste of the advice she meant to season it with when she gave it to Elsie—shrinking, timid, dove-eyed Elsie, whom it would no doubt be well to warn against attempting fresh conquests, now that her first prize was slipping away from her. Mrs. Lutridge thought out some very judicious and vigorous sentences as she trudged resolutely along.

There was a narrow little street running by the river-side, the opening of which had to be passed before you came to the bridge, beyond which the Tomkinsons' house was situated. Some of the poorest people in Oldbury lived there, and among the wretchedest of their homes Margaret Blake might be sometimes seen coming in and out. They were the only houses she had ever entered in Oldbury but her own. She chanced to be just returning from one of these visits of mercy when Mrs. Lutridge reached the corner of the street. That vigilant lady's eye fell upon her while she was still distant some paces, and scanned her curiously as she approached. The hood of her grey cloak was drawn over her bonnet, and the struggle with the wind and rain had given a temporary animation and color to her face, which brought back to it, for the moment, a good deal of the peculiar proud beauty of which Mrs. Lutridge had hated the sight when it had first startled Oldbury, and been a topic of remark to everybody. What a firm, light step she had! She was holding her head higher than usual, as if some proud and defiant thought was in her mind. Mrs. Lutridge looked at her with amazement. Was this the way in which she, who was creating so much disturbance in the place, bore the disaffection of all her neighbors? Such an unbecoming spirit deserved to be taken down and humbled.

Margaret had, in fact undergone a great deal of agitation that morning. During her visits she became aware of the suspicion and ill-will that was being excited in the town against herself and her family, and Mrs. Lutridge's name had been mentioned to her as the author of reports which she feared would sooner or later drive them away from Oldbury.

Her heart was very full of indignation against the person who had wantonly brought this new calamity upon them, and she was in no mood for amicable conversation when she perceived that Mrs. Lutridge was lingering for the purpose of intercepting her at the corner of the road.

She attempted to slip past with a haughty bend of the head, but Mrs. Lutridge stood full in the path and laid a hand on her arm.

'Miss Blake, excuse my stopping you, but I have a question of importance to ask. Are you aware that I have myself called four times at your house within the last two days, and been rudely denied admittance, though I sent in an express message that I was anxious to speak privately with you.'

'I did not know that you had given yourself that trouble so often,' said Margaret quietly. 'Our servant has orders to explain that we do not receive visitors. If she did not make the message clear to you, I am sorry.'

'But, Miss Blake, surely there are exceptional circumstances. I do not look on myself altogether in the light of an ordinary visitor. I called yesterday, and I propose to come to your house again to-day, to speak to you in a friendly spirit on matters which deeply concern yourself and your family; and I must say that I consider that I deserve more courteous treatment than to have the door closed in my face.'

'I will not keep you standing longer in the rain, as it is quite useless for us to discuss the question,' Margaret interrupted, with another haughty bow and an attempt to move forward, which Mrs. Lutridge circumvented by tightening her grasp on the arm she held.

'But, Miss Blake, a moment's patience. I really must insist on your hearing me. I have a very special occasion to see your niece. I am entrusted with a communication to her from Mr. Pierrepoint, whose house I have just left, and who is, as you will easily imagine, much concerned at certain events that have recently transpired. I have promised to deliver it to her myself, and I cannot suppose that you will have any objection to her seeing me. I shall call about an hour hence, and I trust that by that time you will have given your servant orders to admit me, and that I shall not again have the anoyance of being turned away from your door—a thing, Miss Blake, to which, I can assure you, I am wholly unaccustomed in Oldbury.'

Margaret's large eyes flashed. 'I advise you not to trouble yourself to call,' she said. 'You will certainly not be admitted. I deny your right to speak to me on matters which concern myself or my family. I cannot prevent your saying what you please of us out of our house, but you certainly shall not speak to any one within it. I shall carefully guard my niece from receiving any communication from any one through you. Good morning.'

Mrs. Lutridge's detained hand was paralyzed by absolute amazement that any one should have the audacity to speak to her in such a tone, and to look at her with such haughty eyes. Margaret shook her off unceremoniously, and proceeded on her way up the hill. Mrs. Lutridge stared after her for quite a minute before she could believe that she was actually gone and did not mean to come back to apologize, and then she turned round and continued her walk towards the bridge in a very bewildered state of mind. Never had she been so addressed since the day when she married Mr. Lutridge, and became, in virtue of his wealth and her own determination, the leading lady in Oldbury. Could it really be Oldbury where such an insult had been offered to her? She began to wish heartily that she had not eagerly undertaken the delivery of this letter. She did not like the thought of exposing herself to Margaret's rudeness again; and yet it would be very disagreeable, after all she had said, to return it to Mr. Pierrepoint, and confess her failure. By the time she had reached the bridge she was in such a breathless state of agitation that she was obliged to pause for a moment, and lean against the parapet to recover herself. She slipped her hand into her reticule, and took out Stephie's letter. She disliked the look of it now as much as Mr. Pierrepoint had done; and then, after all, who could say what was in it? She put down her umbrella—it was hardly raining at all now—and held up the letter against the light. The envelope was large and thin, and the writing distinct, and her eye deciphered a sentence or two that made it seem by no means the sort of farewell letter Mr. Pierrepoint had implied it was. What a shame if the Blakes and his son were deceiving him!

He was not a very strong-minded man, and Mrs. Lutridge had known him give way before in matters where his son was concerned, and act against her most strenuous advice. Suppose it should be so again. If the Blakes should triumph after all, and Elsie reign at the Rectory, in the position about which Mrs. Lutridge had at one time or another woven so many visions! Oldbury would not be tolerable as a residence if such an event as that came to pass; and yet it might happen if the letter she held reached Elsie Blake unaccompanied with any advice from her. It would be a thousand times better for every one concerned if she never got it—a great deal more what Mr. Pierrepoint really wished. Half unconsciously, as this thought passed through her mind, her fingers relaxed their hold on the envelope; an opportune little gust of wind came. It was all done in a moment. There was a white square of paper fluttering over and over in the air far below the reach of her outstretched hand, which made a desperate clutch to regain it. A white spot on the water beneath, lessening, lessening, lessening, as it rose and fell on successive wavelets, till Mrs. Lutridge's straining eyes could discern it no longer, and then no trace of what had happened anywhere—nothing to be seen by staring down ever so intently at the gurgling, hurrying river, which was not at all likely to bring back anything that had been once entrusted to its keeping! A large drop of rain falling plump on Mrs. Lutridge's nose roused her from her stupified gaze at last. She slowly put up her umbrella, and resumed her walk.

'It was an accident,' she said to herself; 'but even if it had not been, I should consider that, under the circumstances, and after the manner in which Miss Blake treated me, I was quite justified in taking upon myself to act for the best. Oh no, I don't feel the least uneasy. I am quite satisfied that it is the best thing for all parties that could have happened.'

(To be continued.)

Say It

If your doctor says this is all right, then say it over and over again.

Headaches. Biliousness. Constipation. Ayer's Pills. Sugar-coated. Easy to take. Don't forget.

Headaches. Biliousness. Constipation. Ayer's Pills. Sugar-coated. Easy to take. Don't forget.

Headaches. Biliousness. Constipation. Ayer's Pills. Sugar-coated. Easy to take.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHAT THE LITTLE SHOES SAID.

I saw two little dusty shoes
A-standing by the bed;
They suddenly began to talk,
And this is what they said:

'We're just as tired as we can be;
We've been 'most everywhere;
And now our little master rests—
It really is not fair.

'He's had his bath, and sweetly sleeps
'Twixt sheets both cool and clean,
While we are left to stand outside;
Now, don't you think it's mean?

'We've carried him from morn till night;
He's quite forgot, that's plain;
While here we watch and wait and wait,
Till morning comes again.

'And then he'll tramp and tramp and tramp
The livelong summer day,
Now this is what we'd like to do—
Just carry him away

'Where he could never go to bed,
But stay up all the night,
Unwashed and covered o'er with dust—
Indeed, 'twould serve him right!'

—'Our Little Men and Women.'

A NEW CINDERELLA.

Mamma was sewing a button on Marjorie's jacket. 'There is something inside the lining,' she said, 'which evidently slipped down this little hole in your pocket. See, Marjorie, it is your silver penknife.'

'Why-ee, Mamma Merrill! And I thought'—Marjorie's face grew red, and tears filled her eyes. 'Oh, I've been a dre'f'l'y wicked girl! But I thought she took it, or I never would have been so mean to her; and now I guess she's sick. Oh, dear!'

The words fairly tumbled over each other, and finally lost themselves in a burst of tears.

'Tell me all about it, dear,' said mamma drawing the little girl into her lap.

'I thought I left it on my desk at school—the knife, you know—and Flossie Spooner said she was sure she took it—the new little girl, I mean. She wears 'n old brown dress 'n' little tight pigtails stickin' out each side her head 'thout any ribbons on, an' none of the girls'll play with her.'

Mamma's eyebrows went up inquiringly, and Marjorie hastened to add:

'Flossie Spooner said that girls that didn't have any nicer clothes than that ought not to come to a private school. And the little girl knows we think she took the knife, 'cause one day May Wilder said so real loud, and the little girl went to her seat and cried.'

'But,' interrupted mamma, 'what does Miss Steadman think about this way of treating a stranger?'

'I don't think she knows how rude we've been. Perhaps she does, though, 'cause last Friday, when she let me stay to help her, she talked about Helen Bright—that's the little girl's name—and she told me that Helen had no mamma. Then I felt ashamed of myself, and 'cided to be just sweet and nice to Helen the next Monday; but she didn't come, and she hasn't been all this week. Just s'pos'n she's sick—'thout any mamma, too! I think I ought to go to her this very minute, and beg her pardon! Don't you, mamma, dear?'

'Yes, sweetheart; and you may take these as a peace-offering.' And mamma took from a vase a large bunch of beautiful fresh chrysanthemums and put them in a box.

Two hours later Marjorie came back with sparkling eyes and dimpling smiles.

'Helen isn't sick at all!' she announced, cheerfully. 'She lives with her great-aunt. But her papa came last Saturday; and what do you s'pose he brought? You can never guess in the world!'

'Then I shall have to give it up,' laughed mamma.

'He brought her a new mamma—such a lovely, pretty lady. And Helen loves her just like—like everything. 'N' I'm so glad I went to tell her I was sorry!'

'So am I,' said mamma, softly.

'Course 'twas pretty hard telling Helen about the knife. We cried—the new mamma, too—and then we all kissed each other.'

Marjorie stopped to give mamma a loving little squeeze.

'Helen is going to school again to-morrow,' she went on, 'and I'm going round that way to call for her. She isn't going to wear the ugly brown dress any more. Her great-aunt never had any little girls, and she didn't know how much they liked pretty dresses. Helen says; but now Helen has loads of pretty clothes! Her new mamma bought 'em for her this week. Isn't that puffeckly splendid?'

'Splendid!' laughed mamma. 'It is a little fairy tale in real life, with a kind fairy godmother to change the poor little Cinderella into a beautiful princess.

'Why-ee, so 'tis! Only think, mamma, I didn't know Helen when she opened the door this afternoon! She looked such a dear in a pretty new dress, and her hair in wavy curls with a pink bow on top. She's the sweetest, prettiest little girl in my school.'—'Every Other Sunday.'

SAVE 5 MINUTES
Why waste time every morning making coffee?
"CAMP" COFFEE
Made in a moment. See how good it is, how pure and fragrant. Makers—
R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists Glasgow.

D&A CORSETS

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

LESSONS FROM DEUTERONOMY.—NO. 1.

Love is the golden thread on which Deuteronomy is strung. The word occurs 19 times, and 18 of the 19 relate to God, and once to the stranger. There is no self-love in the Bible. It is love to God and the neighbor. Next the book is one about remembering. Twelve times out of 13 Israel is to remember the past. Next, it is the book of instruction Israel is not to forget its words or neglect to teach the children. This is counsel greatly needed in these days. All Scripture is profitable when prayerfully read for teaching as to how we should walk and so please God. From chap. ii. we learn that God is faithful to His promises to people even when they are not true to Him. From chap. iii. we learn that it is not Moses the lawgiver who is the leader, the Lord the Saviour. It is not by any goodness in ourselves that we are saved, but by the mercy and grace of God through our Joshua, Jesus. Both names have the same meaning. When Israel crossed Jordan, they left the old world, and entered the new land. Death is the believer's Jordan, not our earthly death, but that of Jesus, who by His death has opened to all believers, the entrance into the heavenly rest. We who have believed do enter into rest here and now. (Heb. iv., 1; iii., 9-11.) Coming to Jesus we have rest. (Matt. xi., 29.)

DAILY TEXT.

October 5.

And be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another.—Eph. iv., 32.

THOUGHTS FOR REFLECTION.

Easy indeed it were to reach
A mansion in the courts above,
If swelling words and fluent speech
Might serve instead of faith and love!
But, none shall gain the blissful peace,
Or God's unclouded glory see,
Who talks of free and sovereign grace,
Unless that grace has made him free.
—Cowper.

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 31st day of August, 1907, incorporating Henry Daniel Lawrence, Advocate; William Morris, Advocate, Arthur Frederick Plant, Bookkeeper; Richard Fairlie Morris, Broker, all of the City of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec; and William Evander McIver, Advocate, of the Town of Richmond, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(1) To Manufacture, construct, repair, operate, erect, import, buy, sell, and in general to traffic and deal in at wholesale or retail, air compressors, rock drills, pumps, pneumatic tools, motors, engines, and all other contrivances, devices, apparatus and machinery operated by air, steam, electricity, or other power applicable to, or used in connection with mining or other operations of every kind and description, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture, or otherwise, and the sale or other disposition of all materials, supplies, machinery, and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with, or in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof, and to carry on any other manufacturing, trading, or selling business germane to the objects for which this Company is being incorporated; (2) To acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, such property, moveable or immoveable, as may be deemed requisite, necessary or advantageous, for the purposes of the Company, and to sell, lease, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise dispose of, or effect, any or all other thereof; (3) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any person, firm, association or corporation, any other business, or interest, or shares therein, or good will, rights, and property thereof, the objects of which are similar to those of the present Company, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds, debentures, and paid-up and non-assessable shares, as may be deemed expedient, and to hold, sell or dispose of the property real or personal so acquired; (4) To sell out the undertaking of the Company in whole or in part for such consideration as the Company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other Company, having objects similar to those of this Company, or to unite with any person, firm or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; (5) To acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise, and to hold and dispose of stocks, bonds, or obligations of any corporation formed for, or engaged in, any of the kinds of business above indicated, now or hereafter organized, to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership thereof, including voting power thereon, and to sell, assign, pledge, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the same; (6) To issue its paid up and non-assessable shares of stock, bonds or other obligations, in payment for property, including shares of stock, and other securities, which may be purchased or acquired by it, or for services rendered to the Company, and to mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate, any of its property to secure bonds, guarantees, or other obligations, by it issued or incurred, to guarantee any dividends, bonds, contracts or obligations, to make advances and to guarantee the performance of contracts by customers and to take, hold, or dispose of securities of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations due to the Company, incurred or to be incurred, in respect of the business and objects of the Company; (7) To purchase, lease or otherwise dispose of, any or all, trade marks, trade names, distinctive marks, industrial designs, licences, privileges, brands, processes, inventions, improvements, patents, and patent rights, used in connection with, or secured under Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, or any other countries pertaining to the business of the Company; (8) To establish and to carry on wherever desirable, agencies, and stores, for the disposal and sale of any of the products, manufactures, goods, wares and merchandise of the Company, or otherwise, and to act as the agents and representative of other Companies or corporations engaged in a similar business; (9) To enter into any arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interest, or otherwise, with any person or company of a like nature; (10) To borrow money upon the credit of the Company, to issue bonds, debentures, or securities of the Company, of not less than $100.00 each, to pledge or sell the same, and to mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the Company or both, to secure the same, and any money borrowed for the purpose of the Company, and to invest surplus funds of the Company in the redemption of its shares, funds, debentures and other obligations; (11) To do all things, and to exercise all powers, necessary, suitable and proper for the carrying out of the objects for which the Company is incorporated. The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Ingersoll Sergeant of Canada" (Limited), with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars 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 4th day of September, 1907.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

LAWRENCE, MORRIS & McIVER,
Solicitors for Applicants.

ESTATE
LATE GEORGE B. BURLAND.

All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to file them, duly attested, with William Brisbane, Accountant, at No. 9 Bleury street, who will also receive payment of accounts due the Estate.

JEFFREY H. BURLAND,
Executor.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

LAW AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Under the headline, 'An Expensive Gooseberry Bush,' an Austrian paper prints this story: 'On the boundary line of two farms near R—— there is a large, gooseberry bush, from which the two farmers have for years gathered the product. "What grows on my side is mine, and you may have the rest," was the agreement. Three years ago the neighbors had a misunderstanding, and this came to a climax when the gooseberries became ripe. A law-suit followed and appeals were made to higher judicial bodies. The final decision has just been recorded. This gives to both parties the right to pick the berries which grew on their side of the line—just as it was originally—and denies the right to destroy the bush to both contestants. The costs were charged half to each litigant. Each farmer had to pay 225 konen. The yearly yield of the bush will bring about one-half krone and the judge told the fighting farmers: "With good luck it will take you only eight hundred years to make the bush pay. Take good care of it."'

A TREAT.

Some people won't leave him alone until Kipling writes a companion poem entitled 'Our Lady of the Hot Air.'—Ottawa 'Journal.'

Clarence—'You're looking worried, old chippie—buck up. What's the mattah?' Percival—'I am worried, my boy, tewibly. Me valet says I'm getting so careless that he's sure I must be in love. He's right, I suppose—but for the life of me I cawn't think who she can be!'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

A PUZZLER.

'To-morrow,' announced five-year-old Sidney proudly to his kindergarten teacher, 'is my birthday.'

'Why,' returned she, 'it is mine, too.'

The boy's face clouded with perplexity, and, after a brief silence, he exclaimed: 'How did you get so much bigger'n me?'—'Lippincott's.'

EVERYTHING IN PROPORTION.

For many weeks the irritable merchant had been riveted to his bed by typhoid fever. Now he was convalescing. He clamored for something to eat, declaring he was starving.

'To-morrow you may have something to eat,' promised the doctor. The merchant realized that there would be a restraint to his appetite, yet he saw in a vision a modest steaming meal placed at his bedside.

'Here is your dinner,' said the nurse next day, as she gave the glowering patient a spoonful of tapioca pudding, 'and the doctor emphasizes that everything else you do must be in the same proportion.'

Two hours later the nurse heard a frantic call from the bedchamber.

'Nurse,' breathed the man, heavily, 'I want to do some reading; bring me a postage stamp.'—'Harper's Weekly.'

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Young Hopeful—Mummy, have gooseberries got legs?

Mother—No, dear.

Young Hopeful—Then I've swallowed a caterpillar.—'The Tatler.'

PITTSBURG'S REPUTATION REDEEMED.

Pittsburg has long borne the imputation of wickedness, without showing particular resentment. She can now proudly raise her head and demand of her rivals and detractors whether any one of them can show an instance of law-abiding sentiment such as was exemplified in the bringing to trial of two-year-old George William Shaffer on the charge of maliciously injuring the front lawn of a neighbor by proceeding to construct mud-pies in the same with the aid of a tin pail and a spade.—'Christian Work and Evangelist.'

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Home Department.

Growing Old.

(Lucy Larcom.)

Old—we are growing old;
Going on through a beautiful road,
Finding earth a more blessed abode;
Nobler work by our hands to be wrought,
Freer paths for our hope and our thought;
Because of the beauty the years unfold,
We are cheerfully growing old.

Old—we are growing old;
Going up where the sunshine is clear;
Watching grander horizons appear
Out of clouds that enveloped our youth;
Standing firm on the mountains of truth.
Because of the glory the years unfold,
We are joyfully growing old.
Old—we are growing old;
Going into the gardens of rest
That glow through the gold of the West,
Where the rose and the amaranth blend,
And each path is the way to a friend.
Because of the peace that the years unfold,
We are thankfully growing old.

Old—we are growing old;
Life blooms as we travel on,
Up the hills, in the fresh, lovely dawn;
We are children, who do not begin
The sweetness of living to win.
Because heaven is in us, to bud and unfold,
We are younger for growing old.

Cordelia.

(By Winifred M. Kirkland, in 'Youth's Companion.')

(Concluded.)

The tale Cordelia told in the kitchen was dire and silencing. She knew by experience that the sympathies of the youngsters, Marjorie, Jamie, Nan, Laura and Bobs, required powerful appeal.

When she had finished Jamie's lips were trembling, and even the flibbertigibbet Marjorie's eyes were wide with alarm. It is not probable that any of them expected ever to see their mother in the flesh again.

They creaked about the kitchen on tiptoe, watching Cordelia's preparations for the picnic with subdued and fearsome pleasure. True, Bobs-baby exhibited a tendency to disappear and be found scuttling up-stairs on all fours toward his mother's room; but determined hands plucked him back by his little petticoats, and determined sisterly palms clapped over his protesting mouth.

Having reduced her flock to such unaccustomed and frightened docility, Cordelia's motherly soul relented to the extent of a whole glassful of fresh currant jelly and five microscopic crumbs of the sacred and inviolate fruit-cake.

Once safe in Pomfort's grove, a secure three-quarters of a mile from her mother's bedroom, she gradually allowed her spirits, and those of the other picnickers, to rise. She led the games with all her usual wizarding.

They would play they were out camping, just as their father camped every summer. Had he not described it in every detail, to their wonder and delight? Their father's vacations were like a visit to fairy land for all the family. True, Cordelia knew that during these vacations the stay-at-homes did without beefsteak, and, as she expressed it, lived out of the garden—but why should they not?

Cordelia's simplicity was sometimes puzzled by the domestic feats her father described himself as performing during the expeditions. He was always camp cook, and yet at home, in their well-appointed kitchen, with the convenience of an excellent gas range, he never attempted any of that wonderful biscuit or gingerbread or omelet he boasted of manufacturing with such delicious success amid the primitive culinary arrangements of the camp.

To-day, under the spell of Cordelia's glowing fancy, all six campers had a glorious time. They shut their eyes against the half-hourly intrusions of the whistling, puffing suburban train; Pomfort's woods became an Adirondack forest, where behind the distant tree trunks they could spy the brown flanks of deer, while a far stump took the shape of a bear surprised at his berry-picking.

When at last the sinking sun looked at them level across the roofs of Pomfort's stables, Cordelia gathered up her sisters and brother and her baskets and tin pails, and set off homeward.

Meanwhile things had happened. The doctor had gone to the city, he had visited Mrs. Brathwaite, and Mr. Brathwaite had come home early, to find his house deserted and preternaturally silent, and a white and suffering woman in a darkened room up-stairs.

But that was two hours ago. Now, at five o'clock, two pairs of eyes, a little misty, watched Cordelia as she marched her brood up from the back road and on through the meadows.

At the garden fence she halted her followers, and seemed to utter admonishing words, at which—most curious sight!—they all squatted down and waited in perfect quiet while Cordelia proceeded alone to the back door.

There in the doorway stood her father and mother, and her mother, although still pale, looked so marvellously radiant that ten years seemed to have dropped from her age. She had on her white dress, and there was a rose in her hair. Her father wore his new linen suit, and he looked flushed and hot, but very happy. Through the door Cordelia saw the dining-room table all set, and on it was a great plate of gingerbread, and opposite that a heaping mound of biscuits.

When Cordelia recovered from her astonishment, her first words were of reproach:

'O mamma, why did you get up and get supper? I was coming home in time to do everything.'

'I didn't do a single thing, dear,' answered her mother, hugging her. 'Papa did it all. See, he made gingerbread and biscuits.'

The parents very graciously permitted their hungry offspring, to sit down to table with them without any further preparation than the washing of their faces and hands.

At this supper there was a change in the usual manner of seating. Ordinarily Cordelia had Laura by her side and her mother had Bobs-baby next to her, and Nan they shared between them. Meals were rather busy occasions for Cordelia and her mother.

To-night their father placed himself between Laura and Bobs-baby, a change occasioning much jocularity, which grew visibly feebler toward the close of the meal.

'Do they always eat like this?' the father asked, as at last he pulled back Laura's high chair, attempting at the same instant to evade Bobs-baby's buttery caresses of the sleeve.

'Yes,' answered the mother.

After supper the younger members of the family were about to dance out into the summer evening, after their care-free habit; but a strong voice called them back.

'Marjorie and Nan, you will please wash the dishes, and Jamie, your mother's pansy-bed needs watering; and I think Laura is big enough to amuse Bobs for a bit, and keep him from bothering mama. To work, all of you. Cordelia, don't you want to take an evening stroll with your old daddy?'

Cordelia beamed with pleasure and surprise. Such an honor had not been hers for many a year. Usually her father took the dainty four-year-old Laura by the hand after supper, or perched Bobs-baby on his shoulder, and went romping with him down the garden paths. Cordelia supposed that fathers always preferred the youngest ones.

But to-night the father chose Cordelia, and put his arm about her and called her sweet-heart—plain, overworked, overworried Cordelia. He was a very nice father, very handsome and debonair and jolly. He led his daughter to the apple-tree bench, and there they sat and talked over what the doctor thought about the mother.

'The doctor says she must go away,' said Cordelia's father.

'It's too bad that she can't,' rejoined Cordelia.

'Why can't she?'

'Because you are going away.'

'Is that all?' he asked dryly. 'Well, I propose to vary my programme this year. I propose to take my vacation in my own suburban retreat, and send your mother to the mountains.'

Cordelia gasped, but was speechless.

'Why this surprise? I can cook, can't I, young lady? And as for the management of this family, it has occurred to me that a season of gentle paternal discipline would not come amiss. There is a pleasant little boarding-place ten miles this side of camp, and mamma could be very comfortable there.'

Cordelia's face was still blank with astonishment.

'The doctor says,' continued her father, 'that it would be well for mamma to have one of her children with her.'

Cordelia was certainly dense, for she replied in a resigned way: 'I suppose Bobs-baby wouldn't let her go alone.'

Her father looked at her in some puzzlement, and looking, noticed how thin she was, and what knobby little wrists she had.

'I'll settle that with Bobs-baby,' he replied. 'He is not to go. It must be one of you who can look after mamma if she needs it.'

Still Cordelia's little face was turned up to him, anxious, uncomprehending.

'In short, Cordelia,' he concluded, 'you are to go with your mother.'

Understanding slowly brightened over Cordelia's face. Her eyes grew starry, her lips trembled, her little nose wrinkled itself away. It was a teary smile, but it was Cordelia's smile—which who could help kissing, for the precious, precious sweetness of her? Then, in the soft evening shadow, her father took Cordelia on his lap; he spoke a little huskily: 'Cordelia, there are at least two very nice girls in my family—your mother and you.'

Home Thoughts.

FRIENDSHIP—FOR PLEASURE OR FOR USE?

'The friendship between these two men,' says Mr. A. E. W. Mason, in one of his novels, 'was not one in which affectionate phrases had any part. There was in truth no need of such. Both men were secretly conscious of it; they estimated it at its true, strong value; it was a helpful instrument, which would not wear out, put into their hands for a hard, lifelong use, but it was not, and never had been, spoken of between them. Both men were grateful for it, as for a rare and undeserved gift; yet both knew that it might entail an obligation of sacrifice. But the sacrifices, were they needful, would be made, and they would not be mentioned. It may be, indeed, that the very knowledge of their friendship's strength constrained them to a particular reticence in their words to one another.'

It is a weary friendship that never finds expression in words, but it is a wearier one that finds no other expression or that finds in words its chief expression. Friendship is a service, not a pleasure. It is something to count upon, to be sure of, to lean back upon in the hour of need.

Many of us think of love as a personal joy, something which comes to us and enriches our life. It is so. But it is yet more a personal sacrifice, the yielding up of our life to a ministry of service and unselfishness.

How do we regard our friendships?—Selected.

THE CHANGING VIEWPOINT.

(Grace Willis, in 'North-Western Christian Advocate.'

Two women sat together one late autumn afternoon, and the older of the two was instructing the other in the ways of bead-making. The beads lay all about, in a profusion of color.

The young girl followed the pattern critically and gave close attention. 'Harriet,' she exclaimed, suddenly, 'I don't see why you are putting that color in; it doesn't seem to belong there.'

Harriet smiled and went on with the work.

The young girl watched. A moment later she said: 'O, yes, I see now. It did not seem to be right, when I spoke, but it fitted in with what came after.'

The visitor took her departure; twilight came on, and the older of the young woman sat thinking. She had read the eighth chapter of Romans that morning. The twenty-eighth verse reiterated itself in her mind: 'And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are called according to his purpose.' 'It fitted in with what came after,'' she repeated. Hard and trying experience had been hers; she wondered why God had given them to her, for she felt that she had not needed such discipline. Yet she bowed her head in submission and tried to learn the lessons brought by afflictions. Perhaps they were to fit her for something coming 'after,' some thing in the future of which she knew nothing.

God holds the pattern of our lives, and we need not be anxious or worry, only trust. The last bit of weaving in the patterns may not seem to harmonize. Be patient; the perfect patterns will be worked out in time, and even the next thread may bring out the beauty of the one before, and show the wisdom of the Maker.

'When I was a young girl,' said a grey-haired woman, 'my grandmother came to live with us, and was with us for a year of feeble health before her death. Her coming upset many of my young plans, and spoiled much of my girlish happiness. She was narrow-minded, cranky, and hard to please. I used often to think that if only grandmother was not with us I should never be irritable, and could be sweet and agreeable like many of my girl friends. Much of the pleasure that the other girls had was denied me because of her presence in our home. But gradually I learned to accept things as they were, to be patient with her, and to look for what was lovable.

'When I married, my husband's mother came to live with us, so much more peevish and unreasonable than my grandmother, that had it not been for my early experience I could not have endured it, and would have made myself and my husband miserable. As it was, our love for each other was strengthened daily by the patience and forbearance which we saw in each other, and I have thanked God many a time for the early training which saved me from ruining our happy home.'

Perhaps this sharp trial and that disappointment, this upset plan and that 'thorn in the flesh,' are unexplainable, but we shall some day see that each had its place in the matter of our lives. Should the sight come only with the finished design, we may still leave it all to the great Designer, our Lord and Master, and go trustingly on, with a 'clean and thankful heart, from every murmur free.'

TACT IS SIMPLE.

'Some women,' said a feminine observer, 'are apt to think that tactfulness is akin to deceit, or deep diplomacy, whereas, as a rule, it is merely a matter of good sense and good manners.

'It means that you must refrain from needlessly speaking unpleasant truths and avoid discussing scandals, even the little shortcomings of the friends or relatives of the woman to whom you are speaking. It does not mean that you must be particularly sweet to some shabbily dressed woman at a party. That may tend to make that woman a little more conspicuous than before. Include her in your attentions as equal with the rest.

'The naturally polite and considerate woman has always sufficient tact to carry her gracefully through life.'—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

With the Children.

TRAINING THE GIRL.

(New York 'Tribune.')

There are still some mothers left who do not realize that a girl of 14, 15 or 16 is a good deal more difficult and delicate proposition to handle than one of five or of 10. The girl's ambitions are at their height then; social and school ambitions. She has little more sense, judgment or knowledge of the world than her sister of 10, but her ideas are beginning to be those of a young woman. Her studies are hard and her still growing body saps her strength. She is sensitive, secretive, hard to understand, and sometimes disagreeable to live with. She doesn't understand herself and she is absorbingly self-centred. Never since her infancy has she required such careful watching and good care. Her clothes need to be watched to see that they are comfortable. Her food needs to be watched to see that it is nutritious. Her sleep needs to be watched to see that she gets enough. She needs to be kept in a cheerful, loving, normal atmosphere, free from all suspicion, prying, hysteria or emotionalism. Check her in indoor sports if necessary, but never in outdoor sports. These are her last years of growth. If she finishes them a big, strong, healthy girl, it is likely she will be that kind of a woman all her life.

THE CONTRAST.

Two fathers come before me: One was a man of great wealth. Yet he would have freely given it all could he have brought back his eldest boy from his early grave. One day that boy had been borne home unconscious. 'He must die,' said the doctor.

'But, doctor,' said the agonized father, 'can you do nothing to bring him to consciousness, even for a moment?'

'That may be, but he can never live.'

Time passed on, and after a terrible suspense the father's wish was gratified.

'My son,' he whispered, 'the doctor tells me that you are dying.'

'Well,' said the boy, 'you never prayed for me, father; won't you pray for my lost soul now?'

The father wept. It was true he had never prayed. And in a little while that soul, unprayed for, passed into its dark eternity. Oh, father! If your boy was dying, and called on you to pray, could you lift your burdened heart to heaven!

What a contrast is the other father! He, too, had a lovely boy, and one day he came home to find him at the gates of death. 'A great change has come over our boy,' said the weeping mother; 'he has only been a little ill before, but it seems now as if he were dying fast.' The father went into the room, and placed his hand on the forehead of the little boy. He could see the boy was dying. He could feel the cold damp of death.

'My son, do you know you are dying?'

'No; am I?'

'Yes; you are dying.'

'And shall I die to-day?'

'Yes, my boy, you cannot live till night.'

'Well, then, I shall be with Jesus to-night, won't I father?'

'Yes, my son, you will spend to-night with the Saviour.'

As he turned away, the little fellow saw the tears trickling over his father's cheeks.

'Don't weep for me, father,' he said; 'when I get to heaven I will go straight to Jesus, and tell him that ever since I can remember you have tried to lead me to him.'—D. L. Moody.

IN COLD DAYS.

Now that the cool days are coming, we should be very careful to see that all our little ones are well shod. Do not buy shoes with heels until a child is nine or even ten years of age. In order to walk well and comfortably the ankle must be well supported and the toes not cramped. —'Trained Motherhood.'

PLAY.

Baseball and hoop-rolling and wheeling and skating are all to be commended for the sake of fresh air and exercise, and a large proportion of a child's time should be spent over them. Nevertheless, the plays which train the mind should not be overlooked. By all means let boys and girls share their plays as far as possible. Brothers are too apt to feel that there are only a few pleasures that their sisters may share with them, when, rather, there are only a few which they may not.—'Harper's Bazar.'

For the Housekeeper.

WAXED FLOORS.

Those who have waxed floors in their dwellings know, according to 'Indoor and Out,' how invaluable turpentine is in cleaning them. With sandpaper or steel wool, dipped in turpentine, the blackest coating, which is apt to accumulate in winter on wax floors not frequently polished, can be easily and quickly removed; and a washing with turpentine does much to brighten up any waxed floor, preparatory to the application of a light-fresh coat of wax and polishing with the weighted brush. As with all other painter's materials, however, turpentine is shamefully adulterated, and care must be taken to get only the best and purest from some thoroughly reliable dealer. The usual adulterant is cheap benzine, and as benzine turns good floor wax a dirty white, turpentine so adulterated has an injurious effect on the floor. The floor 'waxes' made with tallow show less effect from adulterated turpentine, but the wise householder will use only those floor waxes which are made with bees' wax and turpentine, with a little paraffine, but no tallow.

HOW TO KEEP BUTTERMILK FRESH.

While visiting at a farm house not long ago I observed that my friend always had nice fresh buttermilk to use, and I was consumed with curiosity until I found out how she did it.

Having but little milk at this time, the churnings came several days apart, therefore every drop of the buttermilk was conscientiously poured into a large earthen pitcher and to it was added a pint or more of cold water.

Whenever she wanted any of the milk she simply poured off the water (which always remains at the top), and afterward she again covered the remainder with cold water.

And the biscuits that she made! And the shortcakes! They were delicious, even without the honey which made them still more delectable.—'Harper's Bazar.'

THE KITCHEN SINK.

To keep the kitchen sink in order is one of the first duties of a housewife. Constant attention is necessary to prevent that porcelain or lead receptacle from becoming clogged and blackened with grease. Close to the sink should always be chloride of lime or washing soda—we recommend both, to be used alternately. Scald the sink every other day by letting the hot water run for five or ten minutes, when it is at its hottest, over a few lumps of washing soda placed on the grating. Twice a week in hot weather use unslacked lime instead of the soda. At night a handful of borax thrown on the grating will keep away the visiting croton bugs.

THREE GOOD OLD RULES.

Sometimes the old-fashioned cooking is hard to improve upon. Old style viands are sure to be favorites with a part at least of every household. Yet to get just the touch and flavor requires the same old rules, and the closer they are followed, the surer the success.

In early days raised biscuits was the name; now, the same thing, with variations, is called Parker House Roll, and many other inviting names. So much baking powder is used nowadays which, in its way, is perfect, that the yeast cake is too much relegated to the background, but it is an exceedingly useful dependence in the cuisine, and there are many good things we could not have without it. But it will not endure keeping over a day, not in perfection, in water, or any other way, and it is poor economy to risk a lot of delicious biscuit to save a half a two-cent cake of yeast. In early days the thrifty housewife always had her pitcher of 'emptyins' on hand, and borrowed or loaned from neighbor to neighbor when necessary, but those times are gone by, and everybody now depends upon the compressed yeast.

To make raised biscuit the sponge should be set at 11 a.m., the dough kneaded and placed back in the bowl to rise at 2 p.m.; at four the dough is to be kneaded and cut into biscuit, and put in the baking pans to rise again. When very light, bake in a quick oven for forty minutes or more. They should come out to be hot for a six o'clock dinner. Everybody knows that the more yeast raised dough is kneaded, the finer grained and better it will be, and also that after baking, all hot bread should be covered with a thick cloth a few minutes before removing from the pan. We roll the dough about one inch thick, and cut out with a common biscuit cutter.

Now for the rule. Heat three quarters of a quart of milk just to the boiling point; then allow to cool till only 'milk warm.' This process makes the biscuit sweet. Dissolve three-quarters of a yeast cake in two spoonfuls of cold milk, and stir into the warm milk. (If the milk is too hot, it will kill the yeast.) Stir in also one spoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and three spoonfuls of melted butter. When all these ingredients are thoroughly mixed, stir in flour enough to make a stiff batter, and set in a warm kitchen to rise. At two o'clock turn out upon the pastry board, and knead well, adding what flour seems needful, but the less used, the better; it should not stick to the hands at all. At four o'clock knead still more, and cut out for the last rising. This amount makes two sheets of biscuit, fifteen in each sheet, and if rightly managed, cannot be beaten.

The second good old rule: Boston brown bread is simple and easy to make. Long cooking and steaming are the two important points, for corn meal and rye require both to overcome the raw taste they have. There is no baking that will make so good a loaf of Boston brown bread, for moisture is one of its attractions. It should be steamed at least three hours, five will not hurt it, and then dried off ten minutes in the oven. In a well greased tin pail, set in a kettle half-full of boiling water, it will cook the best.

Now for this rule: Two cupfuls of yellow corn meal, 'new process,' two cupfuls of rye flour (rye meal if it can be had), one cupful molasses (not syrup), one teaspoonful salt one full teaspoonful carbonated soda, and cold water enough to make a stiff batter. Smooth the top of the loaf with the back of the spoon, wet.

Our next old rule is for Boston baked beans. Take one full pint of small white beans. There is no need of soaking them over night; wash and cover them well with cold water; cover and simmer on the back of the range till swelled and soft, not broken. The water must not be allowed to cook out. Then drain the beans and put them into a quart pudding dish, evening the top. Scald one quarter pound of clear salt pork, and score the rind. Press it down in the middle, even with the beans. Now in a quart bowl put one cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, and a level teaspoonful of salt. On this pour one pint of boiling water and dissolve, and pour over the beans. If the liquid cannot be seen around the edges of the beans add hot water till it can. Give a long, slow baking till brown on the top. Two hours will do. A spoonful of butter can be used and the pork omitted.—N. Y. 'Observer.'

Advertisements.

PAINLESS TEETHING.

There is no period in baby's life that mothers dread more than teething time. The little gums are tender and inflamed, the child suffers, and is sleepless and cross, and the mother usually worn out caring for the child. The use of Baby's Own Tablets allays the inflammation, softens the tender swollen gums, and brings the teeth through painlessly. Mrs. N. Sauve, St. Rose de Lima, Que., says: 'When my baby was cutting his teeth he was feverish, cross, and did not take nourishment. After giving him Baby's Own Tablets he cut six teeth without the least trouble. I have never used any medicine for children I prize so highly as the Tablets.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes.

Nasturtium Pickles. — The nasturtium pods should be gathered full sized, but green, and a small bit of the stem should be left on each. Make a brine sufficiently strong to float an egg, pour over the pods, and let it stand for two days. Wash the pods thoroughly, and throw into clear cold water, to stand over night. In the morning drain and pack in jars. Put a sufficient quantity of vinegar to fill the jars in a preserving kettle, adding to each pint one blade of mace, half a dozen whole white peppers and one tablespoon of sugar. Place over the fire, and heat to the boiling point, then pour immediately over the seed pods; taking care to have the jars heated before so doing. Store in a cool place until desired. They will be fit to use in two months, but are improved by standing longer.

Stuffed Cucumbers. — Choose perfectly sound, fresh, large yellow cucumbers. Pare them and cut an inch from blossom end; remove all seeds and pulp. Securely fasten each end to the cucumber from which it was sliced and place them in a good brine of a round tablespoonful of common salt to each quart of cold water. Let stand in this overnight, and in the morning drain them and cover with fresh water and salt as before. On the third morning, after draining off the brine, cover them with fresh clear water and let them stand twenty-four hours, changing the water several times, until the cucumbers are fresh and firm. Then fill with the following mixture and securely fasten each end with wooden toothpicks: Chop fine a pound of seeded raisins, half a pound of figs and quarter pound of citron cut into dice. Add a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, and mix thoroughly. This proportion can be increased as many times as desired. The syrup make as follows: Two pounds of sugar, two cups of vinegar, medium strong. Tie in cheesecloth bags half an ounce stick cinnamon, a teaspoonful allspice and half a teaspoonful of whole cloves. Boil and skim; then add the cucumbers. There should be sufficient syrup to cover them well. Cook gently for about an hour or until they are tender and clear. Then lift into wide-mouthed jars, cover with syrup and seal. These are delicious served with cold meat, and especially nice for Sunday night tea. Lay the cucumbers on a glass dish, with some of the syrup; cut the cucumber in rather thick slices and serve.

Spiced Plums.—Prick the fruit with a coarse needle, and to every seven pounds of the fruit allow three and a half pounds of brown sugar, a pint of vinegar, one ounce each of cloves, all-spice, mace and two ounces of cinnamon. Tie the spices up in cheese cloth. Cook slowly until the plums are tender, then skim out into glass jars and cook the syrup down until thick. Pour over the plums and seal up.

Pickled Walnuts—Select black walnuts that are fully grown, but soft enough to be pierced with a needle. Rub them well with a coarse cloth, pick them in several places with a large needle, and throw them for nine days into brine that will float an egg, renewing the brine every other day. At the end of that time drain, spread on a platter, and expose to the air until they turn black. Again rub with a cloth, and pack in jars. To every hundred walnuts allow one gallon of vinegar, and to each gallon of vinegar allow one ounce of ginger root, whole mace, allspice, and cloves, and two ounces of peppercorns. Boil together for ten minutes, strain, and pour over the nuts. Let them stand for at least a month before using.

Chili Sauce.—Use ripe tomatoes. To each eighteen allow two and one-half cups of vinegar, one cup of sugar, one cup of chopped, green peppers, three onions, chopped fine, two tablespoons of mixed ground spices—cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Boil all together until a rich sauce is formed and the flavors are so well blended that no one is to be distinguished from the rest. Pack in small jars and store in a cool place.—'Good Housekeeping.'

For Dandy Pudding take one quart of milk, boiled; mix two tablespoons of corn starch with the yolks of four eggs, and ½ cup of sugar, and pour into milk, stirring until it thickens. Beat the whites of the eggs well with ½ cup of sugar, and flavor with lemon and spread over top. Put in oven to brown. If you like chocolate pudding put in one tablespoon of cocoa.

THE CANADIAN TEXTILE TRADE

The issue of a new edition of the 'Canadian Textile Directory,' now being delivered to subscribers, gives an opportunity to review the progress of textile manufacturing in Canada during recent years. Comparing the edition of the 'Textile Directory' of 1899 with that of 1907 we find a noteworthy development in many branches of the textile trades.

Taking the principal lists of industrial establishments enumerated in the two editions of the directory we tabulate the results as follows:

	1899.	1907.
Felt hat factories	13	21
Cloth cap factories	22	31
Straw hat factories	10	9
Clothing and men's furnishing factories	138	314
Ladies' wear factories	63	204
Leather glove factories	40	31
Braid factories	3	7
Rag factories	3	7
Flax scutching mills	54	40
Cordage and binder twine factories	17	11
Binder twine spindles	1,166	2,598
Silk mills	2	3
Felt goods factories	12	9
Carpet factories	10	14
Carpet looms operated	257	726
Oilcloth factories	1	1
Linoleum factories	..	1
Linen weaving mills	..	2
Linen looms operated	..	112
Woollen mills	270	217
" sets of cards	624	579
" looms	2,645	3,034
" spindles	194,086	188,254
Knitting mills	71	120
" machines	3,718	4,313
Cotton mills	21	29
" looms	15,401	19,207
" spindles	638,212	832,437
" print works	2	2
" printing machines	12	12

In compiling these tables those factories which work for private customers only, have been omitted, so that the returns deal with those whose products are sold to 'the trade.'

At subsequent periods the progress of the cotton industry is shown by the following tables compiled from the various editions of the 'Canadian Textile Directory':—

Year.	No. Mills.	No. Looms.	No. Spindles.
1885	29	9,702	461,748
1889	25	11,282	519,700
1892	25	12,288	546,700
1899	21	15,401	638,212
1907	29	19,207	832,437

TRADE REVIEW.

(From Bradstreet's.)

Montreal.—Little change has shown forth in the trade situation here during the past week. There has, perhaps been rather a brisker tone to the retail movement here and in the surrounding country. Cool, damp weather has started the movement of fall clothing. The business in men's furnishings has been particularly brisk. The hat trade has been heavy and there has been a big call for nearly all lines of haberdashery. Heavy dry goods continue to move well although retailers still show reasonable conservatism in placing orders. This is particularly true in all lines of business at the present time. The policy of the banks in restricting loans and advances is undoubtedly having some effect in limiting the volume of trade in all parts of the country, to some extent. Wholesalers here are inclined to expect a good re-order trade to spring up soon in nearly all branches of trade, as they believe the business of the country during the coming season will be rather better than most people at present expect. The hardware trade is taking on a better tone. From now until the close of navigation shipments in this line will be heavy. There is still some quietness about the demand for builders' supplies. Metal prices are generally unchanged although an easier tone is noticeable in some lines. Quite a brisk trade is doing in groceries. Values all round are firm. The boot and shoe factories are busy and the demand for these goods is quite active. Leather prices have an easy tone. Country produce holds firm. Receipts of all lines are light. Butter prices have gone up owing to the light make and the brisk demand. Cheese prices are also firm. Recent rains have done much to improve pastures and it is hoped that the make of fall cheese will be a fairly heavy one on that account. Beef hides are steady, while lamb skins have advanced somewhat.

FEELING OF CONFIDENCE.

Toronto.—Fall retail trade has been quite brisk here during the past week. Cool weather has favored this business. Wholesalers are experiencing a good re-order movement and winter lines are going out satisfactorily. The general outlook for the trade of the coming season is satisfactory. While collections are still slow and money holds tight and all credits are limited, there is still a feeling of confidence regarding the future. These conditions are the result of conservative measures instituted by the banks and big jobbing houses and it is generally felt that such measures have served their purpose. A big season's trade has been done, but the retailers have been cautious in their ordering. A good sorting trade is expected to open up early in the season. The movement of goods just now is heavy and shipments will be large until the close of navigation. Special efforts are being made to send out Western shipments. Orders from the West are still good notwithstanding the reported damage to crops. An excellent wholesale grocery trade is moving. Prices generally hold firm and on canned goods particularly so. Quotations are generally without change. The hardware trade is brisk. Orders for all winter lines are good. Receipts of country produce are still inclined to be light and values are well maintained. The make of dairy produce is increasing owing to the improvement in pasture, resulting from the frequent recent rains. Cattle are coming forward fairly well and are holding about steady. Hogs are firm as also are provision prices.

ESTIMATES OF CROP DAMAGE.

Winnipeg.—There is now a feeling of confidence for the future that was hardly in existence a week ago. The much reported crop damage is beginning to be better figured than was then possible. The most likely estimate says that the damage amounts to about thirty percent of the whole crop. But, owing to high prices the returns to the farmers will, as a whole, run about twenty percent less than that of last year. Collections are still slow and money is tight. Threshing returns are generally showing a very excellent quality of wheat although the amount of frosted grain will be large. In former years this grain has been very largely lost, but owing to the growth of mixed farming it can now be profitably used as feed in most districts.

Vancouver and Victoria.—General trade continues brisk all along the coast. The scarcity of money in the other parts of Canada is, however, lessening the activity in most of the provincial industries. The demand for lumber has fallen off on this account. Owing to the difficulty the employers have in obtaining sufficient labor this is not so serious as it might be. The smelters in the interior are still suffering from a lack of coke. There is a good tone to the retail movement and collections are fair to good.

Quebec.—Too much rain is interfering with business, country roads in some sections are not good, and travellers are retarded in their movements. City trade is quiet, which is attributed to climatic conditions. Collections show no improvement over the preceding week, and a quietness is still noticeable amongst the shoe manufacturers.

Hamilton.—A good brisk movement is noted in all wholesale lines. The dry goods business is moving briskly on winter lines and orders are still good. Retail trade is fairly active and collections are generally fair. Country trade has a slightly quiet tone but the outlook is considered satisfactory.

London.—The tone of trade here is generally good. Large shipments of goods are going forward and prospects for wholesale trade are considered bright. Country produce is coming forward well and values are firm.

Ottawa reports say a fair business is moving in most lines of trade there, although recent purchases have not been unusually heavy. There is a feeling of satisfaction regarding the trade outlook and it is expected sorting orders for winter lines will be heavy. Collections are fair.

A TRADE JOURNAL MERGER

A transaction has been completed by which Mr. Hugh C. McLean, of Winnipeg, publisher of the 'Commercial Winnipeg,' and the British Columbia Lumberman,' of Winnipeg, has bought out the Mortimer Publishing Company, of Toronto and Montreal. This company publishes the 'Architects' Builder,' 'Electrical News,' the 'Canadian Lumberman,' the 'Contract Record,' and the 'Western Canada Contractor,' of Winnipeg. Mr. McLean will conduct the Mortimer Company as a business. He will make his headquarters in Winnipeg and continue to reside there.

CHEESE BOARDS

Huntingdon, Que., Oct. 4.—The Huntingdon Dairymen's Exchange met here today, nine buyers were represented, and 529 boxes of white cheese, 306 colored cheese, and 107 packages of salted butter were boarded. Sales were: White cheese, 296 boxes at 12 7-16c; 233 boxes at 12 9-16c; colored cheese all sold at 12 9-16c; salted butter, 20 packages sold at 25¼; 24 packages at 25⅝c, and 65 packages at 25½c. Board adjourned for two weeks.

Cotton is raised all over India, but the length, coarseness, and general quality of the fibre varies with each locality. Owing to primitive methods of cultivation, the average yield is only about one-third that of the United States. If the boll worm ruins a crop, the natives perform a religious rite; and if the second crop is also destroyed, they apathetically starve to death.

HIGHLAND MARY

Is meeting with great favor with investors—More than 250,000 shares sold first eight days of sale, and applications increasing daily.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. NOT A GAMBLE.

Forty-nine men out of every fifty who make a practice of buying and selling speculative stocks lose their money. The man who watches the stock market quotations from day to day, and buys when he thinks they are going to advance, and sells when he thinks they are about to go down, is simply gambling with his money. He may win once in a while, but will oftener lose, and eventually become penniless, with no established or settled income.

Don't gamble. Don't try to get rich in a day. If you would create an income that would be permanent, so that some day you may take life easier, be an investor. Invest your money, do not gamble it away. Place your money in something good, that is sure to bring you an income. The shares of the Highland Mary Gold Mines of Larder Lake are this kind of an investment. It is an investment that will bring you an income. Buy the shares now at 10c per share, before the big advance that is sure to take place. Buy the shares now, and keep them, and don't think of parting with them. Some day they will be worth many times what you can buy them for now, and that day is not very far away. Its worth value will not be fictitious either, but will be based upon actual earnings and dividends therefrom. We firmly believe that the dividends on each and every share of the Highland Mary will within one year equal or exceed

10 CENTS PER SHARE

the price it can be bought for to-day. We firmly believe that within five years the yearly dividends on Highland Mary will equal or exceed $1.00 per share.

This is the kind of an investment we feel justified in advising our friends and clients to invest their money in. The Highland Mary properties have been thoroughly examined and tested by our engineers and assayers. We feel that through our extreme caution in this respect the element of chance, that usually enters into mining propositions, has been practically eliminated. The Larder Lake gold fields are proving the greatest the world has ever known. This is being demonstrated from day to day to a certainty.

We want to induce our friends and clients to make a good profitable investment, one that will bring them an income for the balance of their lives; an income that will amount to something, that will do some good; an income that will each year exceed the total amount of the investment; an income that will be your good friend in time of need; an income that will stand by you through sickness and adversity. An investment of this kind are the shares of the Highland Mary Gold Mines, now selling at 10c. per share. We feel certain that an investment in these shares can be relied upon to do all this, and it will do it just as soon as the stamp mills can be established and the mine placed in proper working order. Some may be impressed with the idea that the shares of the Highland Mary are a gamble or a speculation, but we say to all who think this, in all seriousness, that it is not. We say that it is a legitimate, honest and safe investment. A better, safer or more profitable one was never offered. It is no more of a gamble or speculation than the new dry goods store or shoe store to be established by a good business man, or the new bank, to be established by tried financiers. You probably will ask, How is this? We say to you, a business man or financier will look the ground over, make calculations and figure out almost to a certainty whether the new business or bank to be established will pay. We say, further, that Law & Co., Limited, use this same caution in their business. We have looked over the ground. We know the mining business thoroughly, and we can see no possible chance of loss in the shares of the Highland Mary.

We are in a position to look ahead with some degree of certainty and figure it out. We are not making miscalculations. There is no more element of chance in purchasing the shares of the Highland Mary than there is in any legitimate business undertaking.

From our reports and examinations we figure out that there are thousands and thousands of tons of ore available for the stamp mills, and that when these thousands of tons have been milled there will have been developed many thousands of tons more. We figure that no stockholder of the Highland Mary will live long enough to see the ore exhausted.

There has never been a gold mine that did not have to make a start. It had to have a beginning. The greatest gold mines of the world had to take out the first shovel of dirt, or fire the first blast, and those who made the largest percentage of money and obtained the largest incomes were those who went in at the beginning, bought shares at the first issue price, put them away and kept them. Highland Mary is just starting; it is going to be a great mine; investors are going to get rich from shares of this Company.

The property consists of thirty gold claims of forty acres each, amounting to 1,200 acres. There are many veins and thousands of tons of ore available for treatment. Those who buy Highland Mary shares now at 10 cents and keep them will never regret it. They will secure

A NEVER-FAILING INCOME

The ore veins at Larder Lake assay all the way from $5.00 to $20,000 to the ton of ore—the most marvelous results known of any mining camp in the world. We figure out that the ore will run $50.00 to the ton right through, but, for an example as to future earnings, and to figure safely, we will say that the ore will average $25.00 to the ton. Now, the capacity of a five-stamp mill is about fifteen tons of ore per day, but for safe figuring we will place it at ten tons per day. Ten tons of ore at $25.00 per ton per day will amount to $250.00 per day. It will cost to operate a five-stamp mill, including cost of mining the ore, about $25.00 per day, which will leave at least $225.00 per day profit for each five-stamp mill installed. One mill alone for one month, 26 working days, will make a profit of $5,840, or a trifle over $70,000 for one year. Ten of these mills of the capacity of five stamps will be installed at the earliest possible moment. Ten mills of this capacity when in operation will produce a profit for the company of from $750,000 to $1,000,000 per annum, but the number of mills will eventually be more than ten.

The great Treadwell mines at Juneau, Alaska, now have more than 3,000 stamps in operation. Their ore averages only $2.60 per ton, yet it is one of the most profitable gold mines in the world. They started at one time just as the Highland Mary is starting now. They have grown, and the stockholders have grown rich. Ore can be mined and milled at Larder Lake as cheaply as at Juneau. The ore at Larder Lake averages twenty times the value per ton, and there is more of it to mine than at Juneau. These are facts that should be remembered. Highland Mary will make stockholders rich. Buy now before the big advance that will soon take place. Buy to keep; buy for investment.

Capitalization of Highland Mary $3,000,000. Par value of shares, $1.00. 1,000,000 shares in the treasury for development purposes.

Wire or telephone orders at our expense. Prospectus, with full information, containing application blanks, mailed to any address.

Do your Brokerage Business Through a Responsible House of Many years Standing.

The financial House of Law & Company was established in 1890—17 years of unfailing business integrity has installed this house—now Law & Company, Limited—among the foremost financial brokerage institutions in Canada.

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The Boys' Page.

Komatik Dogs at Work

Some time ago one of our readers sent a special gift to be used for any dog that might particularly need care in the Labrador work, and the use that has been made of the amount, will be of interest to more than the giver alone. Especially as this has drawn from Miss Mayou, the nurse at Harrington, the station at which our komatik is in use, a fine letter and photos of the dogs about their ordinary work. The team photographed are dogs at St. Anthony, and fine fellows they look, but towards the end of the letter there is word of the team that draws our own komatik, and we are proud to hear that 'they are the best team on the coast.' However, 'we must not anticipate' as the novelists say, but let the letter speak for itself :—

Deep Sea Mission Hospital,
Harrington, Canadian Labrador.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

I do not know whether 'A Friend from Inchegala' is a boy or a girl, but I feel so sure that one who is so kind as to send $2.00 for 'the betterment of a poor dog,' would like to know something about those which the sum will befriend, that I am going to tell about the dogs belonging to the Mission Hospitals at Battle Harbor, St. Anthony, and here at Harrington. On the Labrador, and in Northern Newfoundland, There are just two kinds of dogs—crackies, as the people call them, and komatik dogs. The komatik dogs are large, and some are very fierce, because they are partly wolf. They are kept for drawing the komatiks in the winter, for no other animal but reindeer could go safely, or find their way in blinding snowstorms over the rough, snow-covered hills and frozen bays, often coated with thin ice, that will not bear a heavier weight than that of dogs harnessed separately, and each one at a distance from the other. They work very hard for they have to draw all the wood, water, and freight, as well as people, and often trot fifty miles in one day, but they enjoy this and go very fast. There is always a leader, who is chosen for having the best instinct for finding the way by day or night, and one of them often acts as policeman, biting the heels of any dog who will not keep in the straight line. Their food is quite different from that of city dogs, for we have neither beef, mutton, veal, pork, or dog biscuit here. They eat fish, seal, and whale, which, for the winter, is salted or frozen; herring, cods' heads, capelin and squid are what they principally get, with, when their owners are good to them, and can afford to buy it, corn meal made into porridge, with blubber. They get but one meal a day, and that is in the evening after their work is done. They are not allowed in the houses for they have not nice manners, and are terrible thieves, but sleep out of doors, scratching for themselves a hole in the snow if they cannot find any more sheltered spot. At Harrington the people are good to them, for they build them nice little wooden houses called cabins. If a dog is naughty during the day, stealing the fish off the flakes or fighting the other dogs, he feels very much the disgrace of being 'cabined.' They are very jealous of their territorial rights, and seem to know exactly where their boundaries are, for they fiercely resent the trespassing of any other dog on their master's property. They love a fight and will start one on the slightest provocation, not hesitating in the heat of battle to attack and slay one of their boon companions with whom, but a few minutes before, they were basking in the sun or drawing a komatik.

The crackies are pet dogs, allowed in the house, of which the komatik dogs are so fiercely jealous that, in some places, it is not safe to let them out unprotected, for they would be at once killed.

These komatik dogs are fierce and savage because so often they are badly treated, starved, beaten and spoken to crossly. They can be very nice when spoken to kindly and treated well, but are never as reliable as our well-trained home dogs.

At Battle Harbor there are sixteen dogs belonging to the mission. They do not live near the hospital, but are taken care of by a man named Murphy, who lives on the mainland across the tickle. These mission dogs very much dislike the Smith dogs who live on the island, so sometimes the sixteen will send a challenge, and, if answered by the Smith dogs, a mass of noses and tails is seen crossing the tickle, howls of derision and defiance are heard; they are met on the shore by the Smith dogs and a battle royal ensues. When enough hair has been torn out, blood drawn and ardor cooled, helped by a judicious application of stick and strong language, the tickle is again crossed. When the wounds are sufficiently healed, the Smith dogs are the aggressors, and the return battle is fought on the mainland.

At St. Anthony we had twelve komatik dogs. Their names were Caesar, Doc, Joe, Indian Sue, Jerry, Topsy, Chidley, Nigger, Black Jack, Nobby, Savage, Tyke and Damsel, and four thoroughbred house dogs, Melpes and Yarmah, beautiful collies, Gentleman Jack, a dear little Cocker spaniel, and Jill, a retriever, who has travelled thousands of miles with Dr. Grenfell, for she is nine years old and goes every summer with her master in the SS. 'Strathcona' up and down the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts. Savage, Tyke, and Damsel were kept at home to draw the wood, water, and coal for the hospital and orphanage, but the others took the doctor on his long medical trips. They travelled last winter 1,100 miles. One day last winter they were so dead beat that poor Nobby wanted to lie down on the snow and die, so the doctor took him up, protesting, in his arms and carried him on the komatik. A few days' rest, with plenty of food, soon made him all right. They were all dreadfully jealous of Melpes, I think it was because he did no work, had a beautiful plumed tail and ruff, was combed every day, slept in the house, and had as much food as he wanted. I always had to be ready with a stick and a gruff voice to stop a dog fight.

Here at Harrington we have not quantity, but quality; for Dr. Hare says that they are the best team on the coast. They carried him seventeen hundred miles last winter; twice they went through the ice, and were nearly drowned, but brought themselves and their master home safely. Their names are Peak, the leader, who, their driver, Will, says, knows as much as a human being. She got her tail frostbitten last winter, and had to have part of it amputated. Topsy, the policeman, who keeps all the others straight. Black Head, whom Topsy completely rules; Grey, who keeps steadily on and never has to be spoken to; Bully, who is not what his name indicates; and Jack, second dog, an Eskimo from the far north, who has a beautiful plumed bushy tail and a wolf-like face. Grey has six beautiful puppies, two weeks old, that we have named Mac, because spotted, Tyke, Gyp, Snow, Alba and Nick. Jack has four, one day younger, and those we have named Alpha, Beta, Major and Ponto. We are giving the mothers two large meals of cornmeal porridge and fish each day, (the two dollars enable us to do that), we want the puppies to be big and fine. If the 'Friend from Inchegala' would like to have their photographs I will send him one, and perhaps he would like to name the next puppy that is born. The name must be short and sharp—something that can be shouted—for these dogs are driven by voice, not rein.

Hoping that he will continue to think kindly of our dogs, who work so hard.

Believe me, yours faithfully,
EDITH MAYOU.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

A LOAD OF WOOD.

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

A Friend, Holiday, Ont... .. ..$	1.00
Lewis C. O'Brian, and M. Cameron, L'Orignal..	5.00
Previously acknowledged..	111.45
Total received up to Oct. 1.. ..	$117.45

KEEPING ONE'S APPOINTMENTS.

By Graham Hood.

If you want to make a success of any enterprise in which you are interested there is one thing that you must learn and remember, whatever else you may forget. That is the importance of keeping appointments. There are lots of people in this world who do not seem to realize that an appointment is a thing that must be kept, but in nine cases out of ten you will find that these persons are those who are always in trouble and who always have a hard luck story to tell. Even watch the tenth man and you will see that his bad luck will begin to come later. The simple fact is that nobody can succeed if he does not attend to his business, and the keeping of appointments and other promises is one of the most important conditions in furthering any enterprise.

I have an acquaintance who suffers sorely from a bad memory. If he trusted to his own recollection he would be in hot water with somebody half the time. As it is, however, he has had the sense to realize that it would be impossible for him to transact any business under such conditions, so, instead of letting things take their own course, he carries a small notebook about with him at all times, and in this he writes down the facts concerning every engagement just as soon as it is made. By frequent reference to the pages of this little book he is able to maintain a somewhat decent reputation for promptness in the keeping of appointments and promises.

Unfortunately, it is not everybody who has even the excuse of a poor memory to offer for their failure to keep their appointments. There are some persons who are so constituted that they practically pay no attention to them. Ask such people to do anything for you and they will give you an immediate promise to grant the request, but that is the last you will hear of it. Promise to meet them at a certain time and place, and they will keep you waiting for a long time, or, perhaps, may not come at all. The next time you meet them there will be no reference to the matter upon their part. Ask them about it and they will pass it with an excuse about their forgetfulness, or even with a joke.

Of course, there are some persons with whom one could break appointments without loss to or serious effect upon one's own interests, and yet this fact offers no excuse. If a man or a woman is worth making an appointment with the appointment is one that should be kept. To make a promise without any intention of keeping it is nothing more or less than dishonesty. To make an appointment without purposing to keep it is also dishonest. It is the theft of the other person's time, his strength, and his patience. It is a humiliation that no man has any right to force upon another.

When it comes to a matter of business no man can afford not to keep his appointments any more than he can afford to fail in keeping his promises at the bank. If he promises to pay money at a certain specified time and place he must keep this promise or his credit will soon become impaired to such an extent that it will be impossible for him to hold his head up in the commercial world. To fail to keep other appointments would be just about as fatal. If he agrees to be on hand at a certain time to perform a certain service and then does not appear when he is expected, the people with whom he desires to do business soon cease expecting him. They may like him well enough; personally they may even be so friendly disposed to him that they would do business with him in preference to any of his rivals, and yet, in spite of all this, they will never wait for him. If he wants to work in connection with them he must see to it that he is on hand at the proper moment or some other fellow is certain to get their money.

This is but one effect that the breaking of appointments may have, but this alone is sufficient to indicate the importance of keeping them. To get into the habit of making promises thoughtlessly is to pave the way for almost certain failure. In fact, the only safe way for anybody to conduct himself in either the business or the social world is to make up his mind that he will make no promises that he cannot fulfil, and that under no circumstances will he ever break an appointment unless he is first able to notify the other party to the engagement of his inability to keep it.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

Sow good services; sweet remembrances will grow from them.
—Mme. de Stael

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

That's what the world is asking you,
Not who you are,
Not what you are;
But this one thing the world demands—
What can you do with brain or hands?

What can you do? That is the test
The world requires; as for the rest,
It matters not,
Or who, or what
You may have been, or high or low,
The world cares not one whit to know.

What can you do? What can you do?
That's what the world keeps asking you
With trumpet tone,
And that alone!
Ah, soul, if you would win, then you
Must show the world what you can do!
—Selected.

TWO PLUMP SEALS MAKE A FAIR LOAD.

PUZZLES.

RIDDLE.

I have a head, but never think;
I have a mouth, but never drink.
A body as well, of growth and strength,
Combined with force and majestic length.
I have no feet; O, no, not one,
But am never still, but always run.
—'C. E. World.'

FLOWERS ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED.

1.—A fop, and the King of the forest.
2.—A Royal title, and a vessel for liquid.
3.—Affection, falsehoods, and a surgical operation.
4.—An English coin, and regal.
5.—A confection, and a small cluster of grass.
6.—A prickly thorn, and a wine.

CHARADE.

My first is to be found in most houses. My second is a vowel. My third is a cooking utensil. My whole is a cape in Greece.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Double Acrostic—Seedtime. Pomona. Roses. Insect. Nectarine. Gardener.—(Spring, Easter.)

A Hidden Fruit.—Apricot.

Hidden Meats.—Veal, Venison, Beef, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Ham.

Answers and marks for the puzzles of Sept. 7 are as follows:—A. Barlow Whiteside, 14; (your other request has been sent to the Pictorial Dept.) Marion Middleton, 16; (sorry you have missed No. 9 of the Boys' and Girls' Names, as you have guessed correctly where nearly all the others failed. You must mean No. 5, instead of No. 6, which was published wrongly as 'Boys' Names,' etc., and the answer to which was Benjamin.)

Marks for the puzzles of Sept. 14 are as follows:—Margaret M. McKillop, 19; Ewen Lamont, 20; Marion Middleton, 20; Frank F. Chute, 12; Willie H. Gerrie, 10. (You made a good attempt at the Acrostic, Willie.)

The following are the marks awarded for the puzzles of Sept. 21. (Names of Famous Books, etc.):—Jock Noad, 21; Gladys Moreland, 20; Donald S. Gollan, 20; (you omitted No. 14 of the Books. Thanks for Biblical puzzles.) Violet Smith, 20; Jessie McIntosh, 19; Edith Munroe, 19; Ruth Campbell, 21; (your mistake in the puzzles of Sept. 10 was in No. 7, A boy's name; a boy's name, which you guessed as Wilfred or Wilbert; the correct answer was Frederic.) Alice Dresser, 20; L. Claire Parker, 21; Alice Murchison, 21; Olive Fraser, 14; (a very good attempt at the Books, Olive.) Joy Deeprose, 18; Mary E. Arthur, 18; Jessie Creighton, 11; Stafford R. Balkwill, 21; J. M. Cannon, 11; Mabel Skelton, 19; Frank F. Chute, 20; Ruth Pickering, 21.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from Hazel MacKercher and Lila S. Trenholm.

We have received some original puzzles from Mrs. A. S. Rodgers, Rosetta, Ont., for which we thank her.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Wild Cat and Boar

HOW THE MOTHER PROTECTED HER YOUNG FROM A RAZOR BACK.

While whipping a trout stream in the mountains of West Virginia one autumn day with more than ordinary success, I saw a big two-pounder dart across a pool at the foot of a cliff of mossy, vine-covered rocks, and I determined to get him as a fitting finish to my day's work. Below my feet the mountain fell away in a series of terraces, dotted here and there with thickets of laurel, blackberry bushes, and clumps of may-apple, through which the stream dashed. About a hundred yards directly below me stood a chestnut tree, which, though not over fifty feet in height, was literally covered with burrs, many of which were open, showing that they had cast their fruit. While I was looking at the tree and admiring its beautiful proportions, a full-grown wildcat with two kittens so small that they were barely able to keep up with the mother cat, emerged from a clump of underbrush a few yards below. The old cat was doubtless giving her young a lesson in woodcraft, but she had committed a serious error in bringing her little ones to that particular spot, as she seemed to realize in a moment; for, after a few sniffs at the ground and in the air, the hair on her back went up in a line from the top of her head to the end of her short, stubby tail. Then, catching one of her kittens by the loose skin on the back of its neck, she sprang up the chestnut tree as quick as thought and deposited the kitten upon a limb close up to the bole of the tree.

Leaving the startled kitten there, she quickly scrambled back to the ground and caught up the other young one just as an enormous old half wild razorback boar, with tusks at least five inches long, dashed out of the brush not a dozen feet away, closely followed by a wild sow with a litter of pigs about the size of a rabbit. The cat barely made her escape, for before she had ascended the tree ten feet, the old boar was stamping and grunting in baffled rage at its foot.

After depositing her kitten in the crotch of a limb, the cat descended to one of the lower branches, overhanging the ground, but out of reach of the wild boar, who was tearing around the tree, foaming at the jaws and snapping his great teeth with rage. Neither of the animals saw me as I peered through the brush of laurel above them, and as I was on the leeward side, they could not scent me at that distance, and I sat there forgetful even of the big trout I had climbed the mountain to catch, and looked on wondering what the old cat was up to, for that she had some particular object in view when she took up her position so close to the ground I was satisfied. That she intended springing upon the wild boar and fighting it out then and there I could not for a moment believe, for I knew—and she must have known better than I—that she was no match for an animal that a full-grown bear would have hesitated to tackle. But the wildcat had no intention of testing the fighting qualities of the boar, though she kept a close watch upon his movements. Meanwhile the sow and her pigs seemed to become satisfied that as long as they had the protection of the boar they were entirely safe, and in a little while they began to feed upon the chestnuts which literally covered the ground beneath the tree. Closer and closer some of the young pigs approached to the ground beneath the limb upon which the cat crouched, until at last one of the pigs, while rooting around among the leaves, worked its way to a spot a little to the right and almost beneath the crouching cat. I caught a slight movement of the latter as she crouched lower and leaped, and a second later she sprang out and landed upon the unfortunate pig. Then an agonized little squeal from the pig and the cat was bounding away with the wild boar in pursuit, the cat carrying her victim in her mouth, much as a pointer dog carries a fallen game bird, bounding along the mountain shelf in plain view, seemingly barely able to keep out of reach of the formidable tusks of the boar. Over fallen logs and rocks they ran, the boar sometimes so close that it seemed to me he would overtake her in another second; then around a clump of brush, a big log, or rock, they would disappear for a moment, to reappear with the cat still ahead.

How long the chase had lasted I do not know, so interested was I, but I saw her at last at the foot of a ledge of rocks a couple of hundred yards away. One glance must have convinced the old cat that she could not ascend the cliff weighted down with the body of the pig, for she gave it a vicious crunch and threw it aside just as the old boar crashed through the brush a few feet away. Then, with a screech of rage and victory, she sprang up the rocks and disappeared, leaving her enemy champing and frothing over the body of the dead pig.

Turning my attention now toward the chestnut tree, I found that the sow and her family had also disappeared in the undergrowth, and while I was still looking the old cat crept out of the brush and sprang up the tree to reappear a minute later with one of the kittens in her mouth. Dropping the little, bobtailed fellow at the foot of the tree, she reascended and again returned with her remaining kitten; then after fondling and purring over them a few minutes, for all the world like an old house tabby, she trotted off, followed by her family, and disappeared in the forest.—'Forest and Stream.'

WHAT A GOOD SHEEP DOG KNOWS

What a herd dog has first to learn is to know every one of two or three hundred sheep, and to know them both by sight and smell. This he does thoroughly. When Watterson was running sheep on the plains he had a young collie not yet put to the herd, but kept about the pumping plant. As the sheep came in by hundreds to the troughs the dog grew so to know them that when they had picked up a stray from another band he discovered it from afar off, and, darting as a hornet, nipping and yelping, parted it out from the band. At that time no mere man would have pretended without the aid of the brand, to recognize any of the thousands that bore it.

How long recollection stays by the dog is not certain, but at least a twelvemonth, as was proved to Filon Girard after he had lost a third of his band when the Santa Anna came roaring up by Lone Pine with a cloud of saffron-colored dust on its wings. After the shearing of next year, passing close to another band. Filon's dogs set themselves unbidden to routing out of it, and rounding with their own, nearly twenty head, which the herder, being an honest man, freely admitted he had picked up on the mesa following after Filon the spring before.

Quick to know the wilful and unbiddable members of a flock, the wise collie is not sparing of bites, and following after a stubborn stray, will often throw it and stand guard until help arrives or the sheep shows a better mind. But the herder who has a dog trained at the difficult work of herding range sheep through the chutes and runways into boats and cars for transportation is the fortunate fellow.

There was Pete's dog, Bourdaloue, that at the Stockton landing, with no assistance, put eight hundred wild sheep from the highlands on the boat in eight minutes by running along the backs of the flock until he had picked out the stubborn or stupid leaders that caused the sheep to jam in the runway, and by sharp bites set them forward, himself treading the backs of the racing flock, like the premiere equestrienne of the circus, which all the men of the shipping cheered to see.—Mary Austin, in 'Harper's.'

THE USEFULNESS OF SHARKS.

The shark is undoubtedly a 'dog with a bad name.' He is called opprobriously the 'Tiger of the Seas,' or the 'Sailor's Foe,' or any other scurrilous name which happens to be handy. Much mud is thrown at him, and, as he seldom finds a defender, most of it sticks. Hard lines this! Because in reality this blue water bogie is a humble and useful public servant, who performs uncomplainingly the duties connected with the sanitation of the seas.

The shark is the common scavenger and general undertaker of the ocean. He is not, and, for reasons connected with his very moderate speed-limit, never can be, primarily, a fish of prey. Open any captured shark, and you will find clear proof that this is so. A few tangled bits of rope yarn, a battered corn beef tin, a corked bottle containing an insulting message to the finder (thrown overboard by some nautical wag), or a sailor's cap which has been lost in a gale, all tend to show that the shark is a fish of businesslike habits, with a keen eye to any chance windfalls which may come in his way; but the more digestible contents of his stomach, consisting mainly of carrion of every kind, all give the clearest olfactory evidence that the original owners of them were not alive—in fact, were very much dead—when this marine sanitary inspector came along, and, condemning them as nuisances, removed them into his own internal refuse bin.

A large accumulation of carefully collected evidence on this point proves conclusively that there are, as a matter of fact, only two articles of his ordinary menu which the shark is able to capture alive; namely, an occasional unwary seafowl which he may happen to surprise asleep on the surface of the water, and the ugly, octopus-like squid, whose limited powers of locomotion give a chance to our hungry four-knot prowler.

The shark, then, so far from being the gore-dyed pirate which the novelist paints him, is a mere hard-working, commonplace drudge; and, as such, deserves, if not kindness, at any rate, toleration.—'Pearson's Magazine.'

SOUTH AMERICAN CUCKOOS AND COW BIRDS.

The ani and guira are South American cuckoos, which have earned notoriety from the fact that several females combine to lay the eggs in one nest, taking it in turns, according to some authorities, to perform the work of incubation; but others contend that this is left to the kindly offices of the sun.

As soon, however, as the young emerge from the shell the females work with a will to feed the hungry little mouths, though no mother can tell her own offspring.

The 'cow bird' is one of the 'American starlings,' and lays its eggs in the nest of a tyrant bird. To insure proper attention for its offspring the cow bird takes the precaution to pick holes in all the eggs of the tyrant bird before depositing its own. But if there is method in its madness there also appears to be madness in its method, inasmuch as it commonly picks holes in many of its own eggs also.—'Westminster Gazette.'

A REMARKABLE SPIDER.

In a Singapore newspaper, W. Strickland, of that city, reports a spider with most remarkable eyes, brought to him alive from the island of Java. This arachnid is furnished with two large and protruding eyes (in addition to several smaller ones) which usually are dark brown in color like the body of the animal. Under excitement or other cause these will turn suddenly to a bright grass green, and as quickly back to the original color. This change takes place apparently at will and in one alone, or in both eyes simultaneously. No similar phenomenon is known among any creatures except this 'Attis' family of spiders.—New York 'Post.'

A Splendid Sermon
on health, is the label on every bottle of
Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt
Just follow the directions —take a morning glass— and you will find yourself growing stronger and feeling better every day. 148

PROHIBITION IN ENGLAND.

Proposed Legislation to Suppress the Evils of the Liquor Traffic.

MR. J. A. BAKER, M.P., STATES THAT A BILL WILL BE INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT DEALING WITH THE QUESTION.

The temperance sentiment is growing throughout the British Isles. The people are clamoring for better legislation, in order to control the liquor traffic. A campaign is being organized that will spread throughout the entire country. It will be far-reaching in its effects. It will possibly mean a hard and determined struggle, in which the parliament of England will be asked to participate.'

This prediction was made by Mr. J. Allen Baker, M.P. for Finsbury, London, who left Montreal yesterday for western Ontario, after spending several days in the city.

'I tell you,' said Mr. Baker, 'that the people have taken hold of the situation, and I have no hesitation in saying that a new era is dawning in the Mother Country in the cause of temperance. The terrible devastations caused by the liquor traffic have at last brought the people of the British Isles to their senses, and now a wave of indignation is spreading, and I fully expect to see drastic measures adopted within the near future, such as will give the country laws that will fully meet the demands of the advocates of temperance.

'England is possibly no different to any other country in this respect, for where liquor is sold there is certain to exist poverty, crime and vice. But one cannot travel from place to place without realizing how greatly a certain class of the people is suffering as a direct result of the abuse of intoxicating drinks. The country is being stirred up, and the fight is just beginning, but while there are numerous and influential interests at work on behalf of temperance, much remains to be done if the people of the British Isles are to suppress that terrible traffic.'

'What has brought about this sudden sentiment against the liquor trade?' Mr. Baker was asked.

'The people are beginning to realize what terrible results are following the business, and they feel that the time has come to call a halt. Consequently, the agitation for reform is spreading, and whenever the English electorate decides on a change it generally sees that its wishes are carried out.'

'You say, Mr. Baker, that the government is likely to assist in suppressing the liquor traffic in the British Isles, at least to a degree?'

'Of course, you know that I am not in the confidence of the government, but as a private member I am sometimes privileged to obtain an idea of proposed legislation, and from what I know I feel certain that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Imperial Parliament demanding sweeping reforms in the liquor trade. I expect that the promoters of the proposed law will ask that the number of licenses in all the large cities and towns be reduced, and that the license fees be considerably increased. It is also proposed to curtail the hours during which liquor may be sold, while applicants for licenses will have to comply with restrictions which will make it very difficult for them to carry on their business except on a basis which is strictly in accordance with the law.'

'Are you not associated with the proposed temperance legislation?'

'As an advocate of temperance I am naturally interested in any movement that will tend to suppress the traffic, and while I am not directly responsible for the proposed bill, I am nevertheless doing my part in seeing that it will cover the present unsatisfactory state of affairs from a temperance point of view.'

'Then you think such a bill will prove popular throughout the country?'

'Popular, why public sentiment is demanding that the government shall deal with this question without delay, and when the people of England make known their views on any particular question, the government is always ready to act.'

'Have you any intimation as to how the bill is likely to be received by parliament?'

'Well, I may tell you that towards the close of the last session considerable "lobbying" was done, with the result that nearly three hundred members expressed their sympathy with the movement, and promised their hearty support to the measure when the bill is introduced in parliament.'

'Is there a following of temperance advocates in the Imperial Parliament?'

'I am pleased to say that the present House contains a larger proportion of members pledged to the cause of temperance than any previous parliament for many years.'

'How do you think the labor members will treat the proposed bill?'

'From what I know they will vote for the measure to a man. The Right Hon. John Burns, who is their leader, is one of the strongest advocates of the temperance cause, and there is possibly no man in England who realizes more fully what the liquor evil is doing among the working classes. He knows that millions of dollars a year are being spent in London alone for liquor which, if turned into other legitimate channels, would mean much to the working people. He is well aware of the misery it is causing, of the crimes for which it is responsible, as well as the pauperism that exists through the excessive use of intoxicants. Yes, you may depend upon it that John Burns and his honest followers, when the bill is introduced in the House of Commons, will do their duty, not only to themselves, but to their constituents, as well as the people of the British Isles.

'I am pleased,' concluded Mr. Baker, 'to learn that the same good fight is going on in Canada against liquor, and I sincerely hope that the people of the Dominion will continue to combat this curse until they have completely overpowered the evils of the traffic.

'It is my intention to refer to Canada when the bill comes before the Imperial Parliament, and feel that I can do so in all sincerity on account of the noble work being accomplished by the temperance element throughout the Dominion in their effort to suppress the evil.'

A HOLY ALLIANCE

PAUL AND LUKE.

(By the Rev. Thomas Yates, England.)

'Only Luke is with me.'—II. Tim. iv., 11

There is a note of pathos in this word 'only,' which is not to be interpreted as a belittling of Luke. It is rather a revelation of the Apostle Paul. There is no more revealing thing in character than a real hunger and a fine capacity for friendship, and it will soften some of the hard lines in the picture we may have made of Paul, to find him more dependent on sympathetic comradeship, and smarting more keenly under friendship's defection, than we should have easily believed, if we had not heard his heart-cry when Demas turned back. It is a very human thing that an immediate sorrow should seem to leave nothing worth speaking of, save the loss it brought and the wound it made. It takes grief a little time to clear its eyes, and see the compensations that remain. Elijah is not so lonely as he passionately declares; seven thousand are with him, as he will presently discover. Paul is not so desolate as sorrow's exaggeration would persuade him. Demas is gone, but Luke is with him. Forgive him the 'only' for the sake of his sorrow. A greater than he told of a yearning for one lost sheep, which caused a shepherd to leave ninety-and-nine unwandered ones and go out to seek and save. Paul has not forgotten Luke; but his heart goes out into the night after one astray. And in this thing, 'the mind that was in Christ Jesus' was also in him.

Nevertheless, it was much to have Luke with him. These two have much to give to each other, and the ministry of each will be vitally enriched by the ministry of the other. The eager evangelist of grace is well mated with the beloved physician, for men have bodies as well as souls, sufferings as well as sins, and the Master they both serve needed both to carry and interpret all that his gospel means and offers to men. Each will tell in his own way the truth as it is in Jesus, but it is not given to any man to see the whole Christ, nor the rounded meaning of his evangel. Paul has seen the Lord just in a glory light that blinded, and hereafter he will preach what he has seen and known; the gospel of a Christ raised from the dead and set at the right hand of God in heavenly places, far above all principalities and powers and might and dominion, with all things put under his feet. His characteristic word will be: 'Wherefore God hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow.' But when Luke tells what he knows of this same Lord, you may expect a change of emphasis. You may know what manner of change it will be from the chief notes of his gospel. In Luke's pages it is supremely the grace of Jesus he tells of. It is he who tells the exquisite parables concerning the joy of finding things lost, of the good Samaritan, of the great supper, of the Pharisee and the publican, the winsome story of Zaccheus, and, like a gleam in a night of storm, the story of the penitent thief. Luke loves to portray a benevolent and comrade Christ.

These two lovers and servants of Christ will need each other. Luke must not let Paul hide the humanness of the Lord he preaches, nor suffer the throne of the risen glory to obscure the common path the Man of Nazareth trod with ministries of sympathy. On the other hand, Paul will not let the ascended Lord, in whom we have life and redemption, gain in amiability at the cost of power and majesty, and will keep us from what Luke alone might give us, the real poverty of a Christ who is simply kind. It is much for Paul to have Luke with him; almost as much as for Luke to have Paul; it is a comradeship which will correct the falsehood of extremes. Both are needed, each with his own note and ministry, to reflect and apply the beauty and power of the many-sided evangel.

There are some larger suggestions in his comradeship which are appropriate to this Hospital Sunday. Paul, the apostle of the spiritual, and Luke, the beloved physician, are well companied. It is a holy alliance more permanent in spirit than the mere passing association of these two men, and suggestive of a two-fold ministry vital to any deep and wide helpfulness to mankind.

I remark, first, what a natural alliance this is. 'Luke is with me,' says the apostle of the spiritual. A colleagueship of such a kind is not likely to miss a certain plain fact which good people have found it possible to overlook, namely, that men have bodies as well as souls. The beloved physician, in his calling, is as much within the sphere of religion as the apostle. It is no Christian teaching which takes no count of the body. It is true that the spirit is supreme: 'man has a body, he is a spirit.' But the body is the instrument of man's spirit, the vehicle of his spiritual faculties, the means of his self-expression. The religion of the Incarnation must have Luke, as well as Paul, as its interpreter and messenger, for the Incarnation carries a high doctrine of the body. It lifts up our thought of the flesh as the instrument through which God can and does reveal himself to mankind. It is Paul himself who preaches this with vehement insistence, and there never was a loftier thing said of the human body than when Paul declared it to be a 'temple of the Holy Spirit.' We must take care how we limit the range of religion. 'Salus,' salvation, came to mean to the Romans bodily sanity. The common care for the body came to have a sacramental character, so deep was the feeling in serious minds of the moral and spiritual profit in physical health. Salvation in the Christian sense holds more than this, but it is wealthy enough to carry this with it. There is a religion of health. There is a presenting of our bodies to God as a reasonable service. Holiness and health are not only in the root of the word, but in the root of the idea.

How finely this comradeship suggests a ministry which squares with the great facts of human need. Sin and disease are the two great ravagers of human life, and next to sin disease works the tragedy and pathos of human history. They are the great levellers. They are the two great facts which rise above all class distinctions and difference. There is no democrat like pain, save sin; in the throes of suffering and the guilt of sin the world stands level.

The world expects that what Paul and Luke represent should go together. Men say. 'You who are spiritual and profess a spiritual ministry, have you Luke with you?' 'Is it in you, and part of your ministry, to succor us in our mortal pains? 'Thy sins be forgiven thee,' is a great word, and Paul puts men in the way of hearing it. 'Take up thy bed and walk,' is the other end of the same evangel, and at this end stands Luke, the beloved physician.

Not only do men need both these friends, but these friends need each other. Luke needs Paul. I cannot conceive how a ministry to man's physical sufferings can sustain its ardor, keep its heart for service, and escape hardening at the sight of so much apparently purposeless suffering, unless it is grappled deeply in the verities of a spiritual faith, and takes hold on the unseen. On the other hand, with all Paul's spirituality, with all his determination to find the light of God's love and purpose in all things, with all his faith that such a love and purpose do run through the riddle of things, when Paul comes to face the vast dark problem of human suffering, he will have to admit that he can only grope like a man in darkness, and hold his faith until he sees more clearly. Paul did face this problem, and what he had to say was: 'We know in part.' 'We see through a mirror darkly. We shall see plainly some time, and know even as we are known; but now the enigma is too difficult, and all we have is hint and suggestion, inadequate and obscure.' Meanwhile, what is there to do? He goes on to say, What is the Christian thing to do? He can believe, trust and serve. Dark as the problem is, 'there remaineth faith, hope and charity, and the greatest of these is charity.' I think I hear these fellow-workers talk one day of the sufferings and pains of men, and Paul says: 'I do not see the full explanation of the mystery of pain.' At best I hold a few broken threads. I believe that one day we shall understand. But 'now abideth charity,' and let us go together, thou and I, and, if we cannot solve the riddle we can soothe the pain; thou wilt be skilful, while I will be prayerful. Not by theorizing on it, but by going right into it and trying to make it less. If you look at pain from the outside, muse over it, speculate on it; it will seem a thick, impenetrable cloud. We have better work to do. 'There remaineth charity.' Paul must take Luke, and together they must take hold of this problem of pain, and in helping to lessen and heal it they may not see the whole meaning plainly, but they will find, at near quarters with pain itself, that it is not so hopeless an enigma as it seems, but shot through with glints of light and gleams of meaning.

PRACTICAL MORALITY FOR CAMPERS.

Be sure to put out your camp fire before you abandon it in the morning to take up the trail. Do not leave the task for one of your camp servants, not even for your guide whose interest in keeping the woods free of devastating fires being a matter of bread and butter, is therefore the keenest of any of your camp followers, but who, none the less, is apt to be careless. See to it yourself; leave no smoldering back-log of the night's 'friendly fire'; leave no smoking coals that have served to broil (so deliciously) the breakfast trout—for such relics so often are fanned into the tiny flame which, feeding upon near-by leaves or moss or bush twigs, grows within two days to a devouring blaze that consumes acres of forest before its withering touch is stayed. If you are close to a brook use its water plentifully, and if water is scarce knock the live ends of the larger sticks until not a spark is left; and scrape dirt over all the coals—not a few handfuls of dust that the wind may scatter at its first breath—but dirt that will bury and smother.

No doubt my average reader thinks I am writing a lot to deliver one small message, but let him consider that hundreds of acres of forest land worth thousands, measured by dollars, and of inestimable value reckoned as among the industrial resources of the country, are annually destroyed from just such insignificant beginnings as the camp fire which was not put out beyond the power of the passing breeze to resuscitate. Therefore the warning appeal cannot be too much emphasized; nor is the message made too important since we as a nation are using up from three to four times as much wood every year as the country is producing.

Two worthy exhibits of genuine Americanism are (1) not to add to forest destruction by carelessly leaving fire around; and (2) always to plant a new tree—young tree—for every one you destroy. And plant it where it will do the most good.—The 'Outing Magazine.'

No Appetite
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ANIMALS WHICH FELL FROM GRACE

CHANGED THEIR NATURAL HABITS AND BECAME ENEMIES OF HUMAN RACE.

The notoriety gained some years back by the New Zealand 'kea,' which from being a farmers' friend, developed into one of his most dreaded enemies through the acquired taste of the huge cockatoo for the kidney fat of living sheep, is paralleled in many other instances in the German colonies. A German zoologist relates how the chacma baboon has now become a regular scourge in some parts of South-western Africa, for an unexpected reason. It is perfectly notorious that it has largely taken to killing lambs, for the purpose chiefly of sucking the milk with which the lambs have filled their stomachs.

The reason that this animal has, if anything, increased in the colony during recent years is twofold. First, the alarming spread of the prickly tree in some districts has provided it with almost impenetrable shelter and abundant food, as it is fond of the fruit and also eats the leaves. Secondly, it has become so cunning that only by means of artful manoeuvres can one get a shot at it. A friend of the zoologist whose wife could approach a troop of baboons without disturbing them, borrowed one day her cloak and hat, and then went out. They let him approach to very close quarters, and two of them were shot before the remainder got into shelter.

Sometimes the farmers of a district combine, and during the night surround their sleeping place. As soon as the day breaks, and the baboons try to escape, they are shot down in large numbers, but this method of reducing their ranks has not always been practicable.

The baboon is not the only South African animal which has during recent times changed its habits. Thus, the so-called 'wet-gat-spreouw' was formerly never known to touch fruit, its food consisting chiefly of insects, but during recent years it has, at all events on some farms with which the above zoologist is acquainted, become very destructive to fruit.

Another case which possibly comes under the same category is that of the Maanhaar jackal. Many districts in South Africa are paying a high reward for this animal because it is destructive to small stock. This, however, is only in certain districts. In others, the animal has not changed his habits. This may be due to the fact that, with the advance of civilization, its natural food is failing.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

RATTLESNAKE FALLACIES.

Another common misconception which is apt to lead to serious accidents is the belief that a rattler is rendered perfectly harmless, so that it can be handled with impunity, by the removal of its poison fangs. These fangs, two in number, are situated on the upper jaw and lie flat except when the serpent strikes, when they become erect and the closing of the jaws compresses the poison glands and injects the venom through minute openings in them. In striking its prey (for whatever charm the serpent may employ to get its victim within easy reach, it relies upon the venom to give the 'coup de grace'), these fangs moy often be broken, and Nature has provided a full supply of reserve weapons which lie dormant in the gums, and which within two weeks will develop and replace the injured fang.

An acquaintance who returned from a hunting trip with twenty-five full-grown rattlers in a box, kept them in his office for two months, confined behind a coarse-meshed wire screen. He handled them most carelessly, as he had extracted the poison fangs, but when shown that each of them had developed a perfect pair of new ones there was a sudden rise in the local snake mortality. One was preserved and sent to the Bronx Zoo, where it shortly afterward gave birth to a large litter of young ones, which could have easily crawled through the screen behind which the mother had been kept. As each of them possessed the poison apparatus in full commission and was without the power to rattle, they would have been even more dangerous than adult snakes.

Professional snake handlers are often ignorant of this power, to quickly replace fangs, possessed by rattlers, and this ignorance led to a serious accident to one of them at Bostock's at Coney Island last year. He was badly bitten and narrowly escaped death, his recovery being attributed to the generous amount of whiskey which was immediately administered to him, which illustrates another mistaken idea. It is a pity to shatter a pleasant illusion, but alcohol, except in very small doses, is harmful rather than beneficial as an antidote to snake-bite poison.

As a matter of fact, although the symptoms of rattlesnake poisoning are most painful and alarming, an adult rarely dies from the bite of the variety common in the north. The diamond-backs of the south attain a much larger size, and consequently inject more venom and their bite is proportionately more dangerous.—The 'Outing Magazine.'

WOMAN'S HOME WORK IN ENGLAND.

The select committee of the British House of Commons, in taking testimony recently in regard to the control and regulation of the conditions under which home work is carried on, heard the evidence of the president of the Women's Trade Union League. She said that the difficulty in organizing home workers was due to the fact that they were too poor to help themselves. This witness mentioned the case of a woman known to her who could earn only seventy-five cents a week by shirt making. She mentioned the case of another shirt maker who received only thirty-one cents a dozen for making shirts. The witness produced blue cotton shirts which were made for thirteen and a half cents a dozen. She said that without charitable subsidies or poor law relief the persons who accepted these low wages could not exist.—'Harper's Weekly.'

BEES RACE PIGEONS.

It is not generally known that bees are swifter in flight than pigeons—that is for short distances. Some years ago a pigeon fancier of Hamme, Westphalia laid a wager that a dozen bees liberated three miles from their hives would reach home in less time than a dozen pigeons. The competitors were given wing at Rybern, a village nearly a league from Hamme, and the first bee reached the hive a quarter of a minute in advance of the first pigeon. Three other bees reached the goal before the second pigeon. The bees were also slightly handicapped, having been rolled in flour before starting for the purpose of identification.—'The Reader.'

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary recommendation.]

THE ASIATIC ON THE PACIFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a regular reader of your paper for many years, and as one of that class who have long respected the utterances of your editorial page, may I be permitted to enter my protest against your editorial of Sept. 11, regarding the Vancouver rioting. Your statement thereon that the Vancouver disgrace was less a Canadian outbreak than a Seattle invasion serves as a text for an unwarranted description of the great metropolis of the Pacific Coast as a centre for anti-Canadian sentiment and hatred.

I am a Canadian, both in citizenship and in loyal impulse, and with thousands of other British-Americans I am proud to speak of Seattle as my home. I can also claim, without presumption, I hope, to be fairly familiar with the Asiatic immigration problem, having studied it at first hand in the cities where it is acutely felt.

With many other expatriated Canadians, I cannot but deplore the fact that the unfortunate occurrence has served for a journalistic assault upon the United States. Such utterances as yours is not to be found in the British Columbia newspapers, but needs the distance of an eastern city freed from the embarrassment of Asiatic Coolie overflow to give it point and venom.

What are the facts connecting Seattle with the recent troubles in Bellingham or Vancouver. In Bellingham, it seems to the perspective of one living near by, that the white laborers in the mills quietly and thoroughly 'rounded up' the Hindu population and put them out of the bounds. So carefully was this done that not a man was hurt, and the British Consul here says he can find no one claiming damages. Bellingham is a splendid city of thirty thousand people, law-abiding and peaceful in character. It tolerates a reasonable number of Japanese and Chinese, but the spectacle of swarming hundreds of outlandish, insanitary Hindoos was the limit. The movement was purely local. In Vancouver it seems that some labor organizations wished to form a branch of the Asiatic Exclusion League, and invited the League's officers from Seattle for that purpose. An immense audience collected, many of whom could not be accommodated in the hall. The speeches were mild. Your alleged invaders—some three relatively unknown gentlemen and a lady—have not been directly or indirectly charged with violent utterances or violent deeds. A purely Canadian mob for purely Canadian reasons did the work.

Two days after this happened Seattle received some hundreds of Hindoo refugees fleeing from the flag for which some of them fought. These people found in the great American city a haven of security under the firm, manly rule of Mayor Moore and Chief of Police Wappenstein. Seattle has twice the strength in its labor unions that is in Vancouver, and racial feeling runs high, while bad whiskey is easily accessible to inflame men's passions, but the first mutterings of the storm hushed before the voice of authority. The occupant of the City Hall's civic throne promised protection to the fugitives and has seen that they have it.

Wherein, then, lies Seattle's fault?

Again, the charge which you echo finds its first expression in the London 'Times.' What cannot a certain kind of imperialism do? It can fail to protect the Empire's veterans with treaty rights. It can send Lord Alverstone to delimit your boundaries. It can flaunt a heaven-sent commission to wave the flag of a thousand years—but since the days of Pigott and Parnell it can't always tell the truth. Surely a loyal Canadian newspaper like the 'Witness' might investigate the statements coming from such a source before sending it out to its wide family of British-American subscribers who live in the United States.

Mob violence is an ugly thing, and ever to be deplored. Seattle neither incites nor permits mobs to terrorize helpless foreigners, neither does she hate Canada or things Canadian; but, queen of the west, she sits beside her beautiful Sound cultivating the Seattle spirit that means progress seven times progressing, and welcomes her vast increasing commerce and lives at peace with her neighbors, making no distinction of race or nationality.

(REV.) HAZEN T. MURRAY.

The Manse, Kent, Wash., Sept. 18, 1907.

Sir,—Perhaps some of the fair-minded citizens of Eastern Canada may peruse this letter, which comes from neither a labor agitator, a political bigot nor bloated capitalist, and may it cause them to give this burning question more serious attention than it has up to the present received, especially in Eastern Canada, where the gravity of the situation is not so noticeable as on the Pacific coast. There is a cloud gathering on this coast which if left unchecked will sooner or later burst and shake the foundation of the Empire.

The fringes have already touched a few spots, viz., San Francisco, Bellingham, Seattle and Vancouver. On Sept. 4 the Hindoos were driven out of Bellingham, and made their way mostly on foot to Vancouver, which seems to be the dumping ground for all undesirables. On Saturday night, Sept. 7, in Vancouver, the Asiatic Exclusion League and sympathizers met and marched from the Cambie street grounds to the City Hall. Banners were carried bearing such inscriptions as 'Canada for the whites,' 'I have fought for the Empire and am ready to fight again,' 'No more cheap Asiatic labor,' etc. They were addressed at the City Hall by some of the leading clergy of the city and others well learned on this serious question. About 9.30 p.m. a large number visited the Chinese alleys, Canton, Dupont, etc., and scarcely left a whole pane of glass in any of their windows. Then they marched up Powell street and meted the same dose to the Japanese residents. No violence or plunder was indulged in. Now why all this destructive demonstration? I think I voice the opinion of ninety percent of the inhabitants when I say it is because of the inattention of our government.

Representative gatherings have made strong requests; petitions have been sent in; officials came here to investigate, yet nothing is done to stem the tide of black immigration.

Mr. Nosse's figures on Japanese immigration printed in your paper some time ago may be correct, but they do not look it to one watching the arrivals and their different points of destination.

The fruit growers are reported as calling for more laborers. But should their requests be fully supplied for the few weeks fruit rush what would this surplus labor do during almost or even more than eleven-twelfths of the year. I have been in the Okanagan, Chilliwhack, Fraser and Thompson river valleys, and coming on an orchard where the stock was destroying good fruit, I asked the rancher why this waste, and he said 'it does not pay.' I have heard this from a rancher whose fruit was not one hundred yards from a C. P. R. platform, and who had plenty of laborers. Then another rancher who has no laborers will say what a loss he is at for lack of same, even if he is twenty-five miles from a shipping point. Another foreman who had twenty Chinamen under him, stated that ten white men would do more and could be easily secured if the company would pay them what they were giving the twenty Chinamen.

It is impossible to fully supply the demand for labor at certain seasons of the year even in the east, and the foolishness of the request might be likened to asking the city of Vancouver to provide a hall to accommodate Saturday night's gathering. There are plenty of good men and women in the British Isles to supply the British Columbia labor market, but no, capital says we must have blacks, practically slaves, willing to live in dirt and filth, and take two of them to do one man's work. I wish some of the clean Ottawa members would slowly and personally visit some of the Chink, Jap or Hindoo alleys in and out of this city, not in a whizzing motor car, whose burning gas might to a certain extent quench the stench which emanates from these filthy hovels, breeding pestilence and disease for their neighbors. The Rev. J. L. Gordon calls them our equals and superiors. Some of his family or near relatives, or even himself, if it was possible, should intermarry with these superiors for the elevation of the sons of Britain. Property near the Jap or Chink quarters is low because of their proximity, but is quickly picked up by their friends.

Slowly and gradually the blacks are driving the white labor out, and slowly and surely they are creeping into the different businesses, namely, tailoring, jewellery and general storekeeping. The exclusionist to-day wants a suit of clothes, and will not patronize a foreign shop. He goes into a well appointed white shop and orders his suit. The proprietor discharges his journeyman tailor, and slips out with the goods to a Jap shop in the alley, and the customer in nine cases out of ten is wearing what he tried to avoid. Practically the same thing is being done in other lines. But then they speak of us as the noble seed not born to be ordinary laborers or servants. Well, if we can all be capitalists or wealthy proprietors, oh, let it be soon.

Wake up, you wise men of the east. Uncle Sam has been slicing off our North-West corner, and now puts his war vessels on the Great Lakes, and all in the face of one time faithfully enacted treaties, and now is there not backbone enough in us to prevent China and Japan sticking the knife still deeper into our own race, a people who have fought for the empire not only on our own plains but in foreign lands? And if there should be any spot of this fair Dominion reserved for us let it be British Columbia.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Vancouver, Sept. 9, 1907.

Sir,—I note that of late you have given considerable thought and space to the discussion of Oriental labor in British Columbia. As usual, your attitude is consistent with the views so often expressed in your columns anent the proper treatment of inferior races. In times of public hysteria on any question it is generally the custom for those whose intellect permits them to discuss a question logically and on its merits, to side with those affected by the hysterical symptoms.

That the question is a live one in British Columbia I do not for a moment doubt. Had it been less serious the public men and administration of that province, who are a unit in supporting the exclusionists, would have taken a different stand. The agitators for Oriental exclusion have managed to secure the ear of the eastern worker, and as a result we find the members of the recent convention of the Dominion Trades Congress dominated by a few western delegates, embodying their hastily formed opinions in a series of resolutions that call for drastic action on the part of the government.

I shall not criticise the make-up of the Congress at any length, beyond saying that a considerable number who attended and took part in its deliberations were not bona fide workingmen in the true sense of the word. Many of them were there with axes to grind, regardless of the purpose for which they met. However, whether they are or are not thoroughly representative advocates of the working class, they at least managed on account of the British Columbia resolutions to secure more than their usual share of notoriety. We in the east are not affected to the same extent on this question as those who dwell in the west, but the average workingman will as a matter of faith always endorse the sentiments of his class when he is informed that his material interests may suffer. Hence, we see that without knowing very much about the question, numbers of eastern delegates warmly approved of the resolutions. You have on more than one occasion called attention to the fact that labor unions did not practice all they preached, and that they very rarely tolerate the right of the non-unionist to work for whom and as much as he pleases. It evidently appeared inconsistent, viewing the question from an impartial and lofty standpoint, that those who speak of brotherhood and the rights of labor should act as they sometimes do in their treatment of non-union men. Unions, while embodying the principle of brotherhood, exist solely for the purpose of protecting the material welfare of those who belong to them. All other objects are secondary. It is because they think that their material interests will suffer that the workingmen and merchants of the Pacific coast province are up in arms over the question of permitting Oriental competition with western labor.

What is regrettable from an international standpoint is that those who favor exclusion thought that the best means to attract attention to themselves and their object was to make an unprovoked attack upon the Japanese and the other immigrants to whose presence they strongly object. Whether this was a wise move on their part depends upon the way one looks at the question. In addition, they have, through the medium of the Congress, secured a pronouncement from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In the concluding paragraph of their resolution they call for the abrogation of the treaty with Japan at the expiration of six months' notice.

Sir Wilfrid's reply was temperate and judicial. He made no binding promise on behalf of the government, although he indirectly censures the conduct of those who were responsible for the regrettable incidents he mentions. In your leading editorial in Monday's 'Witness,' you refer to the Congress going on record against the government, and say: 'The Conservatives do not know whether to laugh or to cry over the fact that the labor men, in council assembled at Winnipeg, declared against Sir Wilfrid Laurier.'

There is no doubt that the attitude of the Congress on this question can be exploited for political purposes. The present-day successful politician has to cater to popular prejudices, irrespective of his own opinion, and any issue that promises well is eagerly seized upon by those who seek to secure the votes of the electorate. The Congress's disapproval did not carry with it the endorsement of the Conservative party. If the Laurier Administration thinks that it will lose votes unless it hearkens to the bidding of the workers of that province it will do all that is desired. In to-day's 'Witness' you state that Mr. Borden and the Conservative party were one in supporting the Japanese treaty. I presume that Mr. Borden at the time he and his party supported the treaty were of the opinion that it was in the best interests of Canada, for though he be not the brilliant orator that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is, no one can charge him with being unpatriotic. If to-day he favors the exclusionist's campaign he is simply following the principles that constitute the first plank in the policy of his party, i. e., 'Canada for Canadians.' The Conservative party is strongly in favor of higher tariff. The imposition of high duties on imported goods will naturally have the effect of lessening foreign competition with Canadian labor. The government is even to-day imposing a head tax on Chinese; for what purpose? To keep them from coming over here in too great numbers. You also say that those responsible for the demonstrations have demanded from Sir Wilfrid Laurier what is clearly impossible. That would lead one to infer that you are of the opinion that he can do little in the matter, and the wishes of British Columbia must be ignored. I think that you will agree with me that the matter is one that demands immediate attention. Any settlement must be in conformity to the desire of the majority of the electorate of that province. On one hand we have those who want Oriental labor asking the government for assistance and passing resolutions to that effect. On the other hand those employed in industries that employ Japanese and other labor call for the exclusion of those with whom they cannot compete on even terms. What is to be done? First, the will of the whole provincial electorate must be ascertained before any definite action can be taken. Public meetings and organizing riots are not the proper means of expressing the opinion of the majority. The government should have a plebiscite, properly conducted, for and against exclusion, and if the returns demonstrate that the majority favor exclusion there is nothing left for it to do but to act accordingly, as only by so doing will it be performing its functions and preserving the best interests of Canada.

BERNARD ROSE.

Sir,—I notice in your editorial of latest issue that letters of remonstrance have reached you regarding the stand you have taken on the Oriental question. This is to say how delighted one of your humble subscribers is to hear, or see, a 'spade called a spade' in unmistakable English. I believe I am safe in saying that the recent demonstration in British Columbia, with its resultant disclosure of facts, hitherto but little known, has lost for the whites of that province thousands of heretofore sympathizers.

MARY E. BOWERMAN.

Saskatoon, Sask., 1907.

EVANGELIZING THE JEWS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Judging from the tone of his reply to my letter, the Rev. Mr. Neugewirtz is evidently very much hurt at my presuming to criticise the efforts of those who seek to promote the gospel amongst the Jews. I take issue with him when he says that I assume to dictate to Christian clergymen. Allow me to state that I did nothing of the kind. I simply expressed my views based upon observation and deduction as to the utility of carrying on evangelical work amongst the Hebrews. He further says: 'Mr. Rose's uncharitable remarks about Jewish converts are only a reflection upon himself and the whole Hebrew community.' I do not think that such language on his part is warranted. I can personally testify to having known men who did embrace Christianity for the material benefit that it gave them; and I wish to state that this is no reflection upon Mr. Neugewirtz. He says that all my assertions are groundless, although the only evidence he adduces in support of this statement is the names of certain individuals who became Christians. In citing the names of Hebrew converts to Christianity he unconsciously strengthens my own case, as the names he does quote are of persons who became supporters of the gospel on account of their environment and association. In other words, the circumstances surrounding them were such as to make them unconsciously lean towards Christianity. The principle I here invoke is the Spencerian one of adaptation. The names he gives are not of those who sacrificed everything for Christianity, but gained through its influence. He mentions Benjamin Disraeli as being a convert to Christ. Such, however, is not the case. It was his father, Israel Disraeli, an eminent author of his time, who joined the Anglican Church, and Benjamin was baptized as a matter of course. Had he not been a Christian, in spite of his genius and courage, he would have never been prime minister of Great Britain. Those who have read the works of his biographers are well aware that he was on more than one occasion taunted with his Israelitish origin, and in spite of his churchgoing, his features remained essentially Jewish.

In connection with the Spanish families whom he speaks of, I must refer him to the history of Spain before the dark days of the Inquisition. Historical students of the period preceding the introduction of that murderous system for making believers, know that Jews held the highest official positions. They were, and had been for a considerable time, in the confidence of their rulers. While occupying these positions of honor, trust and emolument, they paid but little attention to the articles of their religion. They were patriotic Spaniards first and Jews afterwards. If Mr. Neugewirtz will again refer to my first letter he will meet these words: 'There is every likelihood that as he secures greater concessions of liberty in the lands in which he (the Jew) dwells; that as persecution becomes less and less possible; that as he profits by the educational advantages his adopted country offers; that as he becomes more and more convinced that it is his bounden duty to share in all the activities that constitute the nation's vitality, he will throw off the garments of tradition and racial egoism, and bear his share of the burden of helping humanity to promote the welfare of its units.' The statements contained in the foregoing quotation can be easily verified at our very doors. During the present week the local press published a report to the effect that a number of French Jews had decided to follow the example of the American Reform Jews and depart very largely from the dogmas and traditions of the orthodox faith. In England a few years ago a fierce controversy raged for several months between different sections of the Jewish population as to the keeping of the Jewish sabbath on Sunday, and if I am not mistaken the same question is receiving attention at the hands of the Reformed Jewish Church on this continent. Now, what does this prove? It demonstrates that the Jew, all the religious injunctions notwithstanding, must conform to the laws of modification and development that fashion men and institutions. A departure from rigid doctrine is not evidence of irreligion. It is the consequence of active reasoning and changed ideals. Then why not let nature do its work and give one's time and energy to doing good regardless of denomination or nationality? All I am contending for is a wider social intercourse and the destruction of fostered prejudices that at present divide humanity into warring camps.

BERNARD ROSE.

Sir,—I would ask your permission to write these few lines in answer to Mr. Marcus Cohen's question, 'Why should the Jew be converted?' Because he has not believed the words of the Prophet Isaiah which constitute a part of the Word of God, which he professes to follow. Isaiah liii.: Who hath believed our report? The prophet, with a far-reaching eye, sees the rejection of the promised Messiah and laments the lack of faith on the part of God's people. He then goes on to give a description, very accurate in detail, of the life that Jesus Christ, the rejected Messiah, lived here on earth, despised and rejected by men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and we (the Jews) hid as it were our faces from him, he was despised, and we (the Jews) esteemed him not. Surely he has borne our griefs and carried our sorrows. Yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, afflicted. In short this chapter is a biography of one of the saddest, yet one of the grandest lives ever lived on this earth. A life that was lived not for self, but for others; a life that was laid down in its prime, not for self, but for suffering humanity, and a life-blood shed to seal the testimony of his (Jesus Christ's) gospel.

In Psalm xxii., at the sixteenth and eighteenth verses, we find, 'For dogs have compassed me, the assembly of the wicked have enclosed me; they pierced my hands and my feet. They part my garments among them and cast lots upon my vesture.' Even the psalmist foresees the utter rejection the Messiah meets with among his own chosen people.

But now let us examine his other statement. 'The Jew loves his children.' So do the little birds who know nothing of God. The Jew honors his parents. So do many of the heathen who bow down to gods of wood and stone, but does he love his neighbor as himself? (Leviticus xix., 18.) Very few, I think, of either Jew or Gentile ever reach the mark of that high standing. Wherefore have we need to be converted, to come to Jesus, to be healed with his stripes and to be justified by his knowledge, for he shall bear our iniquities. (Isaiah liii.)

Not all the Gentiles who pass through this world are Christians. Not all the poor, downtrodden outcasts of the liquor traffic have ever experienced the love of Jesus Christ in their hearts or the witness of his Holy Spirit. Nor can Jesus or his followers be measured by the standard of such as never knew him, but thanks be to God, there is hope for even the outcast through the atoning blood of Jesus.

Let jesters scoff,
And skeptics rail,
The cross of Christ
Can never fail.

'By their fruits ye shall know them,' is the standard of every Christian heart, but 'their Father which seeth them in secret shall reward them openly,' must also play its part in their lives. It is what a man believes along with what he is in private, as well as in public, that affects his fellow-men.

My earnest prayer to-night for my Jewish brethren is that they will soon see in Jesus Christ their Messiah and let him reign as King in their hearts.

DAVID DONAGHUE.

Montreal, Sept. 28, 1907.

THE RETURN OF OUR LORD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was much pleased and interested in the opening of a discussion in the 'Witness' on the above subject, which was started by a letter from Mr. H. B. Fraser, of Brownsburg, but I deeply regret the course and especially the tone which that discussion has taken.

Although there was mutual agreement among the different writers as to the central theme, yet wide differences have arisen as to the details. The opening paragraph of Mr. Fraser's letter, which was indeed its key-note, contained the following words: 'That the hope—the only hope of this poor sin-cursed world, is the return of the Lord Jesus Christ to reign over it,' etc.

The Rev. Frank Dann, in commenting on Mr. Fraser's letter, says: 'I agree perfectly with the writer as to what he says about the foundations of all things being out of course, and I am persuaded of the correctness of what he says about the necessity of the return of the Lord Jesus Christ to this earth to set the truth of God in universal supremacy among all nations.'

'A Reader,' from Laurier, Ont., says of Mr. Fraser's letter: 'It was to me full of interest, in the main. I fully endorse the writer's views.'

R. W. Kelly, of Lanark, says: 'The return of our Lord is our hope, and none the less so because we know that certain events must take place before he arrives. . . . In view of what we shall be at his appearing, may we increase and 'abound in love one toward another' (the words in the quotation marks are mine) and toward all men, with the blessed purpose that our hearts may be established unblamable in holiness before God our Father at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, with all his saints. Now here we have substantial agreement among all these writers regarding the prime subject—the second advent of our Lord—a subject on which we are all agreed—a subject upon which more than any other a united testimony is needed, but instead of that united testimony having the weight which it ought to have, it is weakened and indeed destroyed by these differences of opinion regarding certain questions of unfulfilled prophecy as to what shall transpire before that event. Why consider these questions on which from the very nature of the case there must be difference of opinion? Why do comparatively unimportant questions receive so much notice while the really important subject of our Lord's return is apparently forgotten?

Brethren, suffer the word of exhortation, do not weaken or destroy our testimony on this most blessed and important subject by useless disputes and vain jangling as to details, but rather unite our forces, and, to quote again the words of Mr. Kelly, 'In view of what we shall be at his coming, may we increase and abound in love one toward another.' When there is such agreement as to the main fact why differ so much as to the details?

It would seem that the disagreement is as to whether we should look for his return 'at any moment,' or whether we should not look for him until certain predicted events occur. I must confess, with all due respect to Mr. Kelly, that I still adhere to the 'any moment' theory, because I believe that to be the proper attitude of the believer for the following and other reasons:

Our Lord invariably represents his coming as unexpected by the world at large, and enjoined on his followers constant watchfulness, so as to be prepared. (See Matt. xxiv., 42; xxv., 13; Mark xiii., 33-37.) (To save space I am compelled to give only the references, but I would beg of any one who reads this letter to verify these references by reading the passages themselves.) He condemns by implication the contrary attitude on the part of the unfaithful servant who says in his heart 'My Lord delayeth his coming,' as also by the parable of the foolish virgins who were 'not ready' for the coming of the bridegroom because they did not expect him so soon, and in consequence did not make the necessary preparation.

The New Testament writers always present the coming of our Lord as something to be looked for—as expected. So as follows. Please read 'Titus iii., 12, 13; I. Cor. i., 7; Phil. iii., 20; I. Thess. i., 10. From these and similar passages I am constrained to adopt the watching and waiting attitude for I am unable to understand how one can look for, wait for and watch for an event which they do not expect. Our Lord declared that no man knoweth the day or the hour of his coming, therefore it may be any day, any hour, any moment, 'in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye.' Of course I do not condemn those brethren who, while still looking for the Lord, believe that certain events must first transpire. They no doubt believe that they have scripture for that belief and they have the same right of interpretation which I claim for myself. Let every one be fully persuaded in his own mind.

JOHN KERNIGHAM.

Goderich, Ont., Oct. 1.

THE MILLENNIUM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a reader of the 'Witness' for over fifty years, and valuing its sterling merits in all departments of our lives during that time, I have come to the idea that it is the very best all-round family paper printed in Canada. I see a great many persons have almost as many opinions of the millennium coming as there are heads to reason on it. The first I remember was in 1843, in York County. One man gave away all the loose property he was not likely to need after Good Friday. Another got so excited he hanged himself before the day set, and in 1848 there was quite a commotion in North York, on the upper end of Union street, in Dr., or Squire, Morton's Church, by one Henley, from London, England, who had a chart about three feet wide and seventy feet long, with all the prophecies of the Bible relating to that event pictured on the chart; and he actually made many believe his interpretation of them. I then, being about twenty years of age, began to take heed to the Bible, but doubted their knowing the time, as one verse in the first chapter of Acts (seventh verse) is quite plain on that point, by Jesus himself; and in Matthew xxiv., 14, it is plainly told by Jesus to his disciples. Now, we know the Gospel or Bible is not translated into all languages for a witness unto all people, but at the rate of the spread of the Gospel in the last fifty years, it may be done in the next fifty or seventy-five years; and as the world was six days in being fitted up for man's habitation, then one day of rest, so I think it will be 6,000 years in a probationary state, and then 1,000 years of millennium. I gather this idea from the several notable epochs in the past history of the world. At or near the end of the first thousand years the first man Adam died a natural death; the second thousand, or near it, was the deluge; the third thousand was the building of Solomon's Temple; the fourth thousand was the birth of Christ; and as you will see by a careful study of the great events of our world's noted epochs, you may safely look for the coming of our Saviour about the end of this century.

Our time is fulfilling the Scripture prophecies very fast just now. Satan sees the time is short for his work, and he is very activel, at work. See the political corruption, the trickery in the handling of our laws by the lawyers, the speed in amassing fortunes, the great strides in the arts, sciences, inventions, discoveries, etc., 'many running to and fro, and knowledge increasing.' The Jews are beginning to return to their own land, the fulness of the Gentiles is not in, and the Jews are still partly blinded, but why be alarmed at the coming of Jesus. Who of us will need fear his coming?—only those who have no oil in their lamps. He is coming to many of us every day and we know not when we shall be called, and it is best for us and the world that we do not know the time of our end.

JAMES TRIGLEY, SR.

Pelee Island, Sept. 25, 1907.

PROOF.

'The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth, and in thy heart.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—John Bunyan's pilgrim on his way to the Holy City saw, as he thought, two lions one on each side of his path, ready to devour him, but summoning courage, as he went forward, he found that the lions were chained, and he could walk between them unharmed. This is the experience of all who love God, the long list of heroes and heroines spoken of by St. Paul in the eleventh of Hebrews, and those whose names have since been added who have kept the truth alive from the beginning, in the struggle for life—spiritual life—the survival of the fittest.' The fiercest lions that are frightening Christians in these days, and have been for a long time, are the disturbing questions that have got into the Church concerning our old guide book; doctrines that look as if they would destroy the foundations of our holy religion—'higher criticism,' 'new theology,' 'secularism,' and many other claimants. Let those who are troubled about any of these things search again and they will find answers in the book itself, or information where to look for answers.

'Tis the old, old way,
The good old way our fathers trod.
The good old way that leads to God.'

The first 'higher criticism' I heard, although it was not called by that name, was at Spurgeon's Tabernacle. Meetings were held weekly for the discussion of difficult passages of Scripture, principally for the benefit of the students in the college; but any one interested could attend and make remarks, or ask questions. The lecture hall was always crammed. Other churches in London had similar gatherings, and there is no doubt

HEART PALPITATION AT NIGHT

Rattles even the strongest man, but to the average woman it's nothing short of purgatory. Take a little Nerviline in sweetened water and the palpitation stops quickly. Nerviline tones and strengthens the heart, braces, invigorates, and thus prevents other attacks. No remedy so swift to kill pain—no treatment more prompt for headache, stomach and bowel disorders. A steadily increasing sale for nearly fifty years attests the merit of Polson's Nerviline. Better try a 25c bottle.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

it was in this way the 'down grade' controversy began, which ended in the disruption of Charles Spurgeon from the Baptist Union, and caused him to say bitter things against Dr. Clifford. But before that time I was living in a quiet town of Western Ontario, that not a breath of 'higher criticism' had ever touched, the majority being good, old orthodox Presbyterians. I liked the simple-minded country folk, the farms and their hospitality, and the beautiful scenery, but missed the lectures and libraries, frequent visits to gardens, museums and picture galleries that I had been used to in London.

My friends in the old land had kept me well supplied with papers and magazines. I read about the 'higher criticism,' and was sorry to see that it was disturbing some of the churches, but thought that otherwise it did not concern me: my faith was too strong to be moved by any human critic. It was Professor Watt, a celebrated secularist and lecturer, who brought the lions to our quiet country town, the effects of which remain until this day, whom afterwards, as I was relating this story to Dr. Crozier, the Canadian philosopher and historian, he remarked, 'a very able man,' for Providence called me back to my native land, and I was glad to have the opportunity of inquiring more fully into these matters. Indeed, Professor Watt had asked questions that caused unrest until they were answered.

The first place where I lived was Richmond, beautiful Richmond! Royal Richmond! with so many historical associations. I found all the evangelical Christians preparing for great revival services. Money and time and energy was spent, and big crowds attended the meetings. At the opening a minister stood up and said he hoped Richmond would be roused, for 'we ministers are impotent.' However, very little came of it all—the churches remained as cold as ever. It was the same in London, indeed all over the country—a great show of Christian work and very little resulting. A discussion had been going on for some time in the papers as to whether England was on the decline or not. In some ways it did seem as if we were going back. One evening just after something worse than usual had happened I said to Dr. Clifford, whose acquaintance I had made, 'Are we going back to the "Dark Ages"?' 'No,' he replied, 'read your histories and you will find it has always been so in the path of progress. In the battle that is going on between light and darkness, a dark cloud obscures the vision and it looks as if we are losing, but when again the mists clear away, we will see that civilization has taken another step forward.' At first I found very few willing to tell me anything about the 'higher criticism.' Some of the ministers looked scared when I mentioned it. Dr. Clifford was the one who helped me most. He told me that nearly all the ministers were afraid of it, and that very few over forty years of age knew anything about it. I read some of the English books, and some German translations, and all through, and now, after several years' of study and consideration cannot help deciding that the trouble in the churches was punishment for allowing themselves to be drawn into error. I wrote to some of the leaders, and received answers from them all. Some of them asked me to go to them, and I did. After all, the only legitimate answers are in The Book itself. He who goes to it in the right spirit will have his eyes opened and see proofs all around him. Those who have not much time but wish to know a little of the 'higher criticism' cannot do better than read the little book sent out by the late Principal Sheraton, of Wickliffe College, Toronto.

What matters it about verbal inspiration, whether the world is older than we thought, or if in the translation an animal or a tree is called by another name, or even if the human instrument through which the message came made a few mistakes, if by reading this book carefully we can find out the mind and will of God concerning us. These things are tests as to whether we are seeking truth or not. If searching for truth, it opens out before us, more and more, if for an excuse for neglect, or wrong-doing, we are given up to believe a lie, much to our own loss and sorrow. Some think sins of ignorance are overlooked, but offences of this kind often come through pride and presumption. Better to confess our ignorance, and say we do not know, than be guilty of the awful sin of contradicting God.

We appear to be passing through an exciting period in the world's history. Let it be ours to do our part in keeping alive the faith once delivered to the saints. A. M. O.

ST. DENIS SCANDAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Awake! Citizens awake! Are certain aldermen to run riot with your money? From to-day's issue of the 'Witness' I see the 'St. Denis scandal' has been smothered. What are the citizens thinking about? Here we have a body condemning and even meting out a punishment for such an offence, yet two individuals who are given a position of honor and trust are allowed to drive a carriage and pair through the city's laws, and to crown all, the city fathers, with not one dissentient voice, enter their condonation. And these are the men, forsooth, who administer law and justice! No wonder Montreal is in such a disgraceful condition, under such management! A question I should like to ask: How is it St. Denis and adjacent streets get such attention, when the main streets, where the heavy taxes are paid, are in such an abominable condition?

Let us have a mass meeting of the citizens to enter their dissent to such conduct, and demand the immediate punishment of the offenders.

CORNU.

Montreal, Sept. 28.

GOOD TEMPLARS IN DANTZIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A request came to me a short time ago asking if I would communicate with some of our temperance journals and have the advertisement which was enclosed to me inserted in said journal or newspaper in the interests of the good work.

It seems that the idea of an international interchange of communications has commended itself to our German brethren in Dantzic, and, despite small pecuniary possessions, they are working the idea. Certainly, the idea seems to me to be one deserving of success, and aught tending to a conservation of the best interests of humanity should be encouraged. I deeply regret that it was impossible for me to move at an earlier date in this good work.

The Good Templars' Lodge, Vistula Watch, No. 266, propose on Monday, October 28th, 1907 (D.V.), to hold a meeting for the purpose of starting an international 'Letter Evening.' All lodges are requested to contribute letters, cards, pamphlets, etc. Address:

DR. WIECK,
86-87 Langgarten,
Dantzic, Prussia.

Or, H. ENGLEHARDT,
16 Kitterhagergasse,
Dantzic, Prussia.

Evidently the lodge and its officers are in earnest, and, being the oldest lodge in West Prussia, the 'Vistula Watch' is a leader among the lodges in that section of Germany.

(Mrs.) SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

THE POOR ILL-USED HORSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In this city I notice that the dray horses are forced to draw very heavy loads without any consideration for their drawing capacities or the state of the road and hills they have to climb, and with few exceptions are driven by boys and men who do not know how to drive, how to manage, or how to make the most out of, a willing horse. The daily worked horse is not properly shod. It is great cruelty to a horse to force him to draw any kind of a load up a steep hill with the iron shoes worn as smooth as glass. Watch the poor animal straining his forelegs, with knees bent and nostrils extended, striving to get a hold or grip on the slippery hill, and observe the carter lashing the horse, shouting and swearing and wondering why the poor, suffering beast cannot pull the load. I also observe very few horses are harnessed to their work properly. Some are hitched too close to the cart, and others are hitched too far from the cart or waggon; others have nose straps on the bridle near the nostrils, which are very troublesome and annoying to the animal, and no use; banish it. Again, how foolish to me a man looks when driving a nice, well-bred horse with a bearing-rein to keep the horse's head up, and a martingale to keep his head down. Then a severe bit, perhaps tightened, which puts the horse's mouth out of shape, and yet the driver wonders why that fine horse does not travel easier.

PACE.

Montreal, Oct. 2, 1907.

SILK WORKERS IN ITALY.

Since the introduction of silk culture into Europe several centuries ago Italy has given marked attention to this industry, the climate of that country being particularly favorable to the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the leaf of which is the natural food of the silkworm. In the development of this industry girls play an important part.

The hatching and feeding of the silk worm are conducted indoors, the hatching taking place in May, when the mulberry comes into leaf. When hatched the egg produces a small caterpillar which feeds voraciously for more than a month and grows meanwhile to about three inches in length. The worms then begin to sicken and cast their skins and in a day or two commence again with renewed appetite. This happens four times, and at the end of a month the worm ceases to eat, mounts up on the twigs which are placed on its tray and begins to spin its cocoon. Out of two little openings in its head called spinnerets, proceed two filaments of the glutinous substance from which the silk is derived. These are stuck side by side and form a flat thread which the silkworm, by moving about its head, folds around its body like a ball of thread wrapped from the outside inward till it has completely embedded itself in this silky covering, where it rests in the pupa state. If left to itself the insect would in two or three weeks be ready to emerge and would bore its way out at the end of the cocoon, but as its exit would cut the fibres across and so destroy the most valuable part of the silk, only as many insects as are necessary for producing sufficient eggs for next season's crop are allowed to emerge, the others being stifled by being placed in a heated oven.

The next process is to wind as much as possible off the cocoons into hanks, this being accomplished by means of machinery. The operation is usually begun when the cocoons are fresh. Each operator has before her a basin of hot water, the temperature of which is regulated by steam pipe or a fire and overhead is a reel revolving slowly. After removing the outside flossy covering the girl places the cocoons in the basin with the result that the hot water softens the natural gum that is in the silk and allows it to be wound off. The filaments are passed through several glass eyes and crossed and thus become glued together into a thread which is called singles, and when further prepared is known as thrown silk. The singles are reeled into large hanks and the silk is then ready for the weaver.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Cockroaches!

Jacksonian Roach Powder (non-poisonous) will positively rid you of them. In 50c cans for household use, and in 5 and 10-lb. cans for hotels, restaurants and factories.

If your druggist does not handle it, write

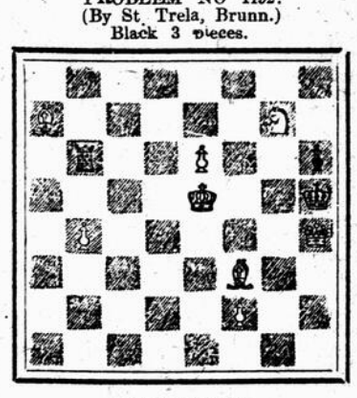
The JACKSON ROACH KILLER CO.

Toronto, Ont.

CHESS

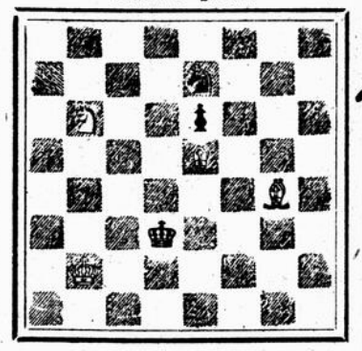
Saturday, October 5, 1907.

PROBLEM NO 1192.
(By St. Trela, Brunn.)
Black 3 pieces.



White 8 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1193.
(By R. Collinson, Ladysmith.)
Black 3 pieces.



White 4 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS.

To 1187...1. B R 3, K B 5; 2. B K 7, P B 6; 3. B Q 8, B x P; 4. B Kt 6, K Kt 4; 5. P R 6, P Kt 5; 6. B B 2, B B 2; 7. P Queens ch, B x Q ch; 8. K Kt 7, K R 4; 9. B R 4, K Kt 4; 10. B K 1, P Kt 6; 11. B x P, B x B; 12. P R 7, P B 7; 13. P Queens, P Queens; 14. Q R 6 and wins.

If 3...P B 7; 4. B x B, P Queens; 5. P Queens, Q B 7 ch; 6. Q Kt 6, etc.

If 9...P Kt 6; 10. B x P; and if 10... K B 4; 11. K x B

'The Chess Player's Pipe' was the subject of an article in the Birmingham 'Gazette,' suggested by the Crystal Palace Congress. We reprint the best half, which is the concluding portion. But it is not true that 'everyone smokes' at this or any other chess meeting.

ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

The only human note is the striking of matches. In the tense silence it is a relief to hear this, and to hear, also, the music of the pipe. Every one smokes. Even an old clergyman, who must be nearly seventy, is smoking a deeply-colored briar, which he has not put down for pretty well the whole day. There is every kind of pipe, from the ostentatious calabash to the modest briar or the eccentric corn-cob. One young man has the hardihood to smoke a clay—obviously a favorite. His opponent, a middle-aged man, is sitting comfortably in his chair, smoking a cigar, but he is losing.—Chesterfield 'Examiner.'

Two games from the Carlsbad Tournament.

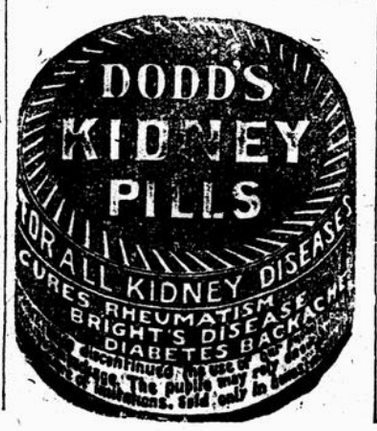
(Ruy Lopez.)

White. Duras.	Black Vidmar.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—KB 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3 (a)
6 P—B 4 (b)	6 B—K 2
7 Kt—B 3	7 Castles
8 P—K R 3 (c)	8 Kt—Q 5
9 Kt x Kt	9 P x Kt
10 Kt—K 2	10 P—B 3 (d)
11 Kt x P	11 P—Q 4
12 B P x P	12 P x P
13 P—K 5	13 B—Kt 5 ch
14 K—B sq (e)	14 Kt—Q 2
15 B x Kt	15 B x B
16 B—Q 2	16 B—Q B 4
17 Kt—Kt 3	17 B—R 2
18 Q—B 3	18 R—B sq (f)
19 R—B sq	19 B—Kt 4
20 K—Kt sq	20 Q—K 2
21 P—Q 4	21 B—B 5
22 Q—K 3	22 P—B 3 !
23 P—B 4	23 P x P
24 B P x P	24 R—K B 4 (g)
25 K—R 2 (h	25 R x P
26 Q—Kt 3	26 R—K 5
27 B—Kt 5	27 Q—K sq
28 B—B 6	28 B—Kt sq
29 B—K 5	29 R x B
Resigns.	

(a) If 5..B B 4 white intended 6 B K 3 with the better game.

(b) Leaving his Q P weak, and blocking his K B.

(c) 8. B x Kt and 9. P Q 4 would be better.



(d) Giving up a pawn for a counter attack.

(e) If 14. B Q 2, Q K 2; 15. Kt B 3, Kt K 5; 16. P x Kt, P x P; 17. B x B, Q x B ch.; 18. Kt Q 2, R Q 1; or if 17. P R 3, P x Kt; 18. P x B, Q x P ch.; etc.; 18 P x B, Q x P ch.; etc.

(f) The Q P cannot be safely taken.

(g) Winning the K P.

GIUOCO PIANO.

Leonhardt. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	4 P—Q 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P x P
6 P x P	6 B—Kt 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 Castles	8 Castles
9 B—Kt 3 (a)	9 B—Kt 5
10 B—K 3	10 R—K
11 Q—Q 3	11 B—K R 4
12 Q R—K	12 B—Kt 3
13 B—Kt 5	13 P—K R 3
14 B—K B 4	14 B—K R 4
15 Kt—Q 5	15 P—Kt 4
16 Kt x Kt P (b)	16 Kt x Kt
17 P x Kt	17 P x Kt (c)
18 P x Kt	18 P x B
19 P x P	19 R—Kt
20 Q—B 5	20 B x P
21 Q x B	21 Q—B 3
22 Q—Kt 4 ch	22 K—B
23 R x R ch	23 R x R
24 Q—B 8	24 Q—Q
25 Q x Q	25 R x Q
26 B—R 4	26 P—Q B 4
27 R—K	27 B—K 4
28 P—K Kt 3	28 P x P
29 R P x P	29 P—R 4
30 P—Kt 3	30 P—B 3
31 P—B 4	31 B—Q 5 ch
32 K—Kt sq	32 P—B 5
33 P x P	33 B—R 2
34 R—K R	34 K—Kt 2
35 R—Q	35 K—B 2
36 R—Q 5	36 B—B 4
37 B—Q 7	37 Resigns.

(a) The game is patterned after the Leonhardt-Teichmann encounter at the City of London Club in 1904, the novelty (Leonhardt's) being the retreat of the bishop to forestall Kt x K P, followed by P—Q 4 on the part of black.

(b) A familiar sacrifice that appears to be perfectly sound.

(c) If 17—Kt x P; 18 Q—Kt 3, and black is at the end of his tether.

—Notes by H. Helms.

Played at Newcastle, May 18, Northern Counties' Union v. Scottish Association.

White—D. Spankie, Black—J. S. Hill,

Dundee.	Newcastle.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—K B 4	3 P x P
4 P—Q 4	4 Q—R 5 ch
5 K—K 2	5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—K B 3	6 B—Kt 5
7 Kt—Q 5?	7 Castles
8 B x P	8 R—K
9 B—Kt 3	9 Q—R 4
10 Kt—B 3	10 P—B 4!
11 P—K 5	11 P x P
12 P x P	12 Kt x P
13 B x Kt	13 R x B ch
14 K—B 2	14 B—B 4 ch
15 K—Kt 3	15 P—B 5 ch
16 K x P	16 B—B 7
17 B—Q 3	17 R—B 4 ch
18 K—K 4	18 Kt—B 3 mate

THE SMALL MAMMALS ABOUT MR. ROOSEVELT'S LONG ISLAND HOME.

Small mammals, with the exception of squirrels, are so much less conspicuous than birds, and indeed usually pass their lives in such seclusion, that the ordinary observer is hardly aware of their presence. At Sagamore Hill, for instance, except at haying time, I rarely see the swarming meadow mice, the much less plentiful pine mice, or the little mole shrews, alive, unless they happen to drop into a pit or sunken area which has been dug at one point to let light through a window into the cellar. The much more graceful and attractive white-footed mice and jumping mice are almost as rarely seen, though if one does come across a jumping mouse it at once attracts the attention by its extraordinary leaps. The jumping mouse hibernates, like the woodchuck and chipmunk. The other little animals just mentioned are abroad all winter, the meadow mice under the snow, the white-footed mice, and often the shrews, above the snow. The tell-tale snow, showing all the tracks, betrays the hitherto unsuspected existence of many little creatures; and the commonest marks upon it are those of the rabbit and especially of the white-footed mouse. The shrew walks or trots and makes alternate footsteps in the snow. White-foot on the contrary, always jumps, whether going slow or fast, and his hind feet leave their prints side by side, often with the mark where the tail has dragged. I think white-foot is the most plentiful of all our furred wild creatures, taken as a whole. He climbs trees well; I have found his nest in an old vireo's nest; but more often under stumps or boards. The meadow mice often live in the marshes and are entirely at home in the water.—From 'Small Country Neighbors' by Theodore Roosevelt in the October 'Scribner.'

SULTAN OF MOROCCO A FRENCHMAN.

It is not generally known that the Sultan of Morocco, with whom France is having so much trouble at the present moment, has French blood in his veins, for he is descended from a Corsican girl, Davia Francheschini, who was captured by Barbary pirates in 1792. The girl was only about twelve years old when she was sold at Fez to one of the Sultan's Ministers, but she was so pretty and so skilful in embroidery work that the minister thought it wise to make a present of her to his master. The Sultan took her into his harem, and in due time she bore him a son, who afterwards became Sultan of Morocco and the direct ancestor of the actual sovereign. This fact may perhaps account for the very strong leaning which Abd-ul-Aziz has for European ways.—London 'P. T. O.'

WEASEL AND RAT

A ONE-SIDED BATTLE WATCHED BY CANOEISTS AT HERMIT POINT, ON THE HUDSON.

Hermit Point, with its two hundred yards of sandy beach, and adjoining grassy glades under the trees, once the site of an immense stone crusher whose workings ruined a long section of the face of the Palisades of the Hudson river, is now a part of the Interstate Palisades park, which extends from old Fort Lee, N.J., thirteen miles to Sneeden's Landing, N.Y., at the lower end of the Tappan Zee. Ten years ago the only residents of New York who knew this strip of wild land well, were the canoeists, who camped every week-end in summer under some of the old trees; and every one of them knew every other one intimately. But within a few years these seekers after a quiet and restful spot to pitch camp for two days, found their recreation being adopted by hundreds of young people, and last year the great park was thronged and the pioneers were almost driven away. Last fall, therefore, the organized canoe clubs of New York city combined for the purpose of securing quiet camp sites together, and this Hudson Canoe Club Federation asked for and obtained permission to camp as a body at Hermit Point, promising the commission to protect the trees and other park property in return for the privilege.

This season the clubs affiliated with the Federation have shown their appreciation of the trust imposed in them, particularly in respect to the native birds and mammals, which may be seen all about the camp site—crows, catbirds, kingfishers, pine squirrels—and a couple of pairs of eagles nest a little higher up the cliffs. All of the smaller native birds appear at times in the trees, and many of them nest near by, as they have done for years. A couple of wild domestic cats, abandoned by former squatters, have been seen at times among the rocks, but so wary are they that all attempts to kill them and thus save the birds and rabbits have failed. Opossums are common in the vicinity, raccoons have not as yet been exterminated by the professional fishermen, who also hunt at times, and gray squirrels, though very wild, still frequent the wooded slopes; woodchucks are occasionally seen. Although wild enough, these grizzly old fellows are so accustomed to seeing persons who do not try to harm them that it has been possible to approach within photographing distance of them, provided one moved slowly and avoided unnecessary motions.

A short time ago a number of the canoeists were gathered on the sand of the beach at Hermit Point, enjoying their Saturday night camp-fire and pow-wow. The drift-wood fire was bright and all present saw a very large rat scuttle out of the bushes, circle the fire, run along the beach near the water's edge, and disappear in the grass, passing within a few inches of the feet of one person who was facing the fire. A moment afterward a weasel ran out of the bushes. It trailed the rat exactly, passing so close to the person mentioned above that he jumped back in surprise. A few moments after the weasel regained the bush the rat reappeared on the beach, with his enemy in pursuit. This time there was no escape. The weasel killed the big rat within a few feet of the fire and dragged it away out of sight. It all happened so quickly that no one had time to think of attempting to interfere in the one-sided fight, even had he wished to do so. —'Forest and Stream.'

RAILWAY DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

(Springfield (Mass.) 'Republican.')

The cost to human life of railway operations in the United States is a matter which the interstate commerce commission keeps close track of, and its statistics from year to year in relation thereto possess a decidedly living interest. The records for the fiscal year 1906 have just been made public, and they suggest the question of how much is being gained in the upbuilding of the properties and the adoption of automatic couplers and other safety appliances for the better protection of life in the operation and service of the roads. Accordingly the casualty figures just published for 1906 are given below in comparison with those of 1890 near the outset of the period of federal regulation of railroads and legislation relating to the adoption of safety devices. Other statistics are appended to show the growth of railroad business for the same time:—

	1906	1890.
Number of persons killed	10,618	6,335
Number injured ,	97,706	29,027
Trainmen killed .	2,310	1,450
Trainmen injured	34,989	13,172
Yardmen killed .	147	284
Yardmen injured.	1,026	2,307
Other employees killed	1,472	731
Other employees injured	40,686	6,681
Employees killed in car coupling	298	369
Employees injured in car coupling	3,884	7,842
Employees killed in train accidents	787	85
Employees injured in train accidents	6,2.2	1,757
Passengers killed	359	286
Passengers injured	10,764	2,425
Killed in train accidents	146	82
Injured in train accidents	6,053	1,196
Other persons killed	6,330	3,598
Of which trespassers	5,381	3,062
Other persons injured	10,241	4,206
Total railroad mileage	224,363	163,597
Number of employees	1,521,355	749,301
Number of passengers	799,507,838	492,430,865
Passenger mileage	25,175,480,383	11,847,785,617
Tons of freight .	61,631,374,219	636,541,617
Ton mileage	215,877,551,241	76,207,047,298

While in this period railroad mileage has increased less than forty percent, the business of the roads, best represented by passenger and ton mileage, has more than doubled, and the number of employees has just about doubled.

It is therefore to be noted with some satisfaction that the fatality record has not been increasing to the extent of the increase in railway operations and business; yet the opposite must be said of casualties not proving fatal, which for some reason far outrun in number the records of seventeen years ago. It will not escape attention, however, that the general adoption of automatic couplers, under pressure of legislation, has had a marked effect upon casualties growing out of car coupling, both the number killed and injured from this cause being decidedly reduced in the face of a great increase in freight traffic and number of employees. There is also to be noted a decided reduction in casualties to yard men, which must be due to the more general employment of switching systems operated from a central tower. In the matter of train accidents and casualties therefrom, the facts afford no particular encouragement, especially when it is considered that the record for the past fiscal year will probably make a worse showing than that of 1906.

Frightful as the yearly destruction of life and maiming of body on the railways continue to be, equalling that of a great battle between vast armies, it is to be noted that more than half of the fatalities are contributed by persons other than employees and passengers, and these for the most part trespassers on the roadway, where they had no business to be—tramps are as a rule probably, who still present a problem unmodified by this extended yearly killing. Of the thousand 'other persons' killed in 1906, aside from trespassers, the grade crossing accounts for nearly all of them. Although being steadily reduced in number, these crossings still bring about a yearly slaughter two or three times greater than is inflicted upon passengers. They deserve attention as well as the matter of train accidents.

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN TORTURED

BY BLINDING HEADACHES.

Who Could Be Well, and Happy, and Free of Pain.

Headaches simply mean poisoned blood. The human body is constantly decaying and being renewed. Dead matter is absorbed by the blood, and should be taken from the blood by the kidneys, bowels and skin and passed out of the system. If one of these organs does not act properly, the blood becomes impure—if two fail, death is certain.

When there are constant headaches, it is always found that the bowels are irregular, the kidneys weak, or the skin sluggish, pale or sallow. The tissue waste is left in the blood—carried to the brain—and irritates the nerves. To treat headaches with cocaine, morphine, phenacitine and the host of 'headache powders' is useless. They relieve for the moment, but they clog the system and do harm. They never reach the seat of the trouble, they cannot purify the blood.

'Fruit-a-tives' completely cure Headaches. They stimulate the liver and make the bowels move regularly. They regulate the kidneys. They induce healthy skin action. Thus, all the waste matter—body poisons—are taken out of the blood and there is nothing to cause headaches. 'Fruit-a-tives' are the only remedy that really cure.

'Fruit-a-tives' are fresh fruit juices—in which the medicinal action is greatly increased by the special way in which they are combined. Fifty cents a box; 6 for $2.50. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Fruit-a-tives Limited, - Ottawa, Ont.

CUTTLEFISH FARMS.

It is not generally known that cuttlefish are cultivated on some farms in order to be 'milked.' These cuttlefish farms are situated on parts of the British coast, and the cuttlefish are kept in tanks or ponds to be 'milked' of their ink. The pond or tank is connected with the sea by a pipe, and a thousand or more cuttles are kept in a single one. They form a most curious sight as they move about, trailing their long arms and staring out of their bulging eyes. They are guarded by screens, which prevent them from being scared. For if they are suddenly frightened they will squirt their 'milk' into the water, and it would, therefore, be lost. This fluid or milk is very valuable. It is secreted in a bag which can be opened and closed at will, the cuttle ejecting the fluid to darken the water so that it may escape unseen when attacked. The best cuttlefish are procured in China, where for some reason or other they produce the best quality of 'milk.' When the farmer considers it opportune to milk the cuttles, he proceeds by opening the sluices of the pond and gently agitating the water. The cuttles then swim around the pond, and as soon as one passes through the sluice is closed. The cuttle passes down a small channel into a basin or metal receptacle, and as soon as it is securely there the water is drained off. It is then frightened, and at once squirts the fluid from the bag. When it is exhausted it is lifted out, the milk is collected and the basin is prepared for another.—'Popular Science Siftings.'

VIRULENT HAY FEVER.

Hay Fever promises this year to be very severe and many are already suffering. The most positive cure is 'Catarrhozone,' which destroys the germ and gives immediate relief. Cures quickly. Sold by all dealers. $1.00 for two months' treatment.

LITERARY REVIEW.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF CANADA.

Of the many enthusiastic accounts of the great resources of our country perhaps the most glowing yet published is that recently given by a famous English financier who visited Canada last year in order to investigate, personally, the prospects of success for intending British settlers and investors of capital. The result of his trip is embodied in a large volume, 'Canada's Century,' by R. J. Barrett, F.R.G.S., editor of 'The Financier and Bullionist,' by which it is published. The different sections are largely the same as articles published in that paper. The whole takes its name from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's oft-quoted sentence, 'The twentieth century will be Canada's century.' Mr. Barrett was so overwhelmed with all he saw that, like the Queen of Sheba of old, he is ready to exclaim 'The half was not told me.' His chapters bristle with superlatives, nothing else seems to express the magnitude of the present undertakings and future possibilities of which he was an eyewitness. The tour described covered a large part of the Dominion from Quebec to the Pacific coast. Where he could not see for himself he consulted the most reliable sources of information at his command, and he always indicates when he is under obligations to others for his statements. An introductory chapter by Lord Strathcona commends the volume to the public, wishing it 'all the success it deserves.' The High Commissioner takes the opportunity to emphasize the need of better ocean communication between the ports of the Empire as a condition of imperial expansion. A general survey of his subject by the author follows and a short sketch of the leading cities in the Dominion. He has much that is commendatory to say of each, especially of Winnipeg, whose phenomenal growth and energy strongly impressed him. Mr. Barrett speaks with the greatest appreciation of the admirable transportation facilities afforded by the railways. The immense possibilities of the wheat belt of the west as well as of the agricultural districts of the whole country, excite his amazement, as well as admiration. He instances many striking cases of progress made by individuals as well as companies and provinces, giving exhaustive statistics showing the development which has taken place in the last five years. The mineral wealth of Canada is described in glowing terms, and Mr. Barrett is urgent in his advice to English capitalists not to let our smart American cousins 'pocket all the plums.' As optimistic are the descriptions and statistics of the forest wealth and fisheries which form a great and growing asset of the national prosperity. Both of these resources he places in the front rank of those in all the countries of the world. It is difficult to convey an idea of the enthusiasm with which the author endeavors to stir the English imagination to appreciate the attractions for both settlers and investors, before they are forestalled by the wideawake men from the south of us, who are every year more rapidly taking up the most accessible and valuable properties that the country offers. In the section entitled 'Canadians as engineers,' the writer is almost as enthusiastic over what man has accomplished as over what nature has so richly poured into his hands. The development of power from Niagara and its transmission to Toronto, also from Shawinigan, and its transmission to Montreal, are specially described as typical of what has been accomplished by the ability and energy of Canadians. The Canadian banking system also and its special characteristic which render it peculiarly useful to the conditions of a new and growing community excite his warmest admiration:

The Canadian system, if not perfect, is as near perfection as it can be made. The two chief needs of the country are an elastic currency and banking facilities in the shape of monetary accommodation on fairly uniform terms throughout the wide expanse of the Dominion. Those needs, as experience has proved, are admirably supplied by the present system.

Special chapters are devoted to the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and to Canadian railway, industrial and mining securities. Here the writer is on familiar ground, and gives an expert statement of Canadian financial conditions.

NOVELS IN PAPER COVERS.

The combination of stamp-collecting and the tender passion is a novelty in the way of a plot for a work of fiction. This is most originally developed in 'Me and Myn,' by S. R. Crockett (T. Fisher Unwin), a highly complicated and very youthful love story, in which the wrong pairs are nearly married, but suddenly and 'by a fluke' sorted out properly, is closely interwoven with the equally youthful business affairs, the rise, progress and end of 'Me and Myn, Limited, Stamp Experts.' In connection with this extremely limited company the author introduces considerable philatelic lore, and a number of 'moving accidents, hairbreadth escapes of a country collector in London. All, however, end happily and the stamp business is established on the most auspicious basis.

The scene of another new novel is on this side of the Atlantic. 'Richard the Brazen,' by Cyrus Townsend Brady (Greening & Co.) begins by the rescue of the fair daughter of a New York millionnaire from a 'mill' or madly circling herd of Texas cattle. The handsome cowboy who 'breaks the mill' and disentangles the young lady from her perilous surroundings, later follows her to her summer home on the Hudson. By a confusion of identity with a wife-hunting English nobleman he once again entangles himself and the lady in a 'mill' of a more difficult kind, but at length succeeds in breaking this also and triumphantly carries off his bride.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'China and the Gospel,' an Illustrated Report of the China Inland Mission. (London and Toronto: China Inland Mission.) 'The Soul of a Priest,' by Duke Litta; 'The Beetle,' by Richard Marsh. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.) 'The Tragedy of Quebec,' by R. Sellar, Huntingdon, Que. 'The Poetical Works of William B. Yeats,' Vol. II. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd.) 'The Teachings of Thomas Henry Huxley,' by Irving Wilson Voorhees. 'The Necklace of Pandura,' by Reginald Gourlay. (New York: Broadway Publishing Co.) 'The Genesis of Churches in the United States of America, in Newfoundland and the Dominion,' by James Croil. (Montreal: The Montreal News Co. Limited.) 'The Canadian Magazine,' 'The University Magazine,' 'The Westminster,' 'The Bohemian,' 'The Hesperian.'

LITERARY NOTES.

THE CHILD.

An earnest plea for the truer comprehension of the little folk whose training will mean the weal or woe of the world in the near future, is put forward by Frederick Douglas How, in 'The Book of the Child: An Attempt to Set Down What is in the Mind of Children' (London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons). It is so rarely realized that the child's desire is seldom either to be good or bad, only to be happy, to please himself. Any moral consideration is lost sight of. The need of supplying this happiness is a point on which Mr. How insists:

'Happiness is an essential atmosphere for the upbringing of a child, and happiness is to a large extent dependent in childhood upon imagination. By supplying this atmosphere the best kind of imagination can be ensured. A child whose parents are occupied entirely with themselves and their own affairs, and have no sympathies with childish fancies, will shrink up into itself, and have a stunted mental and spiritual growth; the terrified child will grow up amid horrible imaginings; it is only the child to whom gentleness and sympathy are as the very air it breathes who will imagine happy and beautiful things, and live to enjoy the fulfilment of them here and hereafter.'

A CRITIC'S TOUR.

The personal note is so evident in George Brandes's recent book of travels, 'Gegenden und Menschen' (Munich: Albert Sanger) that one does not only get a forceful interpretation of the scenes and peoples among whom he moved, but enjoys a truer glimpse at the nature of the man himself. Such a rambling tour of Europe as he here describes has evidently afforded him the pleasure that he so assuredly passes on to the reader:

Wherever he goes, says the New York 'Post,' he seeks the essential and enduring traits of every nationality; its official character does not concern him. . . . . It is impossible to give a just idea of the wealth of his observations, the wisdom of his reflections. Nor can a review convey the charm of dignity and modesty which characterizes the work. The author says in one place:

'How difficult it is to understand a nature, a people, a country, a city. How easy it seemed in former days, say sixty years ago. . . . . We see so much more to-day, so many more groups and details, and we are so much more afraid to generalize hastily.'

If the average tourist doing Europe in three months, and our foreign visitors . . . . . were equally timid about offering their generalizations, what a different world this would be! Here is a man of the broadest culture, who knows the flower of each nation's intelligence, who has lived among all these peoples, eaten their food, made merry at their feasts and mourned with them in their sorrows, and this man is afraid to generalize. What a lesson in international ethics!

R. L. S.

In his book, 'An Artist's Reminiscences,' Walter Crane publishes a letter from Stevenson written at the very outset of his career, which is amusingly characteristic of the man. Mr. Crane had been engaged to design a frontispiece for Stevenson's first book, and the young author wrote the illustrator as follows: 'With all a young author's impatience,' observes Mr. Crane, 'and . . . amusing, but a little "cheeky" perhaps':

Burford Bridge Inn, Box Hill,
Dorking, Surrey.

Mr. Crane:

Dear Sir,—I hope that is the orthodox beginning. Mr. Kegan Paul has asked me to call on you; and I have tried to do so. Owing to time and tide, that could not be, so I take the other liberty of writing.

You have written to him promising a frontispiece for a fortnight hence for a little book of mine—'An Inland Voyage'—shortly to appear. Mr. Paul is in dismay. It appears that there is a tide in the affairs of publishers which has the narrowest moment of flood conceivable; a week here, a week there, and a book is made or lost; and now, as I write to you, is the very nick of time, the publisher's high noon.

I should deceive you if I were to pretend I had no more than a generous interest in this appeal. For, should the public prove gullible to a proper degree, and one thousand copies net, counting thirteen to the dozen, disappear into its capacious circulating libraries, I should begin to perceive a royalty which visibly affects me as I write.

I fear you will think me rude, and I do mean to be importunate. The sooner you get the frontispiece for us, the better the book will swim, if swim it does.

Believe me, yours very hopefully,
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

My mother (a good judge) says this is obscure and affected. What I mean is, couldn't you get that frontispiece sooner.
R.L.S.

My mother says the last is impolite. Couldn't you as a 'favor' get the frontispiece sooner?
R.L.S.

MONTHLIES.

An article with an interest covering three millions of years, or more, to be safe in small details, and in proportion of interest to any one with a taste for paleontology is the opening article in the October 'Century,' 'Hunting the Ancestral Elephant in the Fayum Desert,' an account of the discoveries of the recent African expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, by Henry Fairfield Osborn, who was in charge of the expedition. The investigator's enthusiasm creeps soon into the blood of the reader. Incidentally Professor Osborn has a good word to say for English rule as reflected in the friendly interest of the natives. Biographical articles and others of a serious nature, with some rather good short stories and instalments of the current serials, Elizabeth Robins's 'Come and Find Me,' and Frances Hodgson Burnett's 'Shuttle,' fill out with many good illustrations a number of worth. The cover coloring has naturally an autumn note.

Distinctly autumnal is the cover of 'Scribners' for this month, an effective piece of coloring, but this is only the earnest of what proves a more than usually good number. The opening article is on 'Small Country Neighbors,' by Theodore Roosevelt, with illustrations from photographs; 'Chateau and Country Life in France,' by Mary King Waddington, is the first paper of a promised series; 'A Great Spanish Artist,' by Charles M. Kurtz, treats of Joaquin Sorolla-y-Bastida, and is well illustrated while, also in 'The Field of Art' is 'Die-Sinking,' by Russell Sturgis. Edith Wharton's story, 'The Fruit of the Tree,' covers a part of great interest in this number.

Few speak with more knowledge o their subject than does Homer B. Hulbert on Corean affairs, and certainly he occupies his knowledge with real interest. 'The Looting of Corea,' in the October 'Appleton's,' is an earnest indictment of Japan for criminal carelessness, if nothing worse in its treatment of its helpless victim. 'Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Judge,' by John T. McCutcheon, has something to say about a man who has won for himself on short notice a world-wide feeling of friendly approval as 'the $29,000,000 smile' spreads out. 'Life in an Under-River Tunnel Tube' is described in all its dangers by A. W. Rolker, and a considerable change of air is reached in 'Record Mountain Climbing in the Himalayas,' by Fanny Bullock Workman. There is, of course, the customary supply of fiction and poems.

If Mr. Hulbert has declaimed against the ways of Japan abroad in 'Appleton's,' Mr. K. K. Kawakami has a good word to speak of the progress at home as shown in 'The New Women of Japan' in the current 'Putnam's.' The subject of 'Humor' is well exploited in this number, forming the text of A. C. Benson's paper, the title of a poem by John Kendrick Bangs, and being further treated in 'Why is a Joke Funny?' by Gilson Gardner. 'The House Dignified: Its Design, Its Arrangements, and Its Decoration,' is some advice on the subject by Lillie Hamilton French. 'A Lay Sermon to Young Americans,' by Charles E. Hughes; 'Literature and Statesmanship,' by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, and 'The American Negro of To-day,' by Booker T. Washington are other notable articles.

Of the papers in the October 'Outing' perhaps 'Ballooning and Aerial Navigation,' by F. P. Lahm, U.S.A., may be considered of principal moment. The problem will be worked out some day, and meanwhile the various attempts at solution are greeted with ever fresh interest. 'Hunting the Wild Honey Bee,' by David Almon and 'Life Worth Living,' by A. B. Phelan, come down to the old earth once more with a message that the air is not yet the only undiscovered region about us. 'Making the Country Home Ready for Winter' is a timely article by Eben E. Rexford, and Francis Metcalfe has to tell of 'Some Rattlesnake Fallacies.'

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The October number of the University Magazine, edited by Dr. And. Macphail for McGill University, Toronto University, and Dalhousie College, consists of 132 pages and contains eleven articles The contents are: 'The Hudson's Bay Route, R. W. Ellis; 'Imperial Conference and British Union, E. W. Thomson; 'The Patience of England,' Andrew Macphail; 'British Diplomacy and Canada: 1. The Ashburton Treaty: A Diplomatic Victory or Defeat; the Business of Legislation,' John Lewis; 'The Bibliophile,' M. Algon Kirby; 'The American Newspaper,' Archibald Maclise; 'The Bridegroom of Cana,' Marjorie L. C. Pickthall; 'Henrik Ibsen,' J. W. A Hickson; 'The Intellectual Preference, Rodolphe Lemieux; 'Religious Education,' Wm. J. Derome. In treating of 'The Patience of England,' Dr. Macphail with many historical allusions, traces the course of her diplomacy and refers to her many preoccupations in all parts of the world. The article is a fine plea for forbearance on the part of Canadians. It appears to be an introduction to a series upon 'British Diplomacy and Canada,' of which the first is 'The Ashburton Treaty' in the present number. The main literary article is the lengthy study of Ibsen by Dr. J. W. A. Hickson.

APPRECIATED.

Franklin Welles Calkins's Indian story, 'The Wooing of Tokala,' published during the summer by Revell's, has had the distinction of winning the approbation of the Indian direct, as seen in this letter sent him:

White Rock, Utah.

Dear Mr. Calkins:

We read your book, 'The Wooing of Tokala' into the wee hours of night. We were spellbound and could not stop until the entire book was finished. So accurate and vivid were the crowding events that I could easily forget the writer was a white man and fain believe an Indian was telling the story in his native tongue. Your book on Indian life is perfect. I know in this you have done an immortal work. I, together with all Indians of America, thank you and we shake hands with you with our very hearts. Your understanding is warm with sympathy and the Indian you have discovered is the Indian I wish all nations to know.

Sincerely,
ZIT KALA SA.

THE STORY OF RUSKIN'S PUBLISHER.

General regret will be felt in the book world as well as among a wide circle of personal friends, at the death of Mr. George Allen, the well-known publisher. Mr. Allen was in the middle of a holiday in Scotland, in the company of his daughter, when he complained of not feeling well. They returned to Mr. Allen's home at Orpington, where he died on Thursday, from heart failure following upon pneumonia. Mr. Allen was in his seventy-seventh year. His wife, at an equally advanced age, died last year.

Mr. Allen's honorable and successful career is one of the romances of literary and industrial history. He was in early youth a skilled joiner, and examples of his craftsmanship exist in some of the great London houses. He became engaged to the maid of Ruskin's mother, and 'for love of her,' as Ruskin wrote, he attended the drawing classes which were conducted by Ruskin and Rossetti at the Workingmen's College, then in Red Lion square. There his artistic gifts, no less than his sterling qualities of character, soon attracted Ruskin's particular attention. He was an admirable draughtsman, and as an etcher and engraver he achieved wonderful delicacy and skill. He was one of two or three pupils and assistants who have had the experience of being shown their own handiwork as examples of Ruskin's beautiful drawing. Most of the plates in Ruskin's later books, and some in 'Modern Painters,' were engraved by Mr. Allen. Ruskin, shortly after making his acquaintance at the Workingmen's College had taken Mr. Allen into his service as an assistant, and, indeed, factotum, in his art work. He sent Mr. Allen on sketching tours, persuaded distinguished engravers to give him lessons, and in other ways directed his artistic education. Ruskin soon came to trust Mr. Allen more and more, and to treat him as a valued friend and companion. It was Mr. Allen, among others, who assisted Ruskin in his laborious sorting of the Turner water-color sketches at the National Gallery, and Mr. Allen was often his companion in the Alps. Like his master, Mr. Allen was much interested in geology and mineralogy, and he was as fond and proud, as Ruskin himself, of the beautiful specimens which he had collected.

In 1871, when Ruskin started his experiment of publishing his books on his own account and on the net system, Mr. Allen, literally at a week's notice, found himself installed in the publishing trade. He had no previous experience; his essential business was that of an engraver, nor till quite recent years did he abandon the constant practice of that art. The trade scoffed loudly at Ruskin's idea of publishing books 'in the middle of a country field in Kent'—Mr. Allen at this time lived in a cottage on Keston Common; and as a boycott followed the jeers, it was an uphill fight. But Mr. Allen had common sense and steady integrity to carry him through, and before many years passed, the 'mad experiment' proved to be a remarkable success both for the author and his publisher. Mr. Allen had also the advantage, as Ruskin somewhere wrote, of 'a very helpful family.' His eldest daughter and his elder sons have throughout been associated with him in business. Mr. Allen moved in about 1874 to a larger house at Orpington, and an iron shed in the garden was for many years the publisher's only warehouse. Afterward as the business expanded still further, and when Mr. Allen embarked as a general publisher, in addition to his Ruskin connection, he opened premises successively in Bell yard and at Ruskin House, in Charing Cross Road. It was a proud day for Mr. Allen when Mark Pattison, writing in the old 'Academy,' remarked of a typical production from 'the country field' that 'paper, type, binding, and general mien distinguished it as a gentleman among books.' Ruskin was particular in these matters, and Ruskin House has lived up to a high standard in this respect. Mr. Allen was a true Ruskinian in detesting anything that was shoddy.

Mr. Allen's loyalty and devotion to 'the master' were unfailing, and were reciprocated by sincere and affectionate respect on Ruskin's part. 'How good and kind you are, and have always been,' wrote Ruskin at the end of his working days to his publisher. Mr. Allen took the greatest interest in the 'Library Edition' of Ruskin's Life, Letters and Works, which is probably one of the most considerable publishing enterprises of recent times. He lived to see its success assured, but it is sad that he has passed away before its completion; he regarded it as the crown of his career as a publisher, and as his monument to his beloved master.

Mr. Allen's death will cause no alteration in the publishing arrangements of Ruskin's works, as, by dispositions made by Ruskin, the exclusive right of publication passes to Mr. Allen's successors. Mr. Allen had a simplicity and modesty of character, a kindliness of disposition, and an integrity in business, which won for him the affection of many friends, and the respect of all who had dealings with him.—London 'Chronicle.'

DON'T USE THE KNIFE.

That's the barbarous way of treating corns—dangerous too—any corn can be removed painlessly by Putnam's Corn Extractor in twenty-four hours. Try

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'What do the first days of October say?
They fill us with a sudden dear delight
For all things that are rich and warm and bright—
The white clouds through the blue yet hazy sky,
The changing leaves that tell the year must die.
The strange yet mournful feeling in the air,
That steals upon us, thrills us unaware.
As looking back upon the dear, dead past
We count the months so near, so near the last,
But courage! though life's days show narrow lines,
The brave, true heart, is one that ne'er repines.'

The outlook of a garden in October shows the effect produced by the damps of Autumn after the cold rains have saturated the leaves and prepared them to loosen their hold before falling to the ground.

In like manner, as the years go by, we loose our hold of life, almost without realizing it, we become detached by the weight and memory of our sorrows from the clinging tenacity that marked the summer hours.

Happy are we if satisfied with our limitations and making the best of them through the passing years.

'All my life,' said a friend lately, 'I have worked and lived on narrow lines, but for many years did not realize it. A restricted outlook, narrow halls and stair cases were mine, but contentment reigned supreme. Nowadays I have time to discover how wide are my neighbors' verandahs, how roomy their spacious halls, and yet I do not envy what I missed.'

What a blessing it is that we go along without seeing the narrowness of our environment, or feeling the dissatisfaction that comes often by comparison.

There is a story of an old-fashioned couple who were quite contented with their appearance until some one gave them a long clear mirror for which they had expressed a wish, all in the house being small and blurred. But the first niece, who was married received the looking-glass as a wedding gift, and when the old lady was asked why she had given it away she told it in these words:

'Well, they're young and can stand it better than we can, and it has a handsome frame. Of course it is more than we had intended as a wedding gift for Dorcas, but then contentment comes pretty high. When we got that big glass all fixed up we stood side by side, and took one good look at ourselves, then Josiah moved away and I turned it to the wall. I asked him afterwards what we should do with it, but he was too cast down to care. So we took back the wavy-blurred looking-glass, and now when we see ourselves there, we know that we really look better to other folk than it can show us, and it sort of cheers a body up a bit. Only I wish we hadn't taken that first look.'

COMPANIONABLE.

Meta.—You say that there is a great difference in gardens, some being more companionable than others in the arrangement of their flowers. There is certainly a difference, some appearing really children of the soil, others mere masses of decoration, conventional and gay but with no charm or association.

You go into such a garden and find a small range of over familiar plants, and see them all at a glance as masses of decoration. But in a garden where the owner loves the flowers in all their beautiful variety and form, with a sense of fitness for their position, and delight in their growth, there is a charm that is personal in its effect.

It is from such a garden that the novice goes forth with a desire to do likewise and the heart to achieve something real and true. And nowadays when the earth is taxed to give us flowers, in season, and out of season, there is no cause for complaint of monotony, and the amateur gardener can reach out to the best loved flowers and make them companionable.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Woodside.—From your description the lilies were very much mixed, but you must not condemn them all, and they were good sound bulbs if they flowered at all. But you describe candidum as dark red in which you are mistaken, for it is the white lily of the Madonna. Are you quite sure you have not got the labels mixed? It is easy to do so at planting time, and several of the new lilies resemble old ones. For instance, Tenuifollum is the same color as the tiger lily, but without the spots.

Put the tree seeds in a box of sand and water them well, then set out of doors and let them freeze slightly. Bring into the house and keep in a cool place till you find out if they germinate. This may have been done on arrival, but as the seeds have great vitality, and as treatment must be as near as possible their native woods, where they are the ground during winter, when with snow. Put a board over the keep moist till they start into Sow the Daisy seed now and if ed they will be all right in spr

FALL PLANTING AGAIN

C.R.—The question of fall plan not be settled by a stroke of the a matter of experience, of locality sonableness.

For instance, no tree or shrub be set out in land that will re in winter on account of imper age.

Fall planting must be done early to give the trees a chance to roots before the ground freezes, safer to set a stake alongside steady.

If trees are not removed it best to dig the hole ready for planting.

Raspberries, currants and goo will do best if set out in early because if left till spring, they delayed till the early growth is

Mulch everything with straw before very cold weather come

Apple trees are more successfully ed in the autumn than plum or cher it is well to enclose the trunk piece of tar paper to prevent mic girdling them in winter. In this ounce of prevention is worth a pound cure.

In planting shrubs there are sever vantages in fall settling, but there some exceptions to the general rule.

Beeches and birches, more especially latter have think bark, and are unable absorb sufficient moisture at that sea to nourish the tops.

Needless to say the tops should be back to restore a balance between tree and its roots. Trees with fleshy spongy roots should wait till spring, slow growing hard wooded trees flower on the old wood before the leaves appear. It will be seen that in this, in all other departments of work, a great deal depends upon experience and good judgment.

TO PREPARE HORSE RADISH.

E.T.R.—The outlay will be for a small machine that can be procured at a hardware store, and uniform bottles to hold it when grated. After washing and drying the roots are scraped, then grated, and put into bottles with sufficient vinegar to cover it.

The price depends altogether upon market and demand, but grocers would no doubt be willing to take it, and if you try it first with home-made labels they will be able to vouch for its being genuine.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

Mrs. E.L.—The flower you enclosed is an annual called Zinnia. It is hardy, and can be sown quite early in spring, growing freely and without special care, and enduring the varied seasons until frost.

Thank you for pleasant words of appreciation; they always help one over rough places.

A PERMANENT BORDER.

Mrs. McC.—There are several plants that will make pretty permanent fillings such as you require, and even if the border is not more than a foot wide, it is a good plan to use it in this way.

Iceland Poppies are very ornamental and come in yellow, orange and white; they begin to bloom early in spring, and combine well with a border of pinks in front.

Pansies make a fine effect, the crimson bedding ones look well with a contrast of white ones. To have a border that looks well in spring the Arabis Alboa on the edge and a background of hyacinths or daffodils will be much admired. Then in spring a few of the gay Gladioli can be set in for later bloom, and they will be glad of the shelter behind them.

These plants do not perhaps seem like a permanent border, but are easily managed, and preferable to the perennials of heavy foliage that often spread too much and keep a narrow border untidy.

A GERANIUM FREAK.

Miss J. R. has a silver leafed geranium which has thrown out a shoot half way up the stem about three inches long, with dark green leaves without any markings and asks if it is worth cultivating.

The freak so described occasionally happens when the plant is said to have reverted back to the original green leafed form that was the original type. The cutting may be grown, but from former experience in these freaks they often prove worthless.

ON PLANTING LILIES.

G.E.T.—It is rather late for planting your lilies, but the idea is a good one, for it is in the hardy border, or among shrubbery that these bulbs succeed best, where they can get the shade of the surrounding plants, so necessary to their welfare.

In planting, let the rule be to cover at least three times their own depth and when hard frost sets in, put over them six inches of leaves, to be removed in spring. A cool temperature suits them best, and a liberal supply of water.

STORING SALSIFY.

Inquiring.—There is no trouble in storing your salsify if you have a cool, but frost-proof cellar. Dig the roots before the ground freezes, and pack in sand in a box, see that it is kept slightly moist all winter, and it will be found satisfactory.

For variety, this much neglected vegetable should be more cultivated, and it must be sown in early spring, so as to get all the summer to develop.

Sometimes part of the crop is left in the ground all winter with the parsnips, but it often suffers from frost.

W.C.T.U. LITERATURE SHELF.

By the kindness of Mr. J. N. BOYD, 340 St. James street, the County W.C.T.U. has been permitted to place a few lines of temperance leaflets on sale at his store.

SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER SPECIALTY

Cheap and effective Anti-Cigarette Leaflets, five kinds.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE HUGUENOT PARLIAMENTS OF 1907.

(Mlle Alice Bertrand, in 'The Interior.')

Will French Protestantism survive the separation? To this question of men of little faith, facts have given an eloquent answer. Two synods, held during the last summer, have irrefutably proved the vitality of the Church of the Huguenots. Indeed, were we tempted to slight these meetings of one or two hundred delegates—a mere handful compared to the imposing thousand of the American Presbyterian Assembly—we should remember that these few men are the descendants of a long and glorious line of martyrs. At the first synod (1559) assembled in a house of the Faubourg St. Jacques, in Paris, it is said the deputies signed the 'Declaration of Faith' with the blood of their own veins. And this tradition is deeply true—as a symbol, at least.

Those of us who love to evoke such memories, have not attended without emotion the synods convened in the churches of St. Esprit and Oratoire.

But why two synods for the Reformed Church only?

Our church, like most historical churches, comprises different tendencies, from old orthodoxy to liberalism or unitarianism. Orthodox and liberals had however, been separated for many long years when the latter—who had undergone a deep religious evolution—expressed their ardent wish to unite with their brethren of the straiter sect.

At the Synod of Orleans, that 'synod of fire' which met on the morrow of the separation (January, 1906), Pastor Wilfred Monod, a moderate, exclaimed: 'Let us grasp the stretched-out hand of the liberals; if it be cold as a serpent's, we shall let it fall, but if it retains some religious warmth, we shall keep it in ours.'

But the old orthodox, fearing 'religious anarchy,' energetically refused. Heartbroken, Pastor Monod left the synod.

Shortly after, though, the moderates accepting the 'stretched-out hand of the liberals'—whose most illustrious representative is Pastor Wagner, author of 'The Simple Life' and late guest of the White House—assembled in the small town of Jarnac (October, 1906).

The meeting was inexpressibly solemn and touching. When Pastor Wagner said: 'We have the same faith in a crucified Saviour; let our alliance be sealed to-day; this hour strikes at the clock of eternity,' a thrill passed on all present which was like the breath of the Holy Spirit on the assembly. Old men, doctors and magistrates were weeping as small children.

Thus it was that the fusion between the centre and the left became a reality. It bears the name of 'Union of the Reformed Churches,' but it is popularly referred to as the 'Union of Jarnac.' The aim is not to found a third church, but, on the contrary, to erect a bridge between the two extreme wings of the building.

The first stone of the bridge would be that long-dreamed-of 'General Assembly' of all the sons of the French Reform—orthodox, moderates, liberals, together. When will it be convened and in what conditions? To these important questions, the synods of both tendencies were to give a definite answer.

The orthodox synod met first in the Church of St. Esprit, close to the Madeleine, in Paris.

It is three o'clock. From my place in the gallery, I see all the delegates enter. Most of them are middle-aged men. They have come from all parts of France, especially from Paris and the South. Dark-eyed, full of vivacity, in gestures prodigal, a Southerner is easily recognized, even if he has not the rhythmic accent which gives a relish of candor to the most austere speech.

Among the Southerners, none is more universally loved and respected than white-haired Pastor Babut, of Nimes, so young in his indomitable ardor for the cause of spiritual tolerance. M. Soulier, too, the pastor of St. Esprit—who will be elected moderator—is a Southerner of old Huguenot stock. Small in stature, intensely intelligent, he is noted in Paris for his original eloquence—which runs the scale from familiar to sublime.

The first moments are very serious and all are moved when M. Lacheret, who has so indefatigably pleaded the cause of Protestantism during the separation crisis, exhorts the delegates, adapting the saying words of Francois Guizot, to 'love the church and serve her well, however difficult her service may be, for it is a noble church.'

The assembly disperses after the usual preliminaries to meet again in the evening and hear a speech of Professor Doumergue on 'Piety according to John Calvin.' The Church of St. Esprit is full, for the principal of the Divinity School of Montauban is one of the greatest living authorities on the Reformer of Geneva. Grave, pale-faced, authoritative, M. Doumergue has certainly something peculiarly Calvinistic about him. How impressive was his conclusion: 'The great danger which threatens our church is ourselves. O God, give us such piety that the world may know that our doctrine is thine own!'

The following days were devoted to the discussion of affairs, financial and others. The Orthodox Association comprises 396 churches, with a budget of a million and a half francs.

At last came the debate on the General Assembly. All but decided upon two years ago, will it—as some suggest—be abandoned now? After a long and passionate discussion, the synod voted for an Assembly 'in which no ecclesiastical questions will be examined.' In vain does venerable M. Babut endeavor to obtain more generous conditions; the order of the day carried by a large majority.

And now the synod's members separate. The common opinion is that it was a good calm synod, which accomplished a great sum of work and in no wise justified the old Southern proverb, jestingly quoted by the moderator: 'What a synod!' meaning: 'What a turmoil!'

Nevertheless, we fully agree with the delegate who said: 'We aspire to the time when, at the risk of being a little less tranquil, we shall have the joy to welcome back our exiles.'

Two weeks later I was sitting in a small loggia of the quaint old church of the Oratoire—in the vaults of which repose the ashes of the famous preacher Massillon.

But no one was thinking of the past, when Pastor Roberty greeted the 'second Assembly of Jarnac,' and hailed in the union of the moderates and liberals the nucleus of a church whose ideal will be the reconciliation of the gospel with modern thought.

The atmosphere of the Oratoire was different from that of the St. Esprit. The 200 delegates—one of whom was a lady—were younger, more animated, perhaps more characteristically French—certainly more 'twentieth century.'

On one of the foremost seats we recognized at once the stolid Alsatian features of gray-headed Pastor Wagner, but vainly did we look for Wilfred Monod, the learned and mystic writer, the apostle of social Christianism, the very soul of this 'Union of Jarnac.' The emotion of all was very great when we heard that he was lying on a bed of sickness—a victim of overwork for the cause so dear to him.

The sitting was opened by a solemn prayer-meeting, in which M. Réveilland, a member of our parliament, prayed for France, sailing on a sea of perils.

That same evening, Pastor Wagner spoke in his own original and familiar style to a large audience. From this beautiful sermon, I shall only recall a symbolical legend: 'There was a broken spear which no one could repair. A man came, threw the fragments into a burning furnace and out of the flame emerged a new spear.'

But what are the elements of this new spear, the principles of the 'Union of Jarnac?' Three young orators had been chosen to answer this query.

M. Babut—son of the aged pastor of Nimes—spoke of the first and most important principle—repentance and religious awakening. 'God's problem takes a different form now; we are less preoccupied by the salvation of our own souls than by the salvation of the multitudes.'

M. Andre Bertrand, who, like all young pastors now, is doing his service in the army, obtained a short leave, and, between two trains, delivered a most interesting address on a 'theological renovation, truly organic—essentially a renovation of the life in Christ.'

In a very short quarter of an hour, M. Lafon, the cleverest of our Protestant journalists, endeavored to prove, with force and eloquence, that 'social reform is the kingdom of God realized on earth.'

When I returned the next morning, the table with the green cloth was placed at the foot of the pulpit; the order of the seats was reversed; for the informal congregation was substituted a regular synod in which the practical affairs of the one hundred and fifteen churches of the 'Union of Jarnac' were carefully studied. But these practical affairs themselves were pervaded with a fraternal spirit. This was particularly remarkable when that question of questions—the General Assembly—came to be discussed.

The conditions proposed by the orthodox synod of the St. Esprit were considered as very hard indeed. 'What they offer us is a meeting, an encounter, anything but a General Assembly!' exclaimed a delegate. 'I deplore the uncompromising attitude of the orthodox—all the more as I am an orthodox myself,' said another.

'However,' replied a third, 'I think that, in order to remain faithful to the spirit of Jarnac—which is a spirit of loving trustfulness—we ought to attend this Assembly.' And the proposition was voted by all present with a touching unanimity.

Thus it was that a decisive step was taken towards unity, which, according to Bersier, will be one of the chief characteristics of the church of the future.

But far above all those questions which, to outsiders, may seem purely local, rises the great and universal problem of evangelization.

Twenty years ago, the indifference of synod was heart-rending.

'Don't go to the synod,' said (if I may be allowed to quote a personal reminiscence) a delegate to my father, passionately attached to the cause of French evangelization, 'don't go to the synod; you would suffer too much there!' God be thanked: our churches have awakened to a sense of their duty.

'Now is the time for evangelization,' said at the Synod of St. Esprit, Professor Benoit: 'The hour is as propitious as it is solemn.' And a campaign was decided for the autumn.

At the Oratoire, the enthusiasm for evangelization was still more unanimous. 'He who evangelizes not,' said Pastor Goumelle in a beautiful report which will be printed and spread all over the land—he who evangelizes not, believes not or believes imperfectly.'

May our churches be more and more convinced that their aim is not their organization, their principles, themselves, in a word, but 'the lost world.'

MEDICAL TRAINING IN INDIA.

(The 'Christian.')

Among the institutions fraught with promise for the advancement of the highest interests of Britain's great Eastern dependency, a prominent place must be given to the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women, at Ludhiana, in the Punjab; which, in addition to the excellent service it has rendered to students and patients alike, is providing an object-lesson of the greatest value for the guidance and encouragement of Christian workers in other parts of the world. Dr. Edith M. Brown, an English lady, has given her life to the building up of this institution.

As early as her ninth birthday, Miss Brown had a desire to go to India as a missionary, though it was much later before she realized how much more useful she might be if she went out as a doctor. Obtaining a scholarship at Girton College, she went there with the object of taking the Cambridge Science Tripos, which proved a great help to her in preparing for the medical work. She then spent some time as a teacher in a high-school, keeping in view the hope of securing a medical training, when, through some friends interested in zenana work, the way was opened up sooner than she had expected for her to commence the course of professional study at the London School of Medicine. Proceeding to India under the auspices of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Dr. Brown's first connection with Ludhiana was formed by an arrangement through which her own society lent her to the old Female Education Society to take charge of the hospital opened there by Miss Greenfield, who was then going on a furlough.

When Dr. Brown went on to do medical work in the villages near Delhi, she felt keenly the need for trained helpers. In answer to an appeal, the Zenana Mission replied that no hope could be held out of sending such coadjutors: if she found it possible herself to train girls to help in the hospital for women which she was opening, well and good, but no better qualified assistance could be promised. As a matter of fact, assistants were an absolute necessity, if her own services and skill were to be taken advantage of as they ought. Without them, she compared her efforts to trying to work a ship without trained sailors, or an army with only raw recruits.

As a step towards definite action in the direction required, Miss Thorn (of the Delhi Mission) helped Dr. Brown to convene a meeting of medical missionaries, which was held at Ludhiana, at Christmas, 1893. Thirteen lady medical missionaries were present, representing seven different societies; and these were of one opinion, that there was both need and opening for a separate school for women, where they could be kept under Christian influence, and educated as medical missionaries.

The members of the conference communicated with their respective societies, and the Baptist Zenana committee was asked to allow Dr. Brown to take charge of such a school, if it were found possible to make a beginning. This consent was readily granted, and while it was considered desirable that the organization should be independent, special leave was given for three years tentatively, with an understanding that she would renew her former connection should the school not succeed. There was no desire for separation on either side, though later developments have practically led to this.

Miss Greenfield offered opportunities for clinical study and instruction in her hospital, and a suitable school building was purchased from the Female Education Society by the payment of ten years' rent, so no time was lost, and a beginning was made in 1894, though the first students only aspired to positions as nurses. By the following spring, however, four girls were in residence who looked forward to a complete medical training, with two more who hoped to be compounders.

After two years, application was made to government to have the girls examined, and this was done—there being then eight medical students besides compounders and nurses—with the result that the institution was recognized as a medical school qualifying for the hospital-assistant diploma of Lahore, which confers a full medical qualification in India, but not so scientific as the university course. It entitles holders to take charge of dispensaries, the understanding being that major operations shall be referred to the civil surgeon, who acts as inspector.

While very thankful for what has been accomplished, Dr. Brown and her fellow-laborers are not satisfied. An inquiry was sent to the University of Lahore, asking under what conditions the school could be affiliated, so that the university examinations would be open to students. The reply was that the affiliation would be considered when the school possessed (1) a hospital with a hundred beds, (2) good laboratories, and (3) a staff of eight European doctors. When the work outgrew the original hospital, Miss Greenfield gave the main wards of the Memorial Hospital, and with contributions from other friends accommodation was provided for seventy patients, while a government grant of twenty-five thousand rupees now admits of such enlargement as will meet the first of the University conditions.

Testimonies to the value of the work abound. One student was supported by a scholarship, but the ladies who provided it intended to devote the money afterwards to another object. The accounts received of the girls' work in Bengal were, however, so good that they felt they must continue the support for a successor. Several of the ex-students are now dealing with from eighty to one hundred patients a day, and earnestly using the opportunities thus afforded to tell about the Good Physician who gave his life as a ransom for sinners. A Hindu gentleman, whose child had been in the hospital, was so grateful for the kindness shown to her that he gave twelve hundred rupees to build a little ward with a special entrance from the road, so that male relatives could visit members of their families. The present hospital being purdah, such visiting is impossible, and the new ward is very much appreciated. All treated in this private way contribute to the funds of the hospital. Another grateful Hindu, whose wife had been treated, bore the expense of the digging and building connected with a well in the compound; while yet a further testimony to the appreciation of the hospital by native gentlemen was provided by the vote of 3,000 rupees from the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

The Lord has been very gracious at Ludhiana. The ladies in charge, with their assistants, have been privileged to tell the story of Jesus and his love to women and girls who have carried it where they can never go. Added to this, they have been used of the Father to open up a wide sphere of Christian usefulness to a number of gifted young women, whose lives would otherwise have been rigidly circumscribed. As the result of their experience they suggest that the aim of missionary societies should be to establish women's hospitals in the larger towns, with at least two physicians each, while at every out-station there might be a hospital-assistant, who could call in one of the doctors in serious cases. The strain of hospital work is too great for a single doctor; but two, with assistants, can deal with a wide area.

There is no life which offers to Christian women such opportunities as that of the medical missionary. They must be prepared, however, for a life of hardship, even suffering. Unless they go for the sake of the people, and get into real sympathy with them, they cannot be successful. There must be the followship of Christ's sufferings.

Labrador North—A Hard Winter Ahead.

SS. 'Strathcona,' at sea.
Latitude 60 degrees North.
Long. 60 West.

Dear Mr. Editor,—

We have for a month been north of all mail opportunities. For the main part our fishermen are north of fifty-seven, at which latitude our northern boat turns south again. This year a much larger fleet than usual are 'down north,' for fish was plentiful there last year, and it being at a good price, many did exceedingly well. But now fish, alas, is very scarce, and many will go home this year with very mean catches. As one man said to-day, 'The best thing us can do now, is to go home and try to forget about it.' The prevalent easterly winds have this year backed the cold current, and with it incidentally, countless icebergs on to the Labrador coast. A hundred icebergs on the horizon at one time has not been unusual. The fragments when they founder have been filling the bays 'like diamond necklaces,' as Lord Dufferin wrote. But the fish do not appreciate that kind of jewellery, and in consequence are keeping to deeper water and will not come near enough in shore to enter the big traps. There are plenty of fish, but 'off in deep water'; and 'hook and lining,' the only way to catch them, is too slow work to make a good voyage in the short northern season. A monstrous berg came last week lazily into a bight in the cliffs where half a dozen schooners were sheltering, and then calmly proceeded to fire thousands of tons of ice from its top among the craft. The result might have been very disastrous, but only one fishing punt was smashed beyond repair. It reminded one somewhat of certain recent naval engagements. In this cove, the southern head runs further to the eastward than the northern, and so forms a sort of trap for the southern-going Polar current, and for the ice it sweeps along the bases of precipitous cliffs. One carrying with it a huge ice battering-ram, itself as heavy as a modern warship, seemed as if it were alive. The schooners, owing to the great depth of the harbor, were moored fore and aft from the cliffs, and the berg seemed aware of this and paid each one a visit in turn, forcing them to get out of the way. It seemed after going down the row, in pure mischief to come back again—and the whole tedious performance had to be repeated. It was easy to attribute malice to it, though an eddy tide no doubt really accounted for this. We saw one man with a troublesome small piece with 'a line round her waist to a kedge anchor' to save it, if possible from making him move his great trap net. Yet this has been a perfect mine of wealth in days gone by—'there's shoal water away off—you can jig anywhere.' 'It's green fields for fish I calls it,' said one man the other day. To which a poor fellow so far north for the first time, and who, as the men say, had 'made a jink of it,' replied, 'Oh, you fellows can feed on the eyebrows of the world.'

To our intense surprise on running into a Moravian Station last week—we descried a huge second-class cruiser anchored off the port—which we soon saw was flying German colors. The Brethren, being Germans, were having a most excellent three days, and their superintendent or bishop, who is also 'German Consul,' for the first time in his life received an official call and a salute of seven guns. The cruiser had been in the West Indies, and was on a bracing-up trip.' The Eskimos, who number three hundred at this station, were so awe-inspired by her size, and so delighted with the band and hospitality, that I fear they will never again believe our King has any such boats to send to see them. As we were very short of coal they most generously offered us a present of a few tons, but as we knew they had just painted their snow white sides preparatory to visiting Montreal, we would not permit it. So we loaded some humble firewood instead and went on our way north.

A hard gale of easterly wind fell very suddenly on the coast that week, and must have caught some of the vessels unprepared, for we sighted a sunken boat as we steamed along, and on picking her up found she had hand-lines inside and round and round the bottom, as if she had been capsized when the men were fishing. She sends a strange feeling through one even now, as one looks at her on deck, and wishes she could speak.

Passing the foot of the great Kiglaeit Mountain range, we saw a boat signalling us violently, and turned in to see what the matter was. It proved to be a man in another boat about a mile off. We 'hove to,' and 'put him to sleep,' and did a trifling but painful operation that was necessary to prevent his simple trouble becoming a calamity. An hour later through the glass we again described the 'Red Ensign' at half mast, and this time we took aboard a young fisherman half dead with pneumonia. Before dusk the process was repeated again, and the 'Red Ensign' called us to a young man lying in agony in the dark bunk of the schooner's cabin. He had 'fired off seven fingers of gunpowder and four of shot' at one time in his zeal to secure a meal of fresh birds. The heavy recoil had somehow caught him in the eye, and ruptured the globe. It was a question if the other eye could now be saved. So he also joined our ship and we passed north to Okak, where the Moravian Brethren have their little hospital.

As it happened, our main steam pipe having given out, we lost no time over the necessary operative work. Indeed, we were through before our engineer had finished with his patient. Fortunately, the trade of the German missionary here had been that of locksmith, and he had not only a good forge, but other professional necessities. The pipe, however, could not be treated to 'spelter' and brazed. It appears its constitution was too enfeebled to stand the operation. I am told now it is soldered up, and I can see it is spliced and strapped and bandaged with an iron band. May the cure be permanent, for we have a long way to go yet.

Hospital work among Eskimos single-handed is not altogether simple. Some will loudly upbraid the doctor, because 'they have been taking the medicine for three days and are not well.' The faith element that works such wonders in Christian Science circles is all present in the Eskimos—but, alas, without the same beneficial results. Thus one man came, saying he 'knew the doctor must have better medicine, because he was actually no better after a week.' The disease, contracted originally in the civilized precincts of Buffalo, had by no means disappeared, as he undoubtedly believed it would. So he came with money in his hand, saying, 'Doctor, why will you not give me the good medicine? See, here is money, I will pay for good medicine.' Alas, the disease is one that yields slowly even to the most efficacious of systems.

Then the cooking is a trouble. Seal meat fried in cod liver oil as a necessary staple, needs almost a separate kitchen for its care. Moreover, Eskimo will not remain in bed, and you have to watch them swallow the medicines if you wish it taken regularly. Four years ago we had a bad epidemic of grip here. Forty-seven Eskimo died. The doctor had to go round three times a day to each house in person to pour the stimulants and so forth into their mouths. Again, directions on bottles are tedious to write when a tablespoon must be called 'Allupsautangkik,' and other words to match. Yet here last winter the doctor, single-handed, to save a woman's life, performed the most drastic operation known to gynaecological surgery, and his patient is now 'away fishing.'

WILFRED T. GRENFELL, MD.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

New York's Chinatown is to have a hospital of its own, where the Chinese will have Chinamen to attend them and Chinese doctors to administer treatment to the patients under the supervision of an American physician, who will be in charge. The building is to cost $25,000, and a committee of Chinese merchants, with Lee Yu and Ching Fong Wing at their head, will subscribe the money.—'Observer.'

The American Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, the New York 'Observer' tells us, has brought from the islands a little Filipino boy, whose original name was Pit-a-Pit. Pit-a-Pit was born at Bontoc, in the mountains, about three hundred miles from Manilla, where an Episcopalian mission is conducted by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, who gave the lad his own surname, and baptized him Hilary. Bishop Brent has brought 'Hilary Clapp' to America to be educated at his old school at Port Hope, Ontario.

Three of the smaller Wesleyan bodies of England, the Methodist New Connection, the United Methodist Free Churches and the Bible Christian Methodists, desiring to unite, took warning from the experience of the Scottish United Free Church and procured from parliament an enabling act. Their union was consummated, in the historic Wesley Chapel, City Road, London, last week, after four years of negotiation and preparation, in a representative gathering of about seven hundred members. The first act of the new church was to begin the collection of a thanksgiving fund of one hundred thousand pounds.—'Congregationalist.'

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1907

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Hammond Carpet Beating Co., 245a Bleury st. Up 1445.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street West. Up 716.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

BERNARD, L. A., 42 St. Cathrn st. E. East 1513.
BOISSETTE, A. M., 1048 St. James, cor. Seigneurs. Up 5193.
GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main. M. 96.
HUOT'S PHARMACY (Alfred Monat, succ.), cor. St. Chas. Brom. and St. Cath. Main 2450.
McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo. G. Ryan, successor) 545 Notre Dame St. W. M. 127.
SCARFF, C. E., 358 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1233, also corner Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount 20
STE. CUNEGONDE PHARMACY, cor. St. James and Vinet. Up 2541.
TANSEY, C. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942.
TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain. Up 901-2
WEINFELD, J. J., 121 Bleury street. M. 1377.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 681.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue. West 609.
McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William. M. 452.
ROBERTSON, F., 206 St. James street. M. 4811.

CONFECTIONERS.

CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James st. M. 903.
CRULY, H. & CO., 4129 St. Catherine, Wesmt. Mount 1274.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke West, cor Bleury. Up 1798.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

CARSLEY CO., Ltd. (The S.), near G.P.O. M. 5665.
LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2553
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Phillips sq. Up 2651.
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd, St. Cath. W. Up 2920

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 161 St. Lawrence Main. E. 2625.
OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cathrn East. E. 251.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. W. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

O'LEARY, W. J., 298 Craig st. W. M. 4589
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 2468 St. Cath. st. Up 3089.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4406.
FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 355 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3378.
HARRIS & HOPTON, 700 St. Catherine st. W. Up 1364.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 1197
THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

LABELLE, H. P. & CO., 5 Notre Dame W. M. 1021.
LAPOINTE, F., 625 St. Catherine East.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 Notre Dame W. M. 1781.
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 209.
Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 681
Valiquette, N. G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Cathrn. E. 4182-3-4
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 462 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bluery street.
SMITH MARBLE & CONSTRUCTION CO., No. 290 Bleury st. Up 2756.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 919 St. Catherine W. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE., 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
COX, G. E., 4846 Sherbrooke st., Westm't. Mount 1113 and 1114.
BROWN, W. J., 888 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900.
CHAPUT, L. W., 941 St. Catherine W. Up 3957.
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 432 and 494 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 958.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ELLIOTT, WM., 300 Greene avenue, Westmount. Mount 202.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237.
SCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street. Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 490 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3477-8-9.
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
DURAND HARDWARE CO., 379 St. James street, M. 4078.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.
WILSON, T. & CO., 371 St. Lawrence Boul. (cor. Dorchester). E. 1855.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

ARMAND DOIN, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.
BEAULIEU, ARTHUR J., corner St. Martin and Notre Dame sts. M. 3085.
BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame, M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury street.
PELLETIER, F. B., 553 St. Cath. st. W. Up 4234.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
TRUDEL & GRAHAM, 107 Bleury st. M. 1392.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3340. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 572 St James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M 3134.
QUEEN'S, opposite G. T. R., M. 4785.
WINDSOR, Dominion square. Up 2880.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542, and 359 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.

LADIES' HAIRDRESERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame West. M. 391.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3161.
ROSS, W. J., 4210 St. Cath. st., Westmount. Tel. Mount 704.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

HERL, ANTON, 631 St. Catherine st., west. Up 2637
SAGAN, MORRIS, 821 St. Cath. west. Up 818.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLEN, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. West. Up 4004 and 2698.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 38A McGill College, and 128 Park ave. Up 2690 and 4053.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 332 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
MOQUIN, ALBERT, 87 Bleury street. M. 4133.
SENECAL, T., 4226 St. Cath. street, Westmount. Mount 784.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.) M. 3979.

NURSERIES.

THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Renouf Bldg.

OLD BEDDING RENOVATED.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

OPTICAL AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

HEARN & HARRISON, 10 Notre Dame street East. M. 2904.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.
NOURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St Cath. E. E. 3402

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 787.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, cor, St. Catherine and Mackay streets. Up 4245
BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
DAGENAIS, HENRY, 14 Notre Dame W. M. 4822.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUS & GRENIER, 1355 Notre Dame W. M. 6095

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame street west. M. 1467. Up 1006.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 453.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 140 Peel. Up 964.

PIANOS, PIANOLAS, ORGANS AND MUSIC.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO. Ltd., 589 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2664.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st., West. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1542.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO, 560 St. Cath. st. W. Up 933.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
McNEE, C. A., 550 St. Cath erine West. Up 3883.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.
MALONE MOULDING & FRAMING CO'Y, 48 Beaver Hall. Up 1861.
RHEAUME, NAP. & CO., (Whol. and Ret.), 135 St. Lawrence Boulevard. East 1848.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

FORTIER, J., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.
ROY, J. E., 138 St. Cath. st. W. (bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig street West. M. 988.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 35 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6379
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 1966.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1968.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RUBBERS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James, Cor. Versailles. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James, bet. Richmond and St. Martin. Up 986.
PICKLEMAN, H., 127 Dalhousie st. M. 701.
WALKER, J. R., & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 134.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

AUX VARIETES (E. Lebelle), 261 St. Cath. East, between Sanguinet and St. Denis. E 5919
CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.
DUBIN, C. W., 93 Notre Dame W. (near Notre Dame Church. M. 6232.
HIS MAJESTY'S POSTAL CARD PARLOR, 739 St. Cath. W., near His Majesty's Theatre.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTELLO, G. MORGAN (Cycles), 15 Bleury st.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856
SEVIGNY, R. N., 510 St. James street. M. 1624.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.

SPORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS. 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Phone 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TRUSSES.

LINDMAN, B., 16 McGill College ave. Up 1593.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

VIROLLE & CO., Room 61 Guardian Bldg. M. 1946.

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2687.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 582 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1237.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 332.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 4091.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES-HOLDEN LIMITED, 45 Victoria square Main 427-8.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4323-4.
Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. 4404.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. 4985.

EGGS.—(Wholesale.)

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul st. M. 4323.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale.)

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4446.

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. 963.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4083, M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1483.
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street.
GALBRAITH, WM. & SON, 68 McGill. M. 3535.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 10 St. John street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 70-78 St. Peter street. M. 3766.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4161.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue, West 242.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig street W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 19 Napoleon Road. M. 56.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 800 Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2089.
HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LTD., 4 Cote st. M. 2130.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

CURRIE, W. & F. P., 245 St. James st. M. 265.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale.)

D HATTON & CO. Established 1874. M. 1248.

SEWING COTTON AND SPOOL SILK.

McDOWELL CO., THE ANDREW H., 329 St. James street. Tel Main 4158.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul. M. 963.

Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS.

SCLATER ASBESTOS CO., 100 Nazareth street. M. 3189.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO. Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1928

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN-FRERES & CO, 155 Shearer st. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 85 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS, 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1