Murphy's ad. is on page seven

DAILY WITNESS

Watch it Grow

Vol. LII., No. 236. MONTREAL, CANADA. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT.

FINE AND COOL

ITALY HASTENS THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Italians are Distressed at Attitude of British Press and all European Governments in Respect to War.

POPE PLEASED AT COURAGE OF NUNS.

Turks Hold Meeting and Protest Against Declaration of War, Sending Telegrams to All Parliaments of the World.

October 7.—The Italians are masters of the situation on coast of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. The parties covered by the guns of the fleet hold the ports pending arrival of the army of occupation. No departure is being hastened. There has been no attack upon the Turks, who have retreated to the interior. It has been officially announced that the Government will not issue news of military engagements or operations. News from private sources is declared to be untrustworthy. The announcement is interpreted as meaning that operations will be suspended until the occupation has been accomplished, and in the meantime to check conjecture in other quarters.

The Pope is pleased at the courage shown by the apostolic prefect and the Carmelite nuns in the hospital at Tripoli, who were the only Italians remaining in the town in the course of the bombardment. The Pope says their courage and patriotism are full of glory and has sent them a wire-less blessing, through the navy.

The Pope blessed the 82nd Regiment yesterday as it passed the Vatican on its way to the railway station. Crowds cheered the soldiers as they marched through the streets, and when in the vicinity of the Vatican a high window opened and a white-robed figure was seen with hand uplifted. There was silence for a moment as the crowds realized what was taking place and then the cheers were renewed. When the regiment had passed the Pope retired from the window.

TURKS FOUGHT BRAVELY.

Syracuse, Italy, October 7.—The Italian battleship 'San Marco' arrived here yesterday from Tripoli. She steamed throughout the night without lights in order to avoid detection by Turkish torpedo boats, which are still cruising with surprising audacity about the Italian fleet. During the trip the 'San Marco' stopped a steamer, which proved to be British-owned. It was allowed to proceed.

The officers of the battleship described the bombardment of Tripoli as having been arranged with great care. In order to spare the enemy as much as possible. At the last moment Vice-Admiral Faravella decided not to bombard even the palace, and so the governor was left undisturbed, though the batteries adjacent were silenced.

The Turkish soldiers gave proof of extraordinary courage. Frequently they exposed themselves unnecessarily. It appears from statements made by prisoners taken, that the Turks did not at first realize their inferiority. The Government of Constantinople and the local authorities had instilled in them the conviction that Italy was an insignificant country and weaker than Greece.

When they saw the imposing fleet assembled off the coast they were assured by their officers that the vessels were not Italian, but British warships which had been ordered to Tripoli to prevent its occupation by the Italians. Notwithstanding this deception and the subsequent disillusionment, the Turkish gunners responded bravely to the attack and made a good fight, considering the equipment at their disposal.

ITALIANS DISTRESSED.

London, Oct. 7.—A news agency despatch from Augusta, Sicily, of Thursday's date, says the Italians are greatly distressed at the attitude of the British press and all the European governments in respect to the war between Italy and Turkey. They maintain that all foreigners were advised many weeks in advance of Italy's plans and the governments acquiesced. It was only thought wise to keep the news from the press as long as possible in order to prevent an outbreak in the Balkans.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' denies, by authority, the statement in the above despatch that Great Britain knew of the approaching outbreak of hostilities. It is expected that the scarcity of provisions and lack of ammunition will force the Turkish army in Tripoli to surrender, or else they will starve. It is considered unlikely, however, that the Turks will yield without one general action to save their face. The Italian army is equally anxious to prove its powers in the field and will wipe out the stain of Adowa.

TURK MEETING PROTESTS.

Constantinople, Oct. 7.—At a meeting held yesterday in the Mosque of St. Sophia, a telegram of protest against Italy's declaration of war on Turkey was formulated and sent to all the parliaments of the world, peace and arbitration societies, universities, socialist organizations and The Hague Peace Tribunal. The telegram says the occupation of Tripoli is unjustified and that Italy is unworthy of a place among the great powers. It asks whether western civilization has considered the effect upon the Eastern mind of Italy's brigandage.

The meeting also sent the following message to King George of England: 'How can a power like England, ruling between 80,000,000 and 90,000,000 of Moslems, regard with complaisant silence the declaration of war against the Ottoman nation and the blockade of Tripoli? Is such policy in harmony with the present and future interests of England?'

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

London, October 7.—War news is extremely meagre this morning. A naval engagement, of which but few details have been received, is reported having taken place in the Adriatic. It is stated that in this action the Turks lost three hundred men killed and two torpedo boats sunk. All Italian warships are now to be withdrawn from the Adriatic and Ionian seas in deference to Austrian representations.

Among military and naval men, it has been taken as certain that the bombardment of the Tripoli forts would not have been carried out unless the preparations for landing the military force were practically complete, and a well-known military correspondent of the London 'Times' says:

'The morning may see the Italian armada off the coast of North Africa. The first transports to leave Italian shores were naturally those from the most northerly ports of embarkation, namely, Genoa, Leghorn, and Ancona.

'From Genoa the first transports sailed Wednesday night. They should have picked up the Naples convoy Thursday night, and have reached the Strait of Messina Friday morning, at which time the transports coming from the Adriatic should also have arrived if the movement had been well arranged. Allowing the greater part of Friday for marshalling of the convoy, which is said to consist of sixty ships, and assuming it might be considered advisable to reach the coast of Tripoli at dawn in order to have a long spell of light for the landing operations, these may begin to-day.

The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' is assured that one of the great powers has made important proposals to Turkey on the subject of the war, and it is hoped that a solution of the trouble may be found.

MORE FLOODS IN UNITED STATES

River Overflows its Banks and Three More Dams are Washed Away

MANY BUILDINGS WRECKED.

Heaviest Deluge Since 1904—Railways Washed Out in Many Place—Great Damage.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., October 7.—Two dams went out in this city yesterday and one at Bloomer. The country is flooded. The Chippewa river has risen eight feet in the last ten hours and is overflowing its bank. Water is running in the streets as a result of an 18-hour downpour of rain.

Two thousand feet of the main tracks of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, west of this city, are washed out and there is also a bad washout near Colfax, and landslides in cuts. Trains from St. Paul cannot get through and trains from the south are detoured. The new cutoff on the 'Soo' line between here and Minneapolis has been washed out in many places.

Two bridges near Stanley and one at Owen went out in the flood. This is the heaviest deluge experienced along the Chippewa river since June, 1904.

MANY BUILDINGS WRECKED.

Lacrosse, Wis., October 7.—From 25 to 30 business houses, comprising all the stores on both sides of two streets, and as many residences, have been wrecked by the flood at Black River Falls, Wis., resulting from the washing out of the embankment around the Lacrosse Water Power Company's dam at Hatfield.

Last night the waters were still rising rapidly and it is feared that the stores on the other two business streets will be wrecked.

Two persons are missing and thought to be drowned.

Black River Falls is in darkness, the electric light plant being one of the first agencies to be put out of commission.

The disaster was caused by the sudden rise of the Black River behind the two dams from the Lacrosse Water Power Company, following rains which lasted almost a week. The dams withstood the pressure, but in each case the river washed around the side, taking out a big section of the river bank and coming down on the country below in almost as great volume as though the dams had been swept away.

The five million dollars' property of the Water Power Company is believed to be not greatly damaged, the breaks on the side relieving the pressure, and to-night it is said that the main dam, which is a concrete structure, 100 feet thick at the base and 50 feet at the top, would probably stand all the force which might be directed against it.

Besides the damage at Black River Falls, a great tract of surrounding country was overrun. Effort was made to send warning to farmers, but the telephone wires were the first to go down and the fate of many settlers, who knew nothing of the flood until it struck their localities, is the cause of some apprehension.

Below Black River Falls are a number of villages, and the high waters are due to strike them during the night and the morrow. Forces of men have been sent out to strengthen the bridges in the three counties along the river.

Cut off by telephone, the news from Black River Falls is being sent to Lacrosse by the Wisconsin Telephone Company, which has stationed a man on the top of a telephone pole, who has 'cut-in' and is sending in his report as well as the flooded lines permit.

STUDYING COMFORT

C.P.R Inaugurate New System —Compulsory Cleanliness.

The C.P.R. has again considered the comfort of its employees by the inauguration of an entirely new system in the form of providing accommodation for them at various centres. The interests and comforts of the men are forever to the front, and the C.P.R. believes that there is nothing better than this to cement a close friendship between master and workman. It is to this end that the C.P.R. are constantly aiming. Their efforts have been successful.

The new project includes the spending of some $50,000 in the erection of three buildings for housing the dining car men after their long journeys instead of their having to seek hotel quarters. These buildings have been built at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. The new buildings will accommodate sixty-two employees, and are of the most modern construction, including baths, lavatories, showers, bedrooms, reading rooms, libraries, card rooms, and billiard rooms. Beautiful lawns surround the premises, and every home comfort that can be obtained is provided.

With the installation of these buildings new rules have been framed which will result in keeping the men always clean and tidy. It is now compulsory for the men to take a bath and a change of underwear after each trip. A check system has been provided which makes it necessary for the men to comply with this rule. In this way not only will the company be able to vouch for their men being clean and tidy, but it will enable them to keep a strict account of its men.

It is expected that before long these bungalows will be built at all divisional points, as when a car is called away at short notice the men will always be on hand.

Everything is free, even to their laundry. Conductors, chefs and waiters will all have separate quarters.

NEW FIRM FOR MONTREAL.

Montreal now seems assured of another firm of cigar and tobacco manufacturers locating in its midst as a deal was put through late yesterday afternoon whereby A. Ramsay & Sons, of this city, sold their property at 37, 39 and 41 Recollet street, to Andrew Wilson & Co., of Toronto, engaged in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars. It is understood that certain improvements and alterations will be performed on the building, at the conclusion of which the Toronto concern will at once commence manufacturing operations here. Findlay & Howard, Limited, effected the transfer, the amount of which was not made public.

THE WORLD OF POLITICS

CONSERVATIVES FORM CLUBS.

Another Liberal-Conservative Club was organized last night in Maisonneuve division by Mr. E. W. Villeneuve. The gathering took place in the Maisonneuve Town Hall. The following officers were elected:—

E. D. Lanthier, president; ex-Mayor Desjardins, Ald. Fraser, ex-Ald. J. Trudel and J. Taylor, vice-presidents; Dr. Goyette treasurer, and the following members of the executive committee: Ald. E. Lemay, Ald. Germain, O. Dufresne, R. Lanthier, N. Dufresne, George Kneen, John Adams M. Robert Dr. Pelletier, L. J. Marin, M. Nolda, F. X. A. Poitras.

The Conservatives of Hochelaga Ward formed a Liberal-Conservative Club on Thursday evening, with the following officers:—President, Dr. G. E. Baril; vice-presidents, ex-Ald. Jno. Bumbray, J. W. Moreau, Mr. Frignon; secretaries, Dr. Leprohon and Deguise.

NO RECOUNT IN CARLETON.

Judge Carleton has dismissed the order given last week on application of B. Frank Smith for an official recount of the ballots cast in the recent election in Carleton county.

REDUCED MAJORITY.

The Westmorland county recount was concluded at Dorchester yesterday before Judge Wells, the net result being the reduction of the Hon. Mr. Emerson's majority from 69 to 64.

MAJORITY INCREASED.

Cobourg, Ont., Oct. 6.—The recount of votes in West Northumberland before Judge Benson was concluded yesterday afternoon. The result gives Charles Munson, Conservative, two more votes, making his majority six instead of four.

MR. LEMIEUX 278 VOTES.

The official count in Rouville shows the Hon. Mr. Lemieux to have received 1,467 votes to 1,189 for Mr. Dubreuil, the Conservative nominee. Mr. Lemieux's majority was 278.

OFFICIAL COUNT IN CHATEAUGUAY.

In Chateauguay the official count gives Brown (Liberal), 1,281, and Morris (Conservative) 1,241, a majority for Brown of 40.

MR. BOURASSA ON THE NATIONALISTS.

The following letter defining the Nationalist position appears in the London 'Financial News':

To the Editor of the 'Financial News'

London:

Sir,—The Canadian Nationalists will continue the fight for the principles for which they have been struggling. They will maintain an attitude of complete independence.

They are always, as part of the Empire, loyal to the British Crown, but will continue to demand the safeguarding of Canadian autonomy and equal justice to all minorities. If any government despises the rights of the people we shall fight it as we did the Laurier Government. We are as completely independent of the Conservative Government as we were of the Liberal Government.

We shall support the Borden Government when we consider its measures beneficial and just, but we shall oppose it as strongly as we did the Laurier Government if it fails in its engagements.

Independent we were; independent we are; independent we shall remain.

HENRI BOURASSA.

WANTS MR. CAHAN TO OPPOSE MR. FIELDING.

Halifax, Oct. 6.—The 'Chronicle' (Liberal) announces that the seat for Yarmouth won by Mr. Low, by 1,200 majority, will be vacated to afford Mr. Fielding a chance to get back into parliament. The Halifax 'Herald' will to-morrow publish an article suggesting that the Conservatives of Yarmouth to nominate Mr. C. H. Cahan, of Montreal, to oppose the ex-Finance Minister.

NO BURNING OF SIR WILFRID'S EFFIGY.

London, Ont., Oct. 7.—Information comes from the village of Granton, in North Middlesex, that the citizens are signing a statement to deny a sensational story that on election night a number of people had burned an effigy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on a cross. The story was widely circulated and has naturally caused great indignation. The citizens of Granton resent the accusation. They say that it is true there were several bonfires in which stuffed clothes and the like were burned, but nothing insulting to Sir Wilfrid or the Church was done. The statement being signed by the prominent men declares that the story is false. It will be sent to the parish priest at Lucan, with the request that it be read in the pulpit to-morrow.

CHAMP CLARK A POSSIBLE PRESIDENT.

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 7.—Chairman Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic National Committee, in the October number of the 'National Monthly,' presents Speaker Champ Clark, of the House of Representatives, as a possible candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Mr. Mack's list of possibilities now includes Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey; Governor Harmon, of Ohio; Governor Thomas R. Marshal, of Indiana; Governor Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts; Governor John A. Dix, of New York, and Speaker Clark.

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE'S PLANS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 7.—The Tariff Reform League has decided not to support Unionist candidates unless they accept not only the full tariff reform programme but a colonial preference.

Mr. R. L. Borden, Canada's new Premier is to be sounded by a prominent tariff reformer, who is visiting the Dominion, as to the possibility of eliminating corn and meat from taxation, and concentrating upon taxes on imported manufactures.

NEED BOTH LANGUAGES.

At last night's meeting of the Catholic Board of School Commissioners the principal subject of discussion was the great need of English-speaking teachers who possess both languages. The director-general was instructed last night to get into touch with such applicants as he might consider qualified.

WILL PASS ON THE HIGH SEAS

Incoming and Outgoing Governors-General Will Not Meet at Quebec

EARL GREY'S DEPARTURE.

His Excellency Will Be Given a Farewell Reception on Thursday at Quebec.

His Excellency will not depart from the established precedent, which provides that incoming and outgoing Governors-General will pass on the high seas.

Owing, however, to the fact that Earl Grey has been delayed by exigencies connected with the resignation of the Laurier Government and the formation of a new one by Mr. Borden, Their Excellencies will pass Their Royal Highnesses on the St. Lawrence.

His Excellency, with Countess Grey, their daughters, Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn, Captain Bingham, A.D.C., and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan O. Malcolm, will arrive in Quebec next Thursday, and will be tendered a farewell reception in the Ancient Capital Thursday evening. On Friday morning they will embark on the Canadian Government steamer 'Lady Grey,' on which they will sail for Rimouski to catch the Allan liner 'Victorian,' which sails from Montreal early Friday morning. As the 'Empress' is not due until 11 o'clock Friday morning, the 'Lady Grey' will pass the 'Empress' somewhere near Riviere du Loup, when the usual salutes will be exchanged. With the arrival of the 'Victorian' at three o'clock this afternoon, the first portion of the Duke's household will arrive in the persons of his three aides and 21 servants. The advance party have charge of the Duke's two motor cars and two hundred and twenty-one pieces of baggage.

KING EDWARD PARK

President and Directors of Insolvent Company to Appear Before Judge

The president and directors of the King Edward Park Co., recently declared insolvent, have received orders to appear before Mr. Justice Charbonneau, on Monday morning, to give evidence on the financial state of their company. This follows from the application of Dame Lea Frappier to have the winding-up order granted to the company withdrawn. Mr. J. J. Robson, chartered accountant, has been appointed to go over the books of the company.

When the case of Dame Frappier vs. The King Edward Park Co. came up yesterday, it was contended by her lawyers, Messrs. Elliott & David, that the only liability consisted of the claims made by victims in the accident which took place at the park last June. He further contended that if the property of the company had not depreciated in value since being taken over by the present company, then there was sufficient money in it to cover any mortgage or other liability.

Counsel for the company held that the winding-up order had been issued in a proper and legal way. The petition, nevertheless, was granted.

ELECTED DR. A. T. BAZIN

Big Vote Taken for New House Surgeon of General Hospital

Over 150 governors attended the meeting of the Montreal General Hospital yesterday afternoon, when Dr. A. T. Bazin was elected by ballot a member of the attending staff of surgeons, a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. G. E. Armstrong, the other candidate was Dr. Von Eberts.

At the meeting of the governors the report of the committee on credentials who submitted the list of candidates was subjected to considerable criticism because the names of three other surgeons available for the post of indoor surgeon had not been submitted to the governors.

Five men were available and the committee had eliminated three names. One of these, whose name was not mentioned, it was claimed by the opposition was a very desirable man both from the point of skill and experience.

The motion to refer the report back was then submitted to the meeting, and was defeated by a good majority on a show of hands.

With the report adopted the balloting commenced to decide between Dr. Bazin and Dr. Von Eberts. The poll was open for an hour, and the largest vote ever recorded by the governors of the hospital was registered.

Dr. Bazin will not begin his duties until next April, taking the work formerly performed by Dr. Elder, who succeeds to the former duties of Dr. J. H. Hutchison, who has taken the service left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Armstrong.

PARTY OFF FOR PORCUPINE.

A carload of Montrealers interested in mining left last night for the Porcupine country in order to look over the ground there and see what condition it was in after the recent disastrous fire, with a special inspection of the Hollinger Mines property. There were about 25 in the party, and they will spend the greater part of a week looking over the ground, returning towards the end of next week. Amongst those in the party were John McMartin, Duncan McMartin, N. A. Timmins, L. H. Timmins, Robert Ross, Clement Robillard, M.L.A., Gaspard Deserres, Lawrence A. Wilson, W. S. Weldon, Harry A. Dorsey, J. M. Fortier, M. Doheny, C. W. Hart, Dr. Throsbie, T. Daley, Charles McIntyre, Dr. A. Scott Ives, and J. W. Kinsella. The party are travelling by a special car.

ACTION AGAINST TOWN.

The question whether the town of Verdun is liable for the coat of soot deposited from the chimney of the waterworks on the house of Mr. Rochon, nearby, will be settled in the Superior Court next week when the case comes up. The action was entered a year ago, the amount being $100, but the plaintiff reserves the right to graduate the damages according to the amount of soot accumulated in the meantime.

DETECTIVE DENIES OFFER TO SETTLE LAND SUIT

Mr. McNamara, of Pinkerton's, Witness in Russell Suit—Tells of Plaintiff's Anxiety to Get a 'Confession' From Patterson About the Badger Game.

A critical stage was reached in the Russell case yesterday afternoon, when the defence put McNamara, the defendant, into the box and questioned him with regard to his alleged promise made to Mr. Russell that if the action was dropped Pinkertons would settle his land suit for him. This stage of the examination was reached prior to four o'clock, and as Mr. Justice Archer wished to catch an early train for Quebec, it was agreed by lawyers on both sides that the adjournment should take place so that this matter might be thrashed out at length on Monday morning. It is stated that all the evidence for the defence will be in by Monday morning, and that all evidence, main, rebuttal and reply, will be finished by the evening, so that the case should come to an end by Tuesday.

The defendant, McNamara, was the main witness yesterday afternoon for the defence. While most of his time was taken up giving details as to accounts and other of the smaller points of the case, some major issues were reached just prior to adjournment. At this time Mr. Macpherson had started to examine McNamara as to his interview with Mr. Russell when the latter had telephoned his dismissal of the Pinkertons.

In this connection Mr. McNamara gave a flat denial of the statements made by Mr. Russell. He declared that he had not made any offer to Mr. Russell to secure a settlement of the 'land suit,' and denied all connection with this phase of the matter.

It came up in this way, during an examination of Mr. Macpherson:

Mr. Macpherson—'Did you suggest to Mr. Russell at that time that you could settle his land suit?'

Mr. McNamara—'No.'

'Did you suggest that the Pinkertons had sufficient of a pull to get it settled?'

'No. I will swear to that.'

'Did Mr. Russell say to you that if you had any proposition to make to him along that line that you should meet him at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, the next day?'

It was at this point that counsel, seeing there was an important matter coming up, suggested the adjournment, in order to allow Mr. Justice Archer to take the afternoon train for Quebec, which was at once agreed to, and this matter will be continued on Monday morning, when the hearing will be resumed in the Criminal Court room, the chamber which has so far been occupied being needed for the regular sessions of the Superior Court.

A plan of the part of the Windsor Hotel included in the evidence was submitted by Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, and was accepted by both parties, the more so as the plan did not include the bar-room.

That is a first class hotel, is it not?' asked Mr. Geoffrion.

'Certainly,' assented, Senator Casgrain.

How does it compare with the Maryland at New York?' asked Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, amidst loud laughter, the Senator admitting he had no knowledge of the latter hotel.

The defence then called Mrs. Racine, wife of Mr. Russell's ex-clerk, but her evidence was finally refused, as having no bearing on the case, after a long argument.

Another abortive effort to put in evidence followed when Hermann Peiller was again called, Mr. Aime Geoffrion stating that this was with the object of proving that the alleged attempt to poison Mr. Russell some four years ago on a train was imaginary.

Judge Archer ruled that this did not affect the present case, and after another long argument, Mr. Peiller left the witness-box without giving evidence.

Then followed a long series of delving into various accounts, which were translated and explained by Jos. Bedell, assistant superintendent of the Pinkertons at New York.

This was followed by Mr. McNamara, one of the defendants, the Montreal superintendent of the Pinkertons, regarding a visit to Kelly, at which some $500 was paid at Mr. Russell's apartments at the Bellevue.

These accounts, Mr. McNamara said, included the shadowing of J. N. Greenshields, Herman Fuller, W. E. Burgess, a newspaper man, E. D. Dowling Mr. Russell's former secretary; Mrs. Desjardins, 'The woman in black,' of the story, and several others.

A good deal of difficulty was experienced over these accounts, and they were left over, Mr. Macpherson then taking up an examination of Mr. McNamara on the general issues.

On this McNamara gave a story of the events following the receipt of his report from Dougherty at New York on the Patterson affair. He declared that he had gone to Mr. Russell and verbally reported to him that his information was that the man in the supposed badger game was J. S. Patterson, of Pittsburg, reputed to be vice-president of a $7,000,000 steel concern while the woman was Frances Allen, a typical New York sporting woman. He had also told Mr. Russell that Dougherty had reported that the woman had never been connected with any blackmailing or badger games.

Previous to this Mr. McNamara said he had met Mr. Russell with Chief Carpenter and Detective Gorman, when Mr. Russell had said he was going to New York that evening to look up Patterson and Mrs. Allen, who, he said, had badgered him, and to get a confession from them, even if it cost him $5,000 or $10,000, and that if he did not get it he would have them arrested.

'I advised Mr. Russell,' said McNamara, 'that I did not see how he could have them arrested on any evidence we had secured at that time, but he said he was going ahead just the same. After I gave him the report in the afternoon I said there would be no need to go to New York, but he said he had the car and would go just the same.'

Mr. McNamara then described the conference on the following day at the Plaza Hotel, New York, when he said Mr. Russell had seemed in a very nervous condition; walking around the room, and insisting that the report was all wrong. Mr. Russell, he said, had insisted that the report had been arranged to cover up the Pinkerton men losing Patterson and the woman at New York, and taunted Dougherty that he was not much of a detective, and talked about sending his private car to Chicago to get W. A. Pinkerton down, to have Dougherty kicked out.

The Russell had gone to Pittsburg to continue his investigations, while McNamara said he had returned to Montreal, and on the morning of the 17th Mr. Russell had telephoned him to discontinue his engagement, and to return the $2,000 deposit paid by Mr. Russell, and to get his money from the parties for whom he was working.

'Later I saw Mr. Russell at the Windsor,' said Mr. McNamara, 'and he was very nervous, all "up in the air," and said he had a report to show that we were all wrong, and that he had instructed Mr. Rose to proceed against all the parties who were conspiring against him.

Mr. Macpherson—'Did he suggest that you were conspiring against him?'

'Not at that time.'

Judge Archer—'Did he show you that report then?'

'No. His nervous condition was such that he did not seem in a mood to accede to any reasonable request, and I did not see anything to be gained by discussing anything with a man in his state of mind.'

The evidence then concluded with Mr. McNamara's denial that he had offered any settlement of the land suit, after which court adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME

Another Innocent Fooled and Robbed by Ancient Trick

An Englishman named Wilkins, a third-class passenger, who sailed on the 'Tunisian' yesterday, will not soon forget his experience in Montreal. A stranger from whom he inquired the way to the ship, kindly volunteered to show him back to it, because he, too, was a passenger on it. On the way he met two of his friends, and introduced the stranger to them. A visit to a near-by saloon was the next thing.

Then it was suggested that the two passengers should put their money in one package and entrust it to the care of the purser of the ship. Fortunately Wilkins had purchased his ocean ticket, for he contributed to the big envelope which was to hold their cash, nine gold sovereigns, all the money he had. In the crush at the wharf the new-found friends were lost. When the purser opened the package it contained nothing but a few bright cents, and a number of newspaper clippings.

Officials of the company gave the unfortunate traveller sufficient cash to purchase his ticket from Liverpool to London.

OPENS COURT TO STUDENTS.

Laval Law Class Will Hear Recorder Try Cases.

The Recorder's Court will be open to Laval students in the future and efforts made to insure a seating accommodation, provided they are on hand before the opening hour.

This decision is the result of a letter addressed to Mayor Guerin by the president of the class, Mr. Donat Marlet, asking permission to attend as law students, with proper attention as to their position being official and permanent.

Mr. Recorder Weir communicated his willingness to allow the innovation, provided the students were properly identified as law students.

A reply to the students was sent by Mayor Guerin upon receipt of the Recorder's answer in the matter, and unless there are objections raised later the students will be admitted to all cases without exception.

MAY OPEN NIGHT REFUGE

City Asked to Take Over One Already in Operation

At a meeting of a special committee for providing a night refuge for the homeless at the City Hall yesterday afternoon it was determined to communicate with the Assistance Publique at the corner of Lagauchetiere east and Berri Streets, in an attempt to open negotiations for the acquirement of the institution by the city. This institution is already conducted by a number of Montreal citizens, for the benefit of the poor. Mr A. Chevalier, chief of the Charities Department, reported in favor of the establishment of a civic refuge. It would provide temporary lodging for the unemployed; quarters for a municipal labor bureau; a Juvenile Court, asylum for persons stranded in Montreal, and for immigrants to be deported; a refuge for women and children, and a temporary place for the examination of persons suspected of insanity. The Assistance Publique at present receives a subsidy from the city, and takes care of cases sent there, finds them work, or keeps them from the streets if unable to labor. The building is valued at $75,000.

The question is, will this remedy the evil? This building, it is said, is already in use and doing good work, while what is needed is additional refuges under public supervision or control. It is said that this scheme will be attacked in the City Council as an injudicious expenditure of money. The city should open a building which would provide more accommodation for persons needing a refuge.

TENDERS FOR NEW LINERS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, October 7.—Mr. Hugh A. Allan, of the Allan Line, says the company will receive tenders to-day for two new steamers, each of which will be of 15,000 tons and have a speed of 18 knots.

FAR FROM CORRECT.

The press despatch, announcing that the 'Rosedale' and the 'Plummer' had come to grief on the rocks near Sault Ste. Marie was far from correct. The 'Plummer' is loading here, and the 'Rosedale' was reported at Port Colborne, up-bound, yesterday.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER WILL HAVE EASY START

Dominion Treasury Left by Mr. Fielding Better Off by Eight and a Half Million Dollars Than it Was a Year Ago.

Ottawa, Ont., October 6.—The new Minister of Finance in the Borden administration when he enters upon his duties will find a buoyant treasury. The conditions which exist are in marked contrast to those with which Mr. Fielding had to contend when he became minister of finance in 1896.

Mr. Fielding leaves an overflowing treasury, and a balance sheet for the six months of the fiscal year which provides his successor with the material for a most prosperous budget. There are no outstanding temporary loans or other floating debt. There is no funded debt to mature for some months to come. Prosperous as were the finances of the last fiscal year those of the current year up to the present time are better still.

The expenditure of the six months chargeable to consolidated fund is in excess of the corresponding period last year by about $800,000. But on the other side of the account the revenue shows an increase of nearly $8,000,000 over that of the corresponding period a year ago. There is a material reduction too in the expenditure on capital account.

The net result of the six months' operations is that the Dominion Treasury is better off than at the same date last year to the extent of about eight and a half million dollars. On the whole operations of last year the increase of net debt was only three-quarter millions of dollars.

For the current year, even if there is no further improvement during the next six months, the Minister of Finance will be able to provide for every expenditure of every kind whether chargeable to capital or income, and have a substantial balance to go to reduction of the public debt. With this prosperous condition of finance and with the Dominion credit at its highest standing Mr. Fielding hands over the Department of Finance to his successor under conditions which should make things exceptionally easy so far as money matters go for the new minister.

MR. BORDEN WAITING TO COMPLETE HIS CABINET

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—At six o'clock Friday afternoon Mr. R. L. Borden was sent for by His Excellency Earl Grey and entrusted with the task of forming a ministry. Three hours earlier Sir Wilfrid Laurier drove down to Rideau Hall and placed the resignation of himself and his ministers in the hands of the Governor-General.

There is no ceremony in connection with the resignation of a government, and the summoning of the premier-elect. It is a matter between the two leaders and His Excellency.

As is customary when a statesman is called upon to form a ministry Mr. Borden will take a day or two to complete his cabinet. As His Excellency leaves Ottawa for Montreal on Tuesday on his way to England the swearing in will probably take place on Monday. The cabinet, it is expected, will be pretty much as has been outlined.

The final meeting of the Laurier Cabinet was devoted to closing up routine business inaugurated by the government. No action was taken in reference to the letting of the contract for the harbor improvements at St. John, N.B. It was decided that although tenders for the work were in hand the project of creating practically a new harbor for a great national port was one which, like the navy tenders, involves a question of public policy which should be left to the incoming administration to deal with.

LARGER VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON STOCK MARKETS

Both the New York and Boston exchanges registered increased volume of trading for September. A total of 17,361,665 shares were traded in on the New York exchange, compared with 15,076,733 shares in August, 1911, and but 7,743,219 shares in September, 1910. The volume of trading on the Boston exchange increased 110,449 shares, showing a total of 918,598 shares as compared with 808,149 for August, 1911, and 603,560 in September, 1910.

Trading in bonds recorded a gain in New York and a slight decrease in Boston, totals being $64,032,000 for New York, against $47,161,500 in August, and $47,039,500 in September, 1910, and for Boston, 703,000 as against $1,084,500 in August, and $1,688,700 in September a year ago.

The volume of trading on the Philadelphia exchange for September showed an increase in stock and a decrease in bonds. Total number of stocks traded in in September equalled 596,794 shares, and $679,134 bonds, as compared with 531,306 shares and $970,279 bonds in August.

Stock average declined sharply over the month, making new lows for the year. The averages of 20 railroads and 12 industrials showed a range of 4.31 and 7.34 points respectively. The low mark in averages was 109.80 for 20 railroads and 72.94 for 12 industrials. The month closed with a decline of 1.82 for 20 railroads and 2.86 points for 12 industrials.

The movement of average prices of the railroads, industrial and copper stocks is presented in the following table:

	20 railroads	12 indus.	20 coppers
Sept. high av...	114.11	80.25	36.71
Sept. low av. . .	109.80	72.94	32.58
Av. Sept. 30 .	111.82	76.31	34.15
Net decline for month	1.82	2.86	2.01

A comparative table gives the sales of stocks and bonds in New York and Boston for September and August, 1911, and for September, 1910, follows:

	New York.	Boston.
Shares, Sept., 1911.	17,361,665	918,598
Shares Aug., 1911 ..	15,076,733	808,149
Shares, Sept. 1910 ..	7,743,219	603,560
Bonds, Sept., 1911	$64,032,000	$703,000
Bonds, Au., 1911..	47,161,500	1,084,500
Bonds, Sept., 1910.	47,039,500	1,688,700

London Underground Co. Shows Excellent Gains ---Bonded Debt Decreased

For the first half of 1911 receipts of the Underground Electric Railways Company of London showed an increase of 7 1-4 percent, while net revenue made the surprising gain of 49 percent. The most important event so far in 1911 has been the passing of the Metropolitan District Railway act, as the result of which London Underground has sold its power house to a joint municipal committee. This sale has enabled the company to redeem £1,000,000 4 percent power house debentures and £1,088,700 4 1-2 percent bonds of 1933. Within 12 months the company has reduced its bonded debt by £3,0888,700.

As a result of the transfer of the power house, the surplus of about £630,000 realized in excess of book value of power house plant will be applied toward wiping out that amount of suspense items, which now stand at about £1,000,000.

The company is now receiving income of about £200,000 per annum from its miscellaneous investments, which is at the rate of £31,000 more than in 1910.

FINANCIAL PERSONALS

Sir Max Aitken, M.P., is expected home from England next week.

Mr. James J. Hill has returned to New York.

Mr. J. P. Morgan was in Boston on Friday.

At the end of August savings deposits in the various chartered banks of Canada totalled $575,740,956, thus showing an increase since a year ago of about $30,000,000. While the great bulk of the readily available savings of the people is to be found in the chartered banks, there were on August 30 deposits in other financial institutions totalling 86,037,166. Of this amount $14,677,872 was in the Government savings bank at the end of 1910, while $43,586,357 was in the Post Office Savings Bank and $27,772,937 was in the loan companies and building societies. This brings the known total up to $661,778,122, making an average of over $82 per head of population, presuming the population to be eight million.

OUTLOOK FOR HARRIMAN RYS. A SHADE DULL

Although results for only July and August are at hand, it seems probable that the Harriman roads will not fare as well in the 1912 fiscal year as they did in 1911.

Union Pacific in particular has started its year badly and August was the poorest month for the road since business began to show comparative monthly decreases back in January. In August gross amounted to $7,750,895, a decline from the $8,479,475 earned in the same month last year of $728,580, or 8 1-2 percent.

This is disappointing as Union began to show signs of improvement in its monthly earnings in June and it was expected that the late summer or fall would see the company's business running about even with 1910.

On the other hand, Southern Pacific's August earnings, everything considered, compare more favorably with last year than any other month since December. Like Union, however, the road seems unable to obtain the same amount of business that it got last year, and it now looks as though it will continue along with its sister property just a peg under the 1910 earning level. Southern's gross decreased $342,643, or 2.9 percent in August and net fell off £469,557, or 10.8 per cent. This is slightly better than the previous best month this year, comparatively speaking, which was July, when gross lost 3.0 percent and net 11.3 per cent.

How the 1912 year is already handicapped, is shown in the figures covering the first two months as may be seen below:

U. P. gross—$15,079,244; decrease, 8 percent; S. P. gross, $22,277,903; decrease, 2.9 percent; U. P. net—$6,292,037; decrease, 11.5 percent; S. P. net—$7,297,039; decrease, 11.1 percent.

There is nothing very serious in the proportions of these decreases, but a continuance of similar losses for another month or two would almost certainly preclude possibilities of evening up with 1911 by next June. A decrease of 11 percent would mean a loss in net for the full year of $4,000,000 for Union and $4,700,000 for Southern, or the equivalent of approximately 2 percent on the stock of each. In view of the fact that combined the two roads lost over $8,700,000 net in 1911, the management will unquestionably reduce maintenance expenditures before permitting any such net declines. Fortunately, both properties are in a position to curtail extensively in upkeep for a considerable period without seriously impairing efficiency.

PITTSBURG COAL DIVIDEND.

The Pittsburg Coal Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1-4 percent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 12th.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

Texas Pacific fourth week Sept. inclusive, $6,096; month, inclusive, $30,127. From Jan. 1, decrease, $504,032.

SHERBROOKE RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY GIVING STIMULUS TO INDUSTRIES

Sherbrooke is the third largest city in the Province of Quebec, and is the commercial centre of the Eastern Townships. It has exceptionally good railway facilities, being on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway; further, it is a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Terminus of the Boston & Maine system, and the headquarters of the Quebec Central Railway Company. It is also the distributing centre for the now rapidly developing asbestos district to the north, the rich farming land to the south and west, and the vast pulpwood limits to the north and east. Since the development of the mineral and timber resources of the district on a large scale, the population of Sherbrooke has increased.

It has long been felt that the one thing needed to make it a most important manufacturing centre was a plentiful supply of cheap power. It was with this end in view that the Sherbrooke Railway & Power Company was incorporated. Development was commenced July, 1910, and now comprises a splendid street railway system and water power and lighting service.

The new dam recently built is 300 feet long, and is built across a rock gorge. The conditions are very favorable, as in the centre of the river at this point is a large island of solid rock. The dam is built entirely of concrete. About 3,000 cubic yards of concrete have been utilized in its construction. It was built in three sections, a large spillway section in the centre and bulkhead and stop log sections on the sides. A large steel plate thimble, 13 feet in diameter, is let into the bulkhead section to convey the water into the penstock.

The power house is built on solid rock just above the point where the Magog river empties into the St. Francis. It is concrete up to the level of the window sills and finished in red brick. The framework for the cranes and roof trusses is of steel. The main section, comprising the water wheel and generator room, is 110 feet long by 40 feet wide. To this is added a gate house over the tail race, a transformer house at the downstream end, and an office section. A 15-ton travelling crane runs the whole length of the building, and is part of the equipment of the power house.

The charter of the company gives it the right to transmit and sell power throughout the St. Francis district. This opens up to the company a large district rich in minerals and timber, which has hitherto been greatly handicapped in its development by reason of a lack of power. A close study of the district has been made, and transmission lines are being run from the power house, to cover the district within a radius of 35 miles. Already several large contracts have been made for power, and the transmission lines will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The Street Railway was built twelve years ago, and while the traffic had been large and the returns good, it was felt that they could be greatly increased by extensions, and a general reconstruction of the system. The population of the city has more than doubled since the road was constructed. The old system consisted of seven miles of tracks, including the line to Lennoxville. The old system has been entirely relaid, and extensions amounting to six miles have been constructed up to the present time. The type of cars being adopted are of the pay-as-you-enter single-ended style, and will have cross seats. They are equipped with two 50 horse-power motors. There are at present sixteen passenger cars operating on the system. The rolling stock is further supplemented by the addition of new snow ploughs and sweepers. With this new equipment the service has been much improved. Already the service has been reduced from a 20-minute to a 5-minute one, and this will be further improved, as the demand warrants same.

Altogether the whole undertaking is a decided success, and to the promoters of this enterprise headed by Mr. C. J. McCuaig, of Montreal, much credit is due. It means much for Sherbrooke and district, and already the wisdom of enlarging the traction service and developing the power facilities have reflected in renewed enterprise in and about that city.

SECTION OF POWER HOUSE, SHERBROOKE RAILWAY AND POWER CO.

NEW DAM, SHERBROOKE RAILWAY AND POWER CO.

HOW TAFT SAYS GOVERNMENT AFFECTS NATION'S BUSINESS

'There are four most important points at which the policies of Congress and the Federal Executive of Washington touch the business of the United States in such a vital way that the people are entitled to have the greatest care, industry and application characterize government action in respect to them:

'In respect of intestate commerce and the regulation of railroads and the rates or transportation between the States.

'In the enforcement of the laws forbidding combinations to monopolize interstate trade in industrial companies.

'In the amendment of tariff legislation affecting chiefly the manufactures of the country.

'In the furnishing for the use of the business of the country a proper banking and currency system which shall automatically give an elastic currency, expanding and contracting according to the business methods, and inspiring a confidence in the business community which shall prevent panics.

'Business is halting now. There is doubt and distrust among investors, due to a fear of blind enmity toward successful enterprise. What is the remedy? It is the restoration of confidence between the classes of persons who have been opposing each other in times past, who now, after the reforms are initiated and are in process of being affected, ought to come together in amity and make the best use of the enormous resources there are in that country for the promotion of general prosperity and the securing and encouragement of individual happiness.'

BOND SALES IN CANADA LARGE IN SEPTEMBER

Bond sales in Canada during September, as compiled by the 'Monetary Times,' amounted to $1,748,778, which compares with $1,493,507 for August, and $2,841,486 for the corresponding period last year.

Five provinces were on the market, and the majority of the sales were small, the largest being Ottawa, which sold $589,000 5 percent.

The summary of the September sales is as follows:—

Manitoba	$ 45,000
Ontario	835,478
Quebec	294,500
Alberta	201,400
Saskatchewan	372,400
Total	$1,748,778

TRADE GOOD AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton reports say a good business continues to move in all lines of trade there. The movement of fall goods is fair, and should be heavy during the balance of this month. Local factories are busy, an dall kinds of labor is well employed. Country trade is good. Deliveries of produce continue large, and prices hold about steady.

OPINIONS on the MARKET

I. M. Taylor & Co.—If the Steel Corporation is finally dissolved, the intrinsic value of the assets justifies the belief that the common stockholders will receive certificates in the component companies of the 'Trust' worth more than the present market price of Steel common. But if the word 'reasonable' handed down by the Supreme Court means anything, the Steel Corporation has, in our opinion, more than a fair chance to live.

H. L. Horton & Co.—Some keen observers thought that the market had turned and in spite of renewed efforts by the bear party to check the advance, they were only partially successful and it is questionable whether it was really due to their selling or more to profit taking by those who were fortunate enough to have bought on the decline, that caused thee recession.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Missouri Pacific Railway for the fourth week in September, shows a decrease of $9,000, and for the month an increase of $74,000. From July 1 an increase of $200,238 is shown.

New York, Oct. 6.—Wall St.—Speculators who were inclined to operate on the short side on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, say that they were impressed by the strength displayed in the trading, and could not help feeling that the market had the support of large interests. They are not willing to admit the strength of the market was the result of general buying with a view to higher prices in the near future. It seems to be understood in the more important speculative circles that the banking interests think that the market should be kept at about present prices, and that they will be disposed to check any attempt to bring about a pronounced movement either up or down.

It is thought that until the public hearings are over and the result of them is known, the American Tobacco Company controversy is likely to be more of a factor in the stock market than it has been since it was reported that the court, the Attorney-General, and the attorneys for the company had come to a general understanding with respect to a disintegration plan.

While a month or so ago railroad officials and banking interests were disposed to minimize the labor situation as a disturbing factor in business and the stock market, it is now admitted that there are possibilities of trouble which were not foreseen at that time.

NO PRESSURE TO SELL SEATS ON STOCK MARKETS

Notwithstanding the excessive stock exchange dulness during the summer months and the subsequent unfavorable market conditions, there is not, as might be expected, any pressure to sell memberships in either the New York or Boston stoc kexchanges.

There has not been a transfer on the Boston stock exchange for six months, and at the present time there are no seats offering. The last sale of a seat on the local exchange was in April, when John E. Gilcreast received $27,000 for his membership, which is the same price at which the seat of Charles Head sold in July a year ago.

The highest price at which Boston stock exchange seats ever sold is $38,500, which was recorded in the spring of 1907, the price dropping to $25,000 in the fall of that year during the panic.

Practically the same conditions hold true in New York. There are no seats now offered for sale on the New York stock exchanges, and there has been no sale for months. The last transfer was at $69,000, or $17,500 above the low record in the 1907 panic.

We present below the high and low prices for seats on the Boston and New York stock exchanges for the past seven years:

	Boston Stock Ex. High.	Low.
1911	$27,000	$27,000
1910	37,000	27,000
1909	38,000	35,000
1908	36,000	26,000
1907	38,500	25,000
1906	37,500	35,000
1905	30,000	21,000
	N. Y. Stock Ex. High.	Low.
1911	$73,000	$68,000
1910	94,000	65,000
1909	96,000	72,500
1908	72,000	52,000
1907	80,000	51,500
1906	95,000	78,000
1905	95,000	78,000

Brooklyn Rapid Transit September Gross Shows $4,300 Per Day---The Stock

Income of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for September made a most satisfactory comparative gain of $129,000, or an average of $4,300 per day. Following the recent record increase of $4,450 per day during August this exhibit is peculiarly satisfactory. It means that for the quarter to Sept. 30 Brooklyn Rapid Transit gross increased nearly $340,000, or at the rate of $1,020,000 per annum.

For the first half of September gross income increased at the rate of $6,000 per day, largely as the result of fair weather. The cooler weather at the end of the month cut heavily into the average gain for the full month.

It is expected that Brooklyn Rapid Transit will be able this fiscal year to duplicate the record for the 12 months to June 30 and save nearly 45 percent of the gain in gross for net profits. In that event it is believed the company can show share profits of about 7 1-2 percent, compared with 6.7 percent in the 1911 year. There is practically certain to be considerable sentiment in the board in favor of increasing the dividend rate to 6 percent shortly after the curn of the new year, and the argument used will in all probability be the belief that share profits will considerably exceed the 7 percent mark.

Liquidators of Ontario Accident Insurance Co's Appeal Being Heard

Toronto, Oct. 6.—Chief Justice Falconbridge has refused to Chief Justice Meredith beforee whom previous argument in the case had been heard, an appeal by the liquidator of the Ontario Accident Insurance Company from a decision of the referee. The liquidator seeks to have a number of shareholders, holding about 900 shares, placed on the list of contributorses. The amount involved is about $45,000.

Amongst the shareholders who object to going on the list of contributories are Ralph and Clark, Limited, J. W. Lawrence, William Stone, H. Heintzman and H. Langlois. There are a number of others in this city as well as several in Montreal and Quebec. They say that at the time the government notified the company that it could not continuee business unless it secured further assets, these shareholders subscribed conditionally upon 45,000 shares being taken.

They now claim that his condition was not fulfilled. The company went into liquidation in 1908.

Winnipeg Reports Active Trade—Money in Demand

Winnipeg reports say there is an active movement of all lines of fall and winter merchandise, and retailers are stocking up fairly liberally for later requirements. The sorting trade is fair and is expected to show considerable improvement during the coming month. City trade here and at other western points is brisk.

Money is generally in good demand and is offering fairly freely. The demands for loans on farm lands have increased. Fairly good progress has been made with threshing in most districts, although rain has to some extent interfered. Better weather is needed in both Alberta and Saskatchewan. The movement of wheat is steadily increasing.

HOW UNLISTED STOCKS GAIN BY AGITATION

A Boston banker who deals in unlisted investment securities believes that President Taft's anti-trust crusade will effectively turn investment attention to the thousands of non-monopolizing industrials in this country. He says: 'As a result of stock market shocks such as they have received within the past few weeks, legitimate investors are bound to experience a psychological change. They desire tranquility in an investment, so to speak, and this surely cannot be found in the securities of a corporation liable at any time to be rent apart by the government's legal department. I believe that this influence will make itself felt in a quickened absorption of the stocks and bonds of the smaller corporations, which are able to produce good earnings without straying from the straight and narrow path of corporate rectitude.

'No one will contend that a security upon being listed in New York or Boston is immediately invested with a standard of intrinsic worth which it did not previously possess, or that there are not as desirable investments outside as inside the Stock Exchange. But of course the listed stock enjoys greater marketability, and this is often a determining factor. My own experience has taught me that the prospective investor will generally make a searching investigation into the affairs of a corporation whose securities are not listed, while listed stocks and bonds are bought in enormous volume with only superficial examination.

'In these days when the big industrial enterprises of the country are living under a sword of Damocles, it is refreshing to consider the cordial relations between government and public service corporations in Massachusetts and some other states. Here the state and corporation are practically allied. Conditions under which business is conducted are regulative without being unduly restrictive, thus enabling the company to earn and distribute a fair return upon invested capital. Competition which will not benefit the public is discountenanced, and in the case of gas and electric light companies, earnings above a certain level are required to be shared with the public through the medium of a reduction in cost of illumination.

Thus is the stability of public service securities enhanced and the investor assured of enjoyment of the income from his investment undisturbed by political activities. In my opinion the obligations of public service properties, as well as those prosperous industrials which can in no sense be termed unlawful combinations, are certain to be viewed with keener investment regard. The Sherman law, though dormant for years, appears to be now a force working towards that end'

WHOLESALERS REPORT SPURT IN BUSINESS

A good week's business is reported by our wholesale houses in fall goods, while a few orders have been booked for spring delivery. The lour trade experienced quite an increase in the demand for Canadian flour, from foreign sources, due no doubt to the latest war movement.

The butter trade is very active, and prices are higher than a week ago, which is accounted for by the increased inquiries from the United Kingdom. Our butter exports to date are almost five times greater than up to the same period last year. Some exporters reported that they could not get any more space for butter on steamers sailing this week, as it had all been booked.

The building trade is very active, and contractors find it difficult to get deliveries of construction steel, owing to the large number of orders that manufacturers of steel have on hand. Retail trade is fair. Remittances and city collections are a little slow, says Bradstreet's. Money is firm at 5 1-2 percent on call, and 5 1-2 to 6 percent on time loans.

TORONTO SAYS TRADE BRISK

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say all lines of trade report continued activity. Wholesalers say the sorting business in seasonable lines is brisk and winter lines of goods are also moving well. All branches of retail trade here are active and there has been a correspondingly good demand for sorting lines. Factories are also very busy. Makers of jewellery and fancy goods for the Christmas trade are particularly so.

There continues great activity in the building trades. Building permits for September show a large increase over those of the same month last year and several large buildings are contemplated. The feeling regarding later business continues very optimistic.

Business at Ontario points also looks very well and country trade is active. Receipts of produce are fairly heavy and prices are generally steady. Hogs and their products are lower. Collections are fair to good.

GERMAN VIEW OF TRUSTS IN MANY WAYS DIFFERENT

Consul Skinner at Hamburg w... follows:—

No German law either expressly ... thorizes or forbids creation of ... so numerous in this country. ... merely guarantees to the individual ... right to engage in trade, but ... withhold from him the right to ... bine with any or all competitors. ... theory seems to be that, in ... trade and commerce very ex... privileges, interests of the pu... protected by resulting prosperity ... such interests, even though ... effect may be to enhance cost ... commodity controlled.

The majority of German ... men and economists are not opp... such syndicates and the creati... monopolies, in which the state ... times participates in combinati... private producers, is lawful if the... tors commit no injurious act, a... tion so difficult to define that pra... ly the only difficulties for ordinary ... tels are difficulties arising ... members themselves. The courts ... frequently recognized the right of ... ducers to control their product... monopolistic organization as a ... somewhat akin to right to make use ... a highway, and subject only to cor... tion of abuses of power.

The profound difference between ... German and the American concept ... of sound business is best explained ... the racial difference—the German ... strong collectivist tendencies and ... American with a deeply rooted ind... ualism even when he engages in a ... lectivist enterprise. Thus the ca... listic classes of Germany, although ... posing socialism in public life, drift ... the direction indicated by their na... tendencies in business life, and in ... doing have the tacit approval of ... socialistic classes, who perceive a mov... ment tending toward the state in ... preme control.

An extreme example may be found ... the potash syndicate. In this case ... Prussian state itself was one of ... producers, and when a certain situation ... was reached the state required by law ... that entire production of the country ... be sold through a single selling agency, ... organized by law, which also establish... ed terms of sale and limitation of pro... duction. Monopolization was necessary ... to conserve the important mineral re... sources.

In Germany the commercial trust, ... cartel, is usually a federation in which ... each member retains its commercial ... identity while abandoning its freedom ... of action for three or five or ten years ... or perhaps longer, but expecting eventually to get it back, and then perhaps make another contract if results of the first have been satisfactory. A German cartel is, as a rule, open to all those who submit to its provisions, and control of members is confined to the limits traced in the federal pact. In the typical American trust, instead of the association with influence rated according to productive capacity, we find a generally permanent ownership of a large part of the enterprise by a small group in which there is ordinarily some dominating personal element.

The basic notion of the German ... manner has been to control production definitely, leaving it to resourceful effort of individual producers in the cartel to make more or less profit out of their proportion of production; the basic notion of the American has been, usually, to create a perfected and consolidated instrument, success following as a result of its well-balanced and skilfully organized proportions. German organization has contemplated that all its constituent firms remain in business; American commercial centralization usually has meant that the weaker or undesirable elements go out of business.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 25.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 340, the Irish comprising 149 Dublins and 331 Waterfords. Trade for both prime and second quality English fat beasts and also Irish fat cattle ruled slow prices in most cases favoring buyers. Limited inquiry for fat butchering cows and bulls, and these are also quoted lower. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—90 st. Devons and 90 to 95 st. Herefords, 4s 10d; extreme, 5s; 95 st. runts and Irish, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 100 st. shorthorns, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 90 st. fat cows, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; 100 st. fat bulls, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; rough do., 2s 8d to 2s 10d. Arrivals 480 Irish, 51 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 1239 midland, home and western counties; 30 Devon. Increase of 360, in number of sheep and lambs penned compares with Monday last. For English sheep, both wedders and ewes a dull trade was experienced at a decline in value. Scotch sheep maintained late rates, whilst Irish sheep were in larger numbers and favored buyers. Lambs were difficult to vend at lower rates. 8 st. Scotch sheep made 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 7½ to 8 st. Downs, 4s 10d to 5s; 10 st. Irish, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 10 st. ewes, 3s 2d to 3s 4d per 8 lbs. Quotations per 8 lbs.:—Beasts, 2s 8d to 5s; sheep, 3s 2d to 5s 4d; lambs, 4s 2d to 5s 2d. Total supply—Beast, 1800; sheep and lambs, 5770; calves, 15; milch cows, 45.

London, Sept. 25.—Fair supplies, trade very quiet, prices lower. English beef, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; Scotch sides, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; shorts, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 10d to 4s 2d. Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; do. forequarters, 2s 0d to 2s 2d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 6d to 4s 4d; do. tegs, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; do. ewes, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; English wedders, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; do. ewes, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; Dutch sheep, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; English lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; Scotch do., 3s 8d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 4d; English pork, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; Dutch do., 3s 8d to 4s 0d per 8 lbs.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solitior of Patents and Expert Merchants Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians this week:—1,004,574—Coupling device, J. M. Jones. 1,004,640—Chain, J. M. Jones. 1,004,640—Paper winder, A. Gauthier; 1,004,676 — Refining solvebunion, B. Neilly; 1,004,728—Adjusting lever mechanism, E. Baseman; 1,004,784—Rotary file cabinet, W. J. Hayes et al; 1,004,841—Cover fasteners for metal pails, R. Austin; 1,004,903—Wrench, F. Rebagliati; 1,004,997—Conveyer, A. Crawford, et al.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,000,297
ESTABLISHED 1864.
THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA
A General Banking Business transacted.
STERLING AND CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD
City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1866 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING. H. B. Staires, Manager.
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THE ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
of Halifax, N.S. ESTABLISHED 1862.
Total Assets as at Dec. 31, 1910
$795,544.36
MORRISEY ROBINSON & FREYGANG,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR MONTREAL
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"PROVINCIAL"
OF ENGLAND
FIRE INSURANCE
WILLIS, FABER & CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED. CHIEF AGENTS IN CANADA

City of Montreal
Commercial High School
4%
Debentures
DUE JAN. 1, 1949.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Interest payable January and July. Denomination, $1,000.
PRICE TO YIELD OVER 4 PER CENT.
Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
164 St James Street, Montreal
Toronto Quebec Halifax
London, Eng.

CROWN-RESERVE Mining Company, Limited

DIVIDEND No. 20

Notice is hereby give that a monthly dividend of 2 per cent. for the month of September, 1911, and a bonus of 3 per cent. for the same period, making a total of five per cent., has been declared and will be payable on the 15th October, 1911, to Shareholders of record the 30th September, 1911.

Transfer books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th October by the Transfer Agents, "The Crown Trust Company," and Shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By order of the Board,
JAMES COOPER.
Sec'y-Treas.
Montreal, Sept. 11th, 1911.

ENGLISH-FRENCH CAPITAL
CAPITAL FURNISHED for sound American, Canadian and Mexican enterprises. Mining, Industrial, Timber and Manufacturing. Steam and Electric Railroads financed. Irrigation projects promoted. Substantial Stock, bond or Debenture issues bought, sold or underwritten. Collections and Clearances made for Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies. Head Office London, Branch Paris. Correspondence invited.
DENT & BYRN...
14-16-18, Bloomsbury Street, London, England.

FINANCE AND STOCKS

BISCUIT MERGER IS LATEST MOVE IN TORONTO NOW

Toronto, Oct. 7.—There is talk about the city of a movement to combine the biscuit manufacturing interests of the Dominion. But for the reason that, apparently, it will not include one of the largest firms, the combine, if it reaches these proportions at all, will not be a complete one.

'So far as we are concerned there is not a vestige of truth in it,' Mr. Charles Edmonds, secretary-treasurer of the Christie, Brown & Company, Limited, said last night.

'I am aware,' he added, 'that approaches to this end are being made, both from the United States and Montreal, and some people are keen on the idea of amalgamating the leading firms. A lot of talk was heard about it last year, but if there is any biscuit combination forming now, we, at any rate, are outside and independent of it.

REPORT ON THE SAWYER-MASSEY CO.---PFD. STOCK

McCuaig Bros. & Co., Stock Brokers, in a letter to the 'Witness', state that at the present market price of 90, Sawyer-Massey preferred stock returns 7¾ per cent. which, considering the security behind the issue is a large yield. The price has recently been somewhat depressed owing to the proposed reduction of the tariff on agricultural implements which was part of the Reciprocity pact but now that this possibility has been removed the preferred stock should sell at a substantiality higher figure.

The Sawyer-Massey Company is the largest company in Canada manufacturing threshing machines and agricultural engines, and the business is a very old and thoroughly established one, having been in existence since 1835. Until the beginning of 1910 the company was practically a close corporation, but in that year it was reorganized and a part of the securities offered for public subscription.

The growth of the business has been remarkable, total sales having increased from $100,000 to nearly $1,000,000 in the past twenty years.

The company, which has no bonded indebtedness, has outstanding $1,500,000 of preferred stock, so that this issue has tangible assets behind it equal to over $150 per share, which is an exceedingly strong position.

In 1910 the company's net earnings, computed McCuaig Bros. & Co., amounted to 12.3 percent on the preferred stock, showing a good margin over and above the dividend, and with the large crops in the northwest this year the company's sales should be considerably heavier than last year, and should show still larger earnings on the preferred stock.

ERIE RY. NOTES WILL BE HELD

New York, Oct. 7.—The new lot of $1,350,000 three year 5 percent Erie notes purchased by a J. P. Morgan & Co. syndicate will probably not be offered publicly for some time or until conditions improve sufficiently so that the notes can be sold at an attractive price of say 99 or better.

The strong feature of these notes is the collateral, consisting of $7,000,000 first mortgage bonds by which they are secured. It is understood these bonds are a mortgage on work which has cost $12,000,000 to instal, so that the issue represents property at the ration of better than 2½ to 1.

WINNIPEG RY. PURCHASE OFF

Winnipeg, Oct. 7.—The proposed purchase of the Winnipeg Electric Railway by the city is disallowed. This was decided by a vote at a meeting of the special committee on the purchase yesterday afternoon.

Mayor Evans, after the meeting, said: 'For the past two weeks it was evident that the council could not present the united strength necessary successfully to carry through the negotiations. I believe it would be a good thing for Winnipeg to own all its public utilities, and I therefore hope that the negotiations may some time be reopened, and that still better terms will be secured by the city.'

DULUTH-SUPERIOR

Earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company for the month of September are $92,774, which is an increase of $23 over the same month of last year.

Gross for the year to date is $826,588, a gain of $25,153, or 3.1 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

SALES OF PRODUCE

The Quebec Cheese Makers' Agricultural Co-operative Society furnishes the following statement of the sale of butter of the 6 Oct., 1911, at the Board of Trade:—

201 boxes of finest to Lovell & Christmas, Ltd., at 26⅞c; 216 boxes of fine to Jas. Alexander, Ltd., at 26½c; 97 boxes of No. 2 to C. D. Warrington, at 25½c.

LONDON BULLION.

London, Oct. 7.—Bullion amounting to £37,000 was taken into the bank of England to-day and £300,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Turkey.

Gold premium at Madrid 8.95; at Lisbon 8.00.

STOCKS SHOWED STRENGTH WITH WALL ST. LOWER.

The local market opened with signs of firmness. The Cements were again in the foreground, the common selling at 26 and the preferred at 87. Toronto Railway continues firm at 135 1-2, while Rio opened at 115 1-8. Up to 10.30 o'clock the tone of the market showed continued firmness.

There is an opinion on the 'Street,' which is becoming general, that before many days are past the market will put on a spirit of activity such as has never been seen here before. The conclusion of the political agitation and other occurrences have paved the way for speculative activity, and the general prosperity of the country will leave the boards clear for stock market activity. There has also been considerable talk among leading brokers of a kind whic his taken to foreshadow big times.

WALL STREET OPENED WEAKER.

The New York market opened with a little show of weakness, but mainly in the less popular speculative stocks. Copper dropped three-eights of a point to 48 7-8, while Reading was a fraction lower at 137 1-2. Union Pacific opened on a level with lats evening's closing at 158 7-8, while Canadian Pacific was a quarter of a point down, at 226. Steel made a similar drop to 58 1-4.

LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 7—Money was in demand and discount rates were steady to-day.

The stock market was dull and narrow, the approach of the settlement, and the Continental political situation causing hesitation, and a slightly easier tendency in most departments.

American securities were affected by President Taft's speech in Idaho. Trading was dull, and prices moved irregularly, closing from ¼ higher to 5-8 lower than yesterday's New York closing.

London Consols, Stocks Silver, Money and Rates

London, Oct. 7.—1 p.m. — Closing—Consols for money 77 7-16; do., for account, 77 5-8.

C.P.R. 232, G.T.R. 26 5-8.

Money 1½ to 2 p.c.

Discount rate, short bills, 3 5-8 to 3-4 percent; three months' bills, 3 7-8 to 4 percent.

ENGLISH TRADE

London, Oct. 7.—The September statemetn of the Board of Trade shows an increase of $10,767,500 in imports and a decrease of $725,000 i nexports. Foodstuffs and manufactured goods showed the largest gains in the imports, while manufactured goods decreased in the exports.

MR. F. P. JONES WRITES ABOUT ORE CONCERN

In a letter to the 'Witness' regarding the Canadian-Venezuelan Ore Company, in which many Canadian are financially interested, Mr. Frank P. Jones states that for more than eighteen months we have had a staff of engineers in Venezuela making extensive examinations of the iron ore deposits, and we have done considerable diamond drilling. As a result of these explorations the company has acquired the two extensive properties on the Orinoco River, and we are now placing orders for the necessary machinery, etc., to thoroughly develop these properties. As to the operating of these properties in Venezuela, we do not anticipate any more trouble under the Venezuelan Government than we would under the Canadian or the United States Governments.

'We believe,' continued Mr. Jones, 'the Venezuelan Government is on a sound basis. The president is a strong man and has surrounded himself with a capable Cabinet. The trade of Venezuela is increasing, while the taxation has been substantially reduced, and, speaking from our own experience, there is every disposition to encourage the development of the great natural resources of the country.

'Personal liberty and property of foreigners is just as safe in Venezuela to-day as in any other country, and as the Canadian-Venezuelan Ore Company expects to live up to the obligations it has undertaken, we are confident that the Government will not only do as they have agreed to do, but will assist us in every way to develop the properties we have acquired.'

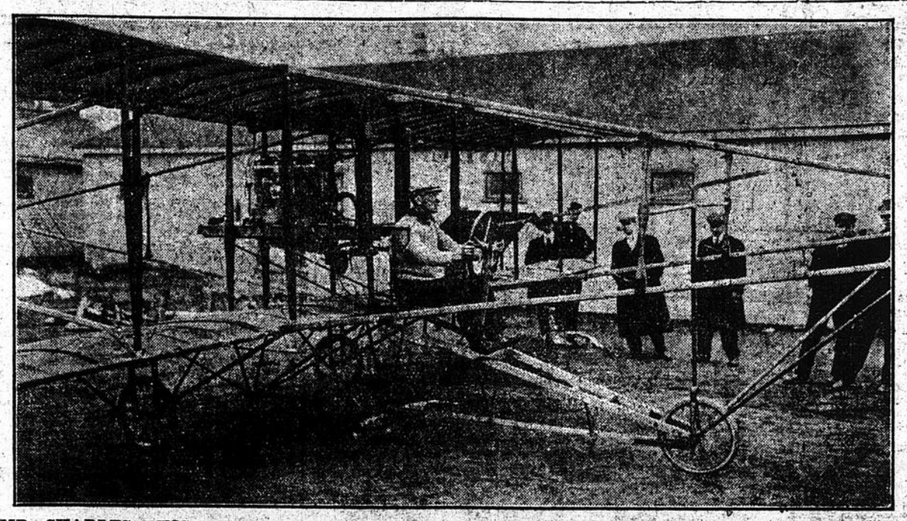
LIVERPOOL CATTLE.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.—John Rogers & Co. reports that there were more cattle for sale in the Birkenhead market; good, fat cattle were greatly in demand, and realized a higher price, but there was no improvement in the value of rough beasts; ranch steers made from 12½c to 12¾c; Canadian steers from 12½c to 13¼c, and States steers from 12¾c to 13½c per lb.

PRODUCE IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 7.—Bacon from Denmark has been reduced in price from 2s to 5s, long cuts being quoted at 58s to 70s. Cheese is quoted at 70s to 72s.



MR. CHARLES KING, THE AVIATOR, IN THE MACHINE IN WHICH HE FELL 30 FEET AT DELORIMIER PARK YESTERDAY.

A $6,000,000 SUIT

Defendants are Charged With Violation of Sherman Anti-Trust Law

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 7.—Suit for the recovery of $6,000,000 damages was filed yesterday in the United States Court here by the Florida Railway Company against the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, Charles H. Keep, Francis Henderson, R. V. Matthews, C. W. Lucas, and Frank O. Brown, of New York, and H. Rel man Duval, of New Jersey.

The defendants are charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law by entering into a conspiracy to prevent the Florida Railway Company from extending its lines to an Atlantic port. George M. Powell, a stockholder in the Florida Railway Company, instituted the proceedings. The trouble dates back several years.

GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

Tihrty-fifth Annual Meeting Held Yesterday in Olivet Church.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Montreal Ladies' Grande Ligne Association was held yesterday afternoon in Olivet Church. The president, Mrs. A. A. Ayer took the chair.

The treasurer, Miss Cramp, gave a most encouraging report, and thought the time had arrived for the association to enlarge its work.

'There is that scattereth and yet increaseth,' she quoted.

The ladies congratulated their Bible-woman upon her recovery from a severe illness, and were thankful that she had resumed her labors, with old-time vigor.

The statistics of her work for eight months are as follows: Testaments sold, 160; portions sold, 4; tracts distributed, 1,163; Scripture readings, 1,132; houses entered or where entrance was sought, 3,390; visits to Roman Catholics, 1,290; visits to Protestants, 206; religious conversations, 1,456.

Mrs. McIntyre, of New Brunswick, spoke briefly, and Mrs. Ross rendered a highly appreciated solo, during the afternoon.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Hon. president, Mrs. T. J. Claxton; president, Mrs. A. A. Ayer; first vice-president, Mrs. (Dr.) Therrien; second vice-president, Mrs. W. Grafftey; third vice-president, Mrs. (Dr.) Gordon; treasurer, Miss Cramp; secretary, Mrs. N. Ohman.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY BURIED.

Fall Naval Honors of Unusual Kind Characterized the Funeral.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Naval honors of an unusual kind characterized the funeral on Thursday of Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who died in New York on Monday. Private services were held in the family home at 1.30 o'clock. The public services were at St. John's Episcopal Church.

Cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, sailors from the naval stations at Washington and Philadelphia, light artillery and army bands from Fort Myer and Washington Barracks, and comrades and friends of the dead admiral composed the procession that escorted the body from St. John's to the Arlington National Cemetery.

Imposing floral gifts filled the church. These included a wreath from the survivors of the Greely Arctic relief expedition, rescued by Admiral Schley at Cape Sabine in 1884, and a wreath from the Cuban Legation.

PERUVIAN LEGATION STONED.

Due to Illfeeling Over Encroachment Upon Territory Owned By Colombia.

Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 7.—On leaving the cathedral, where they had attended a meeting presided over by the Archbishop of Bogota, a mob stoned the Peruvian legation and tore down the coat of arms. This is the second attack on the legation, and the situation is considered grave. The previous attack took place in July, and, like the one on Thursday night, was due to ill-feeling over the alleged encroachment of Peru upon territory claimed by Colombia.

LAND OF THE TENDERFOOT.

(From the 'Shoe Retailer.')

In the Western countries where the aridity of the land calls for irrigation the ranchers are clamoring for a shoe that will be practically waterproof of propositon and of the same time give comfort. It is a fact that the Western country is hard on feet. The old term 'tenderfoot' seems to have foundation in fact. Rubber boots have had the call so far, but a smooth tannage of calf treated to make it pliable and light in weight and turn damp will be a hit.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes, certificates and medals to the pupils of Bannantyne Ave. School, Verdun, will take place in Verdun Town Hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock.

ITALIAN VESSEL SUNK.

Fiume, Hungary, Oct. 7.—An Italian sailing vessel has been sunk by the Turkish guns at St. Jean de Medua, two Italian cruisers shelled the town and then proceeded to sea.

DELAYED BY GALES.

The 'Belleville,' of the R. & O. line, arrived in port from Toronto this morning, a day late on her trip. The furious gales of Tuesday and Wednesday were the cause of the delay.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION

Paris, Oct. 7.—At a meeting of the cabinet to-day the Foreign Minister, M. De Selves, explained the latest aspects of the Moroccan negotiations with Germany. In his opinion the outlook continues favorable.

THE DELHI DURBAR

Princes of India Will Pay Homage to Their New Emperor and Empress

Washington, Oct. 7.—Princes of India will pay homage to their new Emperor and Empress, King George and Queen Mary of England, for the first time at the coronation durbar at Delhi, on Dec. 12. Elaborate preparations for the eleven days of ceremonial, from Dec. 6 to Dec. 17, which will be attended by a quarter of a million people, are being made by the Government of India, according to the report of Consul-General Michaels, stationed at Calcutta, to the State Department.

A splendid procession will escort the Imperial pair upon their arrival at Delhi on Dec. 7. The Viceroy will receive them; ruling moguls, rajahs, and other native chieftains will be presented; an escort of notables, government officials, alien visiting dignitaries, and Indian magnates, glorious in gold and colors and fine gems, will conduct the Emperor and Empress to the place of further ceremonial.

The corner-stone of the King Edward memorial is to be laid by King George, and he is to present colors to British and Indian regiments.

A throng of 100,000 people, it is expected, will view the official durbar on Dec. 12. A state procession through the city of Delhi on Dec. 16 will close the visit of the Emperor and Empress. King George will go to Napal and Queen Mary to Agra.

WATCHMAN DROPPED DEAD.

As a result of over-exertion while aiding in unloading a cart full of bricks, Joseph Marquette, a night watchman employed by Reeb Builders' Supply Co., Ltd., on Rockland avenue, dropped dead last night. He only started to work for the firm last night, and it is thought that the work was too heavy for him. The deceased was 51 years old, and lived at the corner of Visitation and Demontigny streets.

SUES AUTO. DRIVER.

The solicitors of Isidore Elman, who was the victim of an automobile accident at the corner of Bleury and Vitre streets in June last, have entered action against the driver, Mr. Rolland Prefontaine, for $1,900 damages.

'KING COOK'S' SUCCESSOR.

McGill medical students of '15 to-day decided to appoint Tobin, one of the employees of the college, as successor to the late 'King Cook.' There will be a 'coronation' ceremony about the end of the month.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 7.—The 'Daily News' says that in the Duke of Connaught fellow-subjects in the Dominion will make the acquaintance of one not only representing the best characteristics of the Royal House, but who inherits a fine tradition of simplicity and dignity in the conduct of national affairs.

The Liverpool 'Daily oCurier' says that amid the politicians' controversies His Royal Highness may be relied on to steer a tactful and impartial course but the very fact is that his presence will be an incentive to Canada's imperial patriotism.

HARBOR QUIET.

The harbor is very quiet to-day. Only one liner is in port, the C.P.R. ship 'Montreal.' All the other wharves are unoccupied, and the 'longshoremen are enjoying a rest after the rush of the week. The sheds are being placed in good order to receive the incoming ships. About five o'clock this afternoon the rush will begin again.

The corner-stone of the new filtration on Victoria boulevard, Westmount, will be laid this afternoon at three o'clock.

THE TERRORS OF HOME.

(From the New York 'Independent.')

The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford has compiled a table showing the causes of accidents on which claims were paid by the company last year. The table is in the form of a percentage without regard to employment.

The high percentage of accidents while at home and walking is most noticeable. It would appear twenty-five times more dangerous to stay at home than to take a steamship journey. The table is as follows:

At home	25.9
Pedestrians	18.2
Automobiles	11.1
Recreation	11.0
Horses and vehicles	9.9
Street car travel	7.2
Railway travel	4.3
Bicycles	1.2
Steamship travel	1.0
Miscellaneous	10.3

MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Held Annual Meeting Yesterday and Reviewed Work of the Past Three Years

Toronto, October 7.—Reviewing the work of the three years since the inception of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Canadian Council, at its annual meeting yesterday afternoon found that the outlay had been about $6,000 a year, largely provided by Ontario men. There is a deficit at present of about $2,000 half of which was incurred in advance expense in connection with the eleven conventions to be held throughout the Dominion this month and next. The treasurer's report was presented by Mr. J. N. Shenstone. The Hon. W. A. Charlton occupied the chair.

The general secretary, Mr. H. K. Caskey, in his report stated that the movement had taught these lessons.

That the essential desideratum was to get every member giving something rather than a few giving liberally; the value of education in stewardship; a direct contribution toward church union and federation, development of individual lives, business handling of missionary matters by business men; development in the spiritual lives of men. With the coming conventions a hundred persons would be identified, in addition to local men whom the committee will secure from place to place; eleven secretaries were engaged representing all five of the leading denominations.

MORE

The increases in missionary givings of the several principal denominations in Canada under the impulse of the laymen's movement during the past three years, were reported as follows: Anglican Church, from $252,910 to $354,128; Baptist Church, $207,697 to $279,158; Congregational Church, $29,548 to $41,500; Church of the Disciples, $9,057 to $9,674; Evangelical Association, $7,606 to $11,142; Lutheran Church, $9,633 to $15,462; Methodist Church, $509,409 to $749,677; Presbyterian Church, $466,418 to $738,279. The total increase was from $1,491,680 to $2,199,030, or nearly fifty percent.

The Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay and Mr. N. Ferra. Davidson, K.C., a sub-committee on plans for the next three years, reported that the work being now even more important than three years ago, there was an emphatic necessity for raising about $7,000 to finance it. They suggested that the convention would present a good opportunity to do this.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, S. J. Moore; vice-president, John A. Paterson, K.C.; treasurer, J. H. Gundy; all of Toronto; vice-chairman for provinces, H. C. Burchell, Sydney, N.S.; G. E. Barbour, St. John, N.B.; T. C. James, Charlottetown; A. O. Dawson, Montreal; George C. Copley, Hamilton; Edward Brown, Winnipeg; the Hon. Justice Brown, Regina, Sask.; George S. Dingle, Calgary, Alta., and C. C. Michener, Victoria, B.C.

PEARL FISHERS' RISKS.

The Penalty Sometimes Inflicted on a Thieving Diver.

(From the 'Empire Magazine.')

At one time pearl shelling as an industry was native to Great Britain, and pearls are still found in mussels got from Irish rivers. But the chief centre of pearl shelling has long been the tropical region around the north of Australia and the East Indies. Thence comes, nowadays the bulk of the world's supply of pearl shell and of pearls.

It is a common mistake to suppose that a pearl shelling fleet seeks gem pearls as the sole source of its profits. That is by no means so. The chief quest indeed of the pearler is not the gem pearl but simply the pearl shell oyster, which yields 'mother of pearl,' a material used extensively for ornamentation, for the handles of knives and for buttons.

The pearls are really incidentals of the industry. On a good patch of pearl oysters a fleet would make handsome profits if never a pearl were found in the molluses. It is estimated that on an average a pearl of value (that is, worth over £1) is found in every 4,000 shells. But almost all these shells would be valuable otherwise for their mother of pearl, and when the oyster shelters a large pearl of good shape or a curiously colored pearl its value may run to hundreds or even thousands of pounds.

The divers are always alert to these pearls. They are said to know an oyster which is likely to contain a pearl by a little bulge on the outside shell. To guard against theft by the divers is one of the cares of the pearl sheller.

Gruesome are the stories told of the punishments inflicted on dishonest divers by their overseers. In a pearling fleet working in savage seas, with the men engaged mostly savages, no civilized law runs. Punishment follows quickly on the heels of crime or the suspicion of crime. Neither judge, jury nor form of trial is needed. Who is to know if a diver or two has disappeared?

The method of the industry makes easy one form of deadly punishment. The diving is now mostly in deep waters, the shallow reaches of pearl shell beds having been exhausted. So with all possible care cases of divers' paralysis are common enough through the pressure of the water on the man at work at the bottom of the sea. Wilful negligence—in leaving him a little longer than should be under water—and his death is practically certain. That, they say, is the penalty of the thieving diver.

Brigadier and Mrs. Advy, of St. Johns, N.B., will address a rally of the East End Salvation Army in the Demontigny street barracks to-morrow evening, at the usual hour.

SHIPPING NEWS

OUTWARD.

Mountford, arr. London	Oct.	6
Monmouth, arr. Liverpool	"	6
Carpathia, arr. Genoa	"	6
Albania, arr. London	"	6
Potsdam, arr. Boulogne	"	6
Virginian, arr. Liverpool	"	6
Cedric, arr'd Liverpool	"	7
Amerika, arr'd Hamburg	"	7

INWARD.

Victorian, arr. Quebec	Oct.	6
Corinthian, arr. Quebec	"	6
Ultonia, arr. New York	"	6
Cambrian, arr. Boston	"	6
St. Laurent, arr. New York	"	6

SAILING TO-DAY.

The Steamships Montcalm, Ausonia, Saturnia, Canada, Manchester Importer and the Scotian.

ARRIVING TO-DAY.

The Allan liner Victorian is due at 3 o'clock, and the Corinthian, of the same line, an hour later.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LINERS.

The Hesperian, from Glasgow, is due in port here on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Empress of Britain sailed from Quebec for Liverpool last night.

The Empress of Ireland, with their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their suite on board, sailed from Liverpool yesterday.

The White Star liner Laurentic should reach Liverpool at noon to-day.

McGILL Y. M. C. A.

Banquet to be Given on Monday to Visitors From Asia.

On Sunday afternoon, October 8th, Mr. E. C. Carter is to address the students in Strathcona Hall on the subject of 'The Students of th eWorld.' Mr. Carter was for several years after his graduation from Harvard University, National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for India.

On Monday evening, October 9th, a banquet is to be given in Strathcona Hall by the Bible Study Department of the McGill Y. M. C. A. Mr. John W. Ross, Governor and Treasurer of the University is to be chairman, and a number of the Governors and Professors are expected to attend. The guest of honor will be Mr. George Sherwood Eddy, who is spending several days in the city as the guest of the city Y. M. C. A. Mr. Eddy has been for fifteen years in charge of the Association work among the students of Southern India, and returns to the East this fall as Associate General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Asia.

Besides Mr. Eddy's address short speeches are to be given by the Rev. Bruce Taylor, of St. Paul's church, and Professor A. E. Cook, of the Congregational College, who are to lead Bible Classes at McGill during the present session.

FIREMAN IN COLLISION.

Joseph Mercier, a fireman, now lies in the Notre Dame Hospital in a critical condition as a result of a collision, when he was trying out a team of new horses before a hose waggon. A car of the Beaver Hall Hill line running down Gosford street crashed into the waggon, throwing Mercier to the road. When picked up it was found his leg was seriously injured, and that he was suffering severely from shock. He was removed to the Notre Dame Hospital. The waggon was also damaged and one of the horses injured. Mercier is 29 years of age, and his home is at 590 Beaudry street.

POLICE HAD THE RIGHT.

Some days ago a case was heard before Mr. Justice Fortin in which George Waller, a second-hand dealer, applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the city of Montreal to grant him a license. The petitioner stated that Chief Campeau, on the advice of Chief Carpenter, had refused him a license last year. He contended that the action of the chief was unjust and unwarranted. In giving judgment Judge Forton stated that Chief Campeau, in making use of the chief detective's advice, was using the discretion accorded him by law. The application was dismissed.

DOG GAVE THE ALARM.

When the dog of ohn Reilly, a driver in the employ of the city, returned home last night without his master whom he had started out with in the morning, the family became suspicious that something had happened to his master, and they immediately got in communication with the different hospitals, and found out that Reilly lay in the Western Hospital with a broken leg. It appears that Reilly on his way home from work was knocked down and run over by a cab when he alighted from a street car at the crossing of St. Antoine and Rose de Lima streets. He is 51 years old.

Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, of India, will conduct the morning service on Sunday at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount.

"SALADA" CEYLON TEA

The individual who regards the buying of Tea as a mere item of expense in a grocery account, generally gets rewarded accordingly.

But those who appreciate Quality and Value always insist on getting 'Salada' and stedfastly refuse substitutes—

Black or Natural Green | Free Samples on Enquiry.

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"Salada" Montreal.

ORGANIST — MAN OF EXPERIENCE, middle aged, seeks opening, requiring devotional treatment. Address 'Witness' Office, Box 786.

ALL MEMBERS OF ADULT SCHOOL Movement residing in Montreal, please communicate with D. BARTON, 2347 Mance street.

CONFERENCE ABOUT MISSIONS.

An important meeting of ministers and laymen was held last night in the Y. M. C. A. in connection with the Men's Missionary Congress, which is to be held in Montreal in November. The Rev. F. Day, chairman of the publicity committee, explained the purposes of the congress and endeavored to enlist the co-operation of both clergy and laymen in sending as large a delegation as possible from Quebec. Dr. Love presided, and there were also present the Rev. Messrs. S. T. Martin, Ellis, Cobbledick, Dr. Patterson, Dr. Amaron. Among the prominent laymen were noticed Mr. J. T. Ross, Mr. Jas. Muir, Mr. G. B. Ramsay, Mr. R. F. Cream, Mr. R. B. Lindsay, Mr. J. Carson and others. A good number registered and pledged their co-operation. It was agreed to commit the matter to the local Laymen's Missionary Movement, and Mr. Carson, of the Y. M. C. A., will assist in the work of registration. Every effort will be put forth by ministers and laymen to secure a large representation from the Province of Quebec.

GIRL TRAVELS ALONE.

Susan Howard, a little girl ten years of age, sailed for the British Isles on the 'Scotian' this morning. She has travelled from Seattle alone, and is on her way to Londonderry, Ireland.

WILL NOT SHIELD ROWDIES.

The Students' Council of McGill have decided that they will not shield rowdy students in any way.

MARRIED.

KETTYLE — TODD — At the residence of the bride's parents, William Todd, on Oct. 4, 1911, by the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, Lachute, Thomas Edmund Kettyle, of Lachute, Que., to Jessie May Todd, of Genoa, Que.

MURRAY — MacLEAN — On Sept. 27th, 1911, by the Rev. M. MacLeod, Jennie MacLean, daughter of Donald M. MacLean, to Alexander Murray, both of Marsboro, Que.

NILES — MacLEOD — On Sept. 19th, 1911, at the home of the bride, Springhill, Que., by the Rev. M. MacLeod, Marion MacLeod, daughter of Kenneth M. MacLeod, to George B. Niles, of Lowell, Mass.

PHILIP — RUSSELL — At Bombay, on Oct. 6, 1911, William A. Philip, manager National Bank of India, Delhi, India, to Ella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Russell, Selkirk avenue, Montreal. (By cable.)

DIED.

BIELER — In his home, in Lausanne, Switzerland, Dr. Samuel Bieler, Director of the Agricultural College and Professor at the University, the beloved father of the Rev. Prof. Chas. Bieler, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and of Mademoiselle H. Bieler, of Macdonald College. He fell asleep in peace, on Oct. 5, at the age of eighty-three.

DUNBAR — Suddenly, in this city, on Oct. 6, 1911, Mrs. Mary Graham, widow of the late Mr. Robt. S. Dunbar.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNION SERVICES

Pastor, REV. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D.

Bethlehem Church, Clarke Avenue, 11 a.m. Subject: "The Omnipotence of Faith." Preacher—Rev. Dr. MARTIN.

Calvary Church, Guy Street, 7 p.m. Subject—"The Issues of Faith." Preacher—Rev. Dr. MARTIN

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The dividend on the Preferred Stock is payable quarterly. The earnings of the Company for 1910 were equivalent to 81-4 per cent. on the Common Stock.

We would be pleased to forward descriptive circular giving full particulars regarding the Company.

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DEFENCE OF BEEF TEA.

Science After Despising Broths Find Out Why They Do Good.

From time immemorial beef tea, or a broth made in a similar manner from mutton or chicken, has been a feature of the sickroom, the pride of the housekeeper nurse, a source of comfort to the invalid, the invariable staple of the menu permitted by the physician.

When it was indisputably proved that the home made broth was in no sense a food, humanity refused credence and invalids went ahead with their consumption of millions of gallons, persisting in the exhibition of sure signs of convalescence and demanding with insistence further supplies of the fragrant potion.

Dr. Thomas Darlington in a recent issue of the New York 'Medical Journal' shows at last the reason of this unshakable faith. Broth is one of the few genuine stimulants in the armamentarium now that alcohol is known as a narcotic. The experiments of Chittenden on dogs demonstrate that the savory liquid is powerfully stimulative to the gastric secretion and other digestive fluids, with the result that food, given with or after the broth, is speedily and gratefully assimilated.

Milk, which disagrees with so many people, will cause no distress if administered after a cup of hot broth. The mere flavor of meat is thus shown to be necessary and valuable to digestion. What caused disgust among the troops in the Spanish war was that the preserved meat, while retaining all of its nutritive principles, had lost its aromatic constituents, gone to make the despised extract for the preparation of broths.

The physician may henceforward advise beef tea and meat broths generally with a clear conscience and scientific satisfaction; they have triumphed over their enemies and detractors and will resume their honored station upon the invalid's tray as unapproachable adjuvants to digestion and assimilation, adding one more example to the list of remedies founded in crass empiricism, but finding at last a true scientific basis for their raison d'etre.

PROF. BIELER BEREAVED.

Dr. Samuel Bieler, Director of the Swiss Agricultural College and Professor at the University of Lausanne, died at his home on Thursday. He was the father of Professor Bieler, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and of Miss Bieler, of Macdonald College.

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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'Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

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

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

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

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

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

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

F.M. 1 L.Q. 14 — OCTOBER — N.M. 21 F.Q. 30

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1911.

An admirable institution is the free French class which the St. Jean Baptiste Society is establishing at the Monument National. It is altogether for the well being of the Canadian nation as well as for the learners themselves that our English speaking people should learn to speak French, and to understand their French fellow citizens. Difference of speech contributes to misunderstanding. The French have fairly well done their part. Most of them can speak and understand English. They have in a way done it too well for us, for so easy do they make communications in English that we get but little practice for our French. But an English speaking man who speaks French is very much appreciated by them. His use of the French tongue is a direct way to their hearts, and is a talisman of potent influence. But added to the practical advantages which this acquirement gives a man, is its great educational value. There is almost no mental effort more developing to the mind than the acquirement of a second language. There is no easier stepping-stone by which to cross the boundary that divides the educated from the uneducated than the pursuit of a second literature. The general indifference of the English speaker to the acquirement of French is to be deplored; but we hope that the well planned scheme of the St. Jean Baptiste Society will receive such encouraging appreciation that it will become a permanent and important factor in the life of our city.

A correspondent draws attention to the injury done to asphalt pavements by extra heavy loads, and suggests the reservation of certain streets for the lighter traffic, as is done in Westmount on Western Avenue. We have greatly wondered at the failure to make regulations about the width of tires. Both in country and city, tires of vehicles should be required to be proportioned in width to the weight they may carry. If tires were wide enough there would be much less trouble with roads, for instead of acting the part of a circular knife to cut up the road surface, they would serve the purpose of road-rollers to improve it. As to the abnormal loads to which our correspondent refers, it certainly is poor economy to lay fine pavements only to have them crushed out of shape just enough to lodge water and thus bring rapid decay. The rule for tires would require special wheels for exceptional weights.

The Eighty Club recently made a tour of Ireland, not as alleged, to 'find 'salvation for themselves on the Irish 'question,' but to see for themselves exactly what the material conditions of Ireland are in 1911. It is generally admitted to be true, as Mr. Redmond has said, 'that Ireland is in many re-'spects transformed. It is a country 'which at length is beginning to 'prosper.' The 'Westminster Gazette' remarks: 'We welcome this state-'ment, though, oddly enough, it is 'this very fact which is to be one of 'the trump cards that Unionists mean 'to play against Home Rule. This 'reviving and returning prosperity 'will be alleged as a proof that Ire-'land does not need the right of self-'government.' Here is our own familiar 'Let well enough alone.' So long as Ireland was in a 'distressful' condition it was easy to keep her people and their more prosperous kindred over-seas in a ferment of demand for change. When a nation is prosperous it seems equally possible, as in Canada, to raise the strongest sentiment against change. So the Irish people are, to be told and those in the larger island whose votes they need are to be told, that though they have been urgently demanding this thing for forty years back, yet that is ancient history, and the present parliament has no mandate to deal with it. In fact, that Ireland is now so prosperous and happy that its people no longer want a change, and are indeed afraid of any change. We shall see how this works.

In Washington, about a year ago, there was an inquiry into the matter of ginger ale. It was found out that it consisted principally of 'red pepper and wind.' Now we learn that the pepper used throughout Canada has been adulterated for the past thirty odd years. These adulterants, Mr. McGill, the chief analyst of the Department of Inland Revenue, tells us, include wheat husks, ground cocoa-nut shells, maize and different kinds of foreign starches. Mr. McGill concludes that the commonest adulterant is ground olive stones; which is so prevalent an adulterant that it is called 'polyrette,' or 'little pepper,' by the authorities. As we published, the other day, two carloads of this polyrette was imported into Canada recently for the purpose of adulterating pepper, and yet we all like to consider ourselves honest. But why has the department allowed this to go on for thirty years?

AS TO TREASON.

A friend says there is a good side to the recent turn-over. However mistaken the cause, it shows where Canada stands towards the Empire. Grant this; but mark what it implies; that there were people whose opinion is worth caring for, who believed that Canada was disloyal to the Empire, and who believed this as the result of the foul play at this and former elections. It implies also, in the minds of those who accept this test of loyalty, that those who voted for reciprocity are still chargeable with treason to the Empire. Ever since the campaign of 1891, when a slander of this sort was the stock in trade of the protectionists, all British literature has revealed a great anxiety as to our loyalty prevailing in those much loved countries whose good opinion we value most, and whose respect for us is so important to the well being of the Empire. The wild glee with which the news of this turnover has been received by British villadom, which browses on a purchased press devoted to this slander, and which has been living in dread of a German occupation of the mother country with no Canada to come to the rescue, shows how the recent renewal of this wilful falsehood had revived the old belief in our disloyalty, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done so much to dispel. We have had to bear this supreme injury to our country for over twenty years now, and it is time it was stopped. We have newspapers among us not ashamed to repeat it wherever they can glean it, and without protest—newspapers which, apart from the vagaries of which Mr. Bourassa is the voice, whatever these may import, represent the only disloyalty we have among us, that which slammed the door on British goods, which keeps up that embargo, and has at all times opposed any reduction of it, and which has gone about the world denouncing all who want to reduce its power to tax us as traitors.

AN ANSWER.

We have received a good number of letters mostly not for publication during and since the late election criticising our course. They are for the most part easily referable to two classes. Those of one class begin something like this, 'I cannot help writing to 'congratulate you on the brave fight 'you have made against monopoly and 'in the people's interests.' Those of the other denounce the 'Witness' for having departed from all its professions of independence. Some of these latter are nicely put, in loving sorrow rather than in anger, but we need not say that such is not the usual tone. The difference of the two classes is largely parallel to the party relations of their writers or their different attitudes on the reciprocity question. What we said was all truth to some, and plucky at that; to others it was all false. Let us take one of these letters, a fair specimen, free from all bad manners. These are a weakness in argument, and put the writers out of court. Mr. John Evans of Nutana, in Saskatchewan, writes to protest 'against the way you have 'thrown independence aside and struck 'out as an extreme partisan advocate.' He refers particularly, as almost all his fellow faultfinders do, to a full page poster in which we stated the case in brief. The lesson we have learned from this is that in these days what is not printed in poster type makes no impression on a large proportion of supposed readers. What is so printed either wins their exultant approval or their deep animosity. There could not be a stronger vindication of the use by us of that method, which other papers were using daily, than the evidence that it was the only thing that reaches some people's minds. There was nothing in that poster page that had not been said over and over again in our reasoned articles, and that had not been fully proved.

Then as to this abandonment of independence, on which those who differ with us base their complaint. What would they have of us? Do they want us to have no political views, and when we see the people's interests assailed to make no fight for them? Independence is not a namby-pamby sitting on the fence. Independence is to make fight—and all the fight one can—against all odds and regardless of the heaviest loss, and for no reward except the approval of the just. That, at least, was our sort of independence. We believe in the lowering of the duties, and when that issue was plainly before the country we fought for those who proposed to lower them. When false and vicious issues were raised we denounced them. When appeal was made to the pious of Quebec province against Sir Wilfrid Laurier as untrue to his people, and to the Protestants of Ontario, because he was a dangerous clerical Roman Catholic, we characterized that mode of warfare as it deserved. When an alliance was formed between the Conservatives and the Nationalists we denounced that most of all.

Mr. Evans says. 'Is it not true that 'during the last fifteen years protec-'tion has reached an extreme that was 'never before dreamed of in this coun-'try?' We have only to answer it is not true, but glaringly false. The tariff towards Great Britain was reduced first, by one-quarter and then by one-third. There were some surrenders, but no one has ever questioned that these reductions were in the main carried out. Some bonuses have been substituted for duties. We have objected to them, but have always said that a bonus was better than a duty. For one thing it is definitely terminable. For another, and this is far more important, it is an obvious and straight gift for the furtherance of the industry which all the people can see and know what they are paying, while under a duty the people appear to be paying the government when they are really paying tribute to the manufacturers. Our reason for preferring bonuses is because they arouse the sort of resentment against them which has led to Mr. Evans's mistake. Whoever told Mr. Evans that protection had been increased under the Laurier government told him what was false.

Mr. Evans admits that the picture of the Janus-faced leader rightly represented the situation, but says Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude was as bad. We did not approve of Sir Wilfrid's attitude, and said so. But there was just this difference between Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Borden's fighting ally, that Sir Wilfrid was doing his utmost to keep the races together, while Mr. Bourassa had made all his capital out of setting them at odds. There could not have been any political alliance more discreditable than that between men whose whole political stock in trade was their vaunted imperialism, and the open and avowed enemy of empire. 'According to your own utterances,' says Mr. Evans, 'Sir Wilfrid stands 'for all that Borden and Bourassa stand for.' This would be impossible, for these stand for diametrically opposite positions. The 'Witness' in standing for reciprocity was standing up for human rights and human good will. In withstanding the sectionalist leader it was doing the same. It did both wholly because these causes were good, and with no advantage from any source, and a great deal of disadvantage, some of which is well represented in the letter of Mr. Evans. If that is not independence we do not know what is.

GOWNS.

The wearing of gowns in the college classes seems to have been in issue during the past session among the students of the Arts Faculty of McGill, and is certain to be under discussion again this year. The gown is a tradition from the time when every clergyman, lawyer and doctor wore a gown, significant of their learning and professional standing. The gown was necessary to the physician in France in the seventeenth century. In England in early days the practice of physic belonged to barbers, and was not a learned profession. In early times the colleges were almost conventual, and the costume was in keeping. It was not an extra expense, as it is now, but served as clothing, and was a great economy to poor students. Gowns were never a usage in the McGill faculty of medicine. That school had an existence before its affiliation with the university, and after that union was for long years housed in Coté street, with almost no relations with the other faculties, and to this day has preserved its primitive usage of not wearing gowns. As the medical course has grown more and more practical, as the laboratory has taken a larger and larger place in the curriculum, there has been less and less convenience in the use of the encumbering gown. The same is to be said for the faculty of applied science. That faculty, having had its nativity in the faculty of arts, has more or less used the gown till now, but the matter having been left to the students, they propose to do away with it for daily use. And now we are told that the students of the one faculty which is simply a school of learning, as distinguished from a technical preparation for some calling—the faculty whose traditions have been all conservative, are thinking of discarding the gown. What the motive of this may be, whether economy, or convenience, or Americanism, could doubtless be learned from the discussions on the subject between the students themselves. The students of Canada have at all times shown a tendency to adopt the words and ways of their fellow students in the United States, and the colleges of that country, having been almost all of puritan origin, dispensed with all such trappings as the gown. In that country there is, however, some reversion to the older usages in this as in ecclesiastical architecture and observances.

In opening this question, the students have touched one of the most interesting facts in man's make-up. Carlyle wrote a book to show how much a man is the creature of his clothes. Put a frock on him and he is a clergyman and demeans himself accordingly. Put a uniform on him and his heart grows stronger, for he feels himself a soldier. Reduce his apparel to a minimum, and it is in his very bones to run faster and jump higher, irrespective of the freedom of his integuments. In Quaker garb one must needs be sedate, in that of a nun one must know no side glances. It might be held, and indeed has been, that all these outward appearances are what is called in the New Testament hypocrisy, mere stageplay, and not the genuine thing. And it is certain that religion has no worse enemy than the substitution of outward performance and dogma for real spiritual life. The question that remains is how far garbs and surroundings such as venerable or stately buildings may be made contributory to the good things that they represent. Christians have built, and are now building again, churches whose aspiring arches add mystery and loftiness to the impression of worship. Does man need all such aids to worship that he can get, or is he more genuine and therefore more holy without them? In social life we still have the festal or wedding garment, as in ancient days. In spite of many assaults upon it, it persists. Even the uncouth high hat, which throughout the nineteenth century was the token, and, in its way, the pledge of respectability, has not yet been dethroned. In no country under the sun where clothes are worn at all, have men been free from the dominion of their distinctive suggestiveness. Does not the college gown carry in its folds a fellowship with those who have laboriously sought knowledge throughout many generations, and is not investiture in it calculated, like the soldier's uniform, to set up for the wearer a standard that must not in his person be lowered? The question that has been raised by the students is, shall we or shall we not, in this late century, 'make one wreath more to use 'and wont, twin sisters of an age gone 'by,' even if 'they too must die.'

HOW THEY KEPT THE LAMP TURNING.

'Twas on the coast of Brittany
One dark and stormy night,
Where stands a lighthouse, high and firm.
Known as the Belle Isle light.
And every night in calm and storm,
From eve till dawn of day,
Its ruby flashes may be seen,
For many miles away.

There in that lighthouse, lone and drear,
And near the close of day;
Upon his couch and pallid face,
The dying keeper lay.
His wife and children crushed with grief
Stood, weeping by his bed,
But soon his brave heart ceased to beat,
And he lay still and dead.

For years he'd kept the Belle Isle light,
On that bleak, storm-swept coast,
And there through dreary months and years,
Was faithful at his post.
That very day he'd climbed the stairs,
And trimmed his lamp so high,
But little dreamed that at its close,
He would be called to die.

'Twas now the time to light the lamp,
Up in the lighthouse tower;
But he who'd long performed the task,
Lay cold and still that hour.
The keeper's wife rose from her knees,
Where she had knelt to pray,
And softly left the silent room,
Where her dead husband lay.

Then up the winding stairs she went,
That dreadful evening hour;
Till step by step without a pause,
She reached the lofty tower.
She lit the lamp with trembling hand,
But soon, alas! she found
The massive globe would not revolve—
The weights had not been wound.

She had not strength for such a task,
And help lay far away;
But if the lamp did not revolve,
The ships would go astray.
Then down the narrow stairs she turned,
In sorrow and despair;
And sought her children in the room,
For they were watching there.

'O Charles, my son, and dear Marie!'
The troubled mother said,
'To-night you must be good and brave,
For see! Your father's dead,
I've lit the lamp up in the tower,
But 'twill not turn aright,
And you must turn it with your hands,
All through this stormy night.'

Then up the stairs the children crept,
The boy, but aged ten,
The girl, a sweet-faced girl of eight,
But they were heroes then.
Up to the lofty, lonely tower
These noble children sped,
While in the room the faithful wife,
Kept vigil with her dead.

The tempest raged all through the night,
But in the lighthouse tower,
The two brave children turned the lamp,
Through many a weary hour.
And out across the foaming sea,
Where many a good ship lay;
The bright, red flashes from the tower,
Were seen for miles away.

At last, the day began to dawn,
The fierce wind ceased to blow;
The weary children ceased their task,
And hastened down below.
But sailors on the raging sea,
Who watched the Belle Isle light,
Were saved from wreck by those children brave,
That dark and stormy night.

P. N. ESNOUF.

St. Lambert, Que.

The Cause of the Political Turnover.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It was reported that a leading politician in the United States was asked last fall if there was any way of preventing the people from forcing Congress to give them the reforms they demanded. His answer was 'only by creating a war scare and waving the starry banner.'

The protectionist party in Canada has for many years enjoyed reciprocity with the United States, in the humbugs on which protection rests, and now accepts reciprocity in flag-waving. By no other scheme could the privileged defenders and seekers unite so hilariously as in one which promises them not only the plunder of the unprotected, but brands the efforts of their victims in self-defence as 'treason.'

You ask why was Laurier defeated? In this constituency I have no reason to think that the frantic flag-waving misled many of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters, although I believe that it cost him the votes of some Conservatives in favor of reciprocity. Recently a large number of city men have moved to Centre York to engage in market gardening, and their votes have contributed more than anything else to the Conservative gains. They expect to sell their products at monopoly prices and to buy their hay, oats, etc., at export prices; and that the 'raw material' for the flour, beef, pork,' etc., they buy from the 'manufacturers' will be equally unprotected!

On the other hand the Laurier policy produced little enthusiasm. Reciprocity in farm products, simply meant that Canadian farmers would have to compete on equal terms as far as tariffs are concerned with the United States competitors, and that the present beneficiaries would not.

The real state of affairs in the United States has not been fairly stated in the reciprocity discussion. The protected interests in that country have dominated the tariff for many years, and permitted a tariff on farm products as long as it produced no protection. When this fictitious protection threatened to become real, because of fast diminishing exports, the protected interests began to talk of reciprocity in farm products with Canada; not as a token of good will to Canadians, as some Liberals assume; nor with sinister designs on the 'Empire' as the flag wavers asserted, but because they cannot maintain their foreign trade if they are handicapped by protection to farmers at home. Talk of 'Empire' and 'citizenship'!

I have a stronger feeling of fellow-citizenship toward the United States farmer than with the 'loyal' Canadian privilege hunter; the former may be a man, the object of the latter's ambition is to be a parasite!

ADAM RUSSELL.

Malvern, Ont.

WHAT INFLUENCED ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There were strong undercurrents throughout Ontario which the professional politicians underestimated, and Liberalism has not had real exposition from our leaders in many years, although George Graham and McKenzie King were looming larger. It will be of great benefit to Liberalism to be without the spoils of office for a time. The Conservative organization was well nigh perfect and I believe Mr. Sifton was the master mind behind the plans of campaign.

I was on a holiday trip during part of the campaign and wherever I went it was the same—Conservative organizations seemed to know the prejudices of the individual voter, and the particular interests of each district. In fact I concluded that unless the Liberal organization for this province awakened it would be beaten to a frazzle, although I did not expect such a clean sweep. Lots of people had never received a copy of the agreement from the Liberal organizers. I found, too, an apparently organized plan to upset Laurier because of his creed. One Ontario Government official was telling how he heard Mr. Borden say he would have a national marriage law, and this was industriously circulated among Protestants. In other cases Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name was linked with the Eucharistic Congress and the Ne Temere decree as I know personally.

ONTARIO OBSERVER.

THE LIBERAL DEFEAT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The defeat of the Liberal party was so unexpected, thorough and complete, by the people of Canada, while in the high tide of their most glorious achievements and apparent usefulness, that any light thrown on the real cause of this unexpected upheaval will be of value. As one of the many Liberals that voted against the Government, I am convinced the question of Reciprocity was not the only important one in the minds of the people when they spontaneously united to place their interests in the hands of a new Government. For some time past there has been a growing and general conviction among the people that something had to be done to improve conditions in our country preparatory to facing and settling some questions being forced on Canada from an outside foreign source. The influence and attitude of the Liberal Government towards these questions, and their apparent friendly relations with the cause of the people's growing unrest and dissatisfaction, did not improve the people's confidence in the Government. Feeling safe, they continued their bid for this foreign influence operating in Canadian affairs, and failed to read the growing indignation of the people, even when the people were looking in every direction for relief with least offence from these conditions that were becoming unbearable. Unexpectedly the opportunity came in the chance to vote on Reciprocity, and incidentally kill a number of birds with one stone. The people jumped at the opportunity, and voted the Liberal party out of office, just as they had done with the Conservative party on a previous occasion, and for the same offence.

Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's predecessor in office, developed a similar weakness, in the height of his God-dishonoring folly, and in his bid for Papal influence and support for his party he determined and promised to force separate schools on Manitoba. The people of Canada spoke, and Sir Charles Tupper and his party went down to defeat and disgrace. Sir Wilfrid took his place and refused to force separate schools on Manitoba, but he did force separate schools on Alberta and Saskatchewan, under the same influence that destroyed his predecessor in office, and thought to escape a similar fate. He will possibly remember the words of the writer in a letter to him in 1905, wherein I said: 'You are leading our country into trouble, and the Liberal party into annihilation if they follow you in the course you have taken in forcing sectarian teaching in the national schools in the two new provinces.'

The recent Eucharistic Congress with its official recognition by Government officials, and Father Vaughan's continuation of the insult to the Protestants of Canada by his boastful reference to their soulless religion, followed by the promulgation of the Ne Temere Decree and its enforcement in Canada to the destruction of the peace and harmony of many homes, simply prepared the voters of Canada to turn out the Liberal party or any other party that will countenance or wink at actions here that would not be tolerated in Roman Catholic countries, and should not be tolerated here by any Government. I cannot see as there is occasion for any unusual astonishment at the results of the recent election: if God is taken into account in the affairs of men, the lesson for all is on the surface.

L. W. SHIPMAN.

Almonte, Oct. 2, 1911.

The most significant symptom in the financial and commercial developments of Egypt is the ever increasing part that Germany is playing. In October Germany is to have a daily newspaper at Cairo, while a few months ago the only English newspaper there went to bankruptcy. A few days ago the Mixed Courts at Cairo made the 'Egqitischer Nachrichten' the official organ for all their notices, although for years past that monopoly has been given to local French newspapers. Last year Germany's share of Egypt's import trade advanced to $6,300,000 from $5,640,000 in the previous year. In 1887 Germany's proportion of the total imports hither figured as 3 a mile while England's was 398. England's percentage has now fallen to 310 in 1910, while Germany's has advanced from 3 in 1887 to 54 in 1910.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HAGUE PROHIBITION CONFERENCE

Large numbers of temperance workers and prohibitionists from about one-half the countries of the world assembled in response to the call which had been issued by the International Prohibition Confederation for its second world's conference. The Prohibition Conferences coincided with the successful XIIIth International Congress against Alcoholism, meeting at the spacious and beautiful Kurhaus at Scheveningen on September 11-16, 1911, and Prohibition was given very frequent and favorable mention in the various sessions of that congress.

The two special Prohibition Conferences were held at the Kurhaus on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, September 13th, and the prominent announcements which were made of these meetings attracted large attention.

At the afternoon conference, Mr. Guy Hayler of England, president of the Confederation, gave a rapid but enlightening survey on the wonderful prohibitory advancement around the world. Despite the depressing news which had been received the day before by special cablegrams on the supposed defeat of prohibition in the state of Maine, Mr. Hayler called on all the interests there represented to move out afresh for new and permanent victories around the world—a sentiment which was loudly applauded.

The report of Mr. Edward Page Gaston, F. R. G. S., the honorary secretary, showed the really wonderful strides which had been made by the confederation through its officials in many lands since the organization of this movement in London two years ago; and in a sweeping review of the 39 countries in which the Confederation is actively represented by its vice-presidents, he briefly indicated many signs of progress and much reason for encouragement on the part of prohibition workers everywhere. When the world, as a whole, is taken under survey it is simply wonderful when one realizes the advancement which is continually being made. One temperance and prohibition worker, who had travelled in various countries, and has had a wide experience, remarked that it was the best report ever presented within his knowledge.

'We look forward to the day when the scheme of world-wide prohibition will come to pass,' said Mr. Gaston in closing his report. 'We live for the time when, in a great federation of peace and amity, all peoples will be agreed upon this as the fundamental basis and ultimate goal of every true temperance reform. This, as has been said, is the consummation most devoutly to be wished for. You who believe in it and long for it and work for it are not mere dreamers. You dream of that which is to come!'

The balance sheet, presented on behalf of Dr. I. K. Funk, the honorary treasurer, showed a total expenditure of £123 4s. 5d., and total receipts of £128 6s. 9d., for the two years. It was remarked by some of those present that it was almost inconceivable that such an amount of work could have been accomplished on so small a budget; and it is a tribute to the self-sacrificing workers of the Confederation that so wide a propaganda has been found possible without making any general appeal for funds. Various suggestions were made for increased financial support, so that the usefulness of the Confederation may be greatly widened in the near future. Contributions will be thankfully received at the Confederation's Headquarters, 133-4, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

There has been increasing demand for some years for a really comprehensive and up-to-date Encyclopaedia of Temperance and Prohibition for the purpose of disseminating responsible information on these movements in the various countries. Professor Charles Scanlon, M.A., of America, presented a resolution on this matter, and a committee from among the officials of the confederation was appointed to consider the preparation, and to co-operate in the publication, of such an encyclopaedia if the proposal is found to be practicable.

The roll call of the nations was responded to by the representatives from various countries, including Don Alfred Ecroyd (Spain), Fraulein Ollilie Hoffmann (Germany), Dr. Legrain (France), Fraulein Grewingk (Russia), Mr. Frank J. Sibley (U. S. A.), and Mr. Adolf Hansen (Denmark). Many brief speeches sketched in outline the lastest news from afar, with inspiring notes of progress in many latitudes.

A dramatic incident occurred at the evening prohibition meeting. The Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, national electoral superintendent of the I. O. G. T. of America, was speaking of the remarkable progress being made in the U. S. A., when he was interrupted by the announcement of another cablegram from Maine, as sent by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, national president of the W. C. T. U., indicating that Prohibition had won in that State after all. The announcement was greeted with tremendous applause and a general handshaking, after which the Doxology was sung by the audience standing.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, of London, delivered a very informative and suggestive address dealing with the eugenics and general physical welfare phase of temperance Prohibition; and the address gave fresh evidence of the useful service which is being rendered to the cause by the growingly prominent medical authority, who is one of the vice-presidents of the Confederation.

Encouraging news was brought from Finland by Dr. Matti Helenius-Sappala Helsingfors; from Sweden by the Hon. Edward Wavrinsky, M. P., international chief templar of the I. O. G. T; from America by Miss Marie Brehm; from Belgium by Judge Lefebre of Gemloux; from Peru and the South American countries by Don F. F. Forga, and from various other parts of the world by other speakers.

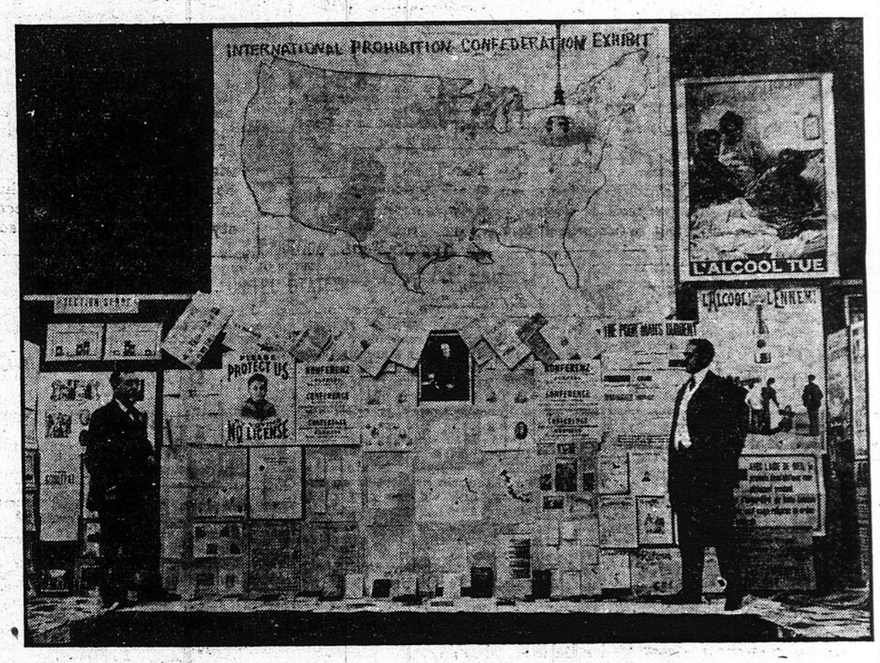
Endorsement was given to the Memorial-Resolution which had been passed at the afternoon conference to be addressed to all the Governments of the world. The preamble in four paragraphs directs attention to the wide-spread misery and loss in many directions occasioned by the traffic in intoxicants of all kinds, and it closes as follows:—

'Resolved that this Conference most respectfully but urgently appeals to the properly constituted authorities in every nation to take prompt and effective measures for the suppression of the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicants within their respective jurisdictions, and that in addition to such national action the various governments be requested to arrange for an International Convention for giving effect to this Internation Prohibitory Movement.'

This resolution will be duly forwarded from the London offices to the rulers of every country of the world, and in some cases to their principal legislative officials. The Confederation hopes to have something encouraging to report from this effort at its next Conference to be held at Milan, Italy, in 1913. But an effort will be exerted in various directions towards securing the consent of the principal powers to the convening of the International Convention which is suggested for giving effect to this International Prohibitory Movement.

The exhibit of the Confederation held in the Kunstring Gallery at the Hague in connection with the general exhibition of the temperance congress attracted wide attention. It gave almost at a glance the status of the Prohibitory cause throughout the world, and the maps, pictures, diagrams, copies of prohibition newspapers, and the general literature of the movement, well indicated the specialist and authoritative attention which is being given to Prohibition in many countries. Literature in English, French, German, Spanish, etc., was liberally distributed at the gallery.

Taken as a whole, the cause for Prohibition may considered as no more advanced than ever before, and there is no doubt that the workers from many countries who gathered at the Hague have gained a wider knowledge and truer insight into the principles and practical operations of Prohibition by their visit. A fine example of what may be done in this direction was presented by the impressive two days' convention held by the National Dutch Prohibition Society during the same week. This is one of the oldest organizations in Holland, with 14,000 members and 80 branches. Its official newspaper has a paid circulation of more than 21,000 weekly, and a wisely aggressive campaign is steadily pursued by the industrial classes largely making up its membership, looking to the time when Holland will be added to the list of Prohibitory nations. The Netherland Prohibitionists officially decided to translate and distribute throughout the Dutch-speaking countries of the world the leaflets of the Confederation on the principles of Prohibition.



Announcement

of the Awards of the Photographic Prize

Competition

For which 900 entries were received

1st Prize---Value $50.00

Paul E. F. Wiele,
624 St. Catherine St., West.

2nd Prize---Value $35.00.

J. K. Hodges,
340 Metcalfe Ave., Westmount.

3rd Prize---Value $20.00.

Stanley McLeod,
417 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C.

Each of the following received a Prize of $1.00 in Photographic Goods :—

Miss Joan Robertson, Cartierville, P.Q.
Mrs. C. S. Hammond, 2655 Esplanade, Annex.
W. P. Muir, 55 Aberdeen Ave., Westmount.
W. Fisk, 98 Park Ave., City.
Georgie V. Samuel, 173 Mansfield St., City.
C. P. Cleghorn, Cedar Ave., City.
Robert Davidson, 230 Mackay St., City.
J. Mignault, 812 Dorchester St., W.
R. Tourangeau, 626 St. Antoine St., City.
R. J. Elliott Scott, Cartierville, P.Q.
E. LeGresley, 2 Underhill Place, City.
Lionel Vanier, 180 Mance St., City.
W. J. MacDonald, 1557 Mance St., Annex.
Dr. MacKenzie, 192 Peel St., City.
Herbert LeGresley, University St., City.
Miss C. L. Mumford, 97 Union Ave., City.
W. J. Morris, Green Ave., Westmount.
W. J. Wooding, 874 Huntly St., City.
Oliver Elder, 1742a Hutchison St., Annex.
Miss M. Southcott, St. Johns, Newfoundland.
A. McL. Ballard, 802 St. Urbain St., City.
J. J. McBrien, 67 Victoria St., City.
Miss A. Brodie, 61 La Grande Allee, Quebec.
Florence Harrington, 5035 Western Ave., Westmount.
Miss S. Denman, 327 Roy St., City.

And in addition, each of the above prize winners will receive an 8 x 10 Sepia Toned Enlargement mounted, from his or her winning negative.

All Prizes will be awarded immediately upon presentation of negatives (in perfect condition) from which winning print was made.

Kodak Dept.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED

HENRY MORGAN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Soft, Lustrous Silks for Evening Modes, Yard, $1.25 and $1.50

Whether used alone or as foundations for soft, draping materials, these Silks—Satin Marquise and Clair de Lune—will be found the most effective materials for afternoon and evening wear. Their exquisitely rich finish and delicate colorings have aroused the marked admiration of visitors to this section.

Satin Marquise, woven with rich, brilliant finish, 36 inches wide, in all the newest shades, including ivory and black. Special, a yard, $1.50.

New Clair de Lune---a pure silk woven with soft, dull finish---obtainable in practically all shadas, including ivory and black; 39 inches wide---special, a yard, $1.25.

Shimmering Dress Materials

NINONS, YARD, $1.25: MARQUISETTES, YARD, $1.65

Used over foundations of rich silks or satins these beautiful draping materials—Silk Ninons and Marquisettes—present a lovely veiled appearance at once graceful and becoming. These fabrics will be much in evidence this season—a fact that lends pointed interest to this unusually complete display.

Bordered Silk Ninons are shown in exquisite floral patterns of delicate beauty, 46 inches wide---a yard, $2.75 to $3.50.

Bordered Silk Marquisettes, fine, sheer weaves with rich Oriental borders in lovely soft colorings, 46 inches to 56 inches wide ---a yard, $3.50 and $4.75.

Special Lines of Down Quilts

SATEEN, $4.75 TO $7.50: SATIN, $9.50 TO $27.50

Many have commented upon—in examining these Down Quilts—the uniform softness and lightness of the fillings—pure down. When it is added that the coverings are absolutely down proof and obtainable in a wide range of handsome patterns, the moderateness of these prices should prove a strong inducement to purchase now.

Sateen-covered Down Quilts in plain colorings and handsome designs; ventilated, down-proof---$4.75, $5.50, $6.50, $6.75 and $7.50.

Satin-covered Down Quilts, obtainable in exquisite designs and colorings; ventilated, down-proof---$9.50, $12.50, $15.00, $23.00 and $27.50.

New Crepe de Chine Waists

These Crepe de Chine Waists were imported directly from Paris---the season's newest modes. They embody distinctive features in both design and trimmings---effects hitherto unseen. Those desiring exclusive waists of unquestionable beauty, refinement and charm should not fail to examine these recently imported styles. *Second Floor*

Boston Shopping Bags: A Novelty

Practical Shopping Bags---small, light in weight, neat in appearance and capable of holding a number of small parcels---Bags that numbers have been anxious to secure ---have recently been imported from Boston where their desirable features were instantly recognized. They are shown in 12 to 16 inch sizes in russet, brown and black---$6.00 to $8.00. *Annex*

Smart Tailored Costumes

FRENCH SERGES, $25.00: TWEED COSTUMES, $22.50

These two lines are very moderately priced---beautifully tailored, smart in design, made in semi-fitting styles.

UNIQUE DISPLAY OF

Colonial and Sheraton Bedroom Furniture

Bedroom Suites in solid Mahogany, showing new developments of Colonial and Sheraton styles—massive, dignified Furniture suggestive of cultured refinement—of more than ordinary interest to those anxious to further beautify the home.

Colonial Suites in Mahogany, $175 to $500
Sheraton Suites in Mahogany, $140 to $1,200

A large assortment of odd Bureaux, designed in the most desirable woods and finishes, offers a unique opportunity for the selection of handsome pieces—$10.50 to $135.00.

MANY ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM A VISIT TO OUR

New Furniture Showrooms

ON THE THIRD FLOOR

Exquisite examples of beautiful Period interior decorative art, these Rooms—ten in number—have aroused the interest of those planning Fall improvements —refurnishing, decorating, etc.

Oriental Rugs

The soft, fadeless colorings of these Oriental Rugs is, perhaps, the feature that most impresses visitors to these displays—rich, subtle shades worked out in curiously quaint designs that hold the lure and glamor of the East.

This exhibition of Oriental Rugs—one of the largest in Canada—comprises exquisite specimens of the finest Eastern weaves in every desirable size.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LIMITED

Real Lace Curtains

These importations of real Lace Curtains offer to those making selections now an exceptionally wide choice of distinctive designs in Cluny Lace, Pointe de Venise, Marie Antoinette and Arabian Lace Curtains.

SIZES 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2 AND 4 YARDS LONG. A PAIR, $7.50 TO $20.00

Orders for making, measuring and putting up Curtains and Wall Hangings, Upholstering and Repairing Furniture should be placed at once to insure work being completed in the desired time.

Contract Department

Plastering, Painting, Interior Decoration, Electric Wiring, Sanitary Engineering

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED AT ONCE.

For Work to be Executed Prior to Christmas.

At this season these Departments are taxed to their utmost capacity, rendering it imperative for those desiring work of this nature executed promptly, to place their orders at once.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED UPON REQUEST

Linens Less 10%

Many find it adventageous to secure Linens of this superior quality now when a considerable saving may be effected—owing to these lines being slightly soiled

Hand-embroidered pure linen Bureau Covers with scalloped edges---size 18 x 36, $2.25; size 18 x 45, $2.50, and 18 x 54, $2.75. Less 10 per cent.

Hand-embroidered pure linen Tray Cloths, slightly soiled, made with scalloped edges---size 14 x 20 to 20 x 30 ---from, each, 75c to $1.80.

Hand-embroidered pure linen Tea Cloths with scalloped edges, slightly soiled---size 1 yard square, $2.00 up; size 1 1-2 yards square, $3.50 to $5.00.

Remnants of Table Linens, bleached and unbleached. Glass and Roller Linens, 2 and 3 yards in length, to be cleared less 10 per cent.

Imported Scotch Blankets

Woven from purest Scotch wool—soft, light, warmth-giving—these Blankets are much sought for their sterling qualities and unusual durability. It is sufficient to merely examine these Blankets to perceive their superiority.

SIZES 60 x 76 TO 82 x 98.
PRICES FROM, A PAIR, $5.50 TO $10.50.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LIMITED

SECOND DAY OF DOG SHOW WAS UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

Great Crowd Present During the Day and Evening—Incidents and Happenings—Details of Prize Winners.

The sensation yesterday at the Dog Show was the mysterious disappearance of a valuable collie —Fidger—owned by Mr. J. Reid.

Mr. T. A. Armstrong took practically everything in the cocker spaniels class, and Mr. J. C. Hanna's setters also cleared the board. All the large breeds were judged in the morning. The collies classes were poor, the animals not being in condition at the time of year in Canada. Mr. A. J Banks showed a fine kennel of four imported Old English sheepdogs.

To-day, the closing day of the show which has been one of the most successful held by the Montreal Kennel Club, formerly the Montreal Canine Club, the winners will be paraded after the distribution of the prizes, the closing taking place at ten in the evening, and the parade being held about half-past eight.

The judging resulted as follows:—

FOX TERRIERS (WIREHAIRED.)

Puppies, dogs—Thos. Moore's Donnington Togo; 2, C. S. Campbell's Toby; 3, Ed. De Beaumont's Toby. V. H.C.—Wm. Vass's Prince.

Novice, dogs—1, Thomas Moore's Donnington Togo; 2, C. S .Campbell's Togo; 3, Thos. Moore's Donnington Kid.

Limit, dogs—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Rough; 2, Chas. L. Mewburn's Donnington Jack; 3, S. Spall's Jack.

Open, dogs—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Farmer; 2, Chas. L. Mewburn's Donnington Jack; 3, S. Spall's Jack.

Winners, dogs—1, C. S. Campbell's Dot; 2, Miss Marjorie Heneker's Pointe Claire; 3, F. W. Mills' Pointe Claire Midget.

Novice, bitches—1, C. S. Campbell's Flossie; 2, Miss M. Heneker's Pointe Claire; 3, Thos. Moore's Donnington Peggy. V.H.C.—Leo. G. Dorais's Vixon.

Limit, bitches—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Siren; 2, Leon G. Dorais' Vixon; 3, Miss M. Heneker's Pointe Claire.

Open, bitches—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Jess; 2, Thos. Moore's Donnington Courtly; 3, Miss M. Heneker's Pointe Claire.

Winners, bitches—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Jess; 2, Thos. Moore's Donnington Courtly.

Local, puppies, dogs—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Togo; 2, C. S. Campbell's Toby; 3, Wm. Vass' Prince. V.H.C.—W. H. Parson's Trumps.

Local, novice, dogs—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Togo; 2, C. S. Campbell's Toby; 3, R. Lanctot's Peter.

Local, limit, dogs—1, I. Thos. Moore's Donnington Rough; 2, S. Spall's Jack; 3, Jas. Cleary's Jack.

Local, open, dogs—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Farmer; 2, S. Spall's Jack; 3, J. Cleary's Jack.

Local, puppies, bitches—1, C. S. Campbell's Dot; 2, Thos. Moore's Donnington Peggy.

Local, novice, bitches—1, C. S. Campbell's Dot; 2, Thos. Moore's Donnington Peggy; 3, A. Coristine's Belmont Flossier. V.H.C.—Leon G. Dorais' Vixon.

Local, limit, bitches—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Siren; 2, Leon G. Dorais' Vixon; 3, G. Bannerman's Flashlight.

Local, open, bitches—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Courtly; 2, Miss Heneker's Pointe Claire.

Novice, dogs, American bred—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Togo; 2, C. S. Campbell's Toby; 3, R. Lanctot's Peter.

Open, dogs, American bred—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Togo; 2, Chas. L. Mewburn's Donnington Jack.

Novice, bitches, American bred—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Siren; 2, C. S. Campbell's Dot.

Open, bitches, American bred—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Siren; 2, C. S. Campbell's Toby.

Novice, dogs, bred by exhibitor—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Toby; 2, C. S. Campbell's Toby.

Open, dogs, bred by exhibitor—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Kid.

Novice, bitches, bred by exhibitor—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Siren; 2, C. S. Campbell's Dot.

Green, dogs—1, C. S. Campbell's Toby; 2, S. Spall's Jack; 3, R. Lanctot's Peter.

Green, bitches—1, C. S. Campbell's Dot; 2, A. Coristine's Belmont Flossie.

Veteran, dogs—1, F. W. Mills' Donnington Topper.

Veteran, bitches—1, Miss Eadie's Sylvan Lucy; 2, Guy Knight's My Gal.

Brace—Thos. Moore.

Team—Thos. Moore.

IRISH TERRIERS.

Limit, dogs—1, Thos. Moore's Donnington Duke.

Open, dogs—1, Thomas Moore's Donnington Duke.

Limit, bitches—1, Guy Knight's Molly Bawn.

Open, bitches—1, E. A. Mooney's Carnlough Juno.

Winners, bitches—E. A. Mooney's Carnlough Juno.

Local, novice, bitches—1, J. H. Nevill's Hasty Girl.

Novice, bitches, bred by exhibitor—1, J. H. Neville's Hasty Girl.

Green, dogs—1, Thos. P. P. Fagan's Jack.

SCOTTISH TERRIER.

Puppies, dogs — 1, Jos. A. Laurin's Colne Sandy MacGregor.

Novice, dogs — 1, Jos. A. Laurin's Colne Sandy MacGregor.

Limit, dogs — 1, Joseph A. Laurin's Colne Sandy MacGregor.

Open, dogs — 1, Joseph A. Laurin's Colne Sandy MacGregor.

Limit, bitches—1, Mrs. R. A. Ross's Avondale Adder; 2, P. Doyle's Smug.

Open, bitches—1, Mrs. R. A. Ross's Avondale Adder; 2, P. Doyle's Smug.

Winners, bitches—1, Mrs. R. A. Ross's Avondale Adder. Reserved—P. Doyle's Smug.

Open, dogs, American bred—1, J. A. Laurin's Sandy Colne MacGregor.

Open, bitches, American bred—1, R. A. Ross's Avondale Adder.

Open, dogs, bred by exhibitor—1, Jos. A. Laurin's Colne Sandy MacGregor.

Green, dogs—1, M. Hickey's Ruffian.

Green, bitches—1, P. Doyle's Smug.

Winners, bitches—Mrs. R. A. Ross's Avondale Adder.

Winners, dogs—1, J. A. Laurin's Sandy Colne MacGregor.

ST. BERNARDS.

Novice, dogs—1, Alex. Waters's Norge; 2, R. C. Logan's Bruno.

Limit, dogs—1, A. Waters's Norge; 2, R. C. Logan's Bruno.

Open, dogs—1, F. and A. Stuart's Champion Agawa Duke; 2, F. and Stuart's Lord Chatsworth; 3, A. Waters's Norge. Reserved—R. C. Logan's Bruno.

Novice, bitches—1, H. Barlow's Moss Bess.

Limit, bitches—1, H. Barlow's Moss Bess.

Open, bitches—1, F. and A. Stuart's Lady Wolfram; 2, F. and A. Stuart's Montphosa; 3, H. Barlow's Moss Bess.

Local, novice, dogs—1, A. Waters's Norge; 2, R. C. Logan's Bruno.

Local, open, dogs — 1, A. Waters's Norge; 2, R. C. Logan's Bruno; 3, N. W. Casey's Lord Wolseley.

Local, novice, bitches—1, H. Barlow's Moss Bess.

Green, dogs—1, R. C. Logan's Bruno.

Veteran, dogs or bitches—1, Alex. Waters's Norge; 2, N. W. Casey's Lord Wolseley.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

Open, dogs and bitches—2, Jos. Foucault's Jess.

GREAT DANES.

Novice, dogs—1, J. Tremblay's King Carlos; 2, Nicholas Masi's Prince.

Limit, dogs—1, N. Masi's Prince.

Open, dogs—1, N. Masi's Prince.

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS.

Limit, dogs and bitches—1, P. F. Mathias's Alexander, of Spring Farm, registered.

Open, dogs and bitches—Mrs. P. F. Mathias's Alexander.

Winners, dogs and bitches—Mrs. P. F. Mathias's Alexander.

GREYHOUNDS.

Limit, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. H. H. Geddes's Bobs.

Open, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. H. H. Geddes's Bobs.

Winners, dogs and bitches — Mrs. H. H. Geddes's Bobs.

POINTERS.

Novice, dogs—1, Paul Labadie's Jack.

Limit, dogs—1, P. Labadie's Jack.

Open, dogs—1, P. Labadie's Jack.

Winners, dogs—Reserved, P. Labadie's Jack.

Local, open, dogs — 1, P. Labadie's Jack.

Local, open, dogs, American bred—1, Paul Labadie's Jack.

Green, dogs—H. Crevier's Jack.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

Puppies, dogs and bitches—1, W. E. Cuttle's Kildare Alleen.

Novice, dogs — 1, J. E. Leguerre's Nero.

Limit, dogs—J. E. Leguerre's Nero.

Open, dogs—1, J. E. Leguerre's Nero.

Winners, dogs—Reserved, J. E. Leguerre's Nero.

Novice, bitches—1, Thomas Cowper's Lady Glenariff.

Limit, bitches—1, Thomas Cowper's Lady Glenariff.

Open, bitches — 1, Thomas Cowper's Lady Glenariff.

Winners, bitches—Reserved, Thomas Cowper's Lady Glenariff.

Local, open, dogs—1, J. E. Leguerre's Nero.

Local, open, bitches—T. Cowper's Lady Glenariff.

Open, bitches, American bred—1, T. Cowper's Lady Glenariff.

Open, dogs—bred by exhibitor—Thos. Cowper's Lady Glenariff.

IRISH SETTERS.

Puppies, dogs—1, S. C. Jackson's Tyler of Montrose; 2, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Clancarty Rhu.

Novice, dogs—1, W. J. O'Leary's Peck; 2, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Dermott Rhu.

Limit, dogs—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Rheola Andy; 2, Wm. J. O'Leary's Peck.

Open, dogs—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Shamus O'Brien; 2, J. C. Hanna's Champion Montrose Marcus; 3, W. J. O'Leary's Peck.

Winners, dogs—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Shamus O'Brien; reserved, J. C. Hanna's Champion Montrose Marcus.

Puppies, bitches—1, Amedie Trudeau's Gamine; 2, W. Redmond's Jetta.

Novice, bitches—1, Thomas Walsh's Nellie; 2, W. Redmond's Jetta.

Limit, bitches—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Pride of Erin; 2, Thomas Walsh's Nellie; 3, Amedie Trudeau's Venus II.

Open, bitches—1, J. S. Hanna's Montrose Pride of Erin; 2, Miss Bowman's Irish Molly; 3, Thos. Walsh's Nellie. Reserved, Amedie Trudeau's Venus II. V.H.C., Amedie Trudeau's Gamine, H. W. Redmond's Jetta.

Winners, bitches—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Pride of Erin. Reserved, Miss Bowman's Irish Molly.

Local, open, dogs—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Shamus OB'rien; 2, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Rhoda Andy.

Local, open, bitches—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Pride of Erin.

Novice, dogs, American bred—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Dermott Rhu.

Open, dogs, American bred—1, J. C. Hanna's Champion Montrose Marcus.

Open, bitches, American bred—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Pride of Erin; 2, Miss Bowman's Irish Molly; 3, Thomas Walsh's Nellie; V.H.C., W. Redmond's Jetta.

Open, dogs, bred by exhibitor—1, J. C. Hanna's Montrose Clancarty Rhu.

Green, bitches—1, Thomas Walsh's Nellie; 2, W. Redmond's Jetta.

Veteran, dogs and bitches — 1, Miss Bowman's Irish Molly; 2, J. C. Hannas Sport of Montrose.

Brace—J. C. Hanna.

Team—J. C. Hanna.

GORDON SETTERS.

Novice, dogs and bitches — 1, C. H. Lemesurier's Sir Edward.

Limit, dogs and bitches — 1, C. H. Lemesurier's Sir Edward.

Open, dogs and bitches — 1, C. H. Lemesurier's Sir Edward.

DALMATIANS.

Puppies, dogs and bitches—1, Oscar Barbeau's Dom Pedro.

Novice, dogs—1, O. Barbeau's Dom Pedro.

Limit, dogs—1, Oscar Barbeau's Dom Pedro.

Open, dogs—1, Oscar Barbeau's Dom Pedro.

Winners, dogs—1, O. Barbeau's Dom Pedro.

Open, bitches—1, Donat Levesque's Beauty.

Winners, bitches—1, Donat Levesque's Beauty.

Local, open, bitches—1, D. Levesque's Beauty.

MUST CONFORM TO LAWS.

Orphanage Said to be Deficient in Arrangements to Avoid Fires.

Mr. Tremblay, Chief of the Fire Department, reported to the Board of Control yesterday the results of his inspection of the Orphanage of St. Alexis, and the children's playground St. Denis street. He found that many alterations were necessary to make these places conform t othe Fire Bylaws. The building inspector was instructed to superintend the necessary improvements. Too much woodwork, it is said, is exposed in these structures, and it would render most difficult the work of extinguishing a blaze once well started.

FORT JARRY HOTEL.

To Perpetuate Winnipeg's Early History.

The work on the new Grand Trunk Hotel at Winnipeg has been commenced, and it has been decided to adopt the same style of architecture for the hostelry as that of the famous Chateau Laurier at Ottawa. The palatial place will receive the name of Fort Garry, a revival of the ancient name of the city. It has been selected to perpetuate the romantic early history of the great prairie city.

Sunflowers 12 feet in height, with blooms a yard in circumference and leaves 2 feet long, are to be seen in gardens of Brentwood, Essex.

SHIPPING NEWS.

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN'S LIST.

The Empress of Britain sailed with the following list yesterday from Quebec to Liverpool:—

Mrs. Agar Adamson, Toronto; Mr. W. Alexander, London; Mrs. Una R. Allan, Vernon; Mr. K. Archibald, Montreal; Mr. G. M. Audain, Miss H. M. Audain, Miss L. Audain and nurse, Victoria; Miss Alma Barnhart, Winnipeg; Mr. A. Barnsley, Lethbridge; Mrs. H. Bayly, London; Mr. F. Baynes, Kidderminster; Mr. G. Baynes, Dunboyne; Mr. W. H. Blaylock, London; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cahill, Ottawa; Mrs. J. B. Cameron, Winnipeg; Mrs. M. L. Claydone, London; Mr. H. M. Clowas, Vancouver; Miss E. A. Cosens, Bournemouth, Miss L. Creelman, Guelph; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Croal, London; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Davidson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickinson, Calgary; Dr. I. W. and Mrs. Dickson, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Drayton, Vancouver; Mr. M. Dupre, Quebec; Mrs. G. E. Ellis, Dayslands; Mr. C. A. Garnett, Victoria; Mr. Albert Gilbert, Dr. A. Gray, London; Mr. and Mrs. George Griffiths, Meols, Cheshire; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Griffiths, Liverpool; Miss Handil, Quebec; Mr. W. R. Hastings, Montreal; Mr. W. Heald, Dr. C. B. Heald, London; Mr. C. W. Henzell, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. K. Hindley, Folkestone; Mrs. G. R. Hooper and maid, Montreal; Mr. C. W. Hord, Sandusky; Capt. and Mrs. Inglis, Miss Inglis, and nurse; Hamilton, Bermuda; Col. A. Bell Irving, London; Mr. A. E. Johnson, Manchester; Mr. Grant Johnston, Montreal; the Rev. Father Joubert, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kennedy, Miss K. Kennedy, Miss JJane Kennedy, Miss Sybil Kennedy, Miss Brenda Kennedy, Miss Hazel Kenedy and nurse, and Miss Cora Kennedy, Quebec, Que.; Mr. B. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Herefordshire; Col. Lamb, Mr. Patrick Lamb, Col. W. Lambton, Mr. J. A. Lange, London; Mrs. F. E. Lapworth, Victoria; Sir Thos. Lees, London; Lieut. H. W. I. Lillingston, Kelowna; Miss L. A. Little, Victoria; Miss G. Lockwood, Vancouver; Mr. G. E. Mason, Toronto; Mr. Geo. W. Mitchell, Mr. Geo. W. Mitchell, jr., London; Mr. W. H. Nicholson, Miss S. M. Nicholson, Liverpool; Miss Lois Nicholson, Montreal; Mr. Andrew O'Kelly, London; Mr. W. J. Palmer, Bloemfontein; Mr. William Power, Quebec; Mr. R. Prefontaine, Mrs. Prefontaine, Mr. F. Prefontaine, Montreal; Mr. H. W. Priestley, London; Mr. Wm. Ramsay, Bowland; Mr. A. E. Robinson, Plympton; Mr. W. Rogers, Dayslands; Miss Routhier, Quebec; Mr. H. T. Rutherford, Vancouver; Mr. Sammell, Mr. Sanders, Mrs. Sanders, Col. A. A. Saunders, London; Miss D. R. Simpson, Vernon; Col. C. J. Stanton, Mrs. Stanton, Quebec; Miss St. John, Vancouver; Mr. Wm. Taylor, Montreal; Mr. A. A. Veillon, Mrs. Veillon, St. Louis; Mrs. A. Veraguew, Vancouver; Mr. J. S. de Vesian, Mrs. de Vesian, London; Mrs. Wallace Watson, Montreal; Mrs. A. Watt, London; Col. E. A. Wiggin, Mrs. Wiggin, Leamington; Mrs. J. G. Woods, Master Woods, Vancouver; Miss R. I. Basil Wood, London; Miss T. Wylde, Victoria.

'SLAVES' IN THE KITCHEN.

A Melbourne correspondent says the increasing use of black labor in the kitchens is greatly agitating the members of the New Zealand Domestic Servants' Union. Mistresses, finding that black 'boys' can be imported from the islands under a three years' engagement and at a fourth of the cost of white servant girls, are employing the former in preference.

Under the agreement, the wages are paid direct to the black boys' parents, and the union is using this fact as an argument that the new order of things is pure and simple slavery. In consequence the upnion has passed a resolution calling on their Parliamentary representatives to question the Government on the subject.

SIR WILFRID'S KINDLINESS.

(From the 'Guelph Mercury.')

For a time during the Mackenzie Government's regime, between 1874 and 1878, Mr. John A. Mowat, barrister, etc., of this city, then a boy of 17, was a telegraph operator in the House of Commons at Ottawa. He recalls Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the most kindly feelings ever since that time. The Premier was then Minister of Inland Revenue, and almost every day he had occasion to call at the telegraph office. On these occasions he always had a kindly word. 'Are you tired? Were you up late last night?' he might ask solicitously. The despatching of newspaper reports, in addition to the sending of messages of all kinds, frequently did keep the staff up late. The answer from the tired operator might be 'We did not get through till four o'clock this morning.' "Oh, well," the young Minister would say, reassuringly, 'the House will not sit late to-night.' Mr. Mowat felt at the time that it showed a great kindliness of heart in the man, that, with the cares of an important department and his parliamentary work on hand, he should in this casual way show his interest in a boy like himself.

Weekly Calendar

THE ROYAL MOELWYN (WELSH) MALE CHOIR

At STANLEY HALL

Monday, October 9th, 1911, at 8.15 p.m.

TICKETS—Reserved $1.00 and 75c.
Unreserved 50c.

ON SALE AT

Messrs. Layton's, St. Catherine Street West,

Messrs. Evans Bros., Corner of Park Ave. and Laurier Ave., Annex.

Mr. David Davies Dining Rooms, St. Peter St., City.

Messrs. Sherman & Sons, Jewellers, 242 St. Catherine St. West.

Mr. G. W. Bithell, Saddler, 773 St. Lawrence Blvd., City.

Tickets to be exchanged at Messrs. Layton's, on Friday, Saturday and Monday, Oct. 6, 7 and 9.

TAXIS AND CARRIAGES AT 10.15 P.M.

Crescent St. Church
(Presbyterian.)

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Dorchester and Crescent Streets.
Rev. ROST. W. DICKIE, B.A., Minister.

11 a.m.—Communion Service.

7 p.m.—REV. DR. WILKIE will Preach.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH
DORCHESTER AND GUY STREETS.

PASTOR SULLIVAN AT BOTH SERVICES, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 8th.

Evening Subject:—**"Shall we Pray for the Dead."**

Strangers Cordially Invited.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MONTREAL
Corner Prince Arthur and Mance Streets.
REV. MALCOLM A. CAMPBELL, PASTOR.

Opening Services

IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW BUILDING ON

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1911

11 a.m.—REV. W. R. YOUNG, D.D., Preacher.
(Douglas Methodist Church.)

7 p.m.—REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Preacher.
(Emmanuel Congregational Church.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETS AT 3 P.M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor)
WILL PREACH AT THE MORNING SERVICE.

REV. MALCOLM A. CAMPBELL
WILL PREACH AT THE EVENING SERVICE.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
(Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D., Pastor.)

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS' ANNIVERSARY SERVICES.

11 A.M.—REV. J. ALFRED SHARP (Book Steward Wesleyan Conference).

7 P.M.—REV. PRINCIPAL JAMES SMYTH (Wesleyan Theological College.)

Special Sessions of the Sunday-schools at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

COME AND HEAR
THE SON OF THE

FAMOUS MACKAY of FORMOSA

—AT THE—

FAREWELL MEETING TO SIX YOUNG MISSIONARIES,

—IN THE NEW—

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Mon. Tues. THE ARENA Oct. 16 Oct. 17

Return of Last Season's Success
M. MIKAIL MORDKIN'S

IMPERIAL TROUPE RUSSIAN DANCERS

SEAT SALE, LINDSAY'S, WEDNESDAY, 11th.

Tickets—Reserved, 75c to $2.50. Boxes, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00. Advance reservations (with remittance) care of L. M. Ruben, Windsor Hotel.

Mass Meeting For Men

Auspices Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal.

Mr. G. SHERWOOD EDDY, Associate General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Asia, will speak on

"THE COST OF ASIA"

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1911. . . . . AT 4 O'CLOCK.

All Men Invited. Doors open at 3.30.

A Men's Luncheon will be held at the Sailors' Institute on Monday, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock, when Mr. EDDY will speak on "The Price of Empire," and Mr. E. C. Carter, of India, will speak on "Canada and the Indian Empire." Tickets are 50c, and may be had at Chapman's Bookstore, Bromsdon's, Limited, the Association Office, or at the door prior to the luncheon.

PRINCESS

ROBERT B. MANTELL
Mat. To-day HAMLET. Tonight OTHELLO

NEXT WEEK SEATS NOW 25c to $1.50

JOHN CORT
ANNOUNCES ENGLAND'S GREATEST COMEDIAN

LAWRANCE D'ORSAY

And a Superior Company of Players

Including:

J. H. CARVILL, LEONARD IDE, ROBERT W. SMILEY, ERNEST E. ELTON, JOHN ALDEN, HARRY DRISCOLL, KATHERINE EMMET, LOUISE SYDMETH, SUSANNE BUSKOLME AND OTHERS IN

Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy,

"The Earl of Pawtucket"

Oct. 16. The All English Co. In Henry Seton Merriman's Book Play, With Edged Tools

Weekly Calendar

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

Pastor, Rev. E. I. HART, B.A. Assistant, Rev. R. B. NICHOLSON.
11 A.M.—Rev. PROF. J. K. ROBINSON. Subject: THE ETERNAL CHRIST.
7 P.M.—Rev. R. B. NICHOLSON, Subject: AN OLD LOVE STORY.
Sunday School at 3 p.m. Men's Own, 3 p.m.
Visitors and Strangers Welcome at all Services.

The American Presbyterian Church
DRUMMOND AND DORCHESTER STREETS.

DR. JOHNSTON will preach at both services.
11 A.M.. "AN OUTLINE STUDY OF THE BOOK OF REVELATION."
7 P.M. . . . . "SAUL, DAVID AND JONATHAN."
The members of the Moelwyn Welsh Choir will assist in the Service of Praise.

ART ASSOCIATION
23 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS, STATUARY, ETC.

ADMISSION . . . . . 25 CENTS.

Montreal Kennel Club Co.

1st ANNUAL DOG SHOW

At THE COLISEUM, (Corner Guy and Dorchester,)

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
October 5, 6, 7, 1911.

ADMISSION:—
ADULTS, 25c; CHILDREN, 10c.
Open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Diocesan Theological College
ANNUAL CONVOCATION

Thursday, October 5th, 8.15 p.m.

The LORD BISHOP will preside.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS
—BY—
The Venerable
ARCHDEACON CODY, D.D.
Rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto.

The Public are cordially invited to be present.

FENIAN RAID VETERANS
1866-70 A MASS MEETING

will be held in the Armory, Craig street, at 8 p.m., Saturday, Oct. 7, every veteran will be required to register the name of his commanding officer and the corps he belonged to.

F. HAMILTON,
JAMES PERRAULT, Treas.

THE LEVIS COUNTY RAILWAY

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Levis County Railway for the election of directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Town Hall, in the Town of Levis, in the Province of Quebec, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of October, 1911, at 10.30 a.m.

E. A. MACNUTT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Members of THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF MONTREAL is to be held at the Reading Room in the Mechanics' Institute Building, No. 204 St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of October, 1911, at the hour of Eight of the clock in the evening. The meeting is to be held for the purpose of approving, ratifying and confirming the resolution passed by the General Committee of the Institute at a meeting duly convened and held at Montreal on the twelfth day of September, 1911, accepting the offer of Messrs. Gault & Ewing, contained in their letter dated the seventh day of September, 1911, for the property of the Institute situate on the south west corner of St. James and St. Peter Streets, in the City of Montreal, the price being fixed at the sum of Four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000.00) net, and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said offer, which resolution of the said General Committee of the Institute was so made and passed, in virtue and under the authority of a resolution of the members of the Institute adopted and passed at a special general meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute, duly convened and held at Montreal on the eighteenth day of July, 1911, referring the matter of the sale of said property to the General Committee, with power to dispose of the said property at not less than $400,000.00 net; and to further authorize the President, Treasurer and Secretary to sign and execute on behalf of the said Institute a notarial Deed of Sale of the said property.

By order of the General Committee,
E. McG. QUIRK,
Secretary.

204 St. James Street,
Montreal, October 5th, 1911.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To be Closed at this Office During the Week Ending, Oct. 7, 1911.

Oct.		
6	7.30 a.m.	St. Louis, American.
6	6.00 p.m.	Majestic, White Star.
** 7	12.30 p.m.	Canada, White Star-Dominion.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m.; other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.

**Parcels are forwarded by these steamers; latest time of mailing is Thursday evening for Fridays, and 11.30 a.m. for Saturdays.

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

*Matter for Registration closes at 5.15 p.m.

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

FOREIGN RAILWAY ITEMS.

(From the 'Railway Age Gazette.')

The fastest German train now runs in Bavaria, between Munich and Nuremberg, making the distance of 123 1-2 miles in 135 minutes, or at the rate of 54.9 miles an hour. It makes no stop on the way. Nuremberg is 690 feet lower than Munich and the train is thirty-one minutes longer going in the opposite direction.

The Swedish state railways have had a third-class sleeping car for seven months on a train between Stockholm and Gothenburg. There are three tiers of berths in a section, in each of which two persons can lie, the charge being 67 cents a person. The car was not very well patronized by sleepers, but the unoccupied sections could be used for other passengers.

The accommodations were generally satisfactory so far as the sleeping places are concerned, but there were complaints of a stifling atmosphere, which the railway men say was because passengers refused to open the ventilators for fear of draughts. A more general complaint was that the early risers found such an accumulation of baggage in the passage that it was almost impossible to move in it, which one who has travelled in Europe can readily believe. The management will probably ask for one or two more such cars and try them on a more frequented line.

TWO NIGHTS & TWO MATS. FRI. & SAT., OCT. 27, 28.

HARRY LAUDER

TOGETHER WITH A COMPANY OF INTERNATIONAL STARS.

MAIL ORDERS WITH CHEQUE TO PRINCESS THEATRE.

Mats.—$2.00. Nights—$2.50 & $2.00.

WINDSOR HALL

FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 8.15 p.m.

Mme. HARRIET LABADIE

The Great Dramatic Interpreter, will present

"GOSSIP"

The proceeds of the Recital will be devoted to the Western Hospital. Box plan for subscribers opens at 'Star' Branch Office, Monday, Oct. 9. Seat sale for general public will begin Tuesday, Oct. 10. Admission—$2.00, $1.00.

INNOCENT CLERK

Postal Employee Accused Unjustly of Theft.

The innocence of a postal clerk accused of theft, was established yesterday.

Eugene Mackay Papineau, residing at 194 Berri Street, was arrested on the 20th of July last at night, and charged with the theft of a postal package containing a pin, an offence punishable by a minimum of three years in the penitentiary. It was stated at the time that the Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Gaboury, had suspected him for some time in connection with the disappearance of important objects, and that he had laid a special watch in order to catch him. The facts as disclosed at the trial which took place yesterday before Mr. Justice Choquet, and as related in the formal judgment of Judge Choquet are totally different.

This young man was a sorter in the Newspaper Department. A small package bearing the address, 'Bella Moore, Ontario,' was handed to him by one of his co-employees, who asked him to examine it, owing to its improper address (the package of course could not reach its destination so labelled). The package was not thrown at the moment into the waste basket, which is afterwards sent up to the dead letter department, where these packages are sorted and returned to the sender if possible, and otherwise destroyed, but the accused went on with his usual work. Shortly after 10, and before the evening's work was finished, all the employees of the department, about 40 men, were summoned to the office of the Assistant Postmaster, where six detectives were mounting guard. They were then one by one introduced into an antechamber, where Mr. Gaboury was, and two detectives, and there each man was questioned in order to find out whether they had taken anything. When the accused's turn came he answered, when asked whether he had anything on him, 'Yes,' that he had a parcel which had been given him by one of his co-employees, because it was wrongly addressed, and he handed the same as he had received it to his superior.

Judge Choquet found that the accused had a perfect right to have this parcel on him, as it was part of his duties to sort these articles and to throw into the waste basket those improperly addressed; that there was certainly no intent to steal proven, nor even any presumption whatever, that the presumptions were all in favor of the accused; that moreover the employees once in Mr. Gaboury's office were no longer free agents, that they were virtually in custody, and that from that moment neither the Assistant Postmaster nor he postal officers had any righ to question them, as had been held over and over again; that the accused had further as a matter of fact made no admissions of guilt, seeing that he was never asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, but simply as to whether he had anything on him, to which he had replied immediately 'Yes, Sir, here is a box.' But this would certainly not be construed as an admission of guilt.

Under the circumstances the Court found that the accused was in possession of an object which had come quite regularly in his possession, and which was still regularly in his possession at the moment of the arrest and that therefore prisoner must be honorably discharged.

It might be noted that no witnesses whatsoever had to be called on behalf of the defence. The accused was defended by Mr. G. C. Papineau-Couture, and by Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K.C., as counsel.

IRRIGATION IN SPAIN.

(From the 'Exporter's Review.')

During the four months from June to September practically no rain falls in the Province of Andalusia, Spain. As a result a large area of fertile soil which should be highly productive is almost idle, the frequency of droughts and the small annual rainfall discouraging agriculture.

To remedy this condition the government has started work on irrigations plans calling for expenditure of $8,156,000. Work has already been begun on a long irrigation canal which will ultimately have ten branches, the aggregate length of the main artery and branches being 153 miles. The main canal will have a length of fifty-three miles and will be completed in six years.

The project has been brought to the attention of American firms interested in this work, with the idea that they may secure concessions on conditions similar to those under which irrigation has been provided for arid sections in the United States. It is suggested that a responsible syndicate could acquire rights for the installation of electric power plants for industrial purposes, to utilize the tremendous power of the water gates.

MONTREAL FORGER SENTENCED

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—Percy G. Call, a Montrealer, was yesterday sentenced to the Central Prison for one year for forgery. He cashed bogus cheques for $45 at the Russell House here, where he was well known.

TO RENT---MODERN OFFICES
IN THE NEW BIRKS BUILDING
Occupation 1st May, 1912

A fine ten-story building built of Stanstead Granite and Grey Canyon Sandstone, on the SOUTH-WESTERLY CORNER of PHILLIPS SQUARE. To combine all modern ideas of a first class business building with a reasonable rental and to meet the growing demand for high class office suites in the uptown district.

The ground floor is suitable for a bank or a store. The top floors could be laid out for club purposes.

COMPLETE JANITOR SERVICE—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS.
LOW INSURANCE RATE—CHEAP LIGHT AND POWER.
HOT AND COLD WATER ALL THE YEAR ROUND—WITH SEPARATE TOILET SERVICES.
UNOBSTRUCTED LIGHT IN ALL PARTS OF BUILDING.
PARTITIONING OF OFFICES ARRANGED TO SUIT TENANTS.

For Plans, Rentals, etc., Apply

The Cradock Simpson Company,
Telephone Main 714 205 St. James Street.

ROYALIST UPRISING

Portuguese Government are Prepared to Cope With and Quell the Revolt

Lisbon, Oct. 7.—A band of Royalists has been defeated in a fight with the Republican troops near Braganza in Traz-Os-Montes, the north-easternmost province of Portugal. It is rumored that a Royalist column at Vanhaes, fourteen miles west of Braganza, is surrounded by Republicans.

A column of seven hundred Monarchists commanded by Senhor Gamacho Canavarro, principal liteutenant of the Royalist leader, Captain Couchiere, entered Portugal on Thursday morning from Zamora, Spain, and occupied Franca, Carregosa, Espinhozello, Paco, Soutello and Paraimo, all in the district around Braganza.

Two thousand Royalists gathered from various places also have joined the column, which is now at Venhaes.

Several fights, in addition to the one nearf Branganza, mentioned above, have taken place, but according to official reports there were few casualties. The Monarchists are awaiting another column, which is expected to enter Portugal by way of Verin. Telegraph wires in several localities have been cut by Royalists, but in each instance the Royalists have been routed and the wires repaired.

The Government has eight thousand troops near the Spanish frontier, which is considered an ample number to cope with the situation there. In addition, however, it has despatched regiments from Aveiro and Oporto and a machine gun company from Lisbon, while a warship is on its way to Oporto, where it will be held in readiness to land troops should it be necessary.

The Minister of Public Works is now at Oporto, and, with one of the chiefs of the headquarters staff from Lisbon, will proceed to Braganza. The government denies that the Royalists have made incursions into Chaves and Guimares.

REPORTED IN SPAIN.

Badajos, Spain, Oct. 7—The Portuguese Government admits that Royalist disturbances are in progress in Northern Portugal, near the Spanish frontier. Beyond the interference of the censorship, there is great difficulty in learning the exact situation where the Monarchists are operating, because of the distance of those points from the railways and telegraph stations. The government is also much in the dark.

According to messages from Lisbon from persons who may know, there is nothing of a serious character transpiring.

At the same time, Royalist agents and sympathizers are spreading the news of the triumphal march of the Monarchist troops toward Oporto.

On Thursday the invaders were represented as numbering four thousand. Yesterday it is asserted that six thousand men are following the white and blue flag of the deposed King Manuel. It is also stated that the Royalists engaged and defeated the Republican troops at Guimares, a fortified town twelve miles south-east of Braga, and that Captain Couciere will have thirty thousand men behind him when he is prepared to invest Oporto.

DOM MIGUEL WITH THEM.

Madrid, Oct. 7.—A press despatch received from Badajos says that Dom Miguel of Braganza, and his two sons, are now with the monarchists in Portugal, they and other leaders in the revolutionary movement having crossed the Spanish frontier in twenty automobiles during the past few days.

THE EX-KING MAKES DENIAL.

London, Oct. 7—Ex-King Manuel of Portugal yesterday authorized a denial of the rumor that he was going to Portugal.

A MONARCHIST SUCCESS.

Lisbon, Oct. 7.—It was reported here early yesterday morning that the Monarchists at Vinnaes, fourteen miles west of Braganza, have surrounded and cut off the retreat of the Republican troops in that vicinity.

SOURCES OF PLATINUM.

(From 'Moody's Magazine.')

Platinum is found associated with gold, principally in gravel beds. The ordinary source is accumulations of gravel which have been eroded from an extensive area and gradually concentrated in one locality by the continued action of water. It is a rare metal and the accumulation must be from a great extent of country if a paying deposit is to be developed.

Platinum is of a silver gray color which is rarely tarnished. Its development is similar to gold, except that where gold is usually associated with quartz and light colored rocks platinum will be found more commonly with dark colored rocks, and especially those of a greenish shading.

It is found only in small quantities, except at two or three localities. Western Colombia and eastern Russia have gravel beds which afford the principal supply of this metal. Elsewhere it is found over considerable areas, but not sufficiently concentrated to be of importance. It may be looked for among the formations adjacent to regions of old volcanic activity.

The distribution is principally in altered rocks, and segregation seems to have been the principal cause contributing to its collection in ore bodies. The deposits found up to the present time have been of irregular mineralization and not of great extent, consequently all platinum deposits must be considered with caution.

Of the rare metals associated with platinum, iridium, osmium, paladium and others, little need be said because of their rarity. If found they will be associated with platinum and will be known by their greater hardness, brighter surface and great specific gravity.

CITY OF EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Advertisements in Street Cars

Tenders are hereby invited for the advertising privileges on the Edmonton Street Railway cars for a term of three (3) years, and alternatively for a term of (5) years. City is now operating thirty (30) cars of the semi-convertible type, and the average daily number of passengers carried is at present twenty thousand (20,000).

Tenders will be received up to noon, Tuesday, October 19th, 1911, and should be addressed "City Commissioners," Edmonton, Alberta, and marked "Tender for Street Railway Advertising."

ENGINEERS

Tel. Main 4808.
CANADIAN INSPECTION AND TESTING LABORATORIES LIMITED,
Successors to
THE DUCKWORTH-BOYER ENGINEERING & INSPECTION CO. Limited,
Inspecting Engineers,
Room 519, Canadian Express Bldg.

LOW COLONIST FARES TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Via the Chicago Union Pacific and North Western Line. Daily to October 15th from all points in Canada. Pullman tourist sleeping cars daily. Personally conducted California tours in Pullman tourist sleeping cars on through trains leave Chicago Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week. For rates, folders and full particulars apply to B. H. BENNETT, P.A., & C.N.W. Ry., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

A NEW STEAL.

'Fine climate you have here, so bracing,' remarked the casual visitor.

'Yes, pretty good,' allowed the village pessimist, 'but them confounded automobilists come along and pump the air into their pneumatic tires.'—'Lippincott's.'

(Glasgow 'Weekly.')

She (complainingly)—'You promised faithfully that you wouldn't smoke any more after Jan. 1.' He—'Im not. I am simply keeping up the usual amount.'

A NEW VARIETY.

Bobbie had discovered a thousand-legged worm. 'Look, mamma,' he cried, 'at the long-stemmed bug.'—'Lippincott's.'

SECRETS.

'The reply of Charles the Second when importuned to communicate something of a private nature, is not without its permanent value. 'Can you keep a secret?' asked the subtle monarch.

'Most faithfully,' returned the nobleman.

'So can I,' was the laconic and severe answer of Charles.

'You won't make any mistake in buying this car, Mr. Juggins,' said the agent. 'It is the best in the market. There isn't any come-back to our output.' 'Then I don't want it,' retorted Juggins. 'There wasn't any come-back to the last car I had, and I had to walk back. Haven't you anything you can show me with a few return attachments?'

It was time for baby-girl to be in bed, but no amount of coaxing could take her. At last father offered to lie on the bed till she fell asleep. Off she went 'pick-a-back,' and the tired mother leaned back in her chair with a sigh of content ready for a hard-earned rest. Ten minutes—twenty-half an hour, and she was wondering when father would be down, when all at once she heard a soft, stealthy 'pit-a-pat.' Nearer came the steps, and then a little white-robed form with a tiny finger on her lip stood in the doorway. 'Hush, hush, muvver,' she said, 'I'se gat farver to sleep.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

'Yes,' said Tom Poorman, 'I've been invited to her wedding, but I'm not going.' 'But,' urged his friend, 'do you think you can afford to have your absence noticed?' 'Better than I can afford to have my presents noticed. That's the trouble.'

Browning. — 'I hear you are engaged to that young widow who is visiting relatives here. Is it true?' Greening.—'Yes.' Browning—'How did you discover that she was the one woman in the world for an old bachelor like you?' Greening—'Why, she—er—told me so.'

'Doctor,' said Mr. Boyle, 'my insomnia is indeed much worse than it ever was before.' 'Indeed,' replied the M.D. 'Yes, sir, it is. Why, I can even sleep when it's time to get up.'

Candidate (to a crowd in the open air)—'Gentlemen, in all my career I have never been approached with a bribe!' Voice from the rear: 'Cheer up, old chap. Your luck may change.'

James M. Aird's Ad.

Yes, we do profit by selling our Bread. Ought to. Need to. Our customers do, too, and will tell you so. They have told us so, often.

FOR HOT BISCUITS
USE
BRODIE'S
SELF-RAISING FLOUR
AT ALL GROCERS.
BRODIE & HARVIE, MONTREAL.

BIBLES
In Endless Variety
And Marvellously Low in Price
THE BIBLE HOUSE
74 UNION AVENUE

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD?

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

HOW ABOUT THAT COUGH?

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

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

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

JACKSON & CO.
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
2295 to 2305 HIBERNIA ROAD.

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

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING & SUPPLIES
EDWIN JACKSON
149 NOTRE DAME WEST.
Telephones:—Office, Main 3196;
Residence, St. Louis 1092.
Illuminations, Fans, Irons, Toasters, and all classes of electrical work.

JOHN COTÉ
PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER
Valuations given. Jobbing promptly attended to.
232 MITCHESON STREET.
Phone ST. LOUIS 4294.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.
134 St. Maurice Street.
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

THE LINDMAN TRUSS FOR WORKINGMEN

I have been wearing a Lindman Truss for more than a year, and am well satisfied. I can now work at my ease, and like a young man.

I cannot recommend the Lindman Truss too highly.

ALFRED BERGERON,
Verdun, Montreal.

Call or write for particulars.
Consultations free.

B. LINDMAN, Reg'd.
16 McGill College Ave., Montreal

A BEAVER'S DAY'S WORK.

(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

A young beaver in Regent's Park Gardens, London, was once placed at work upon a tree 12 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches thick just as the town clocks sounded the hour of noon. The beaver began by barking the tree a foot above the ground.

That done he attacked the wood. He worked hard, alternating his labor with dips in his bathing pond. He bathed and labored alternately until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he ate his supper of bread and carrots and paddled about in his pond until half-past 5 o'clock.

Ten minutes later, when only one inch of the tree's diameter remained intact, he bore upon his work and the tree fell. Before it fell the beaver ran as men run when they have fired a blast. Then as the tree lay on the ground he portioned it out mentally, and again began to gnaw.

He worked at intervals all night, cut the log into three parts, rolled two of the portions into the water and reserved the other third for his permanent shelter. The work done he took a bath.

The 'Witness' is the Peoples' Paper

By patronizing 'Witness' advertisers the people help their paper, the 'Witness.'

The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER
UPTOWN
6010

The John Murphy Company Limited

Murphy Offer for Monday, Millinery, Silks, Trimmings, Laces, Gloves, Shoes of Exceptional Values

Rich Black Silks for Monday

These exquisite Black Silks which we are offering on Monday carry the "Murphy" guarantee. The variety in this collection includes the most practical and the most fashionable silks at the right prices.

RICH BLACK DUCHESSE MOUSSELINE SATIN of exceptional beauty and lustre, perfect dye; soft, firm weave (our guaranteed qualities).

36 inches wide - - - - - - - - $1.25, $1.35, $1.45
40 inches wide - - - $1.39, $1.49, $1.65, $1.89 and $2.25

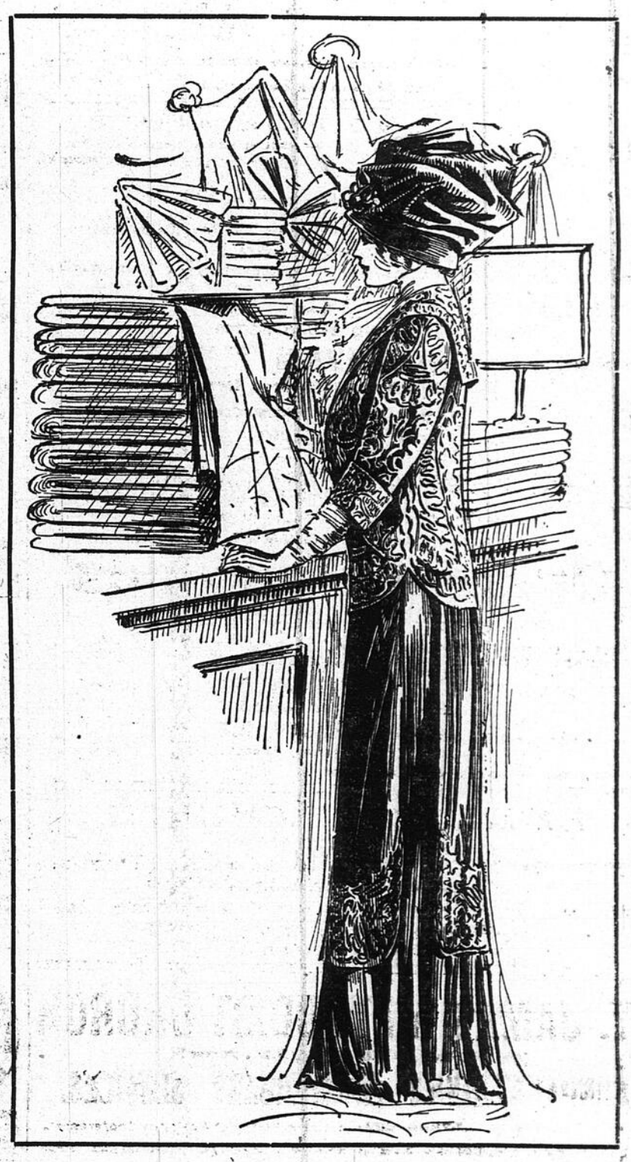
RICH BLACK PAILLETTE AND SATIN DE CHINE---Two excellent silks bearing our name and guarantee on every yard. Beautiful dress and blouse silks.
36 inches wide. Price - - - - - - - - .98, $1.15 and $1.25

RICH BLACK OTTOMAN AND ALL SILK SERGE—Very heavy, for Coats and Suits, firm quality, perfectly fast black, 32 inches wide. Price - $1.75, $2.00

HEAVY BLACK SATIN—Special, for lining fur coats, stoles, muffs, etc.; soft finish, guaranteed for two seasons; 36 inches wide. Price - - - - - - $1.35

36-INCH BLACK SATIN DE LYON—An inexpensive but effective dress and blouse silk, perfect dye, and will give every satisfaction; 36 inches wide. Price - - .79

(Silk Department, 1st Floor)



A Fine Showing of the Popular Reversible Cloakings

These Cloakings are in great demand. We have just received another delivery of these materials. In a great range of colors, including Light Grey, Dark Grey, Navy, Tan, Brown, Copenhagen, Heather Mixtures, etc., with both plain and Tartan backs; 52 inches. Prices $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00.

(*Tweed Section, First Floor.*)

In Our Millinery Salon

Our workrooms have been engaged during the past week in designing and creating some lovely picture, and close fitting hats, which are exceptionally smart and becoming. There are 65 of these, and each one is trimmed with beautiful plumes either in the self colors or some combination effect. Amongst these you will find the high crown, close fitting shapes, and the large Gainsboro shape with wide brim.

(Millinery Salon, Second Floor.)

SPECIAL---Costumes, Velvets

RICH BLACK SILK FINISHED VELVETEEN—Very heavy close pile, twill back, bright finish, pure dye, specially suited for making costumes, etc.; 24 inches wide, $1.20; 27 inches, $1.45 to $1.59.

RICH CHIFFON FINISHED VELVET—44 inches wide, very bright, soft finish. Uncrushable, will make the most charming suits and robes. Colors are Alice Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Golden Brown, and Black. Note the width, 44 inches. Monday per yard.. .. ..$3.75

There is a distinct scarcity of these Velvets. Ladies will do well to take advantage of our newly-arrived stock.

MURPHY'S REAL IRISH LACE

We wish every woman in Montreal to know, that we have Real Irish Lace in all the latest novelties and designs at this store. We have been the sole representatives of the "Irish Home Industries Association" for a number of years, and this has enabled us to get the newest and most beautiful Laces that come from the "Emerald Isle."

Side Jabots with and without neck bands, from $4.50 to $8.00 each.
Front Jabots with single and double effects, some hand embroidered, $1.25 to $8.50.
Dress Sets, collar and cuffs, $4.50 to $12.50.
The new Quaker Yokes, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 each.
Coat Collars, in round and square effects, with and without lapels, $7.50 to $18.50 each.
Chemisettes in fine Baby Irish, $7.00, $8.00 to $12.00.
Small Neck Bows, .60, .75, $1.25 to $3.50 each.
Stocks and Jabots attached, from $3.50 to $10.00.

Women's High Grade Footwear

300 pairs only of Women's Goodyear Welted Boots, in the newest shapes, with Cuban, Military and Low Heels. Sizes 2½ to 7. MONDAY **$2.29**

Suits Women Like

Are the Suits that come from our Mantle Department, which have that subtle air of refinement that is always eagerly sought by the woman of taste, the newest Fall styles. Imported English Serge Suits, smartly cut and silk lined. Just what you require for the Fall. Price $32.50. Fine Tweed Suits with the mannish coat, satin lined skirt panel, back and front, gored skirt. PRICE **$25.00**

Dress Trimmings

To Go With the New Dress Goods

We wish to draw the attention of the Ladies of Montreal to our Dress Trimming Department, as we have a great variety of the most fashionable designs. Below we have listed a few of the many lines included in our stock. Beaded trimmings in gold, silver and pearl, also combinations of gold and silver, gold and pearl in bandings, edgings and motifs, from 1 inch to 10 inches wide. Prices range from .35 to $6.50 per yard. Combination silk and beaded bandings and motifs, in all widths, in gorgeous colorings and beautiful designs. Price $1.75 to $8.00 per yard. Silk trimmings in plain and Oriental shades, edgings, motifs and bandings, from .45 to $6.50 per yard.

OUR GLOVES FOR WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN

We claim our Gloves to be comfortable, and in order to be so—

They must fit well;
They must be made of the best leathers;
They must be properly stitched,
And the whole glove well put together.
Add to this, style durability, and quality, and you have a really good glove.

TEN STYLES OF WRIST LENGTH GLOVES OF "MURPHY'S" STANDARD

LA RIVE—Our own French Kid Glove. We know this glove is reliable. It gives satisfaction in fit and wear. The shades are perfect. Per pair .. ..

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

BIRTHS.

WATT — At St. Louis Station, on Oct. 4, 1911, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Watt.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY — HILL — In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 4, 1911, at 10.30 a.m., by the Rev. Walter Cox, J. A. Kennedy, Reeve of Bedford Township, to Gertrude Hill, daughter of James Hill, Godfrey, Ont.

McARTHUR — HAMILTON — In this city, on Sept. 29, 1911, by the Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Mr. Wm. McArthur, second son of the late Wm. McArthur, wine merchant, Glasgow, Scotland, to Miss Margaret Mary Hamilton, only daughter of John Hamilton, Drumbo, Kildonan, Arran, Scotland.

PUTNAM — BIRCH — At Queen Street Methodist Church, Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 4, 1911, at 10.30 o'clock, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, assisted by the Rev. S. Sellery, Florence Lillian Birch, second daughter of Samuel Birch, to Clarence Otis Putnam, of Utica, N.Y.

DIED.

BICKERSTAFF — In this city, on Oct. 7, 1911, Elizabeth Bickerstaff.

Funeral will leave her late residence, No. 68 Colonial avenue, on Monday, the 9th instant, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

MUNRO — At her late residence, King's Road, Martintown, on Oct. 5, 1911, Mary McGregor, wife of D. W. Munro, aged 82 years.

Funeral on Saturday, Oct. 7th, at 2 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM.

HUNTER — In loving memory of our dear father, Mr. Charles Hunter, who died very suddenly of heart failure at his home in St. Andrews East, on the evening of Oct. 8, 1906.

SMITH — Charles F. Smith, late President of the Catholic Sailors' Club. A Requiem service will be held at the Chapel of the Catholic Sailors' Club on Monday, Oct. 9th, at 8.30 a.m. Members and friends invited.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1658.

ESTAB. 1840
Jos. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

Long Life to Your Curtains

Take advantage of our long experience and special equipment for laundering curtains. While you are getting your house cleaning done, send us your curtains, we will return them to you like new. We know from experience that we can do them up cheaper than you can yourself.

Our waggons will call and deliver. 'Phone

TROY LAUNDRY CO.
VERDUN
Four 'Phones.

DON'T CUT OUT A VARICOSE VEIN
USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

A mild, safe, antiseptic, discutient, resolvent liniment, and a proven remedy for this and similar troubles. Mr. R. C. Kellogg, Becket, Mass., before using this remedy, suffered intensely with painful and inflamed veins; they were swollen, knotted and hard. He writes: "After using one and one-half bottles of ABSORBINE, JR., the veins were reduced, inflammation and pain gone, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble during the past six years." Also removes Goitre, Painful Swellings, Wens, Cysts, Callouses, Bruises "Black and Blue" discolorations, etc., in a pleasant manner. Price $1.00 and $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 5 G free. Write for it.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 409 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED.

The following immoveable property belonging to Patrick Flynn, of Montreal, saloon-keeper, the estate and succession of the late Dame Mary Daly, in her lifetime wife of said Patrick Flynn, and the estate and succession of the late Michael Daly, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, saloon-keeper, will be sold by public auction at the office in the Royal Insurance Building, No. 2 Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, of Fair & Cameron, Notaries, on Saturday the twenty-first day of October one thousand nine hundred and eleven, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, namely:—That certain emplacement in the City of Westmount forming part of the lot of land known as number three hundred and eighty-four (384) on the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the Municipality of the Parish of Montreal; which emplacement is bounded in front by Dorchester Street, in rear by a projected lane, on one side to the North-East by Greene Avenue, and on the other side to the South-West by another portion of said lot number 384, and measures fifty feet in front by one hundred and fifty-seven feet eight inches in depth on the North-East side and one hundred and fifty-five feet on the South-West side, the whole English measure.

For conditions of sale and other information apply to Fair & Cameron, Notaries, Royal Insurance Building, Montreal.

JOHN FAIR, N.P.

Montreal, 4th October, 1911.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Mme. Nordica Selects Mason & Risch Piano for her Canadian Concert tour. These superb pianos in all styles may be seen and purchased at the Sole Agents, Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley).

ALMOST A FRY.

(By Norman Gale, in the 'Christian World.')

'Is this the way to Coventry, sir?'

'Yes; keep straight on for about three miles, and then turn to the right.'

'How far do you make it, sir?'

'Coventry? Let me see. Well, say eleven miles from where we're standing.'

'Rather far on a hempty stomach, sir, ain't it?'

'Too far. How is it that you've had nothing to eat to-day?'

'I'm out of work. Bad trade in Manchester's got me out of my job, and hever since I've been wandering about the country looking for work.'

'Well, I have a little matter to attend to at the blacksmith's, and when that's done I shall be going back to the other end of the village. If you will wait for me there I'll hear some more details, and help you a little if I can. I've no money on me now.'

'I'll do so gladly, sir.'

'He was a pale man of middle size, with a face untouched by roguery. There was no betraying wince of any feature as he met my steady look; there was no mark left by beer or spirits; there was an easy kind of alertness about him that seemed to be the outcome of a longstanding custom of disposition; for the alertness that results from dishonest contrivance is usually spasmodic, and by this quality discloses its origin. Who of us has not seen a glimpse of the rascal peeping through the false mask of the actor-tramp, even when the actor is skilled almost beyond the skill of the professional of the footlights? The victim of bad trade in Manchester was wearing a weather-beaten black coat with tails. This coat had an honest look. If its master had been a knave, it would have done something to record this characteristic, for among clothes a tail-coat is the second of the chief betrayers of its wearer, as soon as there has been time enough for it to become half-human, so to say. Knowing the foremost revealer to be the trousers, I glanced at that part of the man's clothes. The trousers were roan-colored, and they had been smitten by poverty and rough weather, but they looked as honest as the sunshine. So did the bundle that was carried in the thin, clean hand; so did the cloth cap that was rather too small for the head upon which the hair was neither brown nor grey, but a color often to be met with at the halfway house of manhood. At the moment when we parted, for the time being, he raised his cap to me, and as he did so my memory suddenly stood him in his right place among the chance persons of my life. Assuredly I had the exact label for him as he had been about three years ago in Manchester, where he once attended to me in a shaving saloon, and told me that if I would buy some jewellers' rouge, melt a common tallow candle in a dish in the oven, mix the rough and the grease, and ocasionally put some on the stuff on my strop, I should have no further trouble with my razors. The man in the village street most certainly was that prophet of the Manchester shaving saloon. Good! I had been told the night before at a friend's house that no tramp ever spoke the truth, and that I was in some sort myself a mischief-maker whenever I tried to rub upon roadside distress the balm of casual copper. Here was a chance to test the matter.

On reaching the house in which I live, I saw that the man had gone seventy or eighty yards higher up the village, in the direction of Coventry. Having entered the front garden, I leaned upon the gate while signalling to the petitioner. As he walked briskly toward the expected good, I noticed with care the pose of his head, the carriage of his body, the style of his legs, and his way of using his feet. 'Why, God bless my soul!' I whispered to myself: 'here's Honesty on tramp in an old tail-coat and roan-colored breeches.'

'Now then,' I said to Honesty as he stopped in front of the gate, 'what's all this? You look too good a sort to be on your beam-ends. Mind, I'm not well off, and can do no more than give you enough to satisfy your hunger, with perhaps a penny or two over for a bed. Where do you come from?'

'Manchester, sir. Bad trade shoved me out of my job.'

'What was it?'

'I'm a hairdresser' (he was not often in difficulties with the aspirate), 'a first-class hand too, if I say it for myself. I've my card in my pocket, sir, and if you want a recipe for your lady's hair I can write one out for you. If you have any trouble with your razors, buy some jewellers' rouge, melt a tallow candle—quite a common one—in a dish in the oven, mix 'em, put some on your strop, and a bit 'll keep you right for six months.'

'Thank you. I've been told that before now.'

'Have you indeed?'

'Yes, but thank you all the same. If you're a Manchester hairdresser, what in the world are you doing here, on the road, such a long way from your centre?'

'Well, you see, sir, I was in a saloon where there were seven of us, finished hands and apprentices, and in the good times the master, who was himself a first-class tradesman, did no more than look after the perfoomery part of the business. I was under contract, and had to turn up hevery morning with a clean collar and clean white jacket, so the laundry cost me a good bit. When the bad time come, business fell off something crool, so the master had to do with less hands. Being a first-class hand himself, he naturally took my place and sent me off, with two others—three out o' seven, sir, so you can guess what a slump there was in the trade. Then in colder weather gentlemen ain't so keen on parting with their 'air.'

'Quite so. But, look here, wouldn't it have been better for you to stay in Manchester, where you are known, than to chance it on the road in this fashion? Besides, you have a home, I suppose. Mind, I don't want to pump you dry. Tell me no more than you care to tell me; you won't offend me by not answering.'

'I couldn't get a certainty in Manchester, sir, so I was obliged to go somewhere nosing about for a job. As to a home of my own, yes: I had a home once, but first it cracked, then it split, and then it tumbled into a lump of ruin.'

There was a movement in his throat, as if he were trying to swallow a bitter morsel.

'Don't talk of it if it hurts you,' I said. 'I'm sorry.'

'Oh, you may as well know, sir. I married the girl I wanted, and she turned out a wrong 'un—pretty nearly as wrong as she could possibly be, loose with chaps and careless as a kite. We was boy and girl together, too, and I loved her devotingly. But there, it's over; she's at the bottom of a beerbarrel, so to speak, and I'm on the road, with all my property in this 'ere little bundle, after forty years of life. And I loved her devotingly.'

I, in my turn, felt as if I had some difficulty in swallowing a lump of bitterness. It seemed to be very large and very bitter.

'And I've been almost a Fry, sir—almost a C. B. Fry. I was born at Shrewsbury, and my dad taught us all to fence and box and run and jump and swim. But I'm on the wrong side of the 'edge for sport now, sir, I'm forty. Besides, I suffer so from hinsonimer.'

'From what?'

'From hinsonimer—can't sleep, you know. It's wondering how luck is going to turn out and thinking of poor Betsy in the beer-barrel. I'm on my way back to Manchester now. It's Friday, and I hope to get a week-end job in Coventry.'

'Oh, that's what you do, it is? I have been puzzling to know how you have managed to support yourself, for you are not fond of begging, if I am any judge of a face.'

'Yes, sir, that's how I've done the trick, with a chance bit of help on the road between the towns. There's a rush of business at week-ends often, and masters are glad of an extry hand. When I think of the profit made When I think of the profit made out of perfooms, and then of some of us poor chaps taking risks on the road, I dunno as I don't get a few drops of vinegar in my blood, sir, and that's the truth.'

'I suppose the perfumery line does pay well.'

'Pay! Hand over fist! We depend on the stage for starting a new scent or pummade, you know, sir. Why, I could mention an actress as has had hundreds of pounds for naming scents in the plays. She spends it all on gee-gees, and I dessay wouldn't look twice at a broken-down hairdresser on the road. And I've been almost a Fry—almost a Fry!'

'I don't know how you tackle all these miles,' I said, 'when you've an empty stomach.'

'Belt's the boy!' he exclaimed. 'Pull him up another inch, what ho! 'I've told you you can have a recipe for your lady's hair, sir, and I've told you about the melted tallow and jewellers' rouge, and now I tell you a recipe for a tramp. I do my best walking on currant cake—there must be plenty of currants—and apples.'

'Is that so? I daresay many a cottager gives you a handful of apples and pears out of his autumn crop.'

'That's it. Precious few of 'em has a copper or a slice of bread to spare, but it ain't often as one of 'em won't shake a bough for a chap wot's down on his luck, specially if he talks reasonable over the garden hedge. I shaved an old cock at Althrope yesterday afternoon for a couple of Mary Lucy pears; that's wot he called 'em—Mary Lucy. I went over him three times for them two pears, and when I'd done with his chin, sir, you'd a-thought it had gone and turned into a woman's all of a sudden like. It was as smooth as a cat's hand.'

'I expect so. Now it's my turn to tell you something. About three years ago I was in Manchaster for half a day. While there I was shaved in the saloon at which you were employed. What's more, you shaved me, and it was then that I learned to mix jewellers' rouge and hot tallow candle.'

'Well, I'm lathered!' cried the hairdresser.

'I'm afraid I've not been almost a Fry, but I could have bowled your middle stump, you see, if you had done as so many on tramp do—told me a whopper. I'm all alone in this house, and when I'm alone I live so simply that your fare, currant cakes and apples, has rather a luxuriant sound in my ears. I can't offer you a piece of cake, because I haven't any in the larder, but, thanks to a kind neighbor, I happen to have a few apples. As for money, well, I write poetry for a living, so perhaps you can guess the depth of my purse. Besides, there are frequent callers for a share of the little I have. What do you say to sixpence and a Blenheim orange apple?'

He took off his cap and stood bareheaded in the October sunshine. His eyes were steady, but there was a little wave.ing trouble of the lips, and once again a lump in the throat caused him to be in difficulties with his voice. 'I thank you with all my heart,' he said.

'I should like to throw in a handshake with the sixpence and the apple,' I said.

We shook hands, measuring one another with our eyes as we did so.

'I can't remember you, sir,' he remarked; 'not a little bit. Would you mind taking off your hat?'

So for a few seconds it was my turn to stand bareheaded in the October sunshine.

'No, I don't get at you at all, sir; but I shall know you any time, anywhere, for the rest of my life.'

'I wish I could help you more. We're past the commercial part of the village here, so you must go back a little and get yourself some bread and cheese.'

'What, with this here apple? Rather not! I shall get through to Coventry all right now without bread and cheese.'

'But not without another tightening of the belt, I fear.'

'You see, I have to think first of my lodging. I was out all last night, and I don't want to be out again to-night.'

'I should think not. Weren't you cold?'

'Oh, I was pretty snug between two ricks, thank you, sir.'

He was so bright in talking of his hardship that I felt as if I really must throw in another handshake.

'Well, good-bye,' I said, holding out my hand.

'Good-bye, sir, and thank you times without number.'

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'You're very welcome.'

'Won't you let me write out the recipe for your lady's hair?' he asked.

I laughed, sighed and shook my head. He tugged at his belt, set his teeth in the reddest part of the apple, and began to trudge toward Coventry. And he had been almost a Fry—almost a C.B. Fry! As he grew smaller and smaller in the distance I hoped most heartily that he would soon get over that tiresome hinsonimer!

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
R 23 THE PR...

path fringed with scarlet salvia, and into the kitchen door.

'Hello, Susie!' gasped Tommy on that first afternoon. 'I took a short cut to get here. Didn't take me two minutes.'

'Gracious, how you frightened me!' exclaimed Susie, the cook. 'You'd better not do that to your grandfather. He isn't feeling very well.'

'Where is he?' asked the small boy soberly. 'In the library?' and not waiting for an answer, Tommy tiptoed into the big room where Grandfather sat reading at one of the sunny windows.

'Hello, Grandfather!' said Tommy gently.

'Hello! Hello!' cried Grandfather, putting down his paper. 'Well, declare, where did you come from, eh?' fi

'I took a short cut. It's a bran new way to get here and only takes two minutes. I believe even your legs could do it, Grandfather. How are your legs to-day?' he asked rather suddenly. A day or two before he had heard Grandfather saying to Aunt Nan: 'I'm all right. There's nothing the matter with me except these old legs.' So Tommy always remembered to inquire after the condemned members.

'Ho,' said Grandfather with a laugh, 'they're still holding their own, thank you, Thomas. But tell me, does your mother know you are here?'

'She'll know pretty soon. She was taking a nap, so I wrote a note and pinned it on her door.'

'What did the note say?' cried Grandfather, his eyes twinkling.

'Let me see. I said: "Dear Mother: I am going to Grandfather's on business. I am going a new way. Yours truly, S. Gordon." That's the way Father writes his letters.'

Grandfather sat up straight and slapped his knee.

'He does, eh ' he laughed. 'I'd like to see Mother when she finds that note.' And Grandfather laughed again. Then he said abruptly:

'How are those two rabbits I gave you?'

'Two, did you say, Grandfather? There's eight of 'em now. Six little bits of ones, with hardly any fur on, came yesterday morning. And what do you think Mrs. Bunny did?' cried Tommy, nearly falling off his chair. 'She tore a lot of fur out of her own self to cover the baby bunnies with, and keep them warm.'

'Is that a fact?' exclaimed Grandfather. 'Well, well, she's a good mother, that Mrs. Bunny.'

'I should say she was. It must have hurt her, too. When I think how it hurts me when Mother pulls my hair with a comb some mornings! Why, I just yell. But I didn't say "boo" this morning.

'How' do, Grandmother!' cried Tommy, for out in the hall Grandmother was coming slowly down the stairs with her cape and bonnet on. 'Are you going out driving?'

'Yes,' said Grandmother, panting a little. 'It's almost time for William to be here. You may go with us if you like, dear.'

'May I sit in front with William?' the boy inquired.

'Yes,' cried Grandfather, getting stiffly out of his chair. 'Yes, but first we'll stop at your house and ask Mother if you can stay to tea. How would you like that? There's something good for tea, eh, Grandmother?'

'O goody!' shouted Tommy, 'and then you can both see the baby bunnies.'

'Good!' said Grandfather.

Putting his hand through Grandmother's arm, they walked carefully down the front walk together to where William sat waiting in the open carriage.

It was a great delight staying to tea at Grandfather's. First of all there was a game of Parchesi with Grandfather, before Martha came to announce supper. Then Grandmother rolled up her knitting, and drawing Grandfather's hand through her arm, they walked slowly out into the dining room. Tommy capered along behind, eagerly sniffing the air to see if he could guess what the 'something good' for supper was to be. It happened to be waffles with syrup. And Tommy said:

'Um! I like those—specially the syrup. Don't you, Grandfather?'

Soon after supper William took the small boy home by way of paved streets. And Tommy was glad to take the longer way, for William was good company and the street lamps sparkled on either side.

The next morning Tommy dropped into Grandfather's back yard wearing a troubled expression.

'Grandfather,' he said, as soon as he reached the library door, 'three of the baby bunnies died last night while I was having supper with you and Grandmother. Do you suppose they would have died just the same if I'd stayed at home?'

'I'm sure it wouldn't have made any difference, Tommy,' said Grandfather.

'Well,' sighed the boy, 'Mother said if I neglected them I couldn't keep 'em, you know.'

'Yes, I know, but too much care isn't a good thing either,' said Grandfather soothingly.

'I can't stay long to-day,' said Tommy, after a short pause. 'I'm going to have a funeral for the bunnies. I've invited the minister's son. I thought he'd know how to have one. Can you come, Grandfather?'

'No, thank you, Thomas,' Grandfather said kindly. 'I'm sorry I can't attend. But I'm not feeling very well to-day. And Grandmother said she'd put me in bed if I didn't keep quiet.'

So Tommy and the minister's son buried the baby bunnies with great ceremony, and William made a fine wooden monument.

(To be continued.)

OFF TO SCHOOL.

Hurry! hurry! is the rule
On the days we go to school.
Just as soon as breakfast's done,
'Round about the house we run,
Looking here and looking there,
Finding things most anywhere.
Father, walking to and fro,
Hurries Jack, who's always slow.
Mother, glancing at the clock,
Smoothes out Mary's rumpled frock;
Tells us children to make haste;
Says there isn't time to waste;
Goes down with us to the gate;
Says she hopes we won't be late.
Then away we hurry fast,
Off to school again at last.

—'St. Nicholas.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

October 7.

What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? can faith save him? —James ii., 14.

As the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also.—James ii., 26.

Giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue.—II. Peter i., 5.

I QUICKLY CURED MY SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

You May Cure Yours Too by a Simple Remedy Learned from the Japanese.

I Will Give the Benefit of My Experience to Anyone Free of Charge.

Ever since I was a little girl, I was cursed with a growth of Superfluous Hair. I didn't mind it so much then, but when I grew to young-womanhood, the humiliation grew upon me until it became almost a nightmare. It finally got to the point where I was ashamed to go out of the house, and at the coming of a stranger, I wanted to run and hide my face. The thing preyed on my mind until there were times when my spirits were at their lowest ebb, and I often thought life a burden.

I tried every sort of powder, paste, cream, lotion and remedy that I could lay hold of—even the painful electric needle—but to no avail. The hair not only would not leave, but it grew worse. What I suffered under the needle, I can't describe.

One day a friend, who had travelled much, recommended a simple little remedy learned from the Japanese. It removed the hair at once and without pain, and in a few days I was the happiest girl in America. The hair had disappeared. It left no scar, and it didn't hurt at all. To-day my face is still free from any trace of it.

I am so happy at my own success that I want every other woman to have the chance to remove the ugly disfiguring hair from her face, neck and arms so that they can go into society or to business, free from embarrassment, able to wear short sleeves, and go without a veil. All who want to destroy their growth as I did may secure full particulars to enable them to do likewise, free of charge, by just sending me a two-cent stamp—that's all I ask—just to pay actual postage for reply in plain sealed envelope. Address, Mrs. Caroline Osgood, Apartment 230 H.L., 118 East 28th St., New York City.

SPECIAL ENDORSEMENT: As the method above referred to has been endorsed by doctors, true specialists, and many other publishers, we advise all readers thus afflicted, to take advantage of Mrs. Osgood's offer, and write her at once at above address.

"BED-TIME STORIES"

TOMMY'S CURE.

(By Fanny Adam Wilkes, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

It was the day after the arrival of the baby bunnies that Tommy discovered a 'short cut' to Grandfather's house. And a fortunate discovery it was, for by this back-yard route Tommy could get to Grandfather's in one-quarter the time it took to go by way of paved streets, and Tommy's time was precious.

The new way led through the neighbors' back yards, and over one or two fences, and dropped one quite unexpectedly behind Grandfather's barn. After that it was but a short run around the barn, down the garden

LOST, A STUB CAR

Claremont Avenue Line Discontinued by the Street Railway Company.

Since last Saturday the stub car which usually runs up and down Claremont avenue, Westmount, connecting the Westmount Boulevard terminus of the Beaver Hall Hill car line with Sherbrooke street, has been discontinued, and the residents of the district have been put to no small inconvenience as a result.

While it is true that not a very great number of people use this short line, yet there are quite a number who since its opening in 1907 have found it of great service, and are now considerably annoyed over its withdrawal. It means that those living in the vicinity of Sherbrooke and Claremont have a walk before them before they can reach a car to take them into the city, when this branch line is not running.

Inquiry made at the offices of the Montreal Street Railway by a 'Witness' reporter failed to reveal any reason for the discontinuance of this part of the service. Neither Mr. Gaboury, the superintendent nor Mr. McDonald, the general manager would make any statement as to when the service would be resumed.

It appears that the car which ran on Claremont avenue required repairing, and that as this car is a 'stub' which has to be operated from both ends, as there is only a single track, the company were unable to discover another car of the kind which could take its place, and so simply left the residents of the district without any service whatever.

Inquiry at the Westmount City Hall revealed the fact that under the contract made between the Westmount City Council and the Montreal Street Railway Company in 1904, the latter company was compelled to construct and run a double branch line on Claremont avenue, within three years, or to be exact during 1907. While the street railway company never went so far as to construct a double track line and run a regular service, they did in 1907 put into operation the service which existed up to last Saturday, and which was, to a certain extent, satisfactory to the residents of the neighborhood. It is understood that the matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the Westmount City Council, and demand made to discover what the Montreal Street Railway intends to do in the premises.

A FINE COLLECTION

The Works of a Montreal Boy on View at Johnson and Copping's Gallery

Some exceptionally fine specimens of drawing are on exhibition at Messrs. Johnson & Copping's gallery, 634 St. Catherine street west. These specimens of art are interspersed with paintings, which show much promise.

There are nearly a hundred of these works, all from the brush or pen of Mr. E. Lemieux, a Montreal boy, only 22 years of age. He is one of Canada's own sons, and he got a little tuition at the Monument National, but became restive and went abroad for experience. He certainly possesses quite natural talent, as is demonstrated by the present exhibition, painted and drawn from life. More instructions into the wonders of colors will create a master hand. He has exceptional promise.

His sketches are exquisite. The perspective is perfect, and while it would be insidious to travel over the whole of the handsome works, it is only necessary to mention that, in a drawing of 'Notre Dame Church,' on Place d'Armes Square. All the beautiful architectural work is displayed in so very wonderful a manner that one can at once appreciate the excellence of Mr. Lemieux's work.

Another fine specimen is 'St. Sulpice, Paris,' consisting of a delightful monument, with a church in the background, and while Mr. Lemieux does not consider it complete, it is really one of his best works. There are many home scenes which are so very real, and his caricatures are also worthy of praise.

The collection is certainly worth a visit, more especially when it is considered that it is the work of a Canadian boy who has picked up the scenes in his travels around the world.

C.P.R. DOUBLE TRACKING

Work to be Extended to Calgary Next Year.

With the new C. P. R. shops located at Calgary it is expected that there will be a new boom in the West. The exact position of the shops has not been made public as yet, but the decision of the annual meeting caused much rejoicing in the western city. There was considerable competition between two or three of the larger western cities, but Calgary was the most favored, and the developments are awaited with considerable interest.

One of the uppermost questions which is being discussed in the railway circles of the C. P. R. is that of double tracking. The C. P. R. was the first railway to cross the great prairies and connect the two vast oceans by lines of steel, and it is anticipated that the same company will be the first to boast of a complete double track along the same route.

At the present moment double tracks are laid to points beyond Toronto, and also from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and thence to Brandon. The work is in progress of double-tracking from Brandon to Moose Jaw, and now it is stated on excellent authority that with the location of shops at Calgary next year will see the inauguration of similar work from that point to Calgary.

As soon as this is completed the C. P. R. will give better service than heretofore, and will provide quicker facilities for the handling of grain.

CANADA'S FUTURE

Canada's future depends on the health of Canadian mothers and their children—the future backbone of our country.

A daily cup of Bovril (which is beef in its best form) gives strength to mothers and stamina to children.

In combination with ordinary foods it is a great aid in building up bone and muscle. A few useful cooking hints will be sent free on application.

BOVRIL

CONTAINS ALL THAT IS GOOD IN BEEF

BOVRIL LIMITED .....27 St. Peter St., Montreal

Bar Pins In Platinum

The Bar Pin is the most popular style of Pin to-day. Its uses are legion; its effect most pleasing.

Set in Platinum, jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Semi-precious Stones, and delicately colored Enamels, it is seen in its most attractive form.

In length they are from two to four inches.

In price from $31.50 to $125.00.

Henry Birks & Sons, Limited
Phillips Square

SIGNS SHOW CARDS
FRED MORGAN
CORNER CRESCENT UPTOWN 2703.

Society for the Protection of Women and Children.

This Society is at the service of the Public, regardless of creed or nationality. The object of the Society is now well known—the Protection of Women and Children from any kind of wrong, abuse or cruelty.

Any woman or child who is ill-treated or abused in any way has only to call on the secretary, Mr. O. H. Skrodzer, 332 Lagauchetiere St. west, Tel. Main 796, where they will receive assistance or advice; or if any one knows of a woman or child who is ill-treated in any way, if they will report the case to the secretary, the matter will be carefully investigated and the necessary action taken.

W. F. CARSLEY, President.

HOMOGENEIZED LAURENTIA MILK

The question of pure, wholesome sterilized milk is all important for the doctor as well as for the public. The ordinary milk is the most propitious liquid for microbes; Laurentia Milk, sterilized and homogeneized is the ideal milk, pure, wholesome, and mechanically treated through high pressure machinery which renders it easy to digest without destroying its high nutritive properties.

It is free from microbes and cannot be adulterated; it keeps indefinitely as bottled wine—owing to the homogeneization treatment it receives—marvellous system which answers all the requirements of doctors and the most stringent rules of hygiene. Ask it from your grocer. This milk is prepared by the Canadian Farm Produce Company, Limited, which has its model plant at Lacolle, P.Q.

REAL ESTATE HAPPENINGS

RECENT TRANSFERS.

ST. DENIS STREET.—John Keegan has sold to J. Firestone a residence at No. 1275 St. Denis street, for $7,500.

GAIN STREET.—A. Chayer has sold to T. St. Purie, a house and lot fronting on Gain street, in St. Mary's Ward, for $5,000.

ST. MARY'S WARD.—Mrs. F. L. Desaulniers has sold to C. Dauphais house lot No. 1223, St. Mary's Ward, for $3,700.

CHAMPLAIN STREET.—P. Blackburn has sold to Aub. Marsolais house and lot fronting on Champlain street, St. Mary's Ward, for $6,500.

WESTMOUNT.—Mrs. Chas. B. Godwin has sold to Alex. Bruce a property on Aberdeen avenue, Westmount, for $5,107.

MANSFIELD STREET.—Mrs. Horace Baby has sold to Narcisse F. Brais house No. 75 Mansfield street, for $15,000.

NOTRE DAME STREET.—Mrs. E. V. Cathagne has sold to the estate of George B. Burland, property on Notre Dame street, between St. John and St. Francois Xavier, for $40,000.

SCROGGIE'S GREAT REMOVAL SALE.

OUT THEY GO! Immense stocks of spic span, new fall and winter goods—merchandise that you'd consider splendid bargains at the regular prices—now at a FRACTION OF THEIR ACTUAL VALUE. No matter for what purpose—whether for personal or household needs, you'll find just what you want here at A SAVING THAT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

75c to $1.00 Cushion Cases

All ready to slip cushion in handsomely embroidered, in coronation braid effect, all this season's newest and up to date ideals. While they last for, each.. .. .. **25c**

Women's Corsets.

Made of Good Quality Coutil, front and side garters attached; white only. Sizes, 18 to 30. Special.. .. .. **50c**

W. H. Scroggie Limited
ST. CATHERINE AND PEEL STREETS

Women's Neckwear, 69c

An extra special lot of Manufacturer's Samples, in fine lace and Net Stock Collars, with jabots, Fine Swiss Stock Collars with Jabots, manufacturer's price on each collar. Regular values to $1.15. Special Monday.. .. .. **69c**

59c Side Frills, 35c

Special clearance of Swiss Tucked with Lace Trimmings, Side Frills, now all the rage. Regular price, 59c. For.. .. .. **35c**

Women's 35c Gloves, 23c

Extra special Clearing Lot of Ladies' Two-dome Natural Chamoisette Gloves, all sizes. Regular values, 35c. Special, for **23c**

Removal Sale Bargains in Women's Outer Apparel

Women's $8.50 & $9.50 Suits, $5.65

75 WOMEN'S SUITS, Several Smart Styles to Select from. Materials are Tweeds in Light and Dark Shades, suitable for Early Fall wear, prettily trimmed. Sizes 32 to 42. Reg. $8.50 and $9.50. Monday for **$5.65**

Women's $14.95 & $16.98 Suits, $10.95

150 WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS SUITS, New York Samples, materials are Worsteds, Serges, French Venetians and Cheviots, plain tailored and trimmed models. Colors, Black, Navy, Brown, Light and Dark Greys, Green and Tan. Sizes 32 to 42. Reg. $14.95 and $16.98. Monday.. .. .. .. **$10.95**

Women's $12 and $15 Coats, $8.75

260 women's high class coats, gems of style, all beautifully man-tailored, from the finest imported materials, novelty tweeds, diagonal serges, etc., all the new collar and sleeves effects; colors, black, navy, Oxford Greys, light and dark grey mixtures. Bust, 32 to 42. Monday **$8.75**

Women's New Fall Coats, $6.75

These handsome designs are duplicate of popular New York models, and are exceptional values. Materials are novelty cloths, man-tailored. Colors: black, navy, brown, light and dark grey mixtures, bust, 32 to 42. Monday, Special.. .. .. **$6.75**

Women's New Coats, Monday $7.50

Women's Coats, handsome new fall and winter style. These beautiful garments HAVE ALL THE LATEST STYLE FEATURES. Materials are rough tweeds, beaver cloths, all the new fall shades and color combinations, stylish trimmings. Bust, 32 to 42. Monday,.. .. .. **$7.50**

Women's 69c to $1.00 New Fall Waists

500 ONLY WOMEN'S WAISTS, Late in Delivery, we got a Big Special Discount. We pass them on to you Monday at a ridiculous price. They are made in a pretty tailored style, open back and front, collar and cuffs of self materials, are fine twilled Flannelette; all colors. Sizes 32 to 42. Reg. 69c and $1.00, for.. .. **39c**

$1.00 BLACK HAND BAGS, 47c.

Women's Hand Bags, square or long bags, with rounded or broken bottom, in Imitation Seal Grain Leather, with Nickel or Gilt Frames and Moire Silk Linings. $1.00 value for **47c**

$2.50 Rajah Silk Waists, $1.75

500 ONLY WOMEN'S WAISTS, of best quality Rajah Silk, made in several very pretty styles, trimmed with Silk Paisley Braid buttons, Gibson shoulder, natural shade only. Regular $2.50. To Clear Monday **$1.75**

We must vacate our premises for Montreal's new hotel. Hence these wonderful price reductions in every department of this big store.

Women Will Hurry for This Warm Knit Underwear

Children's Fleeced Lined Vests, with high neck, long sleeves, closed front; also Drawers to match, ankle length. Size 1 to 14 years. All to go for.. .. .. **18c**

Children's All Wool and Wool and Cotton Vests, with high neck, long sleeves, open and closed fronts, for ages 6 months to 3 years. Regular 25c, 35c, 45c and 50c. All sizes to go for.. .. .. **15c**

Women's Fleeced Lined Cotton Vests, with high neck, short and long sleeves; also Drawers to match, ankle length.. .. .. .. **25c**

50c Hair Brushes, 25c

These Brushes are sold regular at 50c each. They are made of Rose Wood and Ebony finished backs, with good white bristles of medium stiffness. Removal Sale Price Monday each.. .. .. **25c**

Tooth Brushes

10 Gross Tooth Brushes, fairly stiff bristles. Reg. 7c and 8c each. Monday each.. .. .. **5c**

Pears' Soap, per cake.. .. **9c** Quantity limited.

Gilmour's Hand Cleaner. Reg. 10c tin. For .. **6½c**

A Mammoth Clearing House Transaction Which Involves Thousands of Yards of Dress Fabrics, Challies, Fancy Delaines and Blousings.

A Sale that will make Our Dress Goods Department the busiest spot in this busy store.

5,000 YARDS OF BEAUTIFUL FRENCH FABRICS.

The endless profusion of beautiful designs and colors is simply wonderful—see the Dainty Silk Embroidered Challies in Our Windows, you'll certainly decide to buy freely, for no such comprehensive stocks have ever before been gathered for your choosing:

Fancy Silk Striped Delaines, all colors. Reg. 50c.. .. ..
Cream Challies, Silk Embroidered. Reg. 50c.. .. .. ..
Fancy Striped All Wool Challies, assorted colors.. .. ..
Silk Embroidered Nuns' Veilings, Silk Embroidered Eyelet work.. .. ..
Black Silk Striped Delaines, splendid fabrics for House Gowns .. ..

Regular 50c and 59c. On Sale MONDAY **29c** YARD

These Goods are suitable for Ladies' Blouses, House Gowns, Children's Dresses, etc.

They have cost the Manufacturer about 40c yard for making, so you can easily record what a great saving this Sale means to you.

Carpet Bargains.

GUARANTEED "BISSELL" or "NATIONAL" CARPET SWEEPERS, in beautiful light or dark finished cases, and high grade bristles. Regular retail $2.50. We have only 5 dozen of these two lines. While they last the price will be.. .. .. **$1.75**

GUARANTEED "DUNLOP" RUBBER MATS, size 30 x 18 inches, with deeply cut diamond centre and heavy bevelled edges. Our Regular Price $1.25; for.. .. .. **99c**

BEAUTIFUL ART SCOTCH SEAMLESS RUGS, in Old Rose, Amber, Blue, Drab and Green coloring. Only 10 of these lines in a choice design. Reg. Price $8.00, sizes 3½ x 2½. **$5.95**

HANDSOME SCOTCH MEDALLION TAPESTRY RUGS, in a fine two tone Green ground with border illuminated with Pink Roses. Sizes 3 x 4. While these last we will clear at.. .. .. **$11.00**

EXTRA HEAVY SEAMLESS ENGLISH AXMINSTER RUG. Size 3 x 4. Regular $50.00 Values. These come in charming Persian, Turkey, Oriental, Conventional and other designs. While they last we will clear up at **$37.00**

Great Bargains in China.

55 TEA SETS, 42 PIECES. Decorated Roses and Gold and other handsome Floral Designs. We limit one to a customer. Value $4.00; for.. .. .. **$1.99**
No Phone or C.O.D. Orders or Dealers Sold.

36 DECORATED FLOWER POTS—HANDSOME—Will take in a Red Pot 6-inch size. Look at the Price, each.. .. .. **19c** Worth 50c.

24 WHITE AND GOLD STIPPLED CHEESE COVERS, Stilton Shape. Worth 40c; for.. .. .. **19c**

DECORATED CHINA, COLORS AND GOLD.

180 PLATES, Assorted, at 10c, 15c, 25c each. Worth just double this.
9 TOILET WARE SETS, 10 pieces. Colors, Prints, Tinted and Gold Colors, Pink and Blue.. .. .. **$3.00**
11 DINNER SETS, 98 Pieces. Pink, Rose and Gold.. .. .. .. **$7.75**

A MARVELOUS SALE OF SILK VELVETS

A Sale That Will Eclipse The Greatest Event In Our History

A most remarkable aggregation of High Class Silk Velvets at a tremendous sacrifice in Price.
The Main Floor will be literally turned into a tremendous display and offering will totally eclipse anything hereto attempted.
These velvets are just the sorts you'll require for millinery purposes, for dresses, for children's coats, for fancywork, etc.
Velvets that you would willingly buy at the regular price of $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, offered at FORTY-NINE CENTS PER YARD.

A FEW DESCRIPTIONS AND VALUES

RICH SILK PILE VELVETS For Millinery Purposes

Colored Couche Velvets, used for Dresses, etc.
Silk Velvet, Lyons finish, assorted colors.
Colored Chiffon Velvet, adapted for trimming hats.
Regular, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. Monday, per yard.. .. .. **49c**

The Variety of Colors Include:

White, Cream, Tuscan, Rose, Sky Blue, Coquelicot, Emerald green, Light Grey, Old Rose, Amethyst, Prune, Electric Brown, Myrtle Green, Peternia, Royal, Purple, King's Blue, Blue, Mauve, Cerise, Burnt Orange.
Colored Terry Velvets, Sky Blue, assorted colors.
Fancy Striped Velvets, for Blouses and Dresses.
Black Silk Striped Velvet, rich quality for dresses.
Colored Panne Velvet, Chiffon Finish.
Regular, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. Monday, per yard.. .. .. **49c**

The sale will start Monday at 8 a.m., disclosing the most attractive economy opportunity any similar sale has shown in recent years.

NOTICE TO MILLINERS.—We advise millinery storekeepers to take advantage of this extraordinary offer. The sale price of some of these velvets is about half what you have to pay in the wholesale store.

CHILDREN'S 45c HOSIERY

Children's Silk and Wool Hose, made of fine Llama wool, 1-1 ribbed. Extra soft quality in tan, white, sky, pink and red. Sizes, 4 to 7½. Regular, 45c. All to go at **25c**

Pay 79c & Children's $2.50 Ready-to-Wear Felt Hats

There are 375 in the lot—all high grade Hats

375 Felt Ready-to-Wear Hats, trimmed cord and tassels, same color, Red, Navys, Alice, White, Tan, Brown and Black. Values to $2.50. On sale Monday **79c**

Women's Ready-to-Wear Fancy Hats, $1.79

Just 100 of these Women's Ready-to-Wear Fancy Velvet, Satin and Felt Hats, every one up to date New York styles, every one stylishly trimmed, colors shown are the latest for this season's wear. Values to $5.00. On sale Monday... .. .. **$1.79**

Women's Fancy Felt Shapes, 79c

239 Ladies' Fancy Stitched Felt Shapes. Just received for this special sale a big range of popular styles shown; every one stylish and up-to-date; all wanted colors. Sold regularly at $2.50. Monday's price **79c**

Removal Sale of Beds

360 White Enamel and Brass Trimmed Bed, perfect fitting sides and best castors, made in all sizes. Regular $4.90. For.. .. .. .. **$3.15**

Another Handsome White Enamel and Brass Rod, the finest finish, made in all standard sizes. Reg. $5.90. For.. .. .. **$4.79**

Big Savings in Our Flannel Department

Manufacturer's Loom Ends of Flannelettes

Short lengths of White Flannelettes, Striped Flannelettes, Canton Flannels, Grey Domet Flannels, etc., assorted colors, length of 3, 4 and 5 yds. Choice, per length.. .. .. **49c**

AN 8 O'CLOCK SPECIAL

30 Pieces Gray Flannel on Sale at Lowest Price on Record

Good heavy quality Grey Flannel, suitable for under garments, shirts, etc., choice of plain or twill, in light or dark grey. Regular, 15c. Monday, per yard.. .. .. **9½c**

COME EARLY TO SECURE YOUR SHARE.

Household Linens & Cottons Selling at Removal Sale Prices

EXTRA SPECIAL

LINEN ROLLER TOWELLING, good durable quality, finished with Red Border, 17 inches wide. Per yard.. .. .. **5c** Sold regularly at 9c.

Women's Flannelette Gowns.

Women's Good Quality Flannelette Gowns, tucked yoke, neck and sleeves finished with frill of material. Special... .. .. **75c**

Women's Heavy Quality English Flannelette Gowns, trimmed with lace edging. Special.. .. .. .. **98c**

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Fancy Overcoats, made from a heavy English Tweed in a Dark Grey ground with fancy colored stripes, cut favorite Double Breasted Russian style with neat Black Velvet Collar, sizes 3 to 7 years. On Sale Monday at... .. **$3.75**

23c Corset Embroidery, 9c

900 yards 17-inch Fine Quality Corset Embroidery, very neat patterns. This is an extraordinary line. (While they last). Regular, 23c. Monday.. .. .. **9c**

$2.50 Umbrellas $1.69

Real knockout values in Ladies' Smart Umbrellas, Boxwood Directoire Handles, 4 and 6 inch, gold plate handles, Indian pearl, good durable covers, Paragon steel frames, with loose silk cover. Regular values, $2.50. For.. .. .. **$1.69**

Women's $3.50 Boots, $1.98.

You Can Choose from All Leathers

They're real choice Boots—stylish and comfortable in button or lace, all leathers and sizes, worth $3.50. Special **$1.98**

Boys' Scout Boots, $1.39

Sizes 11 to 2.
Values that seldom come, and may be had in Patent Colt or Box Calf or Dull Kid. Plenty for all day. Monday.. .. .. .. **$1.39**

Men's Working Boots, $2.10

Solid leather, made over an easy fitting last, low heels, broad toes. All sizes **$2.10**

15c Taffeta Ribbons, 7½c

Colored Taffeta Ribbon, 4 inches wide, new, heavy quality, rich, bright finish, complete range of colors. Worth 15c. For.. .. .. **7½c**

35c, 39c & 45c Vellings for 25c.

New Velling direct from the makers, in black, white, navy, brown and grey, plain and fancy meshes, with and without dot. Worth 35c to 45c; at.. .. .. .. **25c**

17c Cushion Girdles, 9c.

Four plain and nice colorings, mercerized cushion girdles, three yards long, with large tassels on both ends, worth 17c; for.. .. **9c**

15c Dress Shields for 7½c

1,000 Light Weight Dress Shields, lined on both sides. This is a thoroughly reliable shield, sizes, 1, 2, 3. Worth 15c; for.. .. .. .. **7½c**

Men's Warm Underwear Removal Sale Prices

Men's Underwear, good heavy Scotch wool, soft finish, double-breasted, Penman's make, size, 34 to 44. Regular, $1.00. Quantity limited. Extra special, a garment.. .. .. **57c**

Half Hose 6½c

Few dozen of Cotton and Lisle Half Hose that we are clearing off in old rose shade only. Regular values, 25c. To clear.. .. .. **6½c**

Men's Pure Silk Ties, narrow Derby shape or flowing ends, great variety of designs and colorings. Regular, 50c. Special.. .. .. **25c**

TWO SPECIALS IN MEN'S PANTS

Reg. $1.00 Pants, 69c

Made from Durable Canadian Tweeds, in neat dark stripe patterns, size, 31 to 42 in. waist. On sale Monday at **69c**

Men's $1.50 Tweed Pants. Our Removal Sale Price, MONDAY 99c

Made from strong wearing Tweeds in dark brown stripe patterns, well tailored, sizes, 31 to 42 in. waist. On sale Monday.. .. .. .. **99c**

BASEMENT SPECIALS THAT WILL PLEASE

8c TIN DIPPERS, 5c

500 Strong Tin Dippers, three-quart size. Regular, 8c. Monday **5c**

NOT MORE THAN ONE TO EACH CUSTOMER

35c SELF WRINGING MOPS, 21c

250 Self-wringing Mops, with cloth. Regular, 35c. For.. .. .. **21c**

ONLY ONE TO EACH CUSTOMER

$3.75 CLOTHES WRINGERS $3.19

12 only, Royal Canadian Clothes-wringers, solid rubber rolls, guaranteed for one year. Regular, $3.75. For.. .. .. **$3.19**

A large range of useful Granite Cooking Utensils, worth up to $1.25. For.. .. .. **49c**

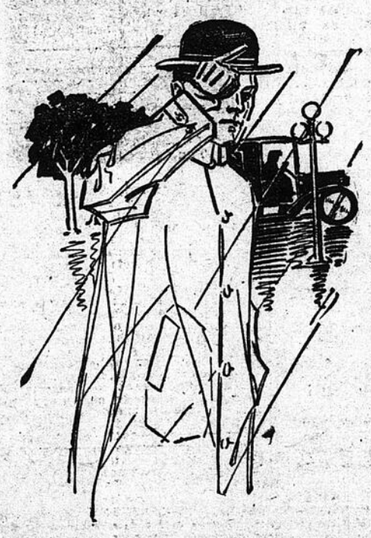
Twin Saucepans. Regular $1.15 set; for.. .. .. **49c**

Potato Pots, with draining lip and cover, large sizes, worth 90c and $1.00. For.. .. .. **49c**

Large Mixing or Butter Bowls, size, 17 inches. Regular, 90c. For.. .. .. **49c**

Straight Seamless Cook Pots, large sizes, with covers, size 10 and 12 quarts, wine measure. Special **49c**

Men Will Hurry For This Clothing



Extraordinary Bargains in Men's Suits at $5.50

These are new fall and winter goods which we were fortunate enough to secure at considerably below the cost of manufacture. They were for the balance of lines delivered for fall trade. The materials are English Tweeds in neat grey mixtures and olive brown grounds, with faint fancy stripes. Coat correct three-button single-breasted sack styles, tailored in the very best manner, and finished with best linings and trimmings. The lowest price in the lot is $9.00, and run as high as $12.50.
On Sale Monday at.. .. .. **$5.50**

Reg. $10, $12 *and* $13.50 **MEN'S NEW FALL SUITS** $7.95

The materials are firmly woven, smooth worsted, finished English tweeds, in this season's newest shades, browns and greys being the predominating color. Coats cut on the very latest three-button, single-breasted sack model, nicely tailored in every way, and finished with extra quality linings and trimmings, size, 35 to 42. Monday, at **$7.95**

Men's $15.00 *Suits for* $10.00

Men's Extra Quality English Tweed Suits in rich dark grey and brown grounds, with faint fancy colored stripes; coat cut correct single-breasted sack style, with well built shoulders and long shapely lapels; tailored in the very best manner, and finished with best linings and trimmings; size, 35 to 42.
Removal Sale Price, Monday.. .. .. **$10.00**

Men's $18.00 Overcoats for $15.00

RAW EDGE MELTON—VERY DRESSY

A very Dressy Coat, always a favorite with men of conservative tastes. The material is a fine imported English Melton, in a rich fast black shade, cut in the stylish single-breasted Chesterfield style, very smart and boxy, with neat black velvet collar. Extra well tailored, and finished with fine twill mohair linings and haircloth sleeve linings. Sizes, 34 to 42. Monday **$15.00**

Men's Winter Coats at $15.00 and $16.50. Values $11.95

OUR GREAT REMOVAL SALE PRICE MONDAY, $11.95

Made from Heavy English and Scotch Tweeds in dark grey, brown and olive grounds, with fancy colored stripes, cut in the popular single-breasted converto style, which can be worn buttoned close up to the throat with neat military collar, or with long shapely lapels; also in single-breasted college style, splendidly tailored and perfect fitting; sizes 34 to 44. On Sale Monday at.. **$11.95**

McGill Opens Football Season To-day With Ottawa University

OTTAWA COLLEGE AT M'GILL
MONTREAL AT OTTAWA

Local Match First of Season is First of Intercollegiate Championship Series—Big Four Club at Capital City.

DOUBLE HEADER AT WESTMOUNT.

Uncertainty as to Line-up of All Clubs For Various Reasons Inseparable From Early Season Games—Local Clubs are Confident of Victory.

In all parts of the Dominion today, the football season opens with bright prospects for the popular sport of the fall.

The McGill boys take the honor up in local circles in their inter-collegiate championship fixture with Ottawa University.

Last season the Capital City students were 'easy' for the wearers of the red and write, but despatches from up country give indication of an improvement in this direction, and surprises are darkly hinted at.

McGill have had a very short period of training for so strenuous a game as football, but the boys are all fit, well, and anxious. Considerable uncertainty and quite a little mystery has existed as to the personnel of the team that will do duty on the campus this afternoon, but when the whistle goes for the kick-off a good crowd should be present to take the measure of the Ottawa contingent, when the teams will line up as follows:—

McGill: Billington, Ross, Murray, Lee, Paisley, Oliver, Bowie, Rogers, Johnston, Restine, Bignall, Waderon, Laing, Lewis.

Spares: McAvenue, Hall, Lawson and Gallagher.

Officials: Kingston and Gall.

Under the coaching of Art Ross the Montreal squad finished up an excellent preparation for their initial fixture at Ottawa, and left for the Capital City at 9.45 a.m. this morning. The team was accompanied by a small crowd of officials and friends, and considerable interest is centred on their performance in the opening game of the season.

Twenty-one players were on the train, but the following fourteen will line up when the whistle blows for the first kick of the season:—

Montreal: Stan Ross—Back.

Brophy, Bill Bailey, L. Smith—Halves.

Crankshaw—Quarter.

Hulme, Roberts, McAllan — Scrimmage.

Kelley, McMurty, Savage, Morrison, Owens, Cameron—Wings.

McMaster and Smirlie Lawson will handle the game.

Ottawa: Johnstone—Full back.

McCann, Robertson and Gerard — Halves.

Snelling—Quarter.

Kuhn, Kilmartin and Wilkinson — Scrimmage.

Phillips, Vaughan, Kilt, Disney, Elliott and Ryan—Wings.

GRIDIRON GLEANINGS

Dr. W. B. Hendry and Robbins, of Rose-Hamilton, will be the officials at Rosedale, the Tigers agreeing to these two men, who were on the Argonaut list which was sent to Hamilton.

Westmount and Montreal meet in a double-header at the M.A.A.A. grounds in the Intermediate and the Junior Quebec Union series. The junior game starts at 2 and the intermediates will take the field at 3.15. The Westmount intermediates will be chosen from Harry Wells, Cornell, Trenholme, Pitt, Jones, Eastlake, Daniels, McCarthy, Cook, Russell, Southerland, Howell, Werrss, Robertson, McConachie and Smith, and the junior players will be selected from May, Hawkins, Watson, Smythe, Webster, Payne, Calder, Robertson, Phillips, Ross, Dallow, McCaig, Carley, Norcutt, Johnson, Roach, Armstrong and Parker.

The Football Committee of the Argonauts got together Thursday night and quickly decided to appoint Billy Foulds, the former University of Toronto quarterback, coach of the Big Four team, in succession to Joe Lee, whose resignation was received a day or two ago. Foulds needs no introduction to the Canadian football public. His fast and brainy work behind the scrimmage of the Dominion champions stamped him as quite one of the best quarters in Canada. He has already taken charge of the team.

The Argo team for the game at Rosedale to-day against Hamilton Tigers has been selected as follows:—Fullback, Williams; right half, Mallett; centre half, Binkley; left half, Smith; quarter, Jarvis; scrimmage, Sinclair, Russell and Addison; insides, Arnoldi and Gale; middles, Wigle and Bancroft; outsides, Moore and O'Connor.

Ottawa, October 7.— Rain set in and continued all day with the result that the gridiron at Lansdowne Park was saturated last night. It is well drained, but unless the weather clears and the sun comes out a wet ball will be the result. The Ottawas had the team out again yesterday afternoon for a signal practice. Every man of the squad was in his position, and Walsh was pleased with the manner in which they went through their paces. 'We should beat Montreal handily,' said Walsh, after practice. 'Our half line is stronger than that of the winged wheel, and we will make the game as open as possible.'

KING'S FLIRTATION WITH DEATH
LANDED ON EDGE OF QUARRY

A Miraculous Escape in Which the Intrepid Aviator Showed Nerve and Judgment in Making the Best of a Bad Landing.

In the words of the circus poster, Aviator King literally flirted with death yesterday afternoon while making the second flight of the day, and it was only by a margin, a few feet, that he saved his life, as his biplane was brought to a standstill on the very brink of a large quarry pit. When his machine was wheeled up to the north end of the track, and its nose pointed in a north-easterly direction, many regarded this as an unwise move, as what wind there was, was blowing in that direction, which would, therefore, compel the aviator to start his machine in the direction of the wind. To do so is extremely dangerous, unless there is almost unlimited space, as the machine must travel a much longer distance on the ground before it acquires the necessary buoyancy to lift it. After a few preliminary turns of the propeller, the big biplane was released, and sped down the field to what appeared to the spectators as almost certain destruction, as King had practically reached the track at the south-east end before he attempted to elevate the machine, and this gave him only about sixty feet in which to gain sufficient altitude to clear the twelve-foot fence which surrounds the track. Although conditions were absolutely against him, he suddenly raised the nose of the machine, and by the barest margin, just cleared the fence only to find himself in a rocky field dotted with huge stone pits, with one directly in front of him. The distance between the fence and the pit was about two hundred yards, which was made good use of by the aviator, who brought his machine down on the rough ground, and only succeeded in stopping it on the very edge of the pit. He crashed through a wire fence, which stripped his machine of its propeller, and badly damaged his elevator and front out riggers. Immediately the large crowd which had gathered to witness the flights from outside the race track, were crowding around the wrecked machine, and aviator King, who was unhurt.

Yesterday was one of those peculiar days, dreaded by aviators, although to the casual observer it appeared to be ideal weather. For the most part, what little wind there was was blowing from the south-west, although at times it shifted to the four corners of the compass, rendering the method of attack by the aviators an extremely dangerous undertaking.

A strong wind, when it is steady and constant in its direction, is much less to be feared by airmen, than such apparently quiet days as yesterday.

About six hundred people had gathered at the Park to witness the flights, who had for the first part of the afternoon to c ontent themselves with watching the process of tuning up the machines, and it was not till 4.30 p.m. that Gressier announced his willingness to make a flight. He pointed his machine up the track, preferring it to the centre of the field, and when assured his motor was working satisfactorily, he gave the signal, and his machine raced up the track for about one hundred yards, gradually rising, but apparently having some difficulty to gain much altitude. He circled over the end of the track, and then flew out over Mile End, travelling in northernly direction until nearly lost to view, suddenly, however, he turned to the left and took up a course parallel with the west end of the track, until he was about in line with the front of the grand stand, and turning again to the left, made straight for the grounds, over which he passed at about two hundred feet, leaving the grounds at the eastern end and making a circle over the city, came back to the western end in order to bring his machine down in the Park grounds, which he accomplished safely amid great applause, after having been in the air about seven minutes. As he made his first crossing of the aviation grounds it was plain his motor was missing, and when he descended he said he kept aloft in order not to disappoint the crowd, which had gathered to see the flights. Although his motor had refused to work twice before, owing to what appeared like a short circuit, it seemed to be running fairly well, but was evidently not in prime condition. Shortly after he landed, King's machine was taken to the west end of the field, and was started with such disastrous results. The little Morane monoplane, which will be seen this afternoon, is sure to prove itself a great favorite with the spectators, as they are wonderfully clean fliers. Monoplanes, too, on account of their wonderfully close resemblance to the bird, are more graceful than their sisters the biplanes. It is expected that Filleux, who will fly the Morane, will take the air route to bring the machine over to the Park. The management have every reason to believe that the famous French aviatrice, Miss Helen Dutrieu, will be present with her Bleriot for at least the last two days of the meet. Miss Dutrieu has an enviable reputation in France, as an all round sportswoman, having in addition to her exploits in aviation, won considerable renown as an Alpine climber. She is also an expert swimmer, horsewoman and fencer. Perhaps, however, her greatest achievement in the realm of sport was her winning of the Coupe Femina, which represents the blue ribbon of the air for women, and ranks in equal importance with the Gordon Bennett Cup for men.

The Read-Auctil monoplane, which is of local construction, and which has flown very creditably, was brought over to the Park to-day.

The famous 'La Scarabee,' the 50 H.P. Guome-Bleriot, which was the first machine to be flown over the city of Montreal, will be taken up to the grounds to-morrow for exhibition purposes only. It will be remembered this machine was formerly the property of the Count de Lesseps, and was subsequently bought by Mr. J. T. R. Laurendeau, of the King Edward Park Company. There is perhaps no machine in the world to-day, in good condition, which possesses the spectacular record that belongs to this monoplane. It was the second aeroplane to be flown across the English Channel, which was accomplished by its former owner, to win the Ruinart prize. Previous to that it had been flown over the city of Paris, and subsequently was brought to Canada, where the Count did some successful flying at both Montreal and Toronto. Last winter the late St. Croix Johnstone, who lost his life a few weeks ago in Chicago, made his record-breaking flight over Morro Castle and Havana harbor. This same aviator steered a course over the rock crushers and gained more altitude in his second flight. His Auzani, with its curious ports, presented a thrilling picture in the semi-darkness as the rapid flashes of fire circled around the orbit of the engine. The second performance of Gressier was a plucky exploit, and was undertaken absolutely to please the few remaining people at the track.

NEW YORK GIANTS, WHO WILL MEET ATHLETICS IN WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

CANADA'S NATIONAL PASTIME.

A Retrospective of Lacrosse as Played Under President Murphy's Jurisdiction.

The curtain will ring down on Canada's national summer pastime this afternoon when the Shamrocks and St Thomas Aquinas arrive at a definite understanding respecting the destination of this season's intermediate championship.

The season, which has been an unusually protracted one for reasons generally known, has been replete with incident not altogether reflecting credit on the sport or those who take part in it, whilst on the other hand the welcome boom on the fast and spectacular game was as welcome as it was remarkable.

The success of the season from an attendance point of view has been due in no little degree to the astute business administration of the union's president, Mr. James Murphy. His efforts to further the interests of the sport in Canada were well timed and indefatigable. His rulings if at times uppopular were just, and given according to a strict and impartial interpretation of the laws as framed.

Tecumseh took the championship, and on the season's play were well deserving of the honor. They played fast, fairly clean, scientific lacrosse, under the astute managership of Charlie Querrie.

Great hopes were centred on the wearers of the Winged Wheel uniform, the writer in the early part of the season coming out for them as the prospective winners of the Solman trophy. A ridiculously easy win over Ottawa in the first match played was in the opinion of many, their undoing, although their defeat at Toronto was explained away by the tropical heat, in which the game was played. That slip was fatal, and it was undoubtedly a smart performance in defeating Tecumseh at Hanlan's Point, whilst it was on anybody's game in the return match with Querrie's braves, when they succumbed after a hard and strenuous struggle by the narrow margin of six goals to four. By a curious coincidence, the score was identical at Toronto, who were entertaining Nationals on the same day. With just a shade of luck, Montreal would have had that trophy in a special case in the Peel street club house for twelve months, as apart from having tough luck in the game referred to, the schedule as arranged was hard on the club in the critical part of the championship race.

The Nationals, an undoubtedly clever bunch, were a sore disappointment to their huge following. Nothing will be gained at this stage by referring at length to the embroglio when, with the championship lost, they apparently lost their heads. It was a lamentable lapse, as they are clever enough without the 'trimmings' served up on that occasion, and gave some magnificent exhibitions of lacrosse during the season.

Shamrocks tried an experimental team, and next season will do much better. The wearers of the green of Erin's Isle lacked the support and encouragement attendant on their more successful rivals, but will have better luck next season, as they had some promising material in their outfit.

Cornwall were the surprise packet of the league, and as predicted in the 'Crosse Cuts' column of this page, early in the season, 'spilt the beans' in more than one direction, thereby illustrating the glorious uncertainty of lacrosse.

Ottawa Capitals went through the schedule with a solitary win to their credit, defeating Cornwall in the last game of the season. It was a near thing whether they fulfilled the fixture at all, but they did, and scored a creditable victory.

With the exodus of some notable cracks to the west, at salaries never before paid in the history of the sport, a dismal season was predicted in more than one direction, and yet the results were the reverse of those anticipated. Attendances were good, and the interest in the game up to the final game, even when all hope of the championship coming to this city had gone, was simply remarkable. What a pity the huge crowds were not entertained to a more legitimate exhibition of Canada's national summer pastime, and yet the thought on calm and thoughtful reflection is engendered that possibly half of the eight or ten thousand present at the last game were there strangely expectant of what occurred.

A hideous blot on Canadian sport, and a contretemps that should be made impossible in the future, by those who are responsible for the administration of Canada's national summer pastime.

WINGED WHEEL WHISPERS

The autumn season will be inaugurated to-day by a combined programme of events, including billiard competition, swimming races, bridge tournament and orchestra.

Billy Armstrong has again been appointed boxing instructor and will form his class very soon.

The bowling green will be re-turfed and levelled before the snow arrives, so that it will be second to none in the district ere next season comes round. A 'crown' in the centre would improve the green, is the opinion of the expert bowlers.

The basketball club held their annual meeting last night and the following were elected officers for the year: Hon. president, Roland Gomery; president, A. E. Scott; hon. secretary, F. Bremner; treasurer, R. E. Melville; committee, Messrs. A. Plow, P. Cameron and A. W. Cameron.

The Westmount football players have been extended an invitation to the house warming by the board of directors. The double header to-day should be well attended.

TRACK EVENTS.

Results of the Second Series of Handicaps at McGill.

The second of the series of handicaps was held on the track yesterday with the following results:

220 yards—1, Holland (scr.); 2, McKay (8 yards); 3, Dakin (scr.). Time, 23 1-5 secs.

Mile—1, Murray, (scr.); 2, Kerr (40 yards). Time, 4 mins. 41 2-4 secs.

Throwing the discus—1, Dakin, 97 ft. 6 ins. (16 ft. handicap); 2, MacDougall (scr.), 110 ft. 6 ins.; 3, Hovey, 82ft. (25 ft. handicap.)

ENGLISH RUGBY.

The first fifteen of the Montreal English Rugby F. C. will play against McGill at Montreal West this afternoon. The game has been called for 3.30 p.m., and Mr. C. F. Blackham will act as referee. Fraser, who is a Scottish country player, is shortly leaving for Quebec and his loss will be a great blow to Montreal, as he is a first-class back.

The following will represent Montreal:—

Back, Anderson; three-quarters, I. Fraser, Buchanan, Leupold, Cunningham; half backs, Richardson (captain); Hannay; forwards, Grant, MacDermott, Geleve, Phillips, Hamlet, A Fraser, Paterson and Innie.

The new club, the Montreal Harlequins, are making their debut to-day on the Angus ground, where they will meet the C. P. R.

BOYS' HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Any club wishing to form a Hockey League for boys under 16 years old, kindly communicate with Norman Poulton, 140 Mitcheson street, Montreal.

FIRST TO GET A PRIZE.

MISS LENA CAMPBELL, of 1619 Park avenue, who was the first to get a prize at the Dog Show for her pet Pomeranian.

FOOT RACES TO-DAY.

Montreal South A. A. A. Hold Athletic Events.

The Montreal South Amateur Athletic Association will run two races off to-day at 3 p.m., one junior two miles, and one senior five miles. These races are open to anyone living on the South Shore. Many valuable prizes have been donated. A gold medal has been given by Mr. Max Daoust, of Daoust Realty, Ltd., The M. S. A. A. A. executive have always found in Mr. Daoust a good friend and helper in all events connected with the Association. A silver medal has been donated by Mr. Humphreys, the president of the Association. The Rev. T. E. Armstrong, of the Methodist Church, has donated a beautiful silver watch chain. Messrs. Henry Birks and Sons have given two bronze medals. Mr. Rainville, M.P., Mr. J. W. White and Mr. H. Palmer have also donated prizes. Mr. Rainville expects to be able to attend to present the prizes in the Methodist Church Annex after the races.

SWIMMING RACES.

By Wykeman House Schoolboys Held Yesterday.

The annual swimming races of Wykeham House School were held at the Laurentian Baths this year. The events were well contested, and brought out some promising swimmers and divers. The events and winners were as follows:

One length—1, Stanley Davidson; 2, J. Holden; 3, J. Locke.

Two lengths—1, J. Routh; 2, Guy Suckling; 3, W. Pratt.

Four lengths—1, C. Lyall; 2, W. Lyall; 3, L. Drummond.

Six lengths—1, D. Davidson; 2, D. Smith; 3, C. Lyall.

Diving—1 L. Drummond; 2, D. Davidson and C. Lyall, equal.

WORLD'S BALL SERIES.

Over Three Hundred Sporting Writers Will Present Their Views.

New York, Oct. 7.— Three hundred skilled baseball writers and artists will be called upon to appease throughout the country the whetted appetite of thousands for news of the premier event of the national pastime —the world's baseball series, which commences here next Saturday between the Giants and the Athletics.

From all parts of the United States baseball experts have applied for seats at the games here and in Philadelphia, and the National Committee has set aside a section of the grounds for reporters. Scores of telegraph wires will be used to transmit the progress of the contests, play by play. Besides the regular corps of baseball writers, several prominent baseball players have been engaged to report the games.

Their accounts of a day's game written and filed, the newspapermen will entrain for the next scene of battle. Last year the correspondents travelled between Philadelphia and Chicago on a special train with the National Committee and players, but the proximity of the two contesting cities this year makes the jumps easier.

The greatest crowds that ever packed a ball yard are expected to attend the games this year. Just 124,222 persons saw the series last year. The new Brush stadium at the Polo Grounds, filled to capacity, will hold approximately fifty thousand spectators, and the grounds of Shibe field can accommodate about thirty thousand.

RECORD CROWD IS EXPECTED

Unprecedented Rush for Seats to Witness World's Baseball Series

New York, Oct. 7. — Within 24 hours after the announcement yesterday of the schedule of games for the 1911 world's baseball championships, applications for seats came in, such numbers that the offices of the New York Baseball Club were literally flooded with cheque-laden missives last night. The demand was so overwhelming that a score of extra clerks were hurriedly engaged to attack the mountain of mail. The applications were too numerous to count last night, but they ran up into many thousands, and it seemed that each incoming mail brought more than the previous one.

In addition to the mail applications, hundreds of local fans, believing that they could get in on the ground floor by applying personally for tickets, went to the offices only to find that none would be issued until the advance sale began on Thursday.

As fast as the clerks could handle the applications they bundled the letters in packages of a hundred and stamped them according to the time of receipt in order to be sure that the early applicants should be taken care of first. The clerks were instructed particularly to watch closely for 'suspicious' letters, or applications that looked as though they might be from speculators or their agents. By the strict enforcement of the rule of only four tickets to one purchaser, and the rejection of suspicious applications it is hoped to keep the speculation at a minimum.

At the Polo Grounds here, where the first game will be called a week from to-day, preparations are nearly complete to take care of a crowd of nearly 60,000. If this number can be squeezed into the Stadium now being completed by the erection of a new outfield bleacher section, the crowd will be the largest ever seen at a baseball game. The world's series record attendance at any one game has been less than 35,000. In 1910 the total number of admissions for the five game series betwene Chicago and Philadelphia was 124,222, an average of les sthan 25,000 to a battle.

At the rate applications are coming in it is roughly estimated that more than a hundred thousand fans will seek admission on the opening day, nearly half of whom will be disappointed.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

WON FROM WASHINGTON.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Pitted against Walter Johnson, 'Buck' O'Brien, Boston's recruit pitcher, maintained his mastery of batsmen yesterday, and Boston won from Washington 3 to 1. The locals hit Johnson opportunely. Score:

	R.
Boston	11100000x—3
Washington	00100000—1

O'Brien and Williams; Johnson and Street.

ST. LOUIS WON.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—St. Louis won from Detroit yesterday by 11 to 3. The visitors' team for the greater part composed of recruits. Kutina, of St. Louis, got three hits, one being for two bases and another for a home run. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	300100001—	5	1
St. Louis	51000410x—11	13	1

Lively and Wilson; E. Brown, C. Boone and Krichell.

ATHLETICS WON.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 7.—New York was defeated here yesterday 5 to 4. Collins's batting was the feature, he making two three baggers and a single and driving in four runs. His triple in the 7th inning cleared the bases and won the game. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	020100010—	4	8
Philadelphia	00100130x—	5	6

Caldwell and Williams; Coombs, Dauforth and Lapp, Thomas.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	101	47	.682
Detroit	88	60	.595
Cleveland	79	71	.527
Chicago	75	73	.507
Boston	77	76	.503
New York	76	76	.500
Washington	64	89	.418
St. Louis	43	106	.289

NATIONL LEAGUE.

GIANTS WON TWO.

New York, Oct. 7.—Although the New York National League club have already won the pennant, they yesterday maintained their habit of winning by taking a double header from Philadelphia. The scores were 10 to 5 and 5 to 4. In the first game, 'Toots' Schult, the former Pennsylvania captain, allowed only one scratch hit in the first six innings, then he wet to pieces.

Chalmers' wildness in the first inning of the second game proved his undoing, as New York scored four runs at the very start. Paskert made a marvellous one-handed catch of Devore's line drive in the first game. Scores.—

First game—

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—	5	9
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 x—10	8	5

Batteries:—Schultz and Killifer, Ames and Wilson.

Second game—

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—4	8	4
New York	4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 x—5	8	2

Batteries—Chalmers, Hall and Walsh; Crandall and Hartley.

BROOKLYN BEATEN

Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 6.—Brooklyn and Boston wound up their series for the season by dividing a double-header to-Donnelly and Ragon. The visitors bunched three hits in the fourth inning day. Boston took the first game, 1 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle between Donnelly and Ragon. The visitors bunched their hits in the fourth inning for their solitary run. The home team took the second by 13 to 3. It was a close tussle up to the seventh, when Young was found for eight hits and as many runs. Score:—

First game—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	8	2
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	0

Batteries:—Donnelly and Kling, Rariden; Ragon, W. Miller and Higgins.

Second game—

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0— 3	8	4
Brooklyn	0 3 0 0 0 0 8 2 x—13	13	2

Batteries:—Young, Weaver and Rariden; Dent, Schardt and O. Miller.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	98	50	.662
Chicago	90	60	.600
Pittsburg	84	67	.556
Philadelphia	79	73	.520
St. Louis	73	78	.500
Cincinnati	68	81	.456
Brooklyn	61	85	.418
Boston	41	107	.277

PRINCIPAL SPORTING EVENTS TO-DAY

FOOTBALL—Intercollegiate Championship

McGill vs. Ottawa University, on McGill Campus. Kick off 3.00 p.m.

Montreal Intermediates and Juniors meet Westmount teams in double header at M.A.A.A. grounds, at 2 and 3.15 p.m.

AVIATION-MEET at Delorimier Park—Well known airmen will fly.

DOG SHOW—at Coliseum—over three hundred dogs of all classes on exhibit.

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CANADIAN WOMEN WRITERS

BY MARJORY MACMURCHY.

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It used to be said, and is said still, that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lead the other Canadian provinces in the making of poets. One province does not seem to be favored more than another in the work of Canadian women writers. Miss L. M. Montgomery, of Prince Edward Island, who is Mrs. Ewan Macdonald, the wife of a Presbyterian minister, is changing her home this autumn to Leaskdale, in Ontario, is the best representative we have of a Canadian woman writer whose native province by itself

MRS. JEAN BLEWETT,
Author of 'Heart Songs,' etc.

furnishes her with ample material for her charming stories. Miss Marshall Saunders has travelled much both in the Old World and the New, but she is as individual a citizen of Halifax and as characteristically a Nova Scotian as any Canadian loyalist, 'Marian Keith,' Mrs. MacGregor, of Orillia, is as unmistakably an Ontarian as Miss Montgomery is native to Prince Edward Island and Miss Saunders to Nova Scotia. Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald, sister to Charles G. D. Roberts, is a true New Brunswicker, and her verses reflect Fredericton and the province round about as faithfully as a looking-glass. Mrs. McClung was born in Ontario, but she was taken as a child to the West, and her stories are completely, triumphantly Western. Mrs. Murphy, author of 'Janey Canuck in the West,' also a native of Ontario, would never have written in exactly the same vein as she does if she had not lived in Edmonton, Alta. Mrs. Isabella Ecclestone MacKay, who was born in Woodstock, Ont., is now a resident of Vancouver. Miss Agnes Deans Cameron is a native of Victoria, B.C., where she taught school for many years, and where the style of 'The

MRS. VALANCE PATRIARCHE.

New North' must have been formed; its author is now writing and lecturing in England, with headquarters in London. Such a list as this should convince anyone that Canadian women writers are not to be reckoned last among the forces which are building Canadian nationality.

The two best known Canadian women novelists are Mrs. Everard Cotes and Miss Lily Dougall. Mrs. Cotes was born in Brantford, Ont. She won her first recognition as a writer for the Toronto 'Globe,' using the pen name 'Garth Grafton;' she went round the world when the journey was something of a novelty for a woman, and wrote a series of articles on her experiences for 'The Queen.' These articles appeared later in book form as 'A Social Departure.' The delicate clear style in which 'A Social Departure' was written and its delightful humor have made it one of the most widely known and the best liked of all Mrs. Cotes' writings. Shortly after its publication, its author, Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan, married Mr. Everard Cotes, of the Indian Civil Service. Since then she has spent most of her

MISS AGNES DEANS CAMERON,
Author of 'The New North,' etc.

time in India, with long visits to London and journeys to Canada every few years. Mrs. Cotes visited Canada this year after finishing an English political novel which is to appear serially in 'The Queen.' The best known of Mrs. Cotes' novels are 'An American Girl in London,' 'A Daughter of To-day,' 'The Crow's Nest,' 'The Pool in the Desert,' 'The Path of a Star,' 'The Imperialist,' 'Set in Authority,' which appeared serially in the London 'Times,' and 'The Burnt Offering,' an able novel dealing with East Indian affairs. Mrs. Cotes is a thorough workwoman. Her style is excellent. Her influence on the women writers of Canada who have begun to write since Mrs. Cotes made her name as a novelist, is all in the direction of perfecting what the writer at first may be prone to consider her best.

Miss Lily Dougall was born in Montreal and belongs to the well-known Dougall family who have made the 'Witness' a household journal throughout the Dominion. Miss Dougall's first success as a novelist was 'Beggars All.' From 1891, the year in which 'Beggars All' was published, Miss Dougall lived in England until 1896, when she returned to Canada. In 1903, she was compelled to return to England on account of her health. Miss Dougall spent the present summer with her relatives in Canada, and will this autumn change her residence in England from Exmouth to Oxford. Her best known novels are: 'What Necessity Knows,' 'The Madonna of a Day,' 'The Mormon Prophet,' 'The Earthly Purgatory,' 'The Spanish Dowry,' and 'The Paths of the Righteous.' 'The Paths of the Righteous,' which deals with the position of the Nonconformists in England, contains a striking and beautiful portrait of an elderly Canadian who, as the possessor of great wealth, goes to England to discover the character of the relative whom he means to make his heir. This novel is Miss Dougall's finest work so far, and indicates that we have still much to expect from its author.

Miss Agnes Maule Machar, a native of Kingston, Ontario, has influenced her generation in the study of Canadian history. Miss Laut once said that Miss Machar had given her an early impulse towards the study of history.

MRS. VERNA SHEARD.

Miss Machar has written both in prose and verse. Her 'Lays of the True North' and 'The Story of Old Kingston' are amongst her best known works. Miss Machar's father, the Rev. John Machar, D.D., was second principal of Queen's University, Kingston. Miss Machar has had several notable friendships with people who have influenced Canadian character.

Canadians apparently have a gift for the writing of verse, and in this gift Canadian women share equally with men. Miss Isabella Valancy Crawford was born in Ireland. She came to Canada with her people while she was still a child. For powerful imagination and genius of utterance, Miss Crawford's poetry has scarcely been equalled in Canadian literature since her death. Her work was almost unrecognized during her lifetime and she died as she had lived in poverty and obscurity. There is a grocery store on the south-east corner of King and John streets, Toronto, where in a single room upstairs Miss Crawford lived with her mother. Here she died. She had published a small volume of poetry in 1884. About twenty years after her death, her Collected Poems were edited and published by Mr. J. W. Garvin.

MRS. I. ECCLESTONE MACKAY.

Among Canadian women writers who have published several volumes of verse are Miss Wetherald, Miss Coleman, Mrs. Blewett, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Pauline Johnson, and Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald. All but the last named of these verse writers belong to Ontario. Miss Wetherald lives near Fenwick, Ontario. Her father was a highly respected schoolmaster, principal of the Rockwood Academy. Miss Wetherald's books of verse include: 'The House of Trees,' 'Tangled in Stars,' 'The Radiant Road,' and 'The Last Robin.'

Miss Helena Coleman, who lives in Toronto, and whose brother is the Canadian geologist, Professor Arthur Coleman, has published one volume of poetry, 'Songs and Sonnets,' a publication which brought her immediate acknowledgment as a gifted writer. Mrs. Jean Blewett is a writer of verse which joins common sense and feeling in such a happy fashion as to have made her one of the most popular of Canadian poets. She also is a resident of Toronto, and is a frequent contributor to such publications as the Toronto 'Globe.' Her books of verse are 'The Cornflower,' and 'Heart Songs.' Mrs. Harrison published a good many years ago 'Pine, Rose and Fleur de Lys,' a volume of artistic verse, in which 'The Habitant' made what is possibly his first appearance in Canadian poetry. Mrs. Harrison is the author as well of a novel, 'The Forest of Bourg Marie,' a French Canadian romance. Mrs. Harrison is interested in music. Her husband is organist and choir master of St. Simon's Church, Toronto. Miss Pauline Johnson is an Indian poetess. Her 'White Wampum' and 'The Song My Paddle Sings,' are likely to remain the most successful expression which the world possesses of the Indian's love of nature. Miss Johnson who is a Mohawk, and was born near Brantford, is now living in Vancouver. Canadians will regret to hear that this woman of genius is in extremely poor health. Reference has been made to Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald's work. Her home is in Fredericton, New Brunswick. She shares the poetical gift of the Roberts family. Her earliest published work in poetry appeared along with verse written by two of her brothers. Since then she has published a book of her own work, 'Dreams, Verses and Other Poems.'

Besides these writers, many Canadian women write charming verses which appear frequently in the best Canadian magazines and in the foremost magazines of the United States. Among these should be mentioned:

MISS LILY DOUGALL,
Author of 'Beggars All,' 'The Paths of the Righteous,' etc.

Miss Marjorie Pitkthall, who has a rare imaginative gift, Miss Warnock, whose work as book reviewer of the 'Mail-Empire,' Toronto, is signed 'Katherine Hale,' Mrs. Sheard, one of whose poems was published in a recent issue of 'Scribner's Magazine,' and Mrs. MacKay, of Vancouver, who writes successfully in prose as well as in verse. Other writers might be named. But this list should serve to give an idea of how many Canadian women are visited frequently, if not constantly, by the magic vision of the poet.

Mr. Traill and Mrs. Moodie should be named with the earliest women writers of Canada. Their connection with the famous Strickland family removed effectually any impression of the amateur from their writings. Several women have accomplished good work in the writing of Canadian history. Miss Agnes Laut has written several historical novels and a number of readable historical works which have appeared serially in 'Scribner's Magazine' and other publications. Miss Jean McIlwraith, author of 'The Curious Career of Roderick Campbell' wrote the volume on Heidimand in The Makers of Canada series. Miss Laut who was born in Sterling, Ontario, and Miss McIlwraith, who

MRS. NELLIE McCLUNG.
Author of 'Sowing Seeds in Danny,' etc.

is a native of Hamilton, Ontario, are now living in the United States. Miss Emily P. Weaver, who has written a child's history of Canada and several stories for young people does a good deal of magazine work in history. Miss Agnes Deans Cameron's work has already been mentioned. 'The New North' is a cheerful, buoyant, and interesting account of a woman's travels in the north of Canada.

Miss Alice Jones, daughter of a Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, in 'The Night Hawk', wrote one of the most readable and exciting of Canadian novels. It is a tale of the blockade runners at the time of the American Civil War. Miss Jones is the author of a number of other novels, all well written and dramatic. Mrs. Guy Carleton Jones of Ottawa, has written a number of excellent short stories which have appeared in 'The Atlantic Monthly' under the pen name of 'Guy Carleton.' Mrs. Jones' novel, 'Out of Drowning Valley' was published by Holt and Company in the spring of this year. For purely artistic merit, 'Tales of Old Toronto,' by 'Suzanne Marny' is in the opinion of the present writer far ahead of other work in prose by Canadian women, at least of recent years. Mrs. Patriarche,

MRS. E. ROBERTS MACDONALD,
Author of Dream Verses and Other Poems.'

of Winnipeg, has written a promising little book of humor, and 'The Opinions of Mary' by Mrs. Townley, of Vancouver, is full of humor and common sense as well. The names of other women writers of Canada might readily be mentioned. Miss Adeline Tesky of Welland, Ontario, is the author of several studies in village and rural life, such as 'Where the Sugar Maple Grows,' and 'The Village Artist.'

If any Canadian wishes to offer proof of how sound and simple, wholesome and optimistic Canadian life is at its core, he should refer the inquirer to the work of a group of Canadian women. It is impossible not to be struck with the singular unanimity of feeling in such stories as 'Anne of Green Gables,' 'Lizbeth of the Dale,' 'The Second Chance,' and Mrs. Murphy's conversational book of Western experiences, 'Janey Canuck in the West.' Miss Montgomery, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. McClung and Mrs. Murphy, with Miss Marshall Saunders who began writing stories a good many years ago, and who has written one story of apparently perennial popularity, 'Beautiful Joe,' are more gifted than the average Canadian woman, but their work reflects very faithfully the happy domestic life of Canada. They are all true patriots. They write of human nature with understanding, affection and gaiety. From the good use of such powers comes much wholesome enjoyment.

MRS. EWAN MACDONALD,
Author of 'Anne of Green Gables,' etc.

WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

The opening meeting for the season of the Montreal Women's Club will take place on Monday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall.

WOMEN'S IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Women's National Immigration Society will take place on Monday, Oct. 9th.

LADIES' AID OF ST. PAUL'S.

The St. Paul's Church Ladies' Aid Society will resume their meetings on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at half-past two o'clock.

MONTREAL WEST W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal West W.C.T.U. will be held at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 8th, in the reading room of the new Town Hall. All the ladies of the town are cordially invited to be present.

ST. DENIS W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly business meeting of the St. Denis Boulevard W.C.T.U. will be held at 1669 Dufferin street on Monday, October 9th, at 2.30 p.m. All interested are cordially invited.

GIRLS' READING ROOM.

The classes for fancy work in the girls' reading room, 111 Stanley street, will reopen on Monday night next at eight o'clock. On the Wednesday afternoon following there will be a sewing class for young girls, and a Bible class is held every Sunday at 4.15 p.m., also a song service at 8.30 p.m. A Bible study and prayer meeting will be held on Tuesday evening at 8.30 p.m. There is a free library in the building, and a cordial invitation is extended to all young women.

FAIR FOR GIRLS' CLUB.

Arrangements for the fair in aid of the Catholic Girls' Club, to be held in the Victoria Rifles Armory, 41 Cathcart Street, from October 10 to 14, are now completed, and everything is in readiness for the grand opening on Tuesday next. The club officers are: President, Lady Hingston; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Chas. F. Smith; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. James Cochrane; treasurer, Mrs. Edward Amos; assistant treasurer, Mrs. J. G. McCarthy; secretary, Miss Amy Thomson; Convener of the Fair, Mrs. Cornwallis Monk. The names of the ladies in charge of the various tables have already been given.

BRITAIN'S COAL SUPPLY.

At the recent meeting of the Institution of British Engineers at Cardiff the president, Dr John Bell Simpson, took a far more hopeful view of the coal supply of the United Kingdom than did Sir William Ramsay, the president of the British Association. He said that the annual output of the South Wales coalfield was about 50,000,000 tons, or equal to one-fifth of the annual output of Great Britain. During the last twenty-five years it had increased nearly three times, while that of the whole country had only increased two and a half times. The Royal Coal Commission in 1905 estimated that the seams of coal were from 12 inches to more than 3 feet in thickness, and that there remained 30,927,000,000 tons of coal, which, at their present rate of production, would last 600 years. The president of the British Association, he said, took a gloomy view of the duration of their coalfields, and there was no doubt that some of them would be exhausted before others, but in his opinion there was every reason to believe that there were many districts in which more coal would be discovered. Some of their scientific associations seemed to be much alarmed at the short period which they had in view, but thought that it would be more useful if they applied themselves to devising means of getting more out of the coal than was practicable at present.

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Costs less per cup than cheaper, weaker cocoas.
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and families are returning to the city in crowds; they will all require Groceries and Provisions.
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MRS. PANKHURST COMING.

The citizens of Montreal, who recognize in the question of suffrage for women one of the political issues of the day, will learn with interest that Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, leader of the militant suffrage movement in England, will be heard in this city on Dec. 11th under the auspices of the Local Council of Women. The announcement should be one of importance both to those in favor and to those opposed to the granting of votes to women. Montreal has lately had some experience of the weight of the civic women's vote when cast into the balance in aid of reform, and possibly some have been led to think that a national women's vote would be no more disastrous.

The Local Council, nevertheless, in bringing Mrs. Pankhurst, is making no announcement of its attitude towards the militant movement, but is offering to the public of Montreal an opportunity of listening to a very remarkable woman, a leader and speaker of great power and winning personality, whose name is familiar in all English-speaking countries.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

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

9045.—LADIES' COAT IN 26-INCH LENGTH.

The collar is the distinctive feature on this model, which is becoming to most figures. The closing may be arranged as illustrated or in 'cut away' style. The garment is semi-fitting. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires five yards of 27-inch material for the 36-inch size.

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Ladies, why not call down now and select what you need; we have all the latest styles in costumes, serges, broad cloth, venetians, and diagonals, in all shades, evening dresses and cloth dresses, fall coats and winter coats in heavy Scotch tweed, blue and black diagonals, and beavers. Furs of all kinds; all to suit your taste.
Men's Fall Suits, and Fall Overcoats, winter coats at liberal terms.
$1.00 Per Week Will do.
H. COHEN & SON, 263 Amherst
Open Evenings. Two doors above St. Catherine.

The House Of HIGH CLASS HAIR GOODS
Palmer & Son Limited
441 St. Catherine St. West
Phones Up 4307-5269
You will find our lines of POMPADOURS, PUFFS, TRANSFORMATIONS the Best made and cheapest. All our productions are guaranteed first class in Quality and Workmanship.
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Hair Dressing our Specialty.
Try our Specialists; 18 Hairdressing Rooms.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HAIR SWITCHES.

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GOVERNMENT NIGHT SCHOOL CLASSES.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
Evening classes in the ordinary school subjects are offered this winter in the following schools:—
Delorimier, 1320 Chabot Street.
Dufferin, 162 St. Urbain Street.
Earl Grey, 773 Comte Street.
Fairmount, 2023 Esplanade Avenue.
Lansdowne, 1037 St. Catherine Street East.
Mount Royal, 226 Mitcheson Street.
Sarah Maxwell Memorial, 127 Prefontaine Street.
William Dawson, 385 Christopher Columbus Avenue.
William Lunn, 171 Ann Street.
Classes in Woodwork (for boys only) will be offered in the following centres:—
Aberdeen School, 515 St. Denis Street.
Lansdowne School, 1037 St. Catherine Street East.
Mount Royal School, 226 Mitcheson Street.
Victoria School, 42 St. Luke Street.
All classes are free, but a deposit of fifty cents will be required. This deposit will be returned at the end of the session to all who have attended two-thirds of the school sessions.
Principals will be at their respective schools on Monday evening, October 2nd, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, to receive the names of applicants. Those wishing to join these classes should give in their names on that evening.
H. J. SILVER,
Superintendent.

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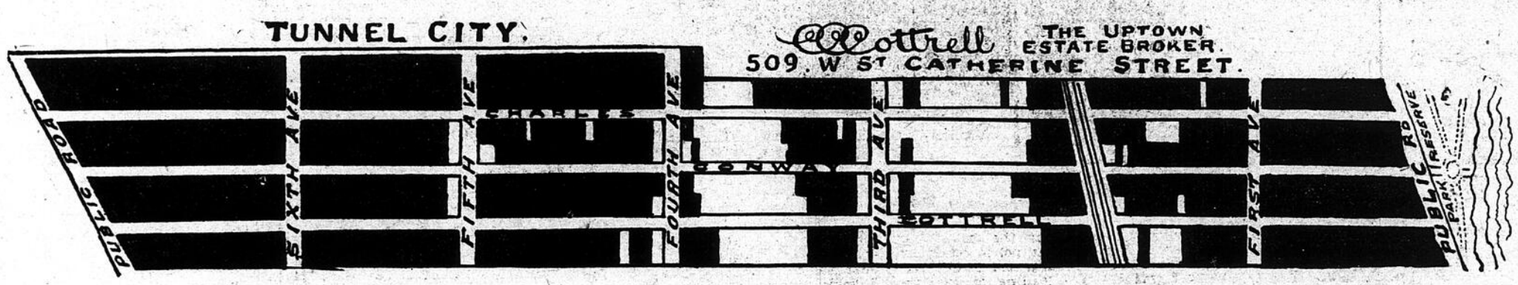
MISS MAUD MARTIN'S CLASSES for Girls will re-open October 2nd. All information on application. Miss MARTIN will be at home at 25 Stanley Court until 1 o'clock every day after Sept. 18th.

TUNNEL CITY

"THE St LAWRENCE RIVER SUBURB"

TUNNEL CITY LOTS

As is usual, in all my subdivisions, a phenomenal sale has been made of Tunnel City lots. The plan below will show exactly the sale of Tunnel City lots to date, and you can see you must hurry to secure some of these real Real Estate bargains before they are all gone.



When these lots are sold at the rate of 120 in one day, is it any wonder that three weeks sales show a map marked up in this way? Here is something else to think about:---

The sale of lots through my office for last month (September) were between $85,000.00 and $100,000.00 to people who personally visited and inspected the properties.

Think it over; surely some of these buyers must know a bargain in Real Estate when they see it.

Once more, here are the attractions:---

A tunnel or bridge will increase prices of Tunnel City lots 1,000 per cent.
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See Window Display for the Aladdin Evening Robe—a successful and exclusive model launched this season by Paul Poiret.

Exclusive Models in Coats. Coats for evening and street wear, from the smart little tailored coats in the most elaborate evening wraps.
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In Broadcloth, Plush, Sealette, Velours, Beaver, Scotch Tweeds and soft all wool Cheviots.
Street Coats in Cheviot and Tweed, Broadcloth and Beaver.
$9.75, $12.00, $14.75, $24.75

Drawn from Models in Cloak and Suit Department

EVENING COATS, of Pastel Cloth, Velour, Satin and Plush, at **$29.75, $34.75, $54.75, $69.75 and $75.00.**

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS, presenting the latest adaptations of Parisian and New York fashions, in Broadcloth, Ratine, Velvet, Peau de Souris and Zibeline, at **$29.75, $34.75, $45.00, up to $125.00.**

In the more moderate prices you will find a large assortment in Tweed, Serge and Cheviot, at $10.98, $14.74, $19.75, $22.00 and $24.75.

First Floor Up.

That Tailor-made Waist of Yours

Must not look the least bit warm to take its proper place in fashionable Montreal. The materials these days are, of course, just a little heavier than formerly. There is a nice flannel man-tailored waist here with soft collar and cuffs, $1.50, and another of Pure Irish Linen with very smart stiff collar and cuffs $1.98.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE WAISTS, strictly man tailored, made of fine flannel, soft collar and cuffs. Colors black and white, blue and white. Sizes 34 to 44. Monday.. .. .. **$1.50**

LADIES' TAILOR MADE BLOUSES, made of pure Irish linen, hand embroidered fronts, some have crocheted buttons and others pearl, laundered collar and cuffs. Sizes 34 to 44. Regular $4.25. Monday.. .. .. **$1.98**

First Floor Up.

Aprons of Linenette, Lawn and Print.

Some are gored and smooth fitting at .39; others with bib and shoulder frills at .65, and a third lot again with bib and skirt in one piece at .49. And we have a whole lot of other aprons not on this list at prices just as tempting in the whitewear department.

APRONS OF WHITE LINENETTE, gored, smooth fitting, with shaped pocket and ties. Good size. Monday each.. .. .. **.39**

APRONS OF ENGLISH LAWN, bib and shoulder frills, finished with fine tucks, wide skirt, with deep hem. Monday each.. .. .. **.65**

APRONS OF GOOD ENGLISH PRINT, navy with pin dots, bib and skirt in one piece. Princess style, pocket and ties. Neat and trim. Monday each.. .. .. **.49**

First Floor Up.

CANADA'S KINDNESS.

Mr. T. Carter Griffith, writing from Grand Forks, North Dakota, to his brother, Dr. A. R. Griffith, Montreal, says: 'Hurrah for Canada! Your election saved our North Dakota farmers a few million dollars. I have always been against reciprocity, claiming under our form of government the farmers were entitled to protection, a long-delayed protection, as much as our eastern monopolies, who have enjoyed protection benefits since history began. It made me mad clear through to hear people advocate that free wheat from Canada would not in any way affect our price. Wheat went up eight cents at once as the result of your Canadian election.'

FAIRMOUNT B. OF A. AND P.

A special address will be delivered at the meeting of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, in connection with Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock. Mr. J. R. Heyworth, secretary of the men and boys' work, Calvary Men's Own, will be the speaker. A seat, a hymn-book and a brotherly welcome for all men.

CHOCOLATE-MENIER

We sell and recommend the Celebrated Chocolate-Menier, one of the very finest kinds of Chocolate that is made.
Chocolate-Menier is very suitable for either eating or cooking purposes, and is an all round favorite.

	Cake.	Lb.
Chocolate-Menier in ¼-lb. cakes..	10c	40c
Chocolate-Menier in ½-lb. cakes..	20c	40c
Chocolate-Menier Pastilles, packed in hinged wooden chests.	25c chest	
Chocolate-Menier Croquettes, in cartons	25c per carton	

THE BERTRAND PURE OLIVE OIL

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We recommend a trial of the famed **Bertrand Pure Olive Oil.** This Oil is the first pressing from the large, ripe, perfectly-matured Olives, and is characterized by an exceedingly smooth, rich, delicate flavor.
A fresh shipment just to hand in Bottles and Cans.

Bertrand Pure Olive Oil..	Pint Bottles	.45 bottle
Bertrand Pure Olive Oil..	Quart Bottles..	.85 bottle
Bertrand Pure Olive Oil..	Half-gallon Cans.. ..	$1.90 each
Bertrand Pure Olive Oil..	1-gallon Cans..	3.50 each

IVORY SOAP (The Genuine).

We sell and recommend the famed Ivory Soap, made by Proctor & Gamble, the best, purest and most perfect bath or toilet soap we know of its many good qualities; specially suitable for washing fine laces, etc.
Price, 15c bar, 2 for 25c.

FINE READY-TO-SERVE AMERICAN SOUPS

—9 VARIETIES—

15c per tin. 2 tins for 25c. Each tin contains 4 portions.
Oxtail, Consomme, Julienne, Chicken, Mulligatawny, Pea, Mutton Broth, Tomato and Vegetable. All the same price and all extra fine quality.
Try some To-day.

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'BEACHCOMBERS' OF THE HARBOR

Montreal Has its Gatherers of of Flotsam and Jetsam.

Your fuel will cost you more than ever this winter. Did that little announcement send your spirits away down to zero the other day?

Undoubtedly it did, for only two classes escaped that depression of spirits which the message was bound to occasion. Strange to say these two peoples were at the extreme opposite in financial circles. One was the multimillionaire who is little concerned by a dollar a ton extra on coal, and the other was the poor fellow who could not purchase the fuel under any circumstances, too poor is he. But the great middle class drew a deep breath as it murmered 'surely it was high enough already!'

The upper 'ten' can buy all the fuel it needs; the lower five does need to do so. It finds a part of its fuel in the waste of the more fortunate. Down along the harbor and river there is a big bunch of what might be termed 'harbor combers.' Little that can be used for fuel escapes their eye or hand; they get the wood or coal, and the front of the city is made somewhat more presentable.

One part of this crowd gathers its toll from the water. When the big ships are in port, either loading or unloading their cargoes, a great deal of rough material is thrown aside and frequently into the river. Boxes of all descriptions, empty cases, pieces of plank and boards, and a thousand and one things that have accumulated during the voyage. Often the water between the revetement wall and a 'liner' is covered thick with such material. The moment a vessel leaves port, the river picker swoops down on this material. With a flat bottomed boat and a sharp pike-pole he gathers in his wood supply for a few days. Occasionally a barge captain beats them out of their field, but only occasionally. The other evening a 'Witness' reporter watched a captain load his craft with this accumulation and depart up the canal, his craft resembling much like an old wood-yard adrift.

But the land has her treasures as well as the sea—perhaps even more than it. Its coal that is the choice thing for the shore picker, and women and children gather it in. Yesterday a reporter watched five women—all foreigners—and a big crowd of boys and girls busy picking the waste coal from the mud of the river front near Hochelaga. A barge was unloading; carts were passing to and fro, and better than all coal was falling from them into the mud. A big lump would barely reach the ground before some one would have it. Some pretty lively conflicts of tongues were waged; hands flew rapidly in foreign gestures; it was a big day in their harvest preparatory for the cold winter.

A foreman watched the proceedings with an indulgent eye, although he knew that it is often said these pickers are not averse to assisting a choice piece to fall from a car if need be. The coal picker's life never lacks in excitement. A vigilant eye and a keen ear is required to avoid horses, carts and cars. In fact many children and women have paid for their little sack of fuel a price far too dear —death or multilation. Fortunately, however, such accidents have been rare in this port.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER.

The weather report just issued from the Meteorological Office, Toronto, for the month of September shows that cool weather characterized last month throughout the Dominion. Sharp frosts occurred at intervals in many localities. The average temperature for September was below the normal except in North British Columbia, and locally in the Peninsula of Ontario where the average was just slightly exceeded. The highest and lowest temperatures for the several stations of this province were:—Montreal, 74, 34; Quebec, 71, 30; Father Point, 68, 25; Shawinigan Falls, 85, 24; D'Israeli, 77, 25; Lake Edward, 72, 23; Sherbrooke, 77, 27; Brome, 77, 27; Ste. Anne de Bellevue, 77, 32.

The rainfall was generally deficient in British Columbia, Western Alberta, Southern Saskatchewan, Ontario, except west of Port Arthur, the greater part of the Peninsula, and the Eastern counties, the Gaspe Peninsula and Northeastern New Brunswick. In other parts of Canada the amount recorded exceeded the average with heavy falls in Manitoba, Southern New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Cool weather with a deficient precipitation in the Gaspe Peninsula and an excess elsewhere marked the weather of September in Quebec. Frost occurred on several days and the number of fine and showery days was about the same.

CHANGES IN G. T. R. SCHEDULE.

The following changes in the regular Grand Trunk Railway fall and winter change in time-table will take effect on Monday, Oct. 9:

MONTREAL—VAUDREUIL.

Train leaving Montreal 5.30 a.m., arriving Pointe Claire 6.00 a.m. daily, will only run to Lachine wharf, arriving there at 5.42 a.m., leaving Montreal at 5.20 a.m.

Train leaving Montreal 6.20 a.m., arriving Vaudreuil 7.15 a.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 7.15 a.m., arriving Pointe Claire 7.50 a.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 7.24 a.m., arriving Dorval 7.45 a.m. daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 11.45 a.m., arriving Lachine wharf 12.08 p.m., Saturday only, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 12.10 p.m., arriving Pointe Claire 12.48 p.m. daily, will be extended to Vaudreuil, arriving 1.10 p.m. daily except Saturday.

New train will leave Montreal 12.10 p.m., arriving Pointe Claire at 12.48 p.m. Saturdays only.

Train leaving Montreal 1.30 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil 2.30 p.m., daily, except Saturday will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 1.46 p.m., arriving Lachine wharf 2.07 p.m., Saturdays only, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 2.15 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil 3.10 p.m., Saturdays only, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 4.15 p.m., arriving Pointe Claire 4.40 p.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 5.45 p.m. arriving Vaudreuil 6.40 p.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 9 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil 9.55 p.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Montreal 11.25 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil 12.20 a.m. daily, except Saturday will run daily.

New train, 'Golf Special,' will leave Montreal 1.30 p.m., arriving Pointe Claire 2.05 p.m., daily, except Saturday, until Tuesday, Oct. 31.

New train will leave Montreal 1.30 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil 2.25 p.m., Saturdays only, and stop at all stations.

Train leaving Montreal 1.20 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil 2.05 p.m., Saturdays only, will be cancelled after Saturday, Nov. 4.

Train leaving Montreal 11.55 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil 12.50 a.m., Saturdays only, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Pointe Claire 6.10 a.m., arriving Montreal 6.45 a.m., daily, will be cancelled between Pointe Claire and Lachine, leaving Lachine Wharf at 5.53 a.m., arriving Montreal 6.15 a.m.

Train leaving Vaudreuil 7.10 a.m., arriving Montreal 8.10 a.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Dorval 7.55 a.m., arriving Montreal 8.23 a.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Vaudreuil 8.00 a.m., arriving Montreal 8.42 a.m., daily, will leave Vaudreuil 7.50 a.m., and arrive Montreal 8.46 a.m.

Train leaving Pointe Claire 7.55 a.m., arriving Montreal 8.33 a.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Lachine Wharf 12.10 p.m., arriving Montreal 12.35 p.m., Saturday only, will be cancelled.

New train will leave Vaudreuil 1.25 p.m., arriving Montreal 2.20 p.m., daily, except Saturday.

New train, 'Golf Special,' will leave Pointe Claire 2.15 p.m., arriving Montreal 2.50 p.m., daily, except Saturday, to be run until Tuesday, October 31st.

Train leaving Lachine Wharf 2.08 p.m., arriving Montreal 2.30 p.m., Saturday only, will be cancelled.

New train will leave Vaudreuil 2.40 p.m., arriving Montreal 3.40 p.m., Saturday only, until November 4th.

Train leaving Pointe Claire 6.16 p.m., arriving Montreal 6.41 p.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Vaudreuil 9.05 p.m., arriving Montreal 10.05 p.m., daily, will be cancelled.

Train leaving Vaudreuil 10.05 p.m., arriving Montreal 11.05 p.m., daily, except Saturday, will run on Saturdays only.

Train leaving Vaudreuil 10.45 p.m., arriving Montreal 11.45 p.m., Saturdays only, will be cancelled.

THE BAKER AND HIS BREAD

Are certainly a great convenience to the general public. WELL,

WE KEEP THE QUALITY UP

HARRISON

BREAD EXPERT

Mount 386. Westmount.

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL MURDERS

Many of These Atrocious Acts are Instigated by Double-Faced Spies

SOME EXPERIENCES RELATED.

Agents Provocateurs' Often Encourage Crime That They May Make Arrests.

(New York 'Tribune.')

When a political killing happens in Russia, look for the agent provocateur.

This maxim is fairly justified, yet it has exceptions. There are contradictions and sinister puzzles. Things Russian are topsy-turvy from the moral as other standpoints. For latest example, take the slaying of Premier Stolypin. Who killed him, and for what purpose? The answer is not as obvious as an American would assume. Amazingly enough, the assassin, Bogroff, was claimed both by the government and by the revolutionists. 'He was a cog in our machine who went wrong,' assert the police. 'He was a revolutionist who obeyed our orders,' say the disciples of terrorism.

It requires thought to appreciate the niceness of the dilemma which the situation presents, especially on the side of the police. The officials find it a shade preferable to take the wrong rap view, and assert that Bogroff had a regular permit to enter the theatre, and used a revolver supplied by the authorities. It is less injurious to the police to take this view than to admit that they were outwitted by the enemy, and that terrorism is in successful ascendancy.

If Bogroff had been asked which side he worked for, he would have found it difficult to answer.

There is an increasing roll in Russia, headed by the arch betrayer Azoff, who helped to kill a grand duke and a minister while in government employ of ambiguous persons who may be styled the missing links or unclassified monstrosities of revolution. Agent provocateur, 'secret co-worker,' government spy, revolutionary spy—these seem to be simple terms whose meaning can be easily learned and understood. But the dictionary definitions do not satisfy an impartial student. There are things in the phenomena not covered by the definitions. The revolutionists are with the dictionary. Like the police, they do not believe in a twilight zone; they separate the sheep from the goats with a clear cut line. They explain most elaborately that a sheep is a sheep and a goat is a goat. Nevertheless, a survey of cold facts shows that there are woolly goats and goatish sheep. Azeff, Gapon, Petroff, Bogroff, they worked on both sides and helped and hurt both sides. A psychological zoologist would have difficulty in placing them.

HOW THESE AGENTS WORK.

The Russian agent provocateur is a government spy who encourages or commits crime for the sake of making arrests. But any spy or detective is likely to condone a degree of crime in order to succeed in his work. Between direct provocation and condonation the difference is not always perceptible. The terrorist operating against the government must needs use to a greater or less degree the same methods. He must betray somewhat, injure his party a little in order to injure the enemy more. In a game of desperate intrigue, where the stakes are life and death, only the stanchest characters preserve their moral nad mental balance. So great is the peril of losing integrity that many leaders of the revolutionary movement disapprove of any revolutionist entering the service of the police.

Some new light on the spy problem in general and the Azeff case in particular was given to the writer last week by Leonid Menschikoff, late senior assistant to the chief of the Third Section at St. Petersburg, now engaged in writing several books of exposure. Mr. Menschikoff had been in New York but a few days and was annoyed at the newspaper reports that his mission to this country was to expose prominent spies in America. He wished to make it clear that he had never been a spy himself.

Mr. Menschikoff is the original exposer of the terrific Azeff and has supplied evidence against lesser stars of the inferno provocation. He is a smallish, quiet and modest man, with a blond pointed beard and sparse light hair, brushed pompadour. He has an air of gentle courtesy. There is a sparkle in his eyes at moments, but he has neither the intensity of Bourtseff, the Sherlock Holmes of the revolution, nor the brassy nonchalance of the typical bureaucrats. The interview was conducted in the Russian language, the interpreter being Simon O. Pollock, counsel for the Russian Refugees' Defence League, and author of 'The Russian Bastile.'

IN JAIL AT SIXTEEN.

A boy of sixteen in a technical high school at Moscow, Leonid Menschikoff, was arrested for belonging to a revolutionary circle. He was betrayed by a fellow member of the circle, Zubatoff, who became an eminent provocateur and chief of police at St. Petersburg. The young student spent a few months in jail. Then he entered the police service, not as a spy, but as a kind of clerk of lower official.

He determined to learn the system and the personnel and to obtain documents for the benefit of the revolutionists. But he could not do much for the first fifteen years, being kept in subordinate positions. When he was transferred to the office of the Ohkrana, Department of Protection or Third Section, at St. Petersburg, in 1900, he found his chance. As head of the department of 'procedure' he had charge of secret and valuable archives, and he directed his subordinates to make copies of documents, which copies he appropriated and deposited in various places in order to insure their safety. Some documents he would take home at night and make type-written copies himself, informing his superiors that he could not do all the work at the office by day. In this simple fashion he managed to accumulate more than 1,000 pages of valuable material. He was not watched or suspected during this period. He worked alone and kept aloof from revolutionists even as the tide of revolt arose to its climax in 1905, for he wished to complete a large enterprise. But something happened which forced him to intervene himself.

Mr. Menschikoff saw in the secret records that there were three extremely able agents provocateur in the Third Section. One was named Raskin, another Vinogradoff, another Valuyski. These men were in the inmost confidence of the terrorists. They knew beforehand all the big plots, even the slaying of Minister Plehve and Grand Duke Sergius. This trinity of talent, strange to say, focussed gradually into one personage—a master traitor whose name has removed considerable stigma from that of Judas in the minds of several million people.

Mr. Menschikoff, regardless of danger to himself and his plans, felt compelled to write an anonymous letter to a member of the revolutionary central committee, informing him that a great terrorist leader was a police spy. The committee member was asked to tell no one except five of his fellows, but in his astonishment he showed the letter to Eugene Azeff, who was known to him my another name, and said:

'Who is Azeff.'

'I am Azeff,' calmly replied the arch spy. 'But there is a mistake. The guilty man is Tataroff.'

Tataroff, also mentioned in the letter, was in fact a police agent. He was a candidate for the inner circle of terrorism, sent forward by his employers for the purpose of checking up the activities of Azeff, whose splendid villanies had no supervision. Tataroff tried to save himself by accusing his eminent colleague, though he had no personal knowledge of Azeff's police position. A revolutionary tribunal tried Tataroff, condemned him to death and had him shot in 1906. Before he was killed, however, Tataroff denounced Azeff to the police as being disloyal and engaged in terroristic work. Azeff was arrested by General Grassimoff, chief of police, and threatened with exposure of his double role, whereupon he made a wholesale betrayal of revolutionists whom he had perhaps not intended to betray. Several hundred were arrested, exiled, shot or hanged.

The confirmation of Azeff's character as a spy was given to Vladimir Bourtseff, historian of the revolution, on a railway train in Germany by Lopoukin, assistant secretary of the Interior and chief of police, for which act the official was exiled to Siberia in 1909. Azeff was tried by a revolutionary court at Paris in his absence, and condemned to death. He is in hiding. If the revolutionists ever find him—

'Could not the treachery of Azeff be balanced with his revolutionary work in helping to kill a grand duke and a minister of state?' was asked.

'No,' replied Mr. Menschikoff. 'Azoff was a beast.'

not directly traced to Mr. Menschikoff, but suspicion fell upon him. He was one of the five or six men who knew.

A process of elimination and the fact that he held aloof from his fellow officials in a social way accentuated suspicion. He was transferred from St. Petersburg to lesser posts, where he could gain little knowledge. He resigned, went to Finland, then to Europe, and is now in a country where he feels safe to publish his police documents and write his memoirs.

Father Gapon, the priestly provocateur, who was strangled in a lonely hut by revolutionists not very long ago, was honest in his early career, in the opinion of Mr. Menschikoff. Up to 'Bloody Sunday,' Jan. 9, 1905, when he led a procession to the gates of the Czar's palace, he kept his rectitude. He went abroad, and came back a police tool, for which he paid with his life.

There are not many instances of revolutionists who enter the police service with the knowledge of their comrades. One such case was that of Petroff, who killed the chief of police of St. Petersburg last year and was hanged for it. Petroff told Bourtseff that he intended to play the Azeff role against the government. Bourtseff advised him not to do so. He insisted on his plan, carried it out and left memoirs explaining why he acted as he did.

Leo Deutch, known the world over as a Russian revolutionist, author of 'Sixteen Years in Siberia,' and at present editing a Russian weekly in New York called Novy Mir'—a kindly old gentleman with a twinkling eye—gave the 'Tribune' representative an account of a revolutionary trial in Paris last year. Mr. Menschikoff, quoted above, furnished the evidence in the case. There are both drama and phychology of spydom in the story.

'I was one of the three judges,' said Mr. Deutch, who talked in German, 'representing the Social Democratic party. The other judges represented the Socialist Revolutionary and the Socialist People's parties. Our sessions were in a cafe, open to the public. The accused was a dentist, Batushansky, charged with being an agent provocateur. The charge was made by Bourtseff in behalf of Mr. Menschikoff, who did not care to have his name published in connection with the affair at that time. I had personally known the accused for six years as a co-worker in Russia and Switzerland. I met him first at Geneva. He was highly recommended, and seemed a good comrade. He lived with his wife and year old child. Meetings were often held at his house. He and his wife both came from well-to-do families. They had sacrificed wealth and comfort for the cause.

'The charge was that in 1903 Menshikoff (unnamed at the trial) had seen Batushansky at police headquarters in St. Petersburg, and he had been pointed out as a leading provocateur. Batushansky asked that the exact date of the incident be specified. Menschikoff supplied a date—Jan. 2, 1903. The accused thereupon produced a letter from his brother-in-law, an attorney of Kharkov, three days'-ride from St. Petersburg, which showed that he was in the office of his brother-in-law on Dec. 31 previous, and could not have been in St. Petersburg on Jan. 2. The accused seemed to have cleared himself. The judges were favorable to him. I was especially inclined to think him innocent.

'However, Bourtseff had other evidence, which connected Batushansky with General Harting, head of the Russian police in Paris and a provocateur under another name. A letter in which the writer asked a secret appointment with Batushansky fell into the hands of his wife, who innocently read it aloud in the presence of a comrade. Apparently she was honest herself, had no doubt of her husband's integrity, and only feared an attempt on his life. She insisted on accompanying him to the rendezvous, saw the man who came, saw him offer money to her husband, which the latter refused. All this she testified at the trial, thinking to clear her husband. Batushansky himself testified that he had refused an offer of betrayal money from his visitor, who was General Harting.

'The judges were still unconvinced of the guilt of the accused. They held there was a lack of motive as well as lack of evidence. Why should Batushansky, a well-to-do Russian who had left all for the revolution, stoop to treachery? One point caused hesitation. A photograph of the accused, shown to the official who claimed to have seen him at St. Petersburg, would quickly settle the case. I asked Batushansky for his photograph. He demurred and made excuses. Finally he agreed to give me a group photograph, in which he appeared among other students in a dental college. It was

'We judges went to the city of Orleans, where Menschikoff was staying. So as to avoid influencing Menschikoff's judgment by any expression in my face or eyes, I approached him from behind and held the photograph before his face. He ran his finger over the faces of the students in the picture and said, "Either this one or that." There were two faces close together. Then he exclaimed, "But it's this one." Which was Batushansky.

'We returned to Paris. I saw Batushansky and his wife. After hours of argument and persuasion Batushansky said: "Yes, I was there at police headquarters, and on January 2. But I went there to obtain permission from the secret police to travel abroad."

'This did not satisfy me. I urged the wife to persuade the husband to make an absolutely clean breast. She worked with him, she threatened to leave him if he did not tell all. He was much attached to her.

'A few days later he came before the court and told a story that was an intense drama. He was a student in an institution at Kharkoff, he said, when the head of the secret police, Lieutenant Colonel Kazansky, came to him and asked him to become an informer of the plans of the Social Democratic party. He was not asked to give names—only plans.

'The young student saw visions of Siberia. He was frightened. He consented to serve the police. As soon, however, as he was engaged to be married he proposed to his sweetheart that they should leave Russia, because he wished to stop spy work. And in order to get permission to leave the country he visited the police office at St. Petersburg on January 2, when Menschikoff saw him. After this date, he said, he did not act as a spy.

'The judges did not believe that Batushansky ceased working for the police when he left Russia, as he stated. Nevertheless, in view of all thec ircumstances, the verdict was merely a publication of the facts ascertained. This was all the punishment on the part of the court. But the wife and child of the accused left him and went back to Russia.'

ALWAYS KNOWS HIS SIDE.

Mr. Deutch thought that an agent provocateur always knows which side he serves, but sometimes may not know which side is the more profitable. He did not believe it possible to justify an Azefl by balancing the lives of comrades he had betrayed against the lives of tyrants he had removed. The Social Democratic party, to which Mr. Deutch belongs, has not passed any death sentences on traitors. It does not believe in the policy of revolutionists entering police service. The Socialist revolutionary party, comprising the Terrorists, are vacillating on the question.

James Persitz, late an official in the Russian secret police, now in New York, engaged in writing his memoirs, gave the 'Tribune' representative an account of his adventures as a spy among Terrorists. Mr. Persitz, who was at the New Grand Hotel, figures in recent news as causing the arrest of an alleged baron on the charge of attempted blackmail. His story follows:

'One society which I joined in the course of my duty provided me with an experience which I shall never forget. By the fierceness of my declarations and the energy I displayed I rose until I was selected to carry out a desperate deed involving the murder of a number of prominent officials. Needless to say, the plot was communicated by me to the officials of the secret police. Communication with them was, of course, extremely dangerous. I took the greatest possible care to cover up the traces of my handiwork, but nevertheless the anarchist police outwitted me and secured incontrovertible evidence that I was a police spy. Their method of doing this was interesting.

WENT OVER THE PAPERS.

The chief of the society wrote out the details of an attempt to be made on a certain high official. At a time when only the leader and I were in the room he made some excuse for leaving me alone for a few moments. In my eagerness to fulfil my duty I rapidly searched over the papers he had left, noting the place and the date when the scheme was to be put into execution. Shortly afterward the anarchist chief returned and pocketed the documents.

'On the fateful night the chief informed me that the attempt had been postponed. As I afterward found out, some members of the anarchist police sent to survey the neighborhood had detected signs of the watching officials and realized that their plans had been divulged to the police by some traitor. Since the chief of the anarchists and myself were the only two people who had any knowledge of the intended outrage—which, of course, was simply a sham affair prepared to trap me—I was immediately known to them in my true light as a police spy.'

After this, Mr. Persitz says, he was decoyed to a lonely wood near Moscow, bound hand and foot by the terrorists and ordered to confess. 'At first, rendered desperate by my peril, I stoutly refused to admit my guilt, shouting frantically, 'I deny it all!' But, with many curses and blows, they told me that I was already convicted. They ordered me to divulge to them the secrets of the political police. This, however, I refused to do. My captors then held a consultation and decided to follow the methods of the inquisition and wring from me by torture the particulars they were seeking. . . . Pins were forced into all parts of my body, each tormentor apparently vying with the others to discover a place which would produce the most excruciating pain. The agony was awful, but I nerved myself the best I could, and still refused to play the traitor to my police department.'

The lash was applied in addition to the pins. Then the captors, considering it vain to gain any information, discussed methods of killing the traitor. handsome young Polish Jewess, says the narrator came forward and exclaimed:

HER GENTLE SUGGESTION.

'I have an excellent idea. All the deaths you suggwest are too quick. He is tied; let us lay him on the railway. The Petersburg express will shortly be due, and the cur will have the pleasure of lying helpless while he sees the train coming nearer and nearer. It will give him time to think over his treachery.'

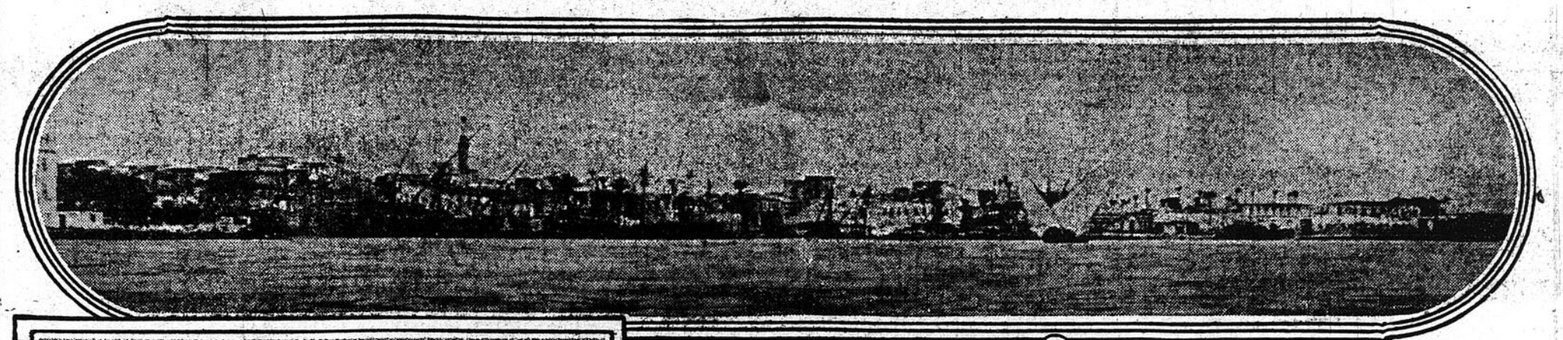
'The suggestion was heartily approved. With many a curse and blow I was promptly carried off and laid across the rails of the Moscow-Petersburg Railway, being tied face uppermost to the rails by the ropes that bound my hands behind my back. After having brutally kicked me almost into insensibility and wished me a sarcastic 'goodby,' my onetime fellow anarchists disappeared in the gathering darkness of the night. . . .

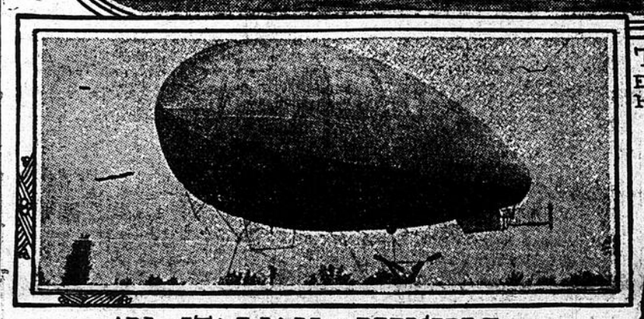
'Slowly the minutes passed away, and, at last, to my horror, I heard the rumble of the approaching train. Never shall I forget the unspeakable terror of that moment. Nerve racking though the period of suspense had been, it was as nothing to this. Presently the rumble grew to a roar, and, turning my head, I saw the lights of the express approaching. Then I think I lost all control of myself. In a frenzy of fear I redoubled my efforts to escape, flinging myself this way and that. Larger and larger grew those glaring orbs of light, nearer and nearer came the ponderous wheels. I realized that I had but a few moments more to live. Making an effort, I managed to lie calmly for a brief second or two; then I braced feet and shoulders and heaved upward with all my remaining strength.

'The cord parted. With one wild scream of excitement I rolled between the rails. I remember a deafening, thunderous roar, and the approach of a hot blast, such as comes from the opening of an enormous furnace door. Then everything went red, and I lapsed into insensibility.'

Mr. Persitz says he woke up in a hospital three months later, having been delirious all that time. On account of the affair he was rewarded with $400 'gratification money,' an increase of salary and a six months' vacation, which he spent mostly in Italy.

VIEW OF TRIPOLI, BOMBARDED BY ITALIAN WAR SHIPS—DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS ARE SENT TO SCENE OF ACTION





AN ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE.

TRIPOLI FROM THE HARBOR.

ADMIRAL AUBRY.

THE ITALIAN BATTLE SHIP MARCO POLO.

Reports have been received at several European cities that the bombardment of Tripoli had actually been begun. The only official despatch on the subject, one from the commander of the blockading squadron, said that he had granted a delay on the request of the Governor.

Great precautions are being taken by the Italian government lest the Turkish fleet hamper the passage of the transports taking the expedition to Tripoli.

The commander of the Italian squadron off Prevesa threatened to bombard that port unless three damaged Turkish war ships were given up.

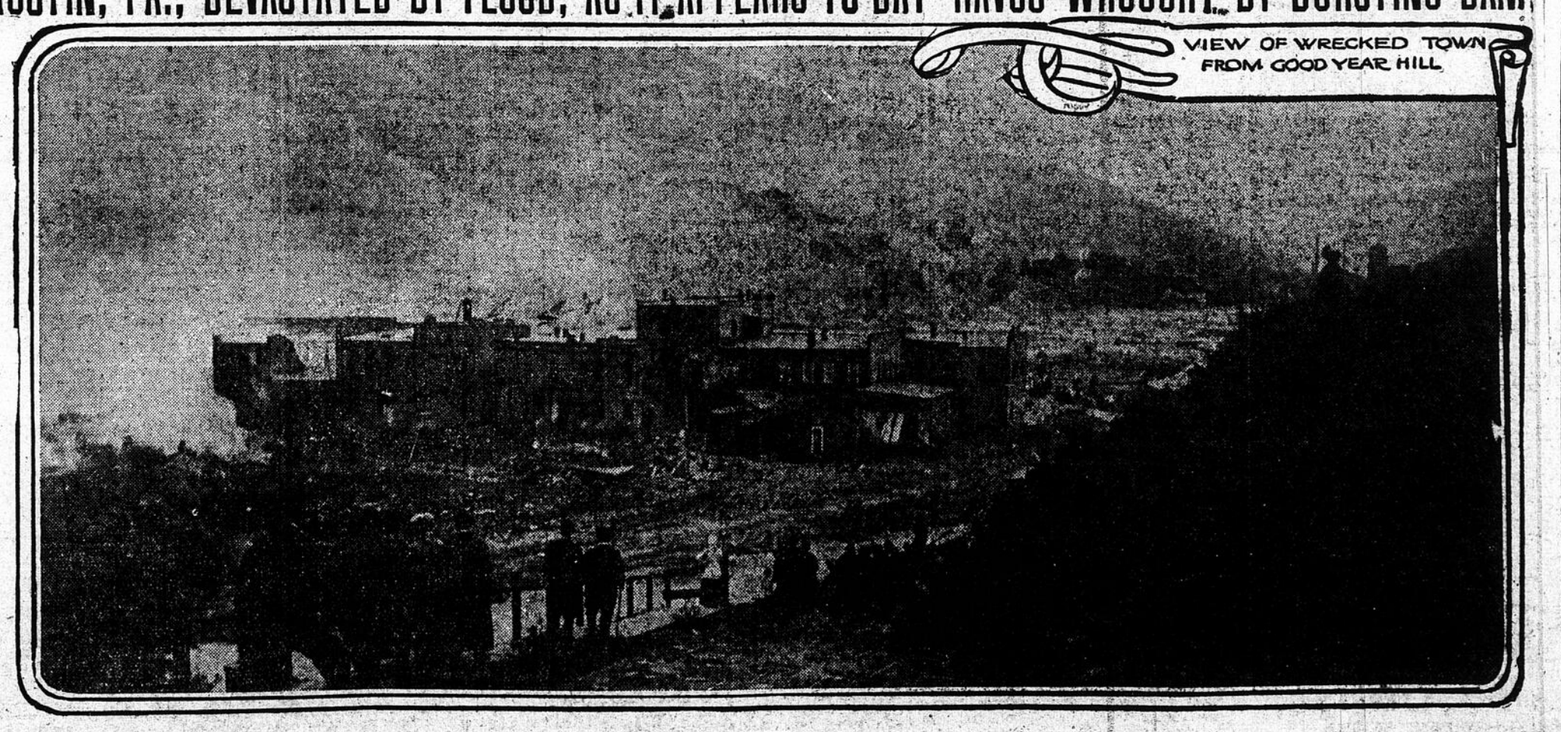
The new Grand Vizier is meeting difficulties in his attempts to form a Cabinet, and for this reason Constantinople fears the war will be prolonged.

A captured Turkish transport was brought into the harbor of Taranto.

Little hope of successful mediation to bring hostilities to an end was held out in the reply of the Powers to Turkey's appeal.

Meanwhile the pourparlers of the Powers continue without intermission. It is said that Russia is now supporting Germany in her efforts to bring about peace.

AUSTIN, PA., DEVASTATED BY FLOOD, AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY—HAVOC WROUGHT BY BURSTING DAM.



VIEW OF WRECKED TOWN FROM GOOD YEAR HILL

As is invariably the case following big disasters, pillagers are practising their nefarious work in the stricken city of Austin, Pa., where hundreds of lives were lost in the flood caused by the bursting of a dam. State officials have arrested fifteen persons for pillaging in the ruins, and soldiers have been ordered to shoot down any person making further attempt at robbery.

PROFIT IN AN ELK FARM

These Animals Could be Raised for Meat Just as Cattle Are

ELK WON'T JUMP FENCES.

Efficient in Clearing Land by Browsing on it—Elk Grazing With Sheep, Keep Off Wolves.

(New York 'Sun.')

Mr. George W. Russ, who has a herd of about a hundred elk in the Ozark Mountains, declares that in many parts of the United States elk meat can be produced at less cost per pound than beef, mutton or pork. These animals afford a much greater proportion of dressed meat than cattle do.

When it comes to clearing out underbrush they are more useful than goats. They browse as low as the goats and also twice as high. He advises using both varieties of animals, however, and says that one elk and two goats to five acres will eliminate the brush and weeds. What is more, brush thus cleared stays cleared.

It is asserted that for other reasons no better arrangement can be made than to graze a few elk with sheep and goats. The elk is the natural enemy of dogs and wolves. Mr. Russ says he suffered great depredations on his flock until he put a few elk with them. Since then there has been no loss from that cause A few elk in a ten acre pasture will absolutely protect the flocks therein. Even the dogs belonging to the place could not be induced to enter a pasture containing elk.

The cost of stocking an elk preserve is not great, says 'Fur News.' Young elk in perfect condition may be bought for $100 per head or less. A few years ago Mr. Wilson, of Lewisburg, Ohio, paid $165 for three head. A Michigan breeder recently offered a dozen head, all fine specimens, but age and sex not given, for $500.

This is of course a low price, not more than cattle would bring and less than the venison would be worth if they could be sold in that form. The price of such stock is determined by the law of supply and demand, and as long as the present restrictions on the sale of deer and elk are maintained low prices are likely to prevail.

Live elk sold at forced sale have been known to net the owners less than $25 a head, but conditions would soon change if the laws concerning the sale and shipment of venison were generally made favorable for producing it in preserves. The demand for breeding stock would grow and increase the cost of starting, as well as the returns from the business.

The natural food supply is an important consideration in choosing a range for the elk. While elk have done well in blue grass pasture and on the prairie grasses alone they do far better on preserves which have a variety of food—grasses, bushes and trees. Rough lands well watered by streams and having a considerable proportion of forested area are best adapted to their wants.

On an average such lands will support about the same number of elk as of cattle on the same area without impairing the range. There should be thickets enough to furnish winter browse for the animals. A supply of winter forage of other kinds will prevent the too rapid destruction of shrubbery in thickets.

Except in times of snow elk will keep in excellent condition on ordinary grass pasture, but a system of management which regularly furnishes other food to the animals will be found better. For winter hay and corn fodder furnish excellent forage, but alfalfa hay has proved to be the most satisfactory dry food that can be given to either elk or deer

A little oats or corn, whole or chopped, may be fed each day. Elk are fond of corn, and feeding corn and salt affords the best opportunities for winning confidence of the animals and taming them. Salt should be furnished liberally to all deer kept in inclosures. Running water, although not essential, is of great importance in maintaining elk in good condition.

Elk are not nervous like the common deer and seldom jump an ordinary fence. A fence five feet in height is usually sufficient to confine elk, and Henry Binning, of Cora, Wyo., thinks a four foot woven wire fence is ample. When they escape from an inclosure in which they have been fed they usually return of their own accord. Some herds may be driven like ordinary cattle. A small inclosure for a vicious bull elk should have a strong fence seven or eight feet high.

Male elk have frequently been trained to harness and driven in public. Lorenzo Stratton trained a pair to harness and began exhibiting them at the Cattaraugus County (New York) fair in 1853. They were a feature of the fair for several years, until he sold them in Europe. Exhibitions of trotting elks were common at county fairs in the Middle West a few years ago. Mr. W H. Barnes, of Sioux City, Iowa, trained a pair and drove them harnessed to a light vehicle. He afterward taught one of them to dive from a platform thirty feet high into a pool of water, and later he exhibited the animal in this act to admiring crowds in Europe.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Protestant Ministerial Association will be held in the Y.M.C.A., on Monday, Oct. 9th at 1 a. m. Prof. Dale will address the association on 'Co-operation in Citizenship.' New pastors in the city who desire membership in the association will kindly accept this intimation.

THE BOYS' PAGE.

McCOWAN, AVIATOR.

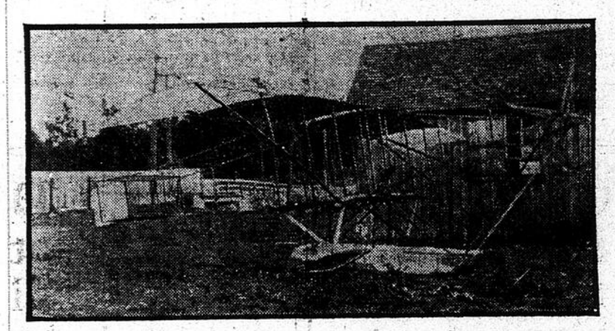
His Latest Machine.

Once more we are glad to chronicle the successes of our young Canadian aviator, Robert McCowan, of Sydney, C.B., who was winner of one of our larger prizes in the Boys' Model Aeroplane competition. On several occasions, since we have had the pleasure of noting his further achievements and also of hearing direct from McCowan at least one of the pictures shows up well its build and trim appearance:

Sydney, C.B.

(Editor Boys' Page.)

Dear sir,—Find enclosed some photographs of the motorless 'hydro-aeroplane' I wrote to you about some time ago. This machine is much larger than the other machines I have had. Its dimensions are: Top plane, thirty-four feet by four; lower plane, twelve feet



of his plans. Of the four photos that accompanied his letter, only two are quite clear enough to reproduce, and we regret that one of the most interesting, that of the hydro aeroplane alighting on the water, would not show up at all in a reproduction. The builder's letter gives a good idea of the size of the aeroplane, and we are glad that by four feet. The middle pontoon is nine feet long by twenty-eight inches wide, and one foot deep; the other two pontoons are much smaller than the middle float, and they fit on each side of the middle pontoon to keep the machine balanced when running on the water.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT McCOWAN, Jr.

THE REFORMATIO N OF THE PARLOR.

(By Miss Helen A. Hawley, in 'Zion's Herald.')

Mrs. Maxwell was late about her house-cleaning. Painters and paperhangers are disappointing persons. They have a way of promising and then putting off; they have another way, still more exasperating, of beginning, and, when half through, disappearing for days to make sure of 'other jobs.'

But now everything was finished except settling the parlor, and a good share of the exhausting house-cleaning had been done by one pair of hands, the reason being that outside aid was not easily come by. Needless to say, Mrs. Maxwell was tired.

'I feel a hundred years old, but I'm bound to have everything in order when Luella gets back from school. I do hope she'll like it.'

For be it known, a young daughter returning from boarding school is sometimes a rather formidable person to the stay-at-home mother. The latter is apt to think of herself as belonging to an out-of-print edition of humanity, and in living up to that idea—if the Hibernicism may be pardoned—she effaces herself. Personality, however, is not easily suppressed, and in Luella's absence Mrs. Maxwell was forced to use her own judgment and taste. In neither was she deficient had she but known it; what she lacked was confidence. She opened the door into the parlor. The clean net curtains were hung and the new moss-green rug was already laid. She had been assured by the carpet knight of whom she bought, that plain floor coverings with figured border in the same color were 'the best style.' Her own taste had chosen a plain paper of harmonious tint for the walls.

Entering the room, the first thing that struck her was the sense of space.

'It is really good-sized!' she exclaimed. 'Why, I always thought it was such a little parlor!'

'Wasn't it a little "cluttered" before?' She turned to find Mr. Maxwell at her elbow. He had a man's dislike of a 'clutter.' 'What with the chairs and couch full of pillows and the stands loaded with china, I knew I never could stretch my legs here. I didn't dare,' he laughed. 'However, don't mind me,' he continued good-naturedly. 'I have my den, and, thank heaven! I don't have to receive calls. Fix it to suit yourself,' and he turned away.

'To suit myself,' she repeated, going into an adjoining room where the parlor belongings had been stowed in a corner. The large furnishings were all right; it was the multitude of little things that bothered her. There was a wire frame stuck full of Christmas cards and souvenir postals; there were photographs of friends near and remote; there was a shiny wreath of autumn leaves; there were endless bits of cheap china; there were paperweights which never were used to hold down papers; a half dozen calendars proclaimed themselves economical holiday gifts; there were pillows galore, as her husband had said—three or four pretty enough, but largely they had flamboyant printed covers.

Somehow these things looked inconsistent with the present beautiful simplicity of the room. She remembered how long it took to dust the multitude of articles, and sighed wearily to think of future dustings they entailed. Yet the parlor of old had been decorated to suit Luella's taste; the outlined, glaring pillow covers and 'tidies' were largely Luella's girlish needlework.

'I hate to drive so many tacks in the new paper,' Mrs. Maxwell said, and therewith came a sudden resolve. 'I'll put up the best pictures, and set two or three of the prettiest vases where they won't be hit easily.'

Her husband's jocular remark about a place to stretch his legs had given her a little pang. Why had not a man a right to be at ease in his own parlor?

'I'll put in enough things so it won't look bare,' she decided, 'and leave the rest for Luella to arrange as she likes.'

(To be Continued.)

LITTLE THOUGHTS.

The play and even the strain of the faculties—the various faculties of body, mind and spirit, in wise proportions and alterations—is the true human joy. Plenty to think of, plenty to observe, plenty to pursue, plenty to delight in, plenty to help, plenty to love—these make the gladness and the riches of the being.—J. Baldwin Brown.

Remember, you have not a faculty of body, mind or soul whose law of improvement is not energy.—Edward B. Hall.

ANOTHER TRY.

(By Adelbert F. Caldwell.)

If you don's succeed at first, boys,
Don't sit down in the shade and sigh,
Roll up your sleeves and go at it again,
Give it another try.

Never give up when a thing's begun.
'I've failed:' is the coward's cry.
Again set your face to the task, boys,
Give it another try.

It may be you haven't the best way found,
(It's somehow escaped your eye),
To accomplish the work as you should, boys,—
So give it another try.

Oft at your elbow I'm sure, boys,
Success is a-standing by,
Ready to crown your efforts,—If
You give it another try.

—'S. S. Visitor.'

WILLING TO SHOVEL.

To be willing to begin at the bottom is the open secret of being able to come out at the top. A few years ago a young man came to America to take a position in a new enterprise in the South-west of the United States. He was well bred, well educated and he had the tastes of his birth and education. He reached the scene of his proposed labors and found to his dismay that the enterprise was already bankrupt and that he was penniless, homeless and friendless in a strange land. He worked his way back to New York and in mid-winter found himself without money or friends in the great, busy metropolis. He did not stop to measure the difficulties in his path; he simply set out to find work. He would have preferred the pen, but he was willing to take the shovel.

Passing down Fourth avenue, on a snowy morning, he found a crowd of men shoveling snow from the sidewalks about a well-known locality. He applied for a position in their ranks, got it and went to work with a hearty good will, as if shoveling were his vocation. Not long after one of the owners of the property, a multi-millionnaire, passed along the street, saw the young man's face, was struck by its intelligence and wondered what had brought him to such a pass. A day or two later his business took him to the same locality again and brought him face to face with the same man, still shoveling snow. He stopped, spoke to him, received a prompt and courteous answer, talked a few minutes for the sake of getting a few facts about his history and then asked the young man to call at his office. That night the shovel era ended and the next day, at the appointed time, the young man was closeted with the millionnaire. In one of the latter's many enterprises there was a vacant place and the young man who was willing to shovel got it. It was a small place at a small salary, but he more than filled it. He filled it so well, indeed, that in a few months he was promoted, and at the end of three years he was at the head of the enterprise at a large salary. He is there to-day, with the certainty that if he lives he will eventually fill a position second in importance to none in the field in which he is working. The story is all told in three words: willing to shovel.—'Christian Union.'

The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was fond of a joke and his keen wit was, moreover, based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons:

'Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?'

'No, sir. Why was it?'

'Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit.'—'Youth's Companion.'

THOROUGHNESS AND DOGGEDNESS.

The Hon. F. S. Jackson distributed the prizes at the Leeds Grammar School, and said he believed there was a difference of opinion as to the importance that ought to be attached to the games and sports of our public school life. He was one of those who believed that the very greatest consideration should be given to the part games and sports should play in the boy life at school, but they should be watched with the greatest care. A game, whether it be skittles or cricket could be played in a wrong way and a right way, and when played in a right way it would produce results which would benefit those who participated not only at school but in after life. He advised them to play earnestly and hard. The men without natural abilities to succeed, but thorough and fired with a determination to go right through always succeeded, and came out on the top, not only with sport, but in whatever walk of life they found themselves.'—Wigan 'Examiner.'

Puzzles

BEHEADINGS.

I am a British naval hero, behead me and I become an implement, change my head and I am a fish, again and I am a body of water, again, and I am what most housewives like to do, again, and what they produce, change again and I am a verb.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. Ar descendant.
2. A well known island.
3. Pertaining to ancient Athens.
4. A place of amusement in winter.
5. The fruit of a certain tree.
6. A former Governor-General of Canada.
7. Pertaining to a European country.

My initials and finals spell a well-known author.

ENIGMA.

Though small I am, yet, when enthe.
I'm forced to set a house on fire;
Dismiss a letter, and you'll hear,
I once contained a herd of deer;
Dismiss another, and you'll find,
I once contained all human kind.

—Bristol 'Times.'

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

SQUARE.

T A P I R
A S L R I
P L E A D
I R A T E
R I D E R

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

I s a a C
R o m e O
O m e g A
N o e L

Beheadings—Stone, tone, zone, bone, cone, gone, done.

Jessie Dobbie's answers to two of the puzzles of last week were correct; Did the Double Acrostic prove too difficult?

The stars placed under a Double Acrostic denote the number of letters required in each word of the answer.

TRUE TALES OF ANIMAL-LIFE

OLD TIGE, OUR FAVORITE OX.

(J. B. Field, in the Michigan 'Christian Advocate.')

Ox teams have become about as rare in the older settlements of Michigan as horse-cars in her cities. Only a generation or so ago both were commonplace; now they are curiosities. When the country was new, with stumps, stones and marshes common, nearly every farm had one or more yokes. But, patient and faithful as were these noble pioneer teams, they have passed on with the hurrying and crowding for speed and general utility. To us who have seen the transition, recollection often pictures some earlier scene of which we were a part and reminds us of some noble yoke-beast. Let me tell you of my favorite.

Old Tige was a model ox. He was of the rean Durham stock with broad back and short legs. He had long regular horns polished to ivory whiteness, save where they darkened to ebony black near the head. He wore the large brass knobs, needed to blunt the ends of his horns, with as much pride as a country boy his first pair of copper-toed, red-top boots. His hair was thick and glossy, yet as smooth as a mole. Of his disposition and usefulness you shall hear.

When but a yearling he was broken to yoke with Lyon, a red ox of slighter build and less courage. They never were a match. Then Lyon was so greedy to get more than his share of the meal one noon, that he craunched his down so rapidly that it baked in his stomach, causing an ailment from which he never recovered.

My oldest brother then bought a raw-boned, loose-jointed stag with one lop horn. He was heavier, but not quick enough for Old Tige. Often I have seen him jerked down when we were snapping stumps, by a quick jump of his mate. So unevenly were they yoked that Ben was sold and Tige broken single. For harness he wore a wooden hame-collar, made by a Dutch cobbler of the village, chain traces held up by a broad back-strap and girth, but no check-rein or crupper.

While we were swamping tamarack to clear a ditch road through the marsh on the 'north thirty,' I carried the whip and brother Ferris the chain. With an axe in one hand and chain hook in the other, brother crept along a fallen trunk over a burn-out filled with some five feet of swamp water and mud. Having fastened the chain with a rolling hitch he cut the tree all but in two. Just then, as over-anxious to do his part and anticipating my 'Gee up,' Tige lunged forward breaking the tree at the cut. As to Ferris, he performed an enforced somersault backward entirely out of sight. In a few seconds he floundered out somewhat chagrined, but laughing at the cunning of that old ox.

We drove him on a cut-down buckboard with plank wheels. When we were returning from the swamp one evening, driving the milch cows to us from the pasture, the spirit of seized him and he broke into a then into a run. I cannot say he ran fast, but he surely ran. And what a scattering! Axes, shovels, chains, dinner basket brown water jug. 'Whoa!' all might, he would not stop till he his run out. How else could we him? We had no lines, and our was too short to reach over him on the nose. He ran past cows and halted as suddenly as started. Of course, he had to be ished by a few lashes, but he submissively and seemed to think was slight pain for the sport he enjoyed.

More than once have I ridden him the wood-lot or to the village on day. He was a good rider, only had no mane to hold to, and was inclined to buck when he came to some good roadside grass. Sometimes we sat between and held on to his spreading horns, or faced toward the rear and held on to his bushy tail. In nutting time we frequently threw the well-filled sacks across his back, while of us rode behind to hold the load. Then one November, he was honored by a place among the riders in the 'jollification procession' after election.

In seeding time we drove him abreast with a yoke of spotted steers giving him the furrow and a bit the shorter end of the evener. Brother and I took turn about wielding the persuader and holding the plough. It was a new fallow full of green stumps and not a few stones. That this 'team' made the roots crack, we were full conscious more than once when one cut off and sprung by the coulter, slipped by the mould-board and took the ploughboy on the shins.

Then came pumpkin season. Now a new plan had to be worked. On the farm-waggon we could not well drive the trio abreast, as there was no convenient way of holding up the tongue and holding back the load down hill. So the steers were put on the tongue and Tige ahead. Once they ran away with us and scattered the green and ripe pumpkins the entire length of the lane. This was Tige's last season on the farm.

Beef was high and cash hard to get. Tige was sold for eighty-three dollars and shipped to an eastern city. This morning he was driven away the entire family came to the yard to see him once more and give a good-by pat. But none felt so sad at the parting as brother and myself. Often yet as I go over those scenes, either in fancy or reality, on my annual visit to the homestead, do I recall that faithful ox and wish that I might live those experiences over if but for a day.

THE AGE OF FISH.

Until within recent years there had been ascertained no trustworthy way of finding out the age of fish. It has been shown that mere size does not indicate the age. Reibisch, Heincke, and others have discovered that many of the bones, scales, and otoliths of fishes have annual age-rings, resembling those in tree-trunks, and by means of these Wallace and others have determined the rate of growth of plaice, showing that some specimens attain the age of 25, or even as much as 29 years. Age can now be correlated with size and weight, although it appears that the sexes have a different rate of growth.—Selected.

The BOY SCOUTS

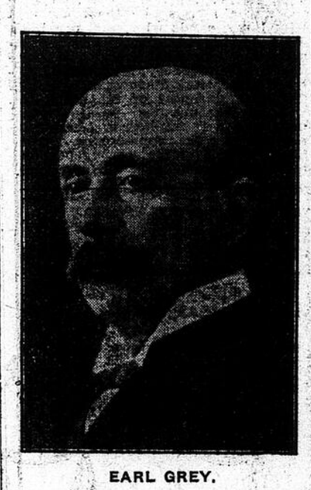
THE CHIEF SCOUT OF CANADA.

When His Excellency received the report, some weeks ago, of the trip of the Canadian Scouts to the Coronation he was greatly interested in reading of all the functions they had attended, and of their daily experiences while in England. Lady Evelyn Grey was also interested in the account of their travels and in the photographs which accompanied the report.

Last Tuesday, Lieut-Col. F. Minden Cole, who commanded the Overseas Boy Scouts, was the guest of His Excellency at Government House, and had the privilege of answering the many questions put to him regarding the demeanor of the boys while on the trip and their impressions of the great events in which they had had the opportunity of taking part. His Excellency has advised Colonel Sherwood that he wishes to have Col. Cole's report printed, so that each Scout in Canada may be provided with a copy.

During his term of office His Excellency Lord Grey has, by his extensive travels throughout the Dominion, and by his close and sympathetic observance of conditions qualified himself to act as a guide and counsellor in many matters dealing with the moral and material welfare of our country. His activities in one direction alone will be remembered by thousands of parents and boys, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for in accepting the position of Chief Scout for Canada of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts he assumed not only the honor of the position but all the responsibilities as well. His active and sympathetic co-operation has enabled him to see the movement in Canada grow in a year and a half to a membership of over fifteen thousand scoutmasters and boys pledged to carry out the 'Scout law.'

When an invitation came from the headquarters in London, early in the year, for the Canadian Scouts to take part in the great rally, before the King at Windsor, His Excellency took the matter up with the Dominion Council. He was anxious to see Canada worthily



EARL GREY.

represented at the great gathering in England. His Excellency's enthusiasm soon became known to the various provincial councils, and they set about raising the necessary funds to send the boys over. This was no easy task as at the time for the aims and objects of the Scout organization were little known and none too well understood, so the proposed rally did not appeal to the ordinary business man. When, however, it was brought to the notice of Earl Grey by the provincial councils of Ontario and Quebec, that the sympathies of the public were in favor of sending a detachment of the Scouts to be present at the King's Coronation, the Governor-General at once acquiesced in the suggestion and cabled to the Chief Scout in England to arrange for camping quarters for the Canadians. This was no small undertaking at a time when thousands of troops were being quartered in camp in all the parks and open spaces in and about London. As we all know the difficulties, which at the time seemed insurmountable, were overcome. Of the one hundred and forty scouts that went from Canada over one hundred arrived in London before the Coronation and were given an official place on the line of the procession at Coronation Hill. As soon as Captain Arthur Grenfell, Earl Grey's son-in-law, heard that Scouts were coming from Canada, in time for the Coronation, he offered his beautiful grounds at Roehampton House for a camping ground. It was aa ideal spot, and every one of the hundred and sixty overseas Scouts who lived in camp there for several weeks is loud in his praises of it. The almost daily visit to the camp of Lord Grey's little grandchildren, who came alone or were accompanied by their uncle, Captain Francis Grenfell, of the 9th Lancers, a noted polo player, was looked forward to by the boys, and the children became great favorites with the Scouts, as did the aforesaid uncle.

A COURT-MARTIAL RECONSIDERED.

The Montreal Council reconsidered the court martial held against Israel Florence, P. L. of the 11th Montreal, and the decision was that in his case he should not have been court-martialed on account of a misunderstanding between some patrol leaders.

C. M. CORDASCO,
S. P. L., 11th Montreal Troop.

A PLEASANT LETTER.

123 6th Avenue, Moose Jaw.

To the Editor of the Scouts' Page:

Dear Sir,—I had a letter from a friend we made when we were over at the Coronation, and he says: 'I am glad you all enjoyed your stay in England. The few Scouts I saw were such manly, independent fellows, that I wish I had seen more of them.' The writer has just had his seventy-second birthday. He was for many years captain of the Warwickshire cricket eleven, which is for the first time the champion county. We met him at the White City, at our farewell dinner, and he saw to it that some of our chaps had a good time, and wanted to hear all about our doings. I hope all the Scouts in Canada will do their best to deserve these kindly words.

Yours truly,

NIGEL B. YOUNG.

ECHOES OF THE BANQUET.

I like Bill Smart, but oh, you consomme Julienne!

Hm! There goes that buzzer; don't stop him, he likes Julienne.

How is Cordasco for some chef, eh?

When Cordasco announced that the potatoes would be ready for breakfast next morning, something happened to Mr. Allen's chair.

We had some Forman for dinner, you know! We had langues a la Forman.

Too bad W. L. C. (Seasick) was not there—he could have mashed the potatoes before they were boiled!

Who said the McGill boys don't like the suffragettes? Ask 'em.

Mr. Allan is some cake cutter, believe me. He certainly cut that 'enormous gateaux au Baden-Powell.'

Just one thing was missing—we forgot to put down in the menu 'Beans a la Ferguson.'

The cook for the dinner needed a lesson 'on how to boil coffee.'

But never mind Connolley can make it all right!

'Mr. Forman is a good personal friend of mine—but oh, you Julienne consomme.'—Mr. Allen.

'The coronation was grand, but please excuse me if I stop speaking just now because my friend Julienne is here.'—S. P. L. Smart.

CHARLES GAGE.
11th Montreal.

COMBINED CHURCH PARADE.

Montreal Scouts Turned Out on October 1st.

The McGill campus last Sunday was once again the scene of a large and lively gathering of scouts. The fall-in was sounded at 10.30. For some time before this hour the rumble of the drums and the echo of the bugles of the Outremont troop could be heard afar off to the north of Mount Royal. Later, when the troop turned up at the campus with a swing and smartness came into the grounds their general carriage made a very good impression.

After short addresses by Col. Cole and D. S. M. Allen, the parade moved off in columns of half patrols down McGill College avenue with the band in the lead.

The line swung round on St. Catherine street, thence down Peel street to the door of St. George's Church.

Here the order to fall out was given, so that the band might be the last to go in and the first to come out. The boys swung in in one long line up to the gallery, which was reserved for them.

All the scouts joined heartily in the singing and enjoyed the Rev. Paterson-Smyth's eloquent sermon.

After service the troops formed up on their respective markers on Windsor street and moved off on the word of command from D. S. M. Allen.

Scoutmaster Scrafield, Outremont, with the band, led along Dorchester street, up Mountain street, east along St. Catherine street, up Union avenue and back along Sherbrooke street to the college gates. Finding the gates closed, Scoutmaster Scrafield then led straight on and the parade halted just outside the grounds on Sherbrooke street.

Before dismissal, Col. Cole called the officers out and extended invitation cards from Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whitehead for the officers and scouts to attend a luncheon and garden party at Strathmore next Saturday. The scoutmasters resumed their places, the parade was dismissed, and each troop moved off under the command of its own officer.

In every way this was the most orderly, smartest and best conducted parade we have yet seen in Montreal. Local scoutmasters should be encouraged by the noticeable improvement in the troops. We hope to see a big turnout in response to Col. Whitehead's invitation.

These combined parades help tremendously in cementing our sense of brotherhood. 'United we stand; divided, we fall.'

A GALA DAY FOR THE BOY SCOUTS.

Lieut.-Col. Whitehead is entertaining the Boy Scouts to luncheon and a garden party on Saturday, Oct. 7, at his summer home at Strathmore. All who know Colonel Whitehead know that he does nothing by halves, and he is not only entertaining the boys, but has invited a large number of his friends and the friends of the Scouts to be present. He has also provided a special train to take them, Scouts and all, to Strathmore and back. This will leave the Windsor Station at 12.30 and leave Strathmore at 4.30 for the return journey. The train will stop at Westmount to pick up the trek carts and bridge-building appliances of the Westmount Scouts. There will be nearly three hundred boys present and they are all hoping for fine weather.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

Congratulations to the officers and scouts for the excellent showing they made at the church parade last Sunday.

Every one was pleased to see Commissioner F. Minden Cole in command.

The Scouts in Montreal are greatly indebted to Colonel Cole for the tremendous amount of work he has put in on their behalf.

But they would appreciate very much a visit from him, or other commissioners to their headquarters when at work.

Several times I have tried to be funny or sarcastic at the expense of the Outremont band.

Outremont, I take it all back.

Nay, even more, so let an old bird offer its congratulations to the officers and scouts of Outremont for furnishing such an excellent band.

They had twenty-one Scouts in the band.

One chap was so intent on letting the 27th Troop hear his drum that one of his sticks snapped.

There is one lesson Outremont can teach Montreal, and perhaps every troop in the Dominion, and that is when a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

Westmount called out a cycle parade the other night.

I guess some of them had better hand in their cyclist badges.

Cyclists must have their wheels and lamps ready for use.

Ahem! where was the D. S. O.'s carbide?

Hush! not so loud!

However, if I am permitted to offer a mild suggestion.

Get Seasick to fast a little before another parade.

Mountain Hill surely proved too much for him. Or was it his bugle?

This is the first time Lachine or Rosemount troops have attended a combined parade.

I welcome you on behalf of Montreal.

If what we saw on Sunday is the result of only a month or so of work, then my old friends in Westmount must look to their laurels.

The patrol leaders of the city met tonight. Let us hope they will have some good suggestions for the fall work.

It was a great honor, not only for the Montreal Scouts but for the whole of the Dominion that the Governor-General Earl Grey sent for Col. F. Minden Cole to come to Ottawa, and give him full information of the visit of the Canadian boys to the coronation.

Ever since Earl Grey became the Chief Scout for Canada he has been the most enthusiastic of scouts.

And, notwithstanding the busy time he must be having, on the eve of his departure for England, he insisted on having a detailed and full account of the English visit from the commander.

Let us hope that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will follow in Earl Grey's footsteps and become the Chief Scout for the Dominion.

The Duke is already a warm admirer of the movement.

THE OWL.

1ST. LONGUEUIL TROOP NEWS.

Saturday, a week ago, the troop held a paper chase, in which a good turnout of scouts took part. The distance covered was about five miles, and this was found to be quite long enough for most of those who ran. P. L. Kyle and Scouts B. Smith and A. Knowles were the hares. They laid a scent which fooled the hounds several times. However, the hounds managed to cover the course in almost exactly the same time as the hares, which was rather good, considering that they had to hunt round for the trail occasionally. The first hound to get in was Scout Curran, the rest following at close intervals.

Friday evening the troop provided an entertainment in conjunction with some Longueuil friends, at All Saints Church, Montreal, in aid of their funds. Short displays of first aid, signalling, fire-lighting, camp games and a camp fire scene were given. The scout songs and choruses seemed to especially please the audience.

Saturday afternoon the annual field sports of the Longueuil Model School were held, and the scouts did remarkably well. In the physical drill competition for 1st marching, etc., of the four prizes offered, all were taken by scouts attending the school. In the races, the scouts secured by far the greater number of prizes. The commissioners were kind enough to put on a race for scouts in uniform, for which ten boys entered, P. L. Rutledge winning in good style.

As the Montreal troop may wish to do some scouting in new country, instead of the mountain, for a change, the Longueuil troop extends a hearty invitation to any of them who could arrange to come across the river on a Saturday afternoon. We would be glad to join them in the scout work decided on, and help in any way we could.

BOY SCOUTS OF EUROPE.

Sir R. Baden-Powell's Report.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, who has just returned from a visit to some of the centres of scouting in Northern Europe, has issued a report on the advance of the movement.

In most cases, it is stated, the training has been adopted direct from the British system, and the boys dress in the same uniform and wear similar badges. In Norway two separate organizations are doing good work and are likely to amalgamate. In Sweden the movement is advancing and numbers some 4,000 boys. In Denmark there are already some 4,000 Scouts, who are well trained. Holland, also, has two large organizations at work. Belgium has a highly-efficient organization, and the Scouts there have already distinguished themselves by their work in assisting the troops in the recent forest fires. On telegraphic orders they went to the scene with their camp equipment and established a signalling service, ambulance posts and water supply for the troops. The education authorities in Belgium have arranged for 18 young schoolmasters to go through a two months' course of instruction as Scout masters, and are paying for their uniforms.

Germany has now established its organization on a systematic basis for the whole Empire, and troops are being raised at over half-a-dozen centres. The Tsar of Russia recently held an inspection review of Boy Scouts in Northern Russia, where the movement is strong in numbers. In France a committee is at work organizing. One troop has been started by Father Gabrielle among the working boys in Paris with good results.—The 'Mail,' London.

THE MEN WILLING TO WORK

Rather the clean-cut, well-built and well-preserved fellow who has never seen an oar before he 'goes out for the crew,' seems to stand the best chance to make good. It is peculiar, too, that the majority of the crew men, who make good, are working their way through college, either in the student laundry agency or as waiters in some of the numerous eating places. These men seem to work harder to win; they are used to hard work, and success means more to the poor boy than to the fellow who has never had occasion to exert himself to win his living or education. I have been picking crew men for 20 years at Cornell. I am not often mistaken, and I play no favorites. Physical capabilities being equal, the man who is willing to work the hardest will win out regardless of his social connections, his fraternity affiliations, or his pull with any of the athletic powers.—Charles E. Courtney, on 'Rowing,' in the 'Columbian.'

Scouts
'BE PREPARED'
For Your Future Career
BY SAVING YOUR MONEY IN ONE OF OUR
Home Savings Banks
Our Home Savings Bank has no Hours for Closing.
THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
This safe is a Home Branch of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, and always belongs to us. We loan it free to every Depositor of $1 and this deposit will be refunded on return of the safe.
ONE DOLLAR
Pennies Run to Dollars in our Home Bank.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

THE ART OF LETTING ALONE

The art of letting people alone is an exceeding fine art. As the practice of it becomes more necessary in the growing complexity of modern life it also becomes more difficult. We are so much thrown with the crowd nowa-days that the opportunity to be alone and to allow others to be alone comes to most of us only with much seeking. Another difficulty in the practice of this art arises from the fact that it requires a certain amount of humility on the part of him who would learn it. He must really be persuaded in his own mind that 'the other fellow' will be better off for a time without his society. It is a difficult art for the hostess to learn unless she is an unusual woman, but when she has mastered it no one has a finer opportunity for using it.

'Did you have a pleasant visit at Mrs. C's?' a young lady was recently asked. 'Oh, yes,' was the enthusiastic reply. 'I was quite tired out when I went there, you know; but she let me room in the garden all the morning and sleep all the afternoon and we seldom saw each other except at meals.'

The questioner may have received something of a shock at this description of 'a pleasant visit' or she may have realized that Mrs. C. was an adept in the art of letting alone. Doubtless she could arrange dinner parties and luncheons and 'teas' with the utmost skill, but she knew when they would be appreciated and when peace and quiet were preferable. We have all suffered at the hands of the kind, overburdened hostess who entertained us to death, and whose elaborate menus made us feel that every nerve had been strained in the preparation of them.

But if the art of letting alone is difficult for the hostess, it is by no means easy for the guest. Other things being equal she may make her visit a pleasure or a bugbear, according to her skill in the art. The guest who never disappears with a book, who never has letters to write or the semblance of some work to do in her room, who sits about always on dress parade, always waiting to be 'entertained,' is the worst sort of a bore. One long-suffering hostess expressed her mind on the subject when she said: 'I just won't entertain any one any more who doesn't go to her room after luncheon and at least pretend to take a nap.'

'My dear, you do obliterate yourself the most gracefully of any one I ever knew,' was the pretty compliment paid by another hostess to her guest.'

It is not on the occasions of visits, however, that the art of letting alone comes into play, but the everyday life of the family. Even the small child may be taught not to disturb the baby when he is playing happily by himself, just as he is taught not to meddle with his father's desk or his mother's bric-a-brac.

For the child's mother the lesson is far more difficult, perhaps the most difficult which she has to learn. The nagging mother will never learn it and the overconscientious mother will have to school herself daily before she masters it. She knows that growth and individual development are possible for the child only when he is left to himself at times, but it is so much easier to make every decision for him, to assume every responsibility, rather than see him make the inevitable mistakes, that she sometimes forgets the heavier consequences resulting from a lack of decision and strength in character. She spoils him with over-tending and, as Juliet says, 'too much cherishing.'

Among the older members of the family there is often too little letting alone, especially if they are extremely fond of each other.

'Shall I close your door as I go out?' asked a guest when she saw that the young lady she was visiting was engaged in some work which required particular attention. 'Oh, mercy no,' was the reply, 'the family would wonder what was the matter and whether I was mad about something.'

'Do you mean to say that you do all your work listening to those noisy twins and the maid's broom and dustpan?'

'Yes,' laughed her friend, 'I suppose it is silly; but we never close our doors in this family. It's thought to be too exclusive!'

Now, that family needed lessons in the art of letting alone!

The housekeeper always has much need of this useful art for no maid, of however angelic temper, can do good work if her mistress is always at her heels. They say a housekeeper's eyes should be everywhere, but surely they must contrive to reach some corners when the maid is not around, and a clever woman can always judge by results how the work has been done. George Eliot, it is said, had great success in living with other women's cast off servants, and this success was attributed largely to the fact that she gave a servant her orders and directions for the day at one time and then let her alone while she carried them out.

One place where the practice of letting alone is not easy is the schoolroom; yet there is no place where it is more essential. The teacher will teach her highest success only when she learns when to let Tom alone for a day or two, and bring out Jennie, and when to drop the subject of dividing fractions if the class is worked up to nervous chills over the mysterious relations of five-eighths divided by two-fifths.

Altogether, the art of letting alone is a very useful art. It works out in a good many directions and is quite as worthy of cultivation as a number of those over which more fuss is made. Even a little skill in it is worth having.—'Standard.'

GETHSEMANE

(Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

In golden youth when seems the earth
A summer-land of surging mirth,
When souls are glad and hearts are light,
And not a shadow lurks in sight,
We do not know it, but there lies
Somewhere veiled under evening skies
A garden which we all must see—
The garden of Gethsemane.

With joyous steps we go our ways,
Love lends a halo to our days;
Light sorrows sail like clouds afar,
We laugh, and say how strong we are.
We hurry on; and hurrying, go
Close to the borderland of woe
That waits for you, and waits for me—
Forever waits Gethsemane.

Down shadowy lanes, across strange streams,
Bridged over by our broken dreams!
Behind the misty caps of years,
Beyond the great salt fount of tears,
The garden lies. Strive, as you may,
And cannot miss it in your way.
All paths that have been, or shall be
Pass somewhere through Gethsemane.

All those who journey soon or late,
Must pass within the garden's gate;
Must kneel alone in darkness there,
And battle with some fierce despair.
God pity those who cannot say,
'Not mine, but thine,' who only pray,
'Let this cup pass,' and cannot see
The purpose in Gethsemane.

HOUSEWORK AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The housekeeper will find that in almost every department of housework labor can be saved advantageously with a little thought given to the 'how' of doing things and the strain and weariness resulting from many household duties avoided, says a writer in 'Good Housekeeping,' who proceeds to tell something about the methods of securing this result as follows:

Household labor is varied in its requirements and can be made an aid to physical culture. Walking up and down stairs can be made an excellent exercise for developing the muscles of the leg from the hip down and giving a good poise to the body if performed in the correct and easiest way. As usually done, with the body thrown forward at the hips, the heel of the foot constantly striking, the poise of the body is lost, and a great strain is put on the back, tending to increase the nervousness of the housewife. If the body is carried well poised, upright from the hips, the ball of the foot striking the stair first, the knees being flexible both in ascending and descending, all the good effects are obtained, and if much stair climbing is done there will be a great difference in the feeling of vitality. Ascending stairs rapidly by spring from the ball of one foot to another forms an excellent means of strengthening the ankles and curing a tendency to flat feet.

Household labor involves almost necessarily a great amount of standing. This can at times be remedied, in ironing for instance, more especially in doing the smaller pieces, by means of a high seat adjusted to the ironing board. This gives one a rest for the lower part of the body. This is a great relief for those who suffer from varicose veins. If the ankles are inclined to swell through too much standing, a few seconds' rest lying flat on the back with the feet slightly higher than the head will be found a preventive.

If the house is well aired it will be a great aid to the physical and mental vivacity of the inmates. A full development of the chest is necessary for an adequate inspiration, and with a good store of oxygen the chances of fatigue are lessened. The breathing should start at the waist, the body expanding all around. In this way the lungs are filled to the limit of their capacity, and with an intense expiration this can be made an excellent exercise, taken while about household duties that are advantageous to a good position of the chest and when the air is pure.

To make housework thoroughly hygienic the clothing must be worn loose. The action of the body, expanding and contracting in correct breathing, demands this.

The following exercise if excellent as a nerve and muscle rest in change of position: Lying at full length on the back, raise the arms forward, upward over the head, and then stretch the whole body from the toes to the tips of the fingers. Hold this position for a few second and then relax completely. Repeat several times.—Selected.

LEARNING.

I'd scarcely threaded my needle
Ere a pair of sparkling eyes
Had caught me at the sewing,
And were full of glad surprise.

'Dear sister, can't I help you?'
The tiny maiden said;
'I'm sure that I could do it
If you'd only fix the thread.'

We sat and sewed together;
She chatted on awhile;
I glanced at her queer stitches;
Perhaps she caught my smile.

'Dear sister, am I helping?
Am I really helping you?'
I answered, ''Course you're helping;
You'll be a seamstress, too.'

'And if 'twere all unravelled
'Twould matter not a mite,
As long as you are learning
To take the stitches right.'.

We all are little children,
And life's short seam we sew,
Just how to take the stitches
We do not always know.

We try to help, but often
Our work must be undone,
The pitying Lord says gently,
'You're learning, little one.'

—Ella M. Robinson.

THE ROBBERY OF POOR PENMANSHIP.

(By Sara V. Du Bois.)

When the postman handed in the mail, Lois looked over the letters eagerly, then held up one laughingly for inspection.

'It is from Cousin Emma,' she said; 'there is no mistaking the scrawl; it means a good half hour to read it, and some of the words I shall never be able to decipher; I must just guess at them or give them up entirely.'

Aunt Agness looked up inquiringly. 'Why, I thought Cousin Emma was a college graduate,' she said.

'So she is, auntie dear,' answered Lois; 'but it almost seems as if good penmanship must be growing to be one of the lost arts. Cousin Emma can speak in three languages, but she cannot write what I call an intelligible hand. Just glance at this sheet and tell me what you think of it.'

Aunt Agnes adjusted her glasses and looked over the page critically, then handed it back to Lois. 'It ought to be something very important indeed, to make it worth while, Lois. But then I suppose you grow accustomed to the style, and can read it readily after a time.'

'That's another trouble,' said Lois, sighing; 'her writing is never uniform. She jokes about it herself, and does not seem to realize how her friends groan in anguish of spirit over it. If only some one could impress upon her that every one has a simple duty to write clearly.'

'I suppose it is the general use of the typewriter that has helped to destroy the individuality of the hand. Few persons look at the matter seriously, but it is what I call being carelessly dishonest. A man who would not tolerate wasting time will write another letter which consumes both time and patience in the reading. My father once received a letter from a lawyer in which he could distinguish four words—"Dear Sir," and "Yours truly." He went later to the county seat, taking the letter with him, and asked the lawyer to read it to him. He looked it over critically, then referred to his books to see what it was about.'

'I think,' said Lois, 'I'll drop Cousin Emma a pint. I'll write her a line and ask her to come to see us; that we are longing to know what her letter contains and want her to read it to us.'—'Christian Intelligencer.'

SOME SOUPS

Oxtail Soup.—One oxtail, two pounds lean beef, four carrots, three onions, thyme, and parsley, pepper and salt to taste, and a few cloves and wholespice, four quarts cold water. Cut tails into joints, try brown in good dripping, slice onions and two carrots, and fry in the same when you have taken out the pieces of tail. When done tie the thyme and parsley and cloves and spice in a muslin bag and drop in the soup pot. Put in the tail and then ctu the beef into strips, grate over two carrots, pour over all the water, and boil slowly four hours. Strain and serve.

Dried Pea Soup.—Soak two cups of split peas over night in a quart of water. In the morning pour off that water, add a quart of fresh cold water and put on the stove, where they will cook slowly. As the water boils away add enough to just replace it. Season with an onion and salt and pepper to taste.

Tomato Soup, Spiced.—Take one can of tomatoes, turn into a saucepan, add a pint of cold water, about a dozen peppercorns, a large slice of onion, a small bay leaf, six whole cloves and a tablespoonful of sugar. Let simmer about twenty minutes then strain through a fine sieve. Add salt to taste; about as much soda as will lie on a ten-cent piece, two tablespoonfuls butter, three tablespoonfuls flour rubber together. Stir and cook about ten minutes before serving.

White Lentil Soup.—Wash quarter-pound of lentils in several waters, and put them into one and a half pints of water to boil. When boiling, add one stalk of celery, one onion, and a sprig of parsley (cut up). Boil till tender, then rub through a wire sieve. Put half-ounce of butter with one ounce of flour into the saucepan, mix smoothly over gentle heat, and add half-pint of milk, gradually stirring till it thickens; then add the soup, bring to boiling point, season, and serve.

Scotch Broth.—One-half cup of pearl barley, two pounds neck of mutton, two quarts cold water, one-fourth cup each of carrot, turnip, onion and celery chopped in small cubes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one saltspoonful of parsley chopped fine. Pick over and soak the barley in cold water over night; wipe the meat clean with a wet cloth, remove the fat and skin, scrape the meat from the bones and cut into bits the size of dice—abou one-half inch. Put the bones on to boil in one pint of cold water, and the meat in separate pot, with three pints of cold water; let the latter cook quickly; skim just as it begins to boil; add the barley, skim again as the white scum rises. Fry the chopped vegetables in the hot butter five minutes, drain, add to the meat, simmer three hours; strain the water in which the bones have simmered, put in the strained butter left from frying the vegetables, the flour, and, when smooth add the strained liquid from the bones gradually, and stir into the broth, add the salt, pepper and parsley, simmer ten minutes. As this broth is served without straining it is always well to boil the bones separately.

Cream of Barley Soup.—Boil a knckle of veal or chicken or turkey bones, one onion, a carrot, a turnij, two blades of mace and two bay leaves, in two quarts of cold water, very gently for three hours. Skim and strain. Wash half a cup pearl barley in cold water, add it to the stock just made; cover the saucepan and cook very gently until barley is tender. Then take out a third of the barley, set it aside and rub the remaining portion through a sieve. Place in a saucepan the whole barley grains, and the barley stock you have passed through the sieve. Add a cup of scalding hot milk and season to taste with salt and pepper. Rice of sago may be used in place of the barley.

Another Barley Soup.—Cook barley in the liquor in whic hham or corned been boiled, adding a potato or two if salty. This makes a tasty and a nurishing soup.

Tomato and Celery Soup.—A left over cream of celery soup, just three cups of it, and one cup of a tomato puree, another left over, were heated separately and then blended carefully, resulting in a pleasing combination.

Chicken Broth.—After the fowl has been taken up strain off the liquor; let it get perfectly cold and remove all the fat; season with salt and pepper, and put it back on the fire; add rice or barley or tapioca, and some celery leaves and an onion, and let it just simmer till it is hender, and serve; when strained, add half as much milk or cream as broth. When only part of the broth is used set the rest with gelatine and make a little mould of chicken jelly.

Oyster Soup—Put a quart of rich milk in a double boiler, roll very fine some oyster crackers and add to the milk with salt and pepper to taste. As soon as the milk is scalded and the crackers, stirred through it, make it smooth and thick, add a quart of freshly opened oysters, carefuly picked, but not washed, if they have been properly opened, and cook until the gills of the oysters ruffle; then serve at once. A few stalks of celery may be cut fine and cooked with the milk. The combined flavor of celery and oyster is very palatable. Use the tender white stalks, however, as the green and tough pieces are very strong and the flavor will overpower the delicacy of the oyster.

Brown Oyster Soup.—Put a tablespoonful of lard in your soup kettle and when it is hot stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour. Continue to stir until you have a nice rich brown, lifting the pan from the fire and stirring when it begins to smoke. This will prevent it burning and at the same time hasten the process. When it has become a light brown put in a large white onion chopped fine, and a sprig of parsley or two. Add the strained juice from four dozen stewing oysters, then a scant quart of boiling water. Mix and as it just comes to a boil put in the oysters. At the first boil remove it at once from the fire and serve. Instead of the butter a cup of rich sweet cream is sometimes added.

MRS. DEAN'S AUNT MARY

By HARRIET LUMMIS SMITH, in the 'Interior'

(Concluded.

'What do you say to lunching down town?' she said to Mrs. Dean several days after her arrival. 'I have a little shopping to do, and it's pleasant not to feel that we must be back at any definite time.'

'Very well,' Mrs. Dean agreed, 'I'll get ready at once. It never takes me more than ten minutes to dress,' she added, making her usual innocent boast.

'Hasty toilets were probably a necessity once,' said the older woman, serenely. 'Now that you have leisure, dear. Don't let it be true any longer.'

'Why,' Aunt Mary, I don't understand.'

Aunt Mary checked her with an uplifted finger. 'Never say that again, use a part of it in making yourself charming in the eyes of your husband and your friends.' It was on Mrs. Dean's lips to reply that she was too old for that, but she checked herself, realizing that such a remark would hardly be in good taste. For a moment she had forgotten that she was not the older of the two.

A few days later Aunt Mary startled them all. 'Why don't you take up your painting again, Frances?' she asked abruptly.

'My painting!' gasped Mrs. Dean.

'Mamma's painting!' screamed Louisa, in shrill crescendo.

'Your mother has decided talent,' Aunt Mary said, addressing the young woman with a certain gravity in her manner.

'But—but my methods would be so old-fashioned,' said Mrs. Dean.

'Then take lessons and learn the newer methods.'

Louisa's laughter turned Aunt Mary's eyes toward her. 'I—excuse me,' she gasped, when she could control her merriment, 'but it seems so funny to think of mamma as taking lessons in painting.'

This time Aunt Mary ignored her. 'There is no reason,' she said to Mrs. Dean, 'why you should not cultivate your natural gifts, now that you have leisure to do so.'

'Don't you think I am too old?' Mrs. Dean asked in a low voice. Her cheeks were painfully flushed. She waited with strange eagerness for the answer.

'My dear child,' said Aunt Mary, 'you are 43. I am twenty years your senior and last year I started to learn Spanish.'

A week later, when Louisa had entertained half a dozen girls at luncheon and later taken them all to a violin recital, Aunt Mary put another of her startling questions. 'Where are your friends, Frances?'

'My friends!' exclaimed Mrs. Dean, looking bewildered.

'Since my coming,' Aunt Mary continued, 'I have met a score of the young people who are Louisa's friends. Besides her little luncheon party today she has entertained several of them at dinner. But where are your friends?'

Mrs. Dean blushed. 'Why, I have left the entertaining to Louisa since she grew older. I enjoy having the young people coming and going.' She paused and looked anxious, for Aunt Mary was shaking her head.

'And by and by, when Louisa marries, you will be left forlorn. These girls of 19 and 20 are charming. They act on me like a tonic. But I need other companionship,' said Aunt Mary, 'and so do you. Didn't somebody say that we must keep our friendships in repair?'

'Aunt Mary,' Mrs. Dean exclaimed with sudden tears, 'do you know I am in reality years older than you are?'

The older woman laughed. The younger hurried on protestingly. 'It's true. It is really. I have got to the end of things. I love to see you in your well-fitting gowns, with your lovely grey hair fluffed out around your face, but I should feel absurd if I wore anything but the plain black dresses I began to wear when I couldn't afford any others. It's wonderful to me when I hear you talking music with Louisa and politics with the doctor, but the time has gone by for me to interest myself in matters outside my home and my housework. My own individual life is over. I'm living in my children.'

'I have often thought,' said Aunt Mary deliberately, 'that we do the most for those we love when we live partly for ourselves.' She saw Mrs. Dean's lips quiver and let the matter rest.

But though nothing more was said, one of the two, at least, was doing a vast amount of thinking. Was it a fact that she was less to her children because she was nothing to the world at large? And if she had made a mistake, was it possible that there yet was time to correct it? Was it true that she was still almost a young woman? She had heard her husband speak not long before of 'a rising young man' who, it later appeared, was in the early forties. And if this term had not been sadly mis applied, she could hardly claim the right to call herself an old woman. Even age did not mean the resignation of all that lent life, charm and color. In Aunt Mary there was no vulgar struggle to conceal the years behind, only a serene claiming of the good each new year brought.

But even Aunt Mary's example and precept might have failed if it had not been for Louisa. The girl's admiration of her mother's aunt, the pretty deference she paid to her opinions, the evident enjoyment she found in her society, brought a flood of enlightenment to the mother who so long had been accustomed to being relegated to the background. It was really true that a mother might mean less to her children for making them her all.

Before Aunt Mary's visit came to an end she had the satisfaction of seeing Louisa surprised. That young lady hurried into the house one afternoon and stopped at the sight of the figure in the easy chair. A woman in a pretty green house dress, with a touch of color at the throat, returned her gaze and blushed.

'Your mother took her first painting lesson to-day,' Aunt Mary said, breaking in on the silence. 'Miss Upshur was very encouraging. I dare say you will have additional reason to be proud of your mother, and I of my niece, before many years have passed.'

'I suppose so,' said Louisa feebly. As she went up the stairs she was conscious of a vague desire for a better acquaintance with the pretty woman in the easy chair, the woman whose green dress was undeniably becoming, and who was starting to take painting lessons, just as Louisa herself might have done if she had felt that she possessed sufficient talent to make it worth while. It occurred to her with all the force of a novel idea that there was no fundamental reason why a mother and a daughter should not share each other's interests. 'Forty-three isn't old for anybody,' Louisa reflected, surprised that she had not thought of it before. 'And when people are like Aunt Mary they are not old at any age.'—

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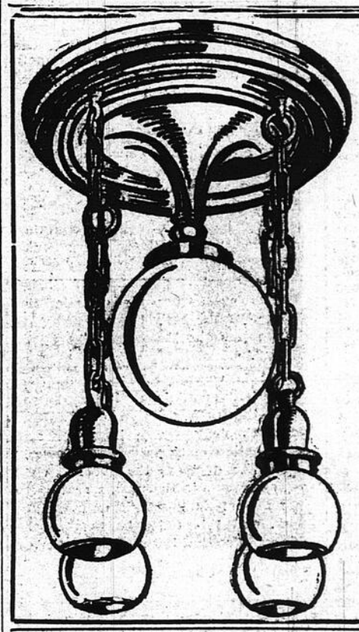

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LITERARY REVIEW.

WAR AND PEACE.

Probably the writings of no individual had a greater influence in Europe during the last quarter of the last century than those of Count Leo Tolstoy, and the English translations of his books have all been eagerly read. One of these novels, entitled 'War and Peace,' has just appeared in a popular one-volume edition as a translation from the pen of Mrs. Constance Garnett (London, William Heinemann; Toronto, Henry Frowde, $1.25 net). Mrs. Garnett has already established her reputation as a conscientious and skilful translator who is capable of expressing the original Russian idiom in vigorous easy English, and of giving one the real meaning of the author: in this novel there is no departure from her previous standard of excellence for in the reading one forgets that it is a translation and feels that it is just Tolstoy. The novel deals with the period of the Napoleonic wars and gives Tolstoy's views of the various campaigns and more especially the Russian campaign of 1812.

The social life of Russia at the beginning of the nineteenth century is depicted as no one else has shown it; the looseness of morals and reckless extravagance of the upper classes, the position of the peasant and the serf and the life in the army are all vividly and characteristically portrayed. It is distinctly an historical novel, and the author does not accept the view of that campaign usually held by historians. For one thing, he ascribes the later successes of the Russians mostly to General Kutuzov, whose policy of 'laisser faire,' after the battle of Borodino he considers to have been much better than would have been further battles with further depletion of the already depleted army, especially when the French lost so many without any battle, and when the only result of a success would have been a lot of prisoners to feed at a time when food was almost unobtainable. The writer points out that the so-called series of victories of Napoleon on the retreat from Moscow led to the complete annihilation of his army and the deliverance of Russia, and that Kutuzov was the only man who comprehended that this was bound to occur. The Russian army had to act as a whip, urging on a fleeing animal. And the experienced driver knew that it was better to keep the whip raised as a menace than to bring it down on the creature's back. Tolstoy is a decided fatalist, and he belittles the obtained and held his power merely as the instrument of God, and that, when genius of Napoleon, arguing that he what was planned for him to do had been accomplished all his genius and power crumbled away.

The story of the novel centres round the fortunes of one of the families of the lesser nobility—that of Count Rostov. The Count himself was a good-natured, easy-going Moscow 'gentleman': a fond parent but incapable of managing his estate, which he squandered by free and reckless hospitality. The Countess was a middle-aged woman of a slow, deliberate nature, with poor health, and who devoted all her time to looking after and spoiling her children. The elder daughter, Vera, a handsome young woman of a cold, haughty demeanor, does not occupy a large place in the story and after her marriage to Captain Berg only occasionally appeared at home. The elder son, Nikolay, is one of the chief characters. At the time when the story begins he was a young lad in his teens, just about to enter the army as an ensign, full of life and ambition, and with all the good and bad points common to his set. His career is followed throughout the war, and is made to present one side of the army life. He was wounded and rewarded for his bravery, and finally was forced to return home and try to mend the family's fortune. In the end he married a rich heiress and retired to the country, where he became intensely interested in agriculture and in bettering the condition of his peasants.

Nikolay's younger sister, Nataska, is the central figure of the novel. She is introduced as a pretty child of thirteen, dark-eyed, black-haired, slender-armed and full of life and mischief. From the very outset she is attractive to the opposite sex, and her love affairs loom large in the story: her childish attachment for the young and handsome Guardsman, Boris, then her love for and engagement to Prince Andrey, the intrigue with Prince Kuragin, who had fascinated her momentarily, the breaking off with Prince Audrey as a result; the wounding of Prince Audrey and how fate brought him back to her to be nursed, with the consequent renewal of their former position; the death of the Prince and her marriage, finally, to his greatest friend, the wealthy Count Bezuhov, is all cleverly woven into the story. The picture is completed by a scene in the epilogue showing her as a true mother devoting herself to her family and leading a happy, quiet home life. The other members of the Count's household were his niece, Sonya, and his younger son, Petya. Sonya was a slender well-formed brunette, with soft eyes shaded by long lashes, and with a quiet reserve in her manner quite in contrast to her cousin Natasha. She was the self-sacrificing member of the household and all through life that was her role. The younger son, Petya, was still in the nursery when the war began and had but joined the army a short time when he was killed in an engagement at the very end of the war.

Prince Audrey may be considered as the type of the better living young nobles of his day. He took an interest in the condition of his peasants and did much to improve their circumstances, and he was intensely patriotic, laying down his life for his country. The pen-picture of his life with his irritable old father and his meek, long-suffering sister, Princess Marya, gives one an idea of the paternal government in the home life at that time. The other leading figure in the story is Audrey's great friend, Pierre Count Bezmov. Educated abroad and inheriting one of the largest fortunes in Russia, Pierre is introduced as an absent-minded dreamer and philosopher whose life was devoted to the pursuit of happiness. He sought it first in dissipation, then in marriage to an ambitious and beautiful but unscrupulous woman, then in freemasonry, then in war, and finally, after his first wife's death, found it as the husband of Natasha. Tolstoi uses this opportunity to show the position of Freemasonry in Rusisa at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the condition of Moscow during the French occupancy is also dealt with while tracing Pierre's career.

The three historic personages most prominent in the book are Napoleon, the Czar Alexander, and General Kutuzov, and of these Kutuzov comes in for the greatest amount of attention and praise. He is set up as an ideal campaigner because he did not imagine that he could, personaly, direct all the details of a battle, was always cautious ,always managed to appear calm in the face of danger, and was able to hold the confidence of the soldiers. He never admitted that what occurred was not as he expected, and, in spite of the Czar's dislike of him, he found it necessary to appoint him commander-in-chief of the army.

There are inumerable lesser personages introduced into the story, too, but the whole plan is carried forward with Tolstoi's well-recognized ability, so that one can follow up the several threads easily and without confusion. After reading the story which, though fascinating, is over long, one has an otherwise unobtainable picture of the life in Russia at the time of Napoleon's meteoric rise and fall, and whether one agrees with all the author's views or not one cannot but feel that he is writing from the heart and for the benefit of his country.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL.

Church union is one of the foremost questions on this continent at the present time and many views and theories for its accomplishment have been advocated. Another point of view, that of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has just appeared in a volume by the Rev. J. J. Lanier, entitled 'The Church Universal; A Restatement of Christianity in Terms of Modern Thought.' (Toronto; The MacMillan Company of Canada, Limited, $1.25 net). The volume is founded on a series of lectures delivered at the Virginia Theological Seminary last autumn, where they proved so helpful and acceptable that the author was encouraged to reproduce them for the general public. There is a rare degree of broadmindedness in many of his views and ideas, although his panacea is, of course, the absorption of all the other branches by his own church. The author recognizes that there is a great difference between the terms 'religion' and 'theology.' Religion he defines as 'the universal bonds of kinship and love which bind us together and us to God,' and he says the creed of Christendom is merely a statement of this fact. Theology, on the other hand, is the explanation or attempted explanation of this fact. Consequently, there is but one religion the world over, and it never changes, whereas theology is a science and as such is continually progressing and changing. He considers that the cause of the present disrupted condition of the Protestant Church is to be found in the mistaken attitude assumed by the Reformation leaders in each thinking for himself and substituting his own individual theological views for the facts of religion contained in the Apostles' Creed, an attitude ever since maintained. His next statement is that 'the one body of Christians, however, who did not under the guidance of the Holy Spirit make this mistake was the Reformed Church of England.'

What is wanted now to make the church 'universal' is an incarnate religion—the true religion of Christ—and a theology which is better and more applicable to present-day conditions. He declares that there exists now, as always in the past, a real unity among Christians which man cannot break, and this unity 'is in God the Father; also that in the main essentials all are agreed, namely, that there is but one faith and one baptism, one spirit, one hope and one calling for us all. With this unity so outlined, he sets out to plan how to transcend the imperfect and exclusive theologies which for so long have divided up the Church of God into sects. The first thing necessary is for all to get rid of unworthy prejudice, and he sees in the apparent indifference of the present generation the opportunity, the second is to explain what our belief is and why, what is essential and why, while the third essential is not to ignore what of unity already exists but to co-operate as children of one Father. The rest of the volume (Parts II. and III.) are devoted to these considerations:

Part II. is a treatise on the sacramental system of the Christian Church and is full of most valuable arguments, and is worthy of careful thought. The sacraments ordained by Christ are two in number, baptism and holy communion, to which the Episcopal Church has added that of confirmation. The word sacrament as here used implies 'an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.' Several chapters are devoted to the sacrament of baptism, and include a critical analysis and refutation of the Baptist position. Baptism he defines as a means of expressing our faith in God and his method of entering into personal union with us. While the author's views of the sacrament of baptism may not be acceptable to all, they are presented with much ability and would result in salutary discussion. In the chapter on 'Baptism and Sexless Birth,' it is much harder to follow the involved reasoning and grasp what his real views are: he strays from the realm of facts into that of theories.

In discussing the sources of authority in religion Mr. Lanier shows an open-mindedness likely to appeal to the present generation. Thus, concerning the inspiration of the New Testament he declares: 'The final and absolute test of the inspiration of the Christian Scriptures is the innumerable hosts of Christian people it has led to live inspired lives. As Samuel Taylor Coleridge said long ago: 'The Bible is inspired because it inspires me.' Again, he considers that all the Christian Church has a right to demand for membership is an acceptance of the Apostles' Creed, the cause of the acceptance is a matter for the individual himself. He indicates clearly that the Bible is an outgrowth of the Christian religion, and a later development not its basis, that the Christian faith is older than the New Testament and that the Bible should be reverently held up as the authoritative text-book of the Christian religion.

As a contribution to the discussion of the unity of the Christian Church, and as an aid in breaking down some of the artificial barriers set up by past generations of theologians this volume is worthy of careful consideration and study

A STORY FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS.

A story with a purpose unmistakable and a moral which he who runs may read is 'Miss 318, a Story in Season and Out of Season,' by Rupert Hughes (Toronto: Henry Frowde, 75 cents net. It is the truth about Christmas' from the point of view of the 'victims.' It is in no sense at all a protest against the beautiful festival itself, but a plea for Christmas as it ought to be.' The first publication of 'Miss 318,' in the 'Saturday Evening Post' brought such an overwhelming demand for its issue in book form, that this edition has been published. Miss Lisette Mooney is a typical product of the large departmental store, with an impossible head of hair, an independent manner and a strong power of repartee. She is the monarch of the bargain table, a relentless tyrant to the pushing crowd, but with a vein of romance and tenderness under the somewhat rough exterior. She knows the pitfalls of her kind, avoids them herself and helps her friends to do the same. Her dreams of emancipation from the thraldom of 'the mammoth,' through the door of matrimony are sacrificed on the altar of friendship when Miss Myrtle Crilley, her needy upstairs neighbor, is introduced to the attentive floor walker, the hero of her visions. Myrtle not only gets a position for herself and all the family, but in the end wins the gallant Mr. Percival Sterling himself. Miss Mooney bids good-by to her own dreams, but her energy and vivacity give way under the terrible strain of the Christmas rush, through which she has to help the various members of the Crilley family, who have less hardihood and vigor than their friends, the Mooneys.

The fearful fatigue of extra hours, for which no extra pay is given, the strain of waiting on hundreds of undecided shoppers, the necessity of meeting the thoughtlessness, indignation and even rudeness of customers with civility when every fibre aches with fatigue, is painted with wonderfully vivid colors. And yet it is an eminently readable story. The style is as vigorous as the heroine. It will not be surprising if 'Miss 318' leads to a Christmas shopping league whose members will take thought for the overburdened 'victims' behind the counters, do their purchasing in reasonable time, know what they are going to buy and for whom, before they use up the time and energy of salesmen and saleswomen, and, above all, unite their efforts to make Christmas once again a time of general good will and happiness instead of an opportunity for display and a weariness of the spirit. A long and useful life to Miss Lisette Mooney!

ROMANCE AND A SHOPPING GUIDE.

'A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men.' Moreover, when wise men take the bit between their teeth, the spectators may look to be well amused by their antics. Perhaps the most unique and original medley of nonsense to which illustrious names have been attached is the little volume in staring orange and black paper covers, with the curious title of 'What a Life!' by E. V. L. and G. M, (Methuen & Co., 1s.). The latter initials belong to more than one well known writer, but the former at once suggests that very delightful essayist and humorist, E. V. Lucas. The two are evidently kindred spirits, and quite as evidently they were in a rollicking mood when they aided and abetted each other in concocting a biography and romance out of a shopping catalogue. Anything more absurd than the result would be hard to find, or a more witty and clever burlesque on the popular style of fiction. To the London shopper Whiteley's is a household word, but those to whom that great emporium is unknown may easily substitute Eaton's or any other departmental establishment's illustrated shopping guide. The illustrations of the one are entirely likely to be as wooden and as little suggestive of inspiration as those of the other. The figures drawn for any one catalogue may be taken for any other catalogue. Yet with the insight of the true artist the writers of this volume have opened up a new avenue of romance to a vast circle of readers. As the preface remarks: 'As adventures are to the adventurous, so is romance to the romantic. One man searching the pages of Whiteley's General Catalogue will find only facts and prices; another will find what we think we have found, a deeply moving human drama.' It is indeed a drama that moves—to laughter!

FOREIGN CHILDREN.

Little Indian, Sioux or Crow,
Little frosty Eskimos,
Little Turk or Japanee,
O! don't you wish that you were me?

The half curious, half pitying feeling of interest in children of other lands is sympathetically voiced by Robert Louis Stevenson in the verses beginning with these lines. Nowadays there is no excuse for any children being ignorant of the life in foreign lands, since hundreds of travel books are being written specially for them. Among the many really delightful little tales, the series entitled 'Little People Everywhere' (Little, Brown & Co., 60 cents) deserves high rank. The two latest volumes, 'Marta in Holland' and 'Hassan in Egypt,' by Etta Blaisdell McDonald and Julia Dalrymple, are charming little stories describing the life of a child in these two lands. There is just enough of the tragic element to lend a thrill to each tale, but the pervading tone is happy and cheerful. Marta is a Dutch fisherman's child, a busy little housekeeper, but eager for school. Her simple, loving nature takes self-sacrifice as a matter of course, but she is amply rewarded before the story ends. The dress, industries and pleasures of Volendam, Amsterdam and Alkmaar, the great cheese market, are simply and graphically described. Hassan is the son of a wealthy rose grower and perfume maker, with an estate in the Fayoum, 'the Oasis of Roses,' at the mouth of the Nile. In the course of his adventures Hassan introduces his reader friend to Cairo, the Pyramids and Sphinx, a pilgrimage to Mecca, a caravan in the desert, a mirage, and many other curious features of ancient Egypt. Both books will give a great deal of information in pleasant form.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Across the Latitudes,' by John Fleming Wilson; 'The Road,' by Frank Savile; 'Great Bear Island,' by Arthur E. McFarlane (Boston: Little, Brown & Company); 'The Making of a Great Canadian Railway,' by F. A. Talbot (London: Seeley, Service & Co., Ltd.); 'Church History from the Archives,' by Henry Kitson; the 'Outing Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES

AN AUTHOR'S EARNINGS.

Although Mr. Marion Crawford died in 1909, the State Appraiser's report of his personal estate has only recently been filed at the Surrogate's Office, New York, says the 'Westminster Gazette.' The total value of his book rights was appraised at nearly £6,200. Of this sum royalties from the 'White Sister' accounted for £4,800. This figure does not, of course, represent the total received by the author on account of this book, but the estimated value, at the time of his death, of the royalties yet to accrue from it. It appears that Mr. Crawford's royalities varied from 11 1-4 percent on 'The Novel' to 40 percent on 'Casa Braccio.'

FOR FARMERS.

Manual of Farm Animals: 'A Practical Guide to the Choosing, Breeding and Keep of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine,' by M. W. Harper, is published as an addition to 'The Rural Manuals' which The Macmillan Company are bringing out from time to time. The author is Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. His book treats of the practical problems that confront the stockmen. Attention has been given by the author to details and the volume is illustrated.

THE OUTING.

In the 'October Outing' Mr. Stewart Edward White continues to recount his experiences in 'The Ranch,' which will appeal to lovers of the open-air life, and there are stories by Charles Alden Seltzer, and Nevil G. Henshaw, H. W. Slauson, and William Haynes. Edward Breck describes 'still hunting moose' and Felix Riesenberg tells of being very much hunted by 'The Polar Bear at Close Range.' Helen Dodd combines farming and idealism in 'What We Sought and Found at Twinflower,' and Mr. Chas. Wellington Furlong recounts the 'Toll of the Straits.' The history of the toll of the Strait of Magellan began when the first primitive canoe capsized and fatally spilled its dark-skinned Amerinds, writes Mr. Furlong, into the icy waters of this southern archipelago. The first white man's toll was paid on his maiden passage through the Strait by the man whose name the Strait now bears, and the price exacted was one of the flower of his fleet and the desertion of others, which turned tail for home before the bitter blasts from the western unknown.

Since that long three hundred years ago these wild, forbidding regions have exacted their heavy toll of life and property, from every maritime nation of the globe which has sought to use these 'ends of the earth' as a highway. The very names given by explorers to these parts are a clue to its history and character:—Mt. Darwin, Beagle Channel, Mt. Sarmiento, Desolation Island, Thieves Bay, Port Famine, Mount Misery, Unfit Bay, Last Hope Inlet,—in many cases spelling tragedy in its worst forms.

Mr. Joseph Hamilton, author of the 'Spirit World'; 'Our Own and Other Worlds,' and 'Transfigured' will shortly publish 'Love's Final Victory' through the Fleming H. Revell Co., Toronto.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

The latest news anent Demitri Bogroff, the assassin of the late Premier Stolypin, is that Demitri is not a Jew. His paternal grandfather was a Jew, but became a convert to the Orthodox Russian and married a Christian, and all relatives of Bogroff's were also Christians. Bogroff was hanged during the last week and met death unflinchingly and without betraying his accomplices.

* * *

The position of the Jews in Kieff is perilous in the extreme. Inflammatory speeches against them are made, and many of the more affluent ones are leaving the city precipitately in fear of riots. Thirty thousand troops have been poured into Kieff to prevent excesses. Governor-General Trepoff has issued a public notice that disorders will not be tolerated and stringent regulations are published forbidding the carrying of arms.

* * *

Private Frank Bloom, Battery F, Third Field Artillery, whose application for preliminary examination for commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army was disapproved by his colonel, on the ground of Bloom's being a Jew, has passed his final examination at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with success.

* * *

Prof. Raphael Meldola, professor of chemistry at the City of London Institute, has had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the University of St. Andrew, on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of its foundation.

* * *

Herr I. B. Saphir, sub-director of the Anglo-Palestine Bank at Jaffa, died there suddenly, on the 1st inst., of heart failure. Herr Saphir was a noted Zionist worker, being one of the first of the 'new settlement' in Palestine. He was the principal colleague of Herr Levontin, the managing director of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, and was an ardent colonist, his sons are all prominent in the affairs of the Palestinian Jewish colonies.

* * *

There are seven Jewish candidates out of the 100 in Cleveland, O., who will compete for office at the coming municipal elections in November.

* * *

The Czar has permitted the formation of a Jewish Lads' Brigade, under the command of M. Tcherkas, a Jewish ex-soldier, and veteran of several wars.

* * *

It is reported from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has granted a concession to the Jewish Colonial Trust for the incorporation of an Agrarian Bank in Palestine. The bank will be organized as a Turkish company. It is a matter of keen satisfaction to the practical work Zionists that this charter has been granted, as the establishment of a Jewish Agrarian bank in Palestine will be of the very greatest service to the Jewish colonists of the country.

* * *

Master Adolph Hallis, of Port Elizabeth, has gained the Capt University scholarship for music in open competition with the whole of the Union. The scholarship is tenable at the Royal Academy of Music in London, and is worth $750 a year for three years. The successful candidate is only fifteen years of age, and all the other competitors were adults. This makes the winner's showing all the more remarkable.

* * *

There recently died in Chicago, at the age of fifty-eight, Joseph Sternberg formerly of Montreal, and son of the first Rabbi of the well known Shaar Hashomayim Congregation of this city. Wolfe Lion Strenberg.

* * *

During the month of September, Baroness Valentine de Rothschild, only daughter of the late Baron Albert de Rothschild, of Vienna, was married to Herr Sigmund Spitber, at the Synagogue of the First District of Vienna. Dr. Gudemann, the Chief Rabbi of Vienna, was the celebrant. The bride gave 50,000 kronen each to two Jewish institutions with which her family are specially identified as well as other sums to various Jewish and Christian charities.

* * *

A new synagogue has been consecrated at Ostend by the Chief Rabbi of Belgium. It is a fine example of modern architecture, and takes the place of the building hitherto lent by the municipality for the purpose of a synagogue. The State and the municipality each contributed 15,000 francs, and generous donations were also made by the many foreign Jewish visitors to this popular resort.

* * *

The Odessa merchants have elected M. Weinstein (among four other members) to represent them on the electoral college which will shortly be called upon to fill a local vacancy in the Upper House. This was done in order to enable M. Weinberg to stand as the merchants' nominee for the Upper House, thus proving to the government the unpopularity of their scheme against Jewish traders.

* * *

The Sephardi community in Safed, Palestine, has elected the former Chief Rabbi of Damascus as its Haham Bashi. Rabbi Alphandri has taken up his new duties, and has been warmly welcomed by leading ecclesiastical and lay Jews.

* * *

The New York Kehillah is engaged on the compilation of a Jewish communal directory, which will present an authoritive, classified, and descriptive statement of the religious, educational, and philantrophic activities of the Jews in Greater New York.

* * *

The Minister of Education in Berlin, has issued instructions that Jewish children who attend Christian Elementary Schools shall, on the application of their parents or guardians, be exempted from attendance on their Sabbaths and Festivals.

* * *

One Saturday afternoon, in the latter part of September, the synagogue at Czezenow (Galicia), was struck by lightning. Everyone present in the synagogue fell to the ground insensible, and remained so for some time. Unfortunately, one person was killed.

* * *

The Ministry of Public Works in Constantinople has given orders for the immediate commencement of the preparatory work of construction of the railway from Haifa to Jerusalem. The line will use the metals of the Haifa-Damascus railway as far as Aphule, and from there will run via Dschein and Nablous to Jerusalem.

* * *

The new Russian Acting Minister of the Interior, M. Krijanovsky, was the late M. Stolypin's right-hand assistant as Minister Adjustant (of the Interior), and he was generally associated with the late Premier in his anti-Semitic schemes. The Jews of Russia expect that Stolypin's projected anti-Semitic schemes will be buried by the new Premier, but this is all that is hoped for from the new regime.

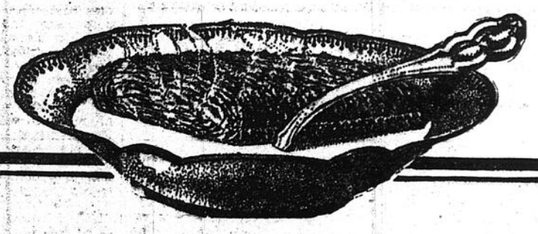
THE WRITING ON THE BOX.

(From 'Business.')

A story is told of the late Marshall Field's ability to restimulate the energies of listless subordinates. A stock boy in Field's store, who is now a trusted manager, had been in the habit of slighting his duties, which were principally the regular dusting of the stock in his section.

One day Mr. Field in passing through this section of the store chanced to note the dusty condition of the lids of a number of hat boxes. He paused, bent down and wrote his initials in the dust on several boxes and then walked away. The stock boy from a remote corner happened to notice the master executive hovering around the stock shelves.

Soon afterward the lad's eyes fell upon several potential looking M. F.'s on dust hidden lids. As he stared he metaphorically heard the 'voice' of the house admonishing him and he mentally absorbed its meaning and significance. It is needless to say that he exercised the feather duster more assiduously after that.



When the Cook Leaves

don't fret or scold—lay in a good supply of Shredded Wheat—the food that is ready-cooked, ready-to-serve—contains all the nutriment in the whole wheat grain, steam-cooked, shredded and baked a crisp, golden brown—a food that is good all the way through—tempting in its nutlike flavor—a delight to eat and to serve.

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

is without doubt the most perfectly balanced, most easily digested food ever given to man. It is not flavored or compounded with anything—not a "patent-medicine" food—not a "pre-digested" food—just plain, simple, wholesome, steam-cooked whole wheat, shredded and baked. It is better than mushy porridges because you have to chew it, thereby getting from it all its rich, body-building nutriment.

Try it for breakfast with milk or cream (hot milk in Winter). Being in biscuit form it is easy to prepare a nourishing meal with it in a few minutes in combination with fresh or stewed fruits. Always heat the biscuit in oven to restore crispness before serving. Two Biscuits with milk or cream and a little fruit make a complete nourishing meal. Your grocer sells it.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat wafer—a crisp, tasty, nourishing whole wheat Toast, delicious for any meal with butter, cheese or marmalades. Always toast it in the oven before serving.

"The Young Man and His Problems."

.. This is a book written in a .. bright Twentieth Century .. spirit by Dr. Gordon, who .. recently occupied Crescent .. St. Presbyterian Church pul- .. pit. You will find real in- .. spiration in it. Price, $1 ..

Montreal Book Room.
33 McGill College Ave., Montreal.

Teacher Cured of Barber's Itch

Tells of Cures Among His Pupils That Were Remarkable.

Raw, Inflamed, Itching Skin is Soothed and Healed by

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Barber's Itch is a form of Ringworm, which, when once started, is most annoying and unsightly, and most difficult to cure. Barbers often refuse to shave anyone having this disease, for fear of passing it on to other customers.

But you can cure Barber's Itch and keep the skin wonderfully soft and healthy by applying Dr. Chase's Ointment. Just read what this teacher has to say about the healing power of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Chas C. Poirier, Upper Caraquet, N.B., writes:—"Two years ago while teaching at Shippegan I caught Barber's Itch. A friend told me Dr. Chase's Ointment would cure me, as it had him. When I went for a box I thought it dear, but when I found how good it was I thought it cheap.

"Not only was I cured by that single box, but it also cured two of my pupils, and this too quickly to be believed. One of them, a girl, had a running sore on the chin, which the doctor had tried in vain to cure. The other had a sore on the ear; water running out of it all the time. I can certify to the cure of these cases."

Wherever there is itching skin or a sore that refuses to heal you can apply Dr. Chase's Ointment with positive assurance that the results will be entirely satisfactory. The soothing, healing power of this great ointment is truly wonderful. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

That Splitting Headache
will vanish if you take
"NA-DRU-CO" Headache Wafers
Give quick, sure relief, and we guarantee they contain nothing harmful to the heart or nervous system. 25c. a box, at all druggists'.
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal. 26

WORLD'S WELFARE

WORK ON THE LABRADOR.

(By Arminius Young.)

The past two years have been hard ones for the folk on the isolated coast of Labrador. The fisheries were seldom worse. During the previous winter the prospect looked very dark; especially in the spring, when practically all the supplies were exhausted, and no relief could be sent, owing to the arctic ice which was kept in till late in the season by the north winds. Nobody died from starvation, however. The winter was also one of the coldest ever witnessed on the coast. Our missionary, the Rev. F. G. Purchase, had rather a hard time. Few places on our globe are more isolated and lonely than the uninviting shores of Labrador during the long close of navigation, which lasts about eight months. Besides poverty and extreme cold, our brother had, the past winter, to contend with the scarlet fever. The people, owing to the epidemic, became alarmed, and remained for the most part within doors, only the missionary going in and out among them. They were out of reach of a doctor, but a kind providence brought the sick around all right, and in a short time the fever disappeared.

Mr. Purchase spent his summer in going about from harbor to harbor, visiting the fisher folk, and preaching to them on some plateau, or on the beach, or, if it were too cold or raining, in a hut, or the cabin of one of the fishing schooners. In travelling a rugged coast like Labrador for hundreds of miles many storms are encountered, and much hardship, in more ways than one, is endured. But the missionary always gets a royal welcome in every harbor he enters. There are numerous safe and sheltered harbors all along the coast, which make the fishing trade there, unlike the banks, practically safe. Seldom is there loss of life, even in an occasional hurricane, which sweeps the coast and results in the loss of much property.

The fisher folk of Newfoundland are a brave, courageous but kind-hearted and religious people. They are Sabbath observers, and when Sunday comes some man hoists his flag and the people from the other schooners gathers for service. It is a great treat to them when they get a visit from a missionary, and few preachers get a more responsive hearing than he who preaches the word of life to those humble fishermen.

In the fall the missionary, with the natives, move in the bay, while the Newfoundland and American vessels sail for home. As it is practically impossible during the months of October, November and December, to travel, the missionary remains at headquarters until the large bays are frozen over, which is about Christmas, and then starts off on his long, weary journey, by komatik, and during the winter will likely cover over a thousand miles, preaching every night in the homes of the people as he moves along. This is missionary work in reality. Those who volunteer for the Labrador service are not numbered among the 'great preachers,' but I think they ought to be reckoned among the 'great heroes' of our Church.

Mr. Purchase, who is a native of the beautiful harbor of Exploits, gave us an account of his two years' experience on the coast. By his account we learn some of the people had quite a hard time during the past winter, and barely escaped from starvation. Our missionary visited one family who had absolutely nothing to eat at the time, and the woman of the house was sick in bed. It was a pitiable sight. He left with the family the little food he had for his trip, which stood them until some little relief was brought them from a nearby settlement. One wonders why these people remain on the barren, fruitless coast, to suffer out an existence, when they might migrate to the north-west, the land of abundance and plenty.

In spite, however, of their privation, isolation and poverty, the people are happy, and, on the whole, contented with their lot. They are religious, too. During the winter our missionary had the joy of seeing a number of them coming to Christ. Their faith is simple, childlike, and unwavering. Should they have doubts or troubles or any kind they come to the missionary and unburden their hearts to him. In this way the preacher gets to understand the people, becomes acquainted with their life, knows their needs, and can form an estimate of the work he is doing, and that needs to be done. His work is appreciated right warmly, and the warmth of feeling and kindness of the people is a source of great joy to him during the lonely years.

There are those who prophesy great things for the future of Labrador; whether their prophecies will come to pass is not easy to say. During two hundred years Labrador has been a fishing 'stage' and a hunting ground, and nothing more. Millions of dollars are taken from it in furs and fish every year, which swell the treasury of Newfoundland and other countries, but the people of the coast remain in comparative poverty. There is little fertile land, but the seasons are too short to hope for much progress in farming. The timber areas near the coast do not appear to be large, and pine does not grow on its soil. Judging from reports one would think the grim rocks are about to yield a harvest of mineral, and as copper and gold are located in northern Newfoundland, it is quite possible they extend to the Labrador shore. Up to the present, Newfoundland has drawn her wealth from its inexhaustible waters, and the fish are still plentiful. The prospect for a good catch this year is to date encouraging, and we hope the people on the coast will not again experience a repetition of last year.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PROBLEM SOLVED.

(E. Y. Woolley, Chicago, in the 'Sunday School Times.')

One of the problems of the Sunday-school is to keep the young married people in the school. In many cases where there are small children this has been well-nigh impossible. We have solved this problem by the formation of a young married people's class, which was preceded by the establishment of our nursery. And right here a word of explanation and description ought to be inserted regarding the nursery.

Our nursery is open for the Sunday morning and Sunday evening services, and for the Sunday-school session. It is beautifully fitted up with rugs, rocking-chairs, cradles, rocking-horses, and toys of all kinds. One little woman with no children of her own, but a heart big enough to take in all the children of Chicago, is the presiding genius of this department, and a dozen other devoted women, most of them mothers, take turns in helping her care for the more than fifty babies that are brought to the nursery every Sunday.

One of the great advantages of the nursery is that it not only brings the children to the Lord's house from their earliest years, but it also enables their parents to come, when otherwise either the father or mother would have to stay at home with the baby.

We found, on investigation, that over a hundred of our young married people were staying away from Sunday-school. Some had been away for several years, and had lost almost all interest in church attendance. One of the trustees of our church and his wife, who were 'just the right kind,' invited these hundred young people to their home for a Hallowe'en party. The party was a great success. After games and refreshments, the new plan was proposed. It took unanimously, and we organized then and there. A young man, formerly a physician, but now giving all his time to the Lord's work, was elected teacher.

The class has been successful from the first, and has steadily grown in interest, numbers, and power. The use of the second floor of our young people's building, recently acquired, was given to the class just as it was, unfurnished, and at one of its sessions the members subscribed in a few minutes $351 to furnish these rooms. One of our elders gave over one hundred dollars' worth of beautiful electric fixtures for the rooms.

The class meets at the Sunday-school hour (three o'clock) on Sundays. After the service, some of the mothers scatter to the various departments of the school to gather their children together, returning with them to the class-rooms, and after a social season, which is well utilized by the members in making the newcomers feel at home, they all sit down to a lunch in the cosily furnished dining-room. This is prepared by the matron in the well-appointed kitchen belonging to the class-rooms. The children are served in the children's room, which has been specially furnished for their use. The lunch is followed by an informal praise and testimony service, which runs along until time for the evening service. In this way it is possible for many of the young people who live at a distance to stay through to the evening services. (I would say in passing that our young ladies' class follows this same plan, with equal success.)

The attendance of the young married people's class was at the first between forty and fifty. It has now increased to over eighty, and promises soon to pass the century mark. The class has a prayer-meeting, social, or business meeting in its rooms every Thursday night, which is almost as largely attended as the Sunday session. It already has become a 'feeder' to the teaching force of the school, and to the aggressive working force of the church. Several couples have united with the church from this class, and it aims to be winning souls every week in the year. It has organized a fine male quartette, which not only sings in the class sessions, but in some of the special meetings of the church and school.

We believe every large city school could organize such a class with helpfulness. It has been an understood rule that no one should join this class who was already an active member of the Sunday-school, and the enthusiasm of its members has been an inspiration and incentive to the other classes.

THE WORK OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

('The Christian Age.')

The other night I found myself in the company of a number of men—well-dressed, well-fed citizens of Christian England—who were making fun of the Bible. They could quote it, parrot-like—whole passages—but they had no reverence for it whatever. Their scornful laughter was ringing in my ears when I got home—and found awaiting me that amazing volume, the one hundred and seventh report of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

* * *

Here was a change! As I plunged into its fascinating pages I forgot the poor jokes of those ignorant men in the street. I travelled the world over, listening to testimonies from the ends of the earth. I wondered how any sane man could afford to jeer at the Bible. To meet the needs of the dispersed multitudes of mankind, the society has in most countries its own special agents, who go about offering their cheap little volumes from village to village and door to door. Last year it employed no fewer than eleven hundred of these colporteurs—men belonging to dozens of races and speaking scores of tongues, but all selected and enlisted and sent out on one errand. They have all learnt to love the Book which they carry, and they speak earnest words to commend it out of the experience of their own hearts.

* * *

You meet these colporteurs along the highroads and footpaths of the world, visiting lonely homes and scattered hamlets and mixing with the crowds at markets and festivals. Last year, for example, they were selling the Scriptures on the slopes of Vesuvius, in railway stations and barrack-rooms of Siberia, in the banana plantations of Guatemala, in the diamond mines at Kimberley, and in the rice-fields of Bengal. They were busy at Oberammergau during the Passion Play, and at Nijni Novgorod during the great fair. They have offered their books among pilgrims to the holy places at Jerusalem, pilgrims to the grotto at Lourdes, pilgrims to Buddhist shrines in Ceylon and in Japan.

* * *

They have boarded hundreds of ships in the harbors of Port Said and Naples and Chefoo and Singapore. One colporteur finds shelter in a camp of Kirghiz Tartars. Another in South India is mistaken for a wizard, from whose magic words the people flee. Another in the Soudan crosses the desert with camels, and when he halts by the wells must keep a fire burning all night to scare off lions. At a heathen festival in Upper Burmah a colporteur was beaten and his books thrown into the Irrawadi. On the frozen river at Astrakhan a colporteur's sleigh broke through the ice, both his horses were drowned, and he himself narrowly escaped. Last year these wandering Bible sellers sold more than three million copies of the Scriptpres, spreading far and wide the revelation of God's redeeming love.

* * *

The society's list of versions now includes the names of four hundred and thirty-two distinct forms of speech. This means the complete Bible in 107 different languages; the New Testament in 102 more languages; and at least one book of Scripture in 223 other languages. Forty-two new versions have been added to the list during the last six years.

* * *

I should like to quote story after story from this report. Let one or two incidents suffice. Here is a note from China: 'Our evangelists and helpers selling your society's books say that nowadays colportage is very difficult indeed. They sometimes have to hear all sorts of queer speeches from those to whom they offer their Gospels and Bibles. Some say, 'I don't want to have anything to do with your foreign religion.'' Others say, "Heaven is not large enough to receive all the souls you wish to save by eating your doctrine." While others say, "It is of no use to buy foreign devils' books," Mr. Lo, our doorkeeper, told me the following curious story: "Going through a village offering my books, I had almost passed his place when I was called back by a shopkeeper who wished to buy some books. In his shop there sat an old, grey-headed gentleman. When I offered my Gospels, the old gentleman said to the shopkeeper, "You should buy some more of these books. A year ago I bought some, and since that time no evil spirit has visited by house.' 'Is that so?' answered the shopkeeper, and bought twelve books at once."'

* * *

Here is a touching confession by an old Corean woman who had believed the Gospel. 'I could not read God's Word, and I cannot tell you how oppressed my heart was. I bought a Testament, took it to one of the Christian women, and said, "Teach me how to read this!" She replied, "Grandmother, you are seventy now, and too old to read; all you can hope to do is to go to heaven just by believing." I went from one to another but they only discouraged me, and said I was too old. At last I asked a little child to teach me the alphabet, and now my heart is refreshed.'

* * *

Last year a tailor in a Bavarian town, after poring over the Bible, turned to a colporteur and said: 'Every leaf of this Book is balsam for the sick hearts of sinners.'

* * *

'What do your books tell us?' queried a group of men in a tailor's shop at Palmoli, in Central Italy. 'That Christ died for our sins,' was the colporteur's answer. 'And what else?' 'That he is ready to save all that trust in him.' 'Do you belong to a society of Protestants who go against the priests?' 'No, sir against neither the priests nor any one else; only against sin.' The crowd had by this time increased, and their interest was aroused in what the colporteur told them about the Lord Jesus. 'It is quite true,' they exclaimed, as the colporteur spoke; 'what he says is quite true; why, we knew nothing at all about it!'

* * *

Colporteur Rouveirol needs all his tact and courage, for he works in Lourdes. He makes it a rule never to offer his books to the pilgrims on their way to the grotto, but only to those who are on their way back from it; thus, he says, his books are in no danger of 'causing an alarm and being torn to pieces by the priests.' These latter, however, warn the people against Protestant propaganda. One accosted Rouveirol thus: 'What! Protestant propagandism even here in Lourdes!' at the same time tearing in pieces a Testament which Rouveirol handed him for examination. The very tearing of it seemed to calm the priest's nerves. Meanwhile the onlookers did not take the priest's part. 'This book,' said Rouveirol to them, 'however torn, will speak all the same, for its words shall not pass away.'

* * *

In Alais (France) Colporteur Saix offered a Gospel to a dragoon, calling it 'some good news from his Father.' 'Do you know him?' 'I mean your heavenly father.' 'But have you ever seen him?' 'Yes.' 'Astonishing! When and where?' 'Here, just now, when I saw you.' 'More and more astonishing!' 'No, it is very simple. The life you have is the image of God. It is in you, but it is not you. You will not be able to keep it back at your last hour. He who gave it will then take it back.' 'I had never looked at it in that way.' After Saix had talker to him of judgment and redemption the dragoon bought a volume.

PUTTING AWAY ANGER.

A Danish missionary at Port Arthur writes in the 'Danske Missions-Blad': 'One does not have to be in China long before one witnesses repulsive scenes. I never believed that men could become so crazy mad (angry is too mild an expression) as a Chinaman can. He gets entirely beside himself with fury, screams in wild horror, froths and hisses, and emits strange noises while thundering at his adversary. He yields himself entirely to his wrath.

'Such scenes one sees only in heathen lands. They recall often the apostolic words: 'Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor. . . (the Danish word for clamor is skrigen, or screeching) be put away from you.' Eph. iv 31.

'Paul warns the Christians against that uncontrolled, insane anger which these newly converted might retain from their heathen days, the spirit of which seemed all about them. Pray for our Christians here that they may witness Christ's power of deliverance from this.'

UNCERTAINTY IN MAINE AS TO PROHIBITION.

(The 'Standard.')

The result of the Maine vote on the question whether the state shall continue prohibition or shall become 'wet' will not be definitely decided until an official recount has been completed. So close was the vote on the question that for three days the matter hung in the balance. The first returns showed a probable majority for the wets' of about 900 votes out of a total of approximately 120,000. In subsequent estimates based upon later returns the majority changed from one side to the other. The latest figures obtainable appear slightly to favor the 'wets,' but errors have been discovered which will necessitate a complete recount and, it is hoped, may turn the tide in favor of the enemies of liquor traffic. A disappointing fact brought out by the election is the apparent indifference of the people toward a question which has distracted the state for years. Twenty thousand fewer votes were cast in this election than in the last gubernatorial election. Prohibition seems to have fewer supporters in Maine to-day than it had twenty-five years ago. At that time the state-wide prohibition amendment was adopted by a vote of 70,000 for to 23,000 against. Whatever the result is now, however, it is certain to be only temporary. As soon as a legislature can be elected which will permit the question to be again put before the people that will be done. Neither side will rest a minute until one or the other has won a decisive victory. Following the early reports that prohibition was defeated, Congressman Hobson made the following comment, which advocates a different policy from that he proclaimed in his Chicago address, reported in tre 'Standard': 'The city population has grown so largely since 1884 that the drift should demonstrate to students of prohibition that the next moment should not be confined to any state or states, but should be a nation wide campaign to put prohibition into the national constitution. I venture the predicton that this phase of the conflict will gain tremendous force from the Maine defeat.'

EVERY PLACE ON THE WIDE PRAIRIES

Tells of Cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Thos. Griffin, of Peace River Landing, tells how he got rid of his Rheumatism—honestly earned popularity.

Cold Springs, Peace River Landing, Alta., Oct. 6.—(Special).—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills retain their wonderful popularity is easily shown by a trip across the prairies. Every town, village and post-office has at least one man or woman who is ready to tell of pains relieved and health restored by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy. Let Thos. Griffin of this place add his statement to the hosts already published.

"When I came to this part of the country," says Mr. Griffin, "I was troubled with a bad back and Rheumatism in my shoulders and hips. I sent for six boxes of Dodds' Kidney Pills and they gave me relief at once. I also recommended them to my eldest son, who was confined to his bed from Rheumatism.

"Now I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine for Rheumatism and the Kidneys. I recommend them to every person I hear complaining of not feeling well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills made their popularity by curing sick Kidneys. They keep their popularity by keeping on curing sick kidneys.

THE 'WITNESS' BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

Every 'Witness' Reader Welcome.

Any new subscriber to the 'Witness,' or any casual reader who would like full particulars of the 'Witness' Bible Question Club, can have same by sending self addressesd and stamped envelope to this department.

We will be pleased to supply Readers who are interested in the Bible Question Club, with a number of leaflets explaining this course, so that they may have them to pass on to their friends, or to slip into their letters. Ask for leaflet No. 1.

Just say how many you think you can use, and send stamped envelope for reply. DO IT NOW.

Address, Witness Bible Question Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

MEMBERS' PRIZE COUPON.

Cut out, fill in, keep safely and send to this office at the end of the course, along with your five answers.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in

THE MONTREAL 'WITNESS,'

also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1911.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)

.....

No. 24. (D)

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Oct. 15th, 1911.

The Return From the Captivity. Ezra. 1:1-11:II:64-70.

Golden Text—He retaineth not his anger forever, because he delighteth in mercy. Micah, vii:18.

(1). Verses1-2—Who was King Cyrus and what were his character and achievements?

(2). Where were the Jews as a people, at the opening of this lesson, and what were the circumstances which took them there?

(3). How do you account for it that Cyrus, immediately when he began to reign over Babylon decided to reelase the Jewish captives and to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem?

(4). What reason can you assign for a king, not a Jew, having such a direct message from God?

(5). If the religious history of every nation from the beginning of time could be fully known, should we have in essence a repetition of Bible history?

(6). Verses 3-4 —What class of people do we depend on chiefly, to build churches and support missionaries?

(7). What motive does Cyrus appeal to, for building the Temple at Jerusalem?

(8). What good is accomplished by the vast sums of money spent in building and supporting churches?

(9). If all people are obligated to give money to support the cause of religion, what is the least they should give?

(10). Verses 5-6—Are ministers today under obligations to take the lead by precept and example in religious enterprises, without waiting for any special spiritual leading?

(11). When persons willingly help in God's cause, are they without exception, 'them whose spirit God had raised?'

(12.) When we undertake giving or doing for the cause of God, why is it safe to conclude that God specially appointed us thereto?

(13). Verses 7-11— What in brief, were the circumstances which brought the gold and silver vessels to Babylon from the first Temple at Jerusalem?

(14). When a man gives lavishly of precious treasure to the cause of God is that always, or generally, a proof of his love for God?

(15). Chap. II. Verses 64-70 — What number of people returned to Jerusalem, and what was the number originally carried away to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar? (See 2 Kings xxiv:14).

(16). What were the religious and financial conditions of the people when they were originally deported, and when they returned?

(18). Which ministers more to the character of the average man, prosperity or adversity? (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, Oct. 22nd ,1911, The Foundation of the Second Temple Laid. Ezra iii:1-iv: 5.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

October 15, 1911.

THE RETURN FROM CAPTIVITY. Ezra 1: 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He retaineth not his anger forever, because he delighteth in mercy.—Micah 7.18.

(Davis W. Clark.)

History presents no parallel to that caravan which issued from the brazen gates of Babylon, chanting to the accompaniment of taboret and flute: 'When Jehovah led back the captives of Zion, we were like them that dream.' . . . They went laden with the spoils of Babylon, as their forefathers did with the booty of Egypt, and guarded with a cavalcade of thousand horsemen. . . . The decree which made the journey possible is one of the marvels of history. A state paper unrivalled in the archives of nations. It can not be accounted for sufficiently by the more intrinsic nobility of Cyrus's character. It involved the manumitting of captives whose labor added to the wealth of the empire, while their superior intelligence and morality exalted its civil service; it also included the surrender of prized trophies of conquest, besides a generous appropriation from the royal treasury. The losses incurred so far offset any possible gains, as, for example, the erection of a fortress upon the frontier of the empire, etc., that we are at a loss to account for this instance of unrivalled imperial self-denial, unless we fall back upon the simple statement of the inspired historian that 'the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus.' . . . . The response of the Israelites is almost as surprising as the decree itself. The present generation has been born in Babylon. Like the canary in its cage, they rather liked and felt safest behind the gilded bars of a congenial serfdom. They had built houses and planted gardens for themselves. There were seven hundred miles of bedouin-infested desert between them and Palestine, involving at least one hundred and twenty days of toilsome marching. And when they should arrive, what would they find but heaps of ruins, affording hiding places for their hereditary foes? That, in spite of all this, fifty thousand Jews instantly responded to Cyrus's decree, can only be accounted for by the further declaration of the scribe, namely, that God raised (same word as that translated 'stirred' in the case of Cyrus) their spirit to go up to build the house of the Lord. There was a double stirring up, first of Cyrus to issue the decree, and then of the people to obey it. . . . The return from Babylon was a diamond-point of destiny. The history of the world turned upon it. Had it not occurred Judah would have been as certainly absorbed by the heathen empire of the Euphrates as the lost tribes ever were. The Hebrew Scriptures and ritual would have perished from the earth. The ruling idea of the Jewish faith, the person and office of the Messiah would have faded from the minds of men. The Jewish return from exile was, therefore, no inconspicuous episode of a local and ethnic religion. It was an event in which all nations and all ages were concerned. As in all providential junctures, the men who contributed to this end built larger than they knew. This does not, however, discount their fortitude, piety, and patriotism. They were immortal heroes. The unnamed rank and file of them, as well as their well known leaders.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

This page is a mirror of Providence. God wanted His people exiled. They were to learn lessons in adversity prosperity could never teach them; and not for their own sakes only, but that through them, in hovel and palace alike, the true God might be made known among the heathen. After seventy years God wanted His people emancipated. Nebuchadnezzar and Cyrus were the merest instruments of a wonder-working Providence. . . . Providence uses human instruments. God stirred up the spirit of Cyrus. How? Possibly by means of Daniel. The venerable prime minister would be no more afraid or ashamed of his religion now than when. years before, he had knelt at his window open toward Jerusalem. He may have availed himself of some private interview with his monarch to lay this great enterprise before him. So God uses human instruments yet. . . . God calls for volunteers. Who is there among you, let him go. No draft! Whosoever is willing, let him. The most ennobling, beneficent, far-reaching act of which the human soul is capable is this voluntary compliance with the will of God. Honor the brave men who respond to the call for volunteers to save an imperiled nation. Yes! But more those who respond to a divine call to stars. . . . Sweet are the uses of adversity. God's people went into captivity, captive already to the witching charm of idolatry. The furnace of Babylon freed them forever from that base alloy. Robbed of temple and ritual, too, all that was left to them was the Bible and prayer. By the rivers of Babylon they learned to search the Scriptures and talk with God.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Oct. 9.—Ezra i: 1-11; ii: 64-70.
Tuesday, Oct. 10.—Isa. xlv: 1-13.
Wednesday, Oct. 11.—Isa. xliv: 21-28.
Thursday, Oct. 12.—II. Chron. xxxvi: 22, 23.
Friday, Oct. 13.—Jer. xxv: 1-14.
Saturday, Oct. 14.—Jer. xxix: 1-14.
Sunday, Oct. 15.—Ezek. xxxvii: 1-28.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

THOUGHT IT WAS CANCER

"Fruit-a-tives" completely restored me

Sydney Mines, N.S., Jan. 25th, 1910.

"For many years I suffered tortures from Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Two years ago I was so bad that I vomited my food constantly. I also suffered with Constipation. I consulted physicians, as I was afraid the disease was cancer, but medicine gave only temporary relief.

I read in the 'Maritime Baptist' about 'Fruit-a-tives' and the cures this medicine was making, and I decided to try it. After taking three boxes, I found a great change for the better, and now I can say 'Fruit-a-tives' has entirely cured me when every other treatment failed, and I reverently say 'Thank God for 'Fruit-a-tives'."

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"Fruit-a-tives" sweetens the stomach, increases the actual quantity of gastric juice in the stomach and ensures complete digestion of all sensible food. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

The launch:—

A Friend of the Cause, Cromwell, Ont.	$ 2.00
A Friend, Los Angles, Cal.	50.00
S. P., London, Ont.	5.00
Hospital:—	
J. F. Smith, Moncton, N. B.	$ 5.00
Ladies Adult Bible Class of Centre Napan, Chatham, N. B.	11.00
Christmas Gifts:—	
The Ladies' Missionary Society of Roxton Pond, Que.	$ 5.00
Mrs. H. Moase, Clarke, P. O., Durham, Ont.	5.00
Jean Henderson. Edmonton, Alta.	5.00
Evangeline Taylor, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
Previously acknowledged	$188.20
Total on hand October 3.	$256.20

Address all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

DR. GRIFFITH JOHN'S PROPHECY.

Dr. Griffith John, speaking to Chinese Christians on the occasion of his jubilee, concluded with these words: 'I now want to assume the 'role' of a prophet. Another fifty years and there will be no idols in China. Fifty years and there will be no Buddhist or Taoist priests. In fifty—or shall we say a hundred—years I do not think there will be any foreign pastors in China. Why? Because the Chinese church will have its own pastors in great numbers, and all China will be changed.

'We older brethren will not see this sight in life, but we shall look down on it from heaven, and the little ones here to-night will see it and play their part in it.'—'Christian Age.'

SACRIFICE.

When the mission-school boys in Ichang, China, heard of the famine in a town two hundred miles away, they volunteered to go without meat for many days in order to save something to contribute to the relief of the starving. Since a boy's appetite in China is just what it is in the rest of the world, is this not a very striking bit of Chinese Christianity?—'Christian Age.'

THE CASE AGAINST THE BAR

The Rev. T. E. Bourke's Sermon to Good Templars.

One of every six of Canada's young men being gored to death by the saloon, the duty of the churches to provide a counter attraction to the saloon, and prominent business men wanting the public houses shut, were some of the leading points emphasized by the Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., in his sermon to the Good Templars, on Sunday night, in Mountain Street Methodist Church. The members of the order met at the Gordon Hall, Mountain street, and forming in procession with their juveniles in front and wearing regalia, marched down to the church singing sacred songs.

Selecting as his text, Exodus xxi., 28: 'If an ox gore a man or woman that they die, then the ox shall be surely stoned,' and Matthew vii., 16: 'Ye shall know them by their fruits,' the speaker dealt with 'The modern barroom and the case against it.' He assumed the role of prosecuting attorney, and put into the witness-box those who are, and who should be opposed to the liquor traffic. First he would deal with Canada's greatest asset, her young manhood. Her forests might be mighty, her grain fields abundant, and her mines extensive, but her most precious asset was her young manhood. And yet, how sad was it to know that one out of every six of Canada's young men were being gored to death by the saloon, and the enemy was being tolerated in our midst.

Five manage to escape, one goes down to destruction. Whose son is it going to be? Is it going to be yours, fathers, or is it going to be mine? I have three children in the parsonage there, children that I dearly love, and yet I would sooner see them in their graves than have them know the smell of the barroom.' The young woman was then referred to by the speaker, who said that Canada has its mighty evils for the young woman as well as England, Ireland or Scotland. True they had the women in the bars at home, but not here, but were our streets safe for our young women? No, they were not; on every side were men who had been indulging in strong drink, and who thought it a fine thing to insult and molest our women when they for business and other reasons had to pass along the dark streets.

It was his painful duty to go into many homes that were blighted and cursed by the barrooms. Women and children without food, and even in the winter without fire, all caused by this damning traffic that ruined body and soul alike. If the saloonkeeper had to buy coal and food for the families they impoverished they would sell less whiskey. What had the Christian minister to say about the saloons; could they tell one instance of where it had done good to a family. No, but he could tell of scores of families that it had ruined.

What had the business man to say about it. Take the case of J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, who was willing to pay the municipal authorities $2,000 a year if they would close the two bars near his works. He knew that the visits paid by the men in his employ to these places rendered them unfit to give of their best to the discharge of their duties, and he was not alone in his opinion.

The industrial and the business world, the police, the judges and the magistrates were opposed to the saloon. Ask them what effect it had on the life of the community, and it would be learned that they knew it to have an evil effect.

The one redeeming feature about the saloon, and the reason why it had such a grip on the people was that it provided things that under present conditions were not to be had elsewhere. Boarding houses were, some bad, some very bad, and the majority very indifferent. There was no comfort in the small room, often shared with another, for the young men of the city. In the summer they could go to the park, to the mountain, to the river, and to the lakes, but in the winter, where could they go. They go to the street, the churches are closed six nights in the week. There is a gigantic sum of money spent in furnishing and decorating the house of God, and instead of the doors being open and good, clean and elevating meetings being provided to help our men and women, the doors are closed. The Y. M. C. A. provides a place for some, but the people who go there are those on whom the churches have already got a grip, they are not the young men and women who have need of help and encouragement, and until the churches, temperance societies, and other organizations waken to a sense of their duty, and provide something for the young men, somewhere to pass their time under pure and elevating surroundings, men and women will continue to go down to destruction.

The saloon provides good fire, good light, good fellowship, the young fellow craves for such. He does not want to drink, but in he goes. It is the social centre, there's something doing there, it is the place where Jew and Gentile, Italian, French, and every other nationality feel at home. There is no use in preaching to them all the time; if you do so you will drive them away.

The saloons are closed at seven o'clock on Saturday night, open something else. Get after the drunkards, not the sober, get after the homeless and bring them home, let them feel they are brothers, and they will respond to your invitation. It can be done, and I appeal to all the churches, to all the men and women I see before me to aid me in trying to do something to help in carrying this into effect.

The Rev. Dr. Smyth, of the Wesleyan College, also took part in the service.

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE

Merchant Line Steamer 'H. M Pellatt' Suffers Many Accidents.

The chapter of accidents in which the 'H. M. Pellatt,' of the Merchants' line has figured, ended for the present at least, when she arrived here Thursday. Since the 19th of September this vessel has been resting on the mud and rocks of the shoal near Iroquis, resisting every attempt to refloat her. Only after over half the cargo had been removed were the operations of the Donnelly Wrecking Company successful. This morning the balance of her cargo was unloaded at the Grand Trunk and Harbor Commissioners' elevators. The extent of her injuries is not known, although the ship is leaking a good deal forward.

Earlier on her trip the 'H. M. Pellatt' rammed a big steel bridge near the Welland Canal. As a result of that encounter she appeared in port this morning with a hole in her bow patched with canvas reinforced by bags of cement.

Cures Old Folks' Coughs

Doesn't Disturb the Stomach, Eases at Once and Cures Thoroughly.

"CATARRHOZONE" A BOON TO MANY THOUSANDS.

Because you are old is no reason for suffering with everlasting coughing—those terrible chest troubles and difficult breathing can be thoroughly cured with **Catarrhozone.** You simply breathe the healing vapor of Catarrhozone, and instantly its rich balsamic fumes are carried by your breath into the tiniest recesses of the nose, throat, chest, bronchial tubes and lungs.

Just think of it—a direct breathable medicine, full of soothing antiseptic pine essences that reaches every sore, congested membrane in two seconds. No drugs to take—nothing to harm or sicken the stomach, because Catarrhozone is the purest, safest cough, catarrh and cold remedy ever devised.

"For many years,' writes Richard McCallum, Stirling, Ont., "I have suffered from Catarrh, and continually hawked and coughed, so that my throat was always in an inflamed, irritable condition.

"Doctors' medicine did not help me in the least, and all other remedies I used were quite useless. In one case it was time wasted in snuffing powder up the nose; in another using a greasy ointment, and so on. Not one of them was the least bit of good.

"I heard Catarrhozone favorably spoken of, and tried it. Really it benefited me more in a few hours than years of treatment with doctors' and other so-called remedies.

"Receiving such immense benefit, I continued using Catarrhozone, and in a few weeks I was completely cured of Catarrh and throat trouble."

Get Catarrhozone to-day. Large size costs $1.00, and lasts two months. Smaller sizes 25c. and 50c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

THE SERMON.

TEMPTATIONS OF CITY LIFE FOR YOUNG MEN.

(By the Rev. G. Watt Smith, M.A., Ottawa).

'If thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness.'—Matt. ch. 6.23.

Did the Lord Jesus know Science? If he did not in the sense in which we use the term he has stated a scientific truth and illuminated it with the splendor of a revelation. The physical fact of the structure of the eye is that it is a lens with a retina. Behind the retina is a yellow spot, the macula, one twentieth of an inch in diameter, directly in the line of the axis of the globe of the lens. It has a depression in the centre, the point at which the optic nerve enters the organ. If there is any displacement of the lens of the eye, a collection of aqueous humour in the globe, the shafts of light are deflected from the yellow spot, and false reports are communicated to the brain. The light which is in the eye is darkness. It sees double, the truth is in shadow, what is in focus is false.

How wonderful too this organ is! It has baffled the scientist to explain it. The vermiform appendix, which becomes the seat of the disease called appendicitis is unexplicable. It seems to perform no function. Those who lose it seem to suffer no inconvenience. It may be put in the category of the obsolete, a thing left in mockery of man's high estate, a mark of his ancestry among the brutes. But when it is called obsolete the term satisfies science. Now according to the law of optics the picture which falls on the eye should be seen upside down. We do not learn to correct that error. It never was an error. By a means we cannot understand we get the correct position. It is equally a mystery how the two eyes correlate their individual perceptions so that we see not two pictures, but one. This organ is not obsolete. It is wonderful. How expressive the revelation. Then no organ so reveals the soul as the eye. It takes in more than any other organ. We see the universe with the eye. Through it we touch the story of the race, sit at the feet of the sages, learn the secrets of the wise, trace the broadening way of progress, until even the unbroken future is marked with luring trails. Much as it takes in it gives out more. The eye dances with delight; sorrow casts it dull shadow over it; it sparkles with love; from its depths come flashes of hate more terrible than the blow of an angry hand. In the eye hovers the tear of pity, and in it shimmers the tear of joy. It is the gateway of the soul. Oh Master, thou art a great Teacher!

So we are introduced to a great theme, on the high level of the teaching of the sermon on the mount, the first principles of the kingdom of heaven. I ask you young men to think out the character of your life on this lofty plane.

There are temptations which are common to young men everywhere. Chief among them is that of drifting, accommodating oneself to the company in which we are placed, with no clear notion of a nobler destiny. We do not get ready for this temptation or any other when we are actually faced with it. We get ready for temptations before they come. Our saving principles are distilled into us by precepts and examples when there is no temptation near. My purpose is to instil such principles into your minds as well as to warn you from the ways of evil.

In the city many young men are living away from the correcting influence of home. In lodgings nobody can exercise any commanding control over them. Even those of you who live at home are free from the government of your home during the hours of business and recreation. Thank God for the haven of a home, for the watchful care of parents; but let us also thank God for the teaching of Jesus Christ which makes us independent of home when we determine to follow the best way in life.

There are certain expressions which represent the peculiar temptations of young men in the city, round which certain subtle ideas centre. They are sure evidence of the double eye.

'Nobody will know' is one of them. Many of you have read Tom Brown's school days, by the late Thomas Hughes. It depicts a rank of social life to which most of us are strangers. But there is one scene in it which we can all appreciate. The lad's father has taken Tom so far on the journey to Rugby school, and when he parted with him gave him a little advice. Never do anything you would not like your mother to know, he said. There was no exercise of piety about it, such as is written in many biographies of Scottish men, but it has in it the deepest wisdom. When you are away from those who know you the subtle temptation to do what is wrong comes upon you, and is all the more powerful when it adds the reflection that nobody will know.

Here is an instance of the double eye. It tells you that you are yourself nobody. You cannot do anything without knowing it yourself. You may make an impression on the tenher tablets of memory which time may blur but never erase. In your reading some of you have made the acquaintance of Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre, one of the finest specimens of graphic English in all our fiction. She tells us about Mr. Rochester, who relates the story of his first marriage and his subsequent efforts to find congenial companionship, to meet his ideal in illicit ways. How the ugly facts have burned them in upon his mind. Every time he thinks about his deeds he hates himself with an unutterable loathing.

It is probably a devil's lie that nobody will know. It is a very small fire that sends up no smoke. But to young men the temptation reveals its inherent wickedness when you reflect that it makes you of so small account. Do nothing you would not like to reflect upon the future. Beware of what destroys your good conscience. Look at everything with a single eye.

'Everybody does it' is another expression through which temptation comes to the young man. This too shows us a double vision, in more ways than one. We know that if every body does something it is not necessarily right. Moreover we discover when we look around that there is always somebody who is an exception to the general rule.

When Britain was smitten with the fever which led us into the South African war it would have been said by most people that everybody was in favor of that war. The newspapers put it in big letters, and reasoned not whether there should be war, but how soon the victory would come. Men in the streets were eager for it. It was the most popular sentiment in the songs of the music halls. In the House of Commons it received enthusiastic support from the left as well as the right side of the chair. But even there a quaternion of men stood out against it: Henry Campbell-Bannerman, David Lloyd George, James Boyce and John Morley. If we know anything of the subsequent history of the Empire we know that all those men had strong social instincts; they did not stand apart from any desire to be singular, but because of conviction, and that conviction made them solitary. It could not be said that everybody clamoured for war.

So we shall find whenever any grave question comes before us that it is not true that everybody is in favor of something. One man somewhere will hold his own opinion.

There is in every young man the element of the heroic. He does not follow the common crowd. He has his heroes, Wallace and Bruce, Washington and Lincoln. The expression 'Everybody does it,' steals away the heroic from the young man. Let the heroic rule. That is the vision of the healthy eye of youth. Take the noble as your example whether or not it is singular. Do not yield to any temptation on the flimsy assumption that everybody does it. Let your eye be single to see the right and you will be true to follow it.

'We must get on' is another saying that conceals a double vision. It is peculiarly subtle in the city, although not confined to it. The city offers a better field for enterprise. It gives a coveted honor and position to the men who show that they have outstanding ability for business. In the city there is a keen competition for first place which makes life more eager. In the city men are excited to get on.

Only keep a single eye as to what getting on means. Noah Claypole, about whom Charles Dickens tells us in Oliver Twist, was getting on when he was party to robbing his master's till, and began his course of petty pilfering under the direction of Fagan. But getting on was getting down until he got into the place where he had to suffer the penalties of his progress. It is surely the most trite truism to say that getting on does not mean getting money. Yet it is most often understood that the man is getting on who does get money. Surely here is a double vision that produces darkness. If that idea were correct the thief and the burglar would be the most illustrious examples of the noble man. But that man sets on who also gets up and takes with him the qualities which build up character. There is nothing wrong in being rich. Yet there is no word more true than this.—the love of money is the root of all evil. Get on, young men, in the right direction. Keep a single eye on the truth, honesty and virtue, and follow them all the time. At last the city eventually honors honesty, and the curse on falsehood is written in a divine decree.

'We must sow our wild oats' is another temptation peculiarly strong in the city. There many opportunities are afforded for the dissipations which are represented by that term, wild oats. It shows a double vision because it encourages a double life. One standard of life for the city, another for the home; one at the vaudeville or with boon companions, another in the company of a lover.

There are many occasions when we can reason and argue with ourselves about the correct line of conduct. There are others when we must submit ourselves to the imperious authority of law. This is one of them. In the word of God it is written. Be not deceived, God is not mocked: whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. The law is interwoven with the fabric of the universe, and confirmed in every tissue of our being. Submission to law is not a sign of savage but of civilized life. Law is a warning against transgression before it becomes a punishment of sin.

What would be the position of the captain who disregarded the warning of the lighthouse or the fog-horn? He is in charge of a precious freight carried on a costly vessel. No punishment is too severe for the officer who wilfully neglects the warnings. Every young man is in charge of a precious freight, which is placed in a costly vessel. The warning of the law of God is written before you in flaming letters, through many a record of disaster, red with the blood of men. Whatsoever a man soweth that will he also reap. Sow to purity, candour, sobriety, integrity, to piety and to God. The harvest will feed you after days with songs of joy. Live nobly, in the fear of God and love of Jesus Christ. The city will be the arena in which you will win the fairest trophies of earth and the gracious benisons of heaven.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Hands up, all the societies who are going in for the 'Efficiency campaign!' Somehow, for a long time we felt as if we were 'out of it,' but now since having a visit from a field secretary, we realize that we are a part of the great movement of Christian Endeavor, and we want to share in all the good things that other Endeavorers are having.

Did you see the plan for this campaign in the 'C. E. World?' If not, get your paper out and read every word, until you understand it thoroughly. If you are not a subscriber, order it now; you can have it for the rest of this year for 35 cents; send in your subscription to C. E. Literature Headquarters, 33 McGill College avenue, Montreal, and at the same time mail inquiries about the package of leaflets for this Efficiency campaign. Your secretary, Miss Hall, can tell you all about it. Now that the Endeavorers have had a stirring up by Mr. Lehmann, they do not intend going to sleep again, but intend to keep pace with our fellow Endeavorers of other provinces and States.

GRANBY.

Last Wednesday, Sept. 27, the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League in Granby enjoyed a real treat, when Mr. Karl Lehmann paid them a visit. The workers of the two societies met with Mr. Lehmann, in the Methodist Church, at 4 o'clock, to talk over plans of work. Mr. Lehmann proved himself a reliable encyclopedia of knowledge, and the young people gained many practical suggestions from him. After the conference refreshments were served in the church parlors, where a pleasant social hour was spent. An evening meeting was held in the Congregational Church, when a good audience greeted the speaker, notwithstanding the rain. The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. W. Alexander, in introducing Mr. Lehmann, said that while the country had expressed itself as unfavorable to reciprocity in trade, in Christian work we were out and out free traders, and were pleased to receive goods from the United States, and were always glad to share what we had. Mr. Lehmann after speaking some words of appreciation of Canadian hospitality, stated that Christian Endeavor was now a world wide movement. Northern Russia has over 50 societesi, and there are over 4,000,000 Endeavorers in the world. On the three big words, Consecration, Enthusiasm, Service, the speaker based a most interesting and uplifting address.

AYLMER POSTSCRIPTS.

'I know I shall be a better man in the years to come, if God gives me other years here, because of this day in Aylmer and Ottawa.'—Dr. Clark.

'I rejoice that I could spend my sixtieth birthday in Aylmer.'— Dr. Clark.

'This church where I was baptized. . . . Aylmer.'—Dr. Clark.

'My heart very often comes here when my feet cannot.'—Dr. Clark.

'Born sixty years ago. The Endeavor idea conceived thirty years ago. He stands to-night, thirty years of preparation, thirty years of service.'—The Ottawa minister, Dr. Horsey.

Cherry cottage at a small outlay could be made an ideal school for the training of Christian Endeavor experts. Canadians, get busy! Establish the first school of the kind in the world, and preserve to us in its sweet simplicity the boyhood home of the founder of our great movement.—John R. Clements, Binghamton, N.Y.

OTTAWA ENDEAVORERS.

Petitions urging the board of license commissioners to take steps to have the sale of liquor prohibited, or the hours of sale restricted during exhibition week are being circulated throughout the city.

The movement originated soon after the visit of Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder of Christian Endeavor. Consultation took place between a body of young people representing the various denominations of the city, and as a result the petition was drawn up and sent to the ministers of the Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, with a request to have it exposed for signatures on Sunday. The further petition was made that steps be taken to have the law regarding the sale of liquor to an intoxicated person rigidly enforced, particularly during the week mentioned. The consensus of opinion amongst the ministers is that the petition is an admirable one, and deserving of the serious consideration of the board. That the ministers are taking an active interest in it is shown by the fact that the matter was brought forward at the ministerial meeting last Monday at the Y. M. C. A. building. Well done, Ottawa Endeavorers!

Y. P. A. SOCIAL.

The Y. P. A. of Stewarton Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, held its first social evening Monday night, September 25, and a large attendance was noticed. The committee in charge arranged a short musical programme. The Rev. W. A. McIlroy also gave a short address. Refreshments were served, and games and contests helped to pass a very pleasant evening. Mr. J. Hartley Fowler was chairman.

TAYLOR CHURCH C. E. CONCERT.

The first concert of the season was held under the auspices of the Junior Christian Endeavor Society in the lecture hall of Taylor Church. The proceeds are to be donated to help on mission work in Seven Persons, Alta. Two splendid amateur sketches, entitled, 'My wife's mother-in-law' and 'Dumb-bell,' were very creditably performed. Mrs. Millet and Miss Smith recited, while Mrs. Gittus and Miss Heggie gave piano solos. The soloists were: Miss Cook, Miss F. Wright, Miss Cook, Miss Lois Ransom and Mr. McAlpine.

TAYLOR C. E. SOCIETY.

Taylor C. E. Society held an Old Members' Re-union night this week. The president, Mr. D. B. Smaill, occupied the chair, and opened the meeting. The Rev. N. H. McGillivray, the pastor, urged all to go into the work whole-heartedly, and wished the society all blessings during the coming month.

Letters were read from several past members, who have removed to the West.

MISSIONARIES.

Missionaries are invited to attend a farewell meeting to the missionaries going out to India and Formosa, next Thursday evening, October 12, in the First Presbyterian Church, at eight o'clock. Those going out are Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Mackay to Formosa. Mr. Mackay is a son of the well-known missionary, Mackay, of Formosa.

Those going to India are: Mr. and Mrs. D. E. McDonald, Miss M. Drummond, and Miss M. Cameron. These missionaries are on their way to the field for the first time, and it is hoped that many will turn out to bid them farewell. Miss Coltart sailed last Thursday for England, and will meet the others there and go to India with them.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT.

Dr. Guy Potter Benton, Twelfth President of the University of Vermont.

Burlington, Vt., October 6.—The most notable gathering of educators in the history of Vermont assembled here today to participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Guy Potter Benton, A.M., D.D., LL.D., as the twelfth president of the University of Vermont, succeeding the late Rev. Dr. Mathew H. Buckham, whose death ended a college administration extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century. The new president, Dr. Benton, resigned the presidency of Miami University to accept the presidency of the Burlington institution.

Dr. Guy Potter Benton was born at Kenton, Ohio, May 26, 1865. His early education was in the public schools of his native state. As a young man he studied in several colleges in this country and in Berlin. For five years he was superintendent of city schools in Fort Scott, Kansas. In 1895-96 he was assistant state superintendent of public instruction in Kansas and secretary of the Kansas Board of Education. In 1899 he was elected president of Upper Iowa University, which position he held until 1902. In that year he was called to the presidency of Miami University, where he remained until July of the present year. Dr. Benton has been a man of varied activities and prominent as a college administrator. In 1903-04 he was secretary of the Ohio conference of college presidents and deans. He has been president of the Ohio College Association, chairman of the committee from the Ohio College Association on 'An Educational Policy for Ohio,' and president of the Ohio conference of college presidents and deans. He is at the present time secretary and treasurer of the National Association of State Universities. He is the author of a book entitled 'The Real College,' a book which has been highly spoken of by college administrators. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Delta Theta college fraternities.

Dr. Benton has been enthusiastically received in Vermont, not only by students and officials of the university, but by the whole state and the indications are that his career as president of the university will be highly satisfactory.

President Benton's administration of Miami University was regarded as a very brilliant one. Since 1902 he has increased the annual revenue of Miami from $35,000 to over $200,000. The number of students was more than doubled and numerous buildings were added. He is a prodigious worker with an inspiring personality and it is believed that his administration at the University of Vermont will be a strenuous one, but at the same time a very happy one for all concerned.

The following is a brief outline of the text of the inaugural address of Dr. Benton: 'Education and the State.'

The state is a unit of government in the American Union. There is, therefore, a sacred responsibility resting upon each state to reflect universal American ideals in miniature. The national government is pledged by its constitution to guarantee freedom of conscience and worship, the establishment of justice, the promotion of the general welfare, and the encouragement of an efficient intelligence. These, then, are obligations that rest alike upon all the states. Some New England and Atlantic sea board states have delegated the work of higher education to colleges and universities of private foundation, and a debt of gratitude will ever be owing to all such institutions. The state university is the consummation and the culmination of the public school system. It is the contention of some that President George Washington dreamed of the establishment of a national university in Washington. The National university may come and, if so, it will not be an independent university, but rather it will supplement the work of state institutions.

Let it never be forgotten, in considering the obligations which rest upon the university, that it owes a peculiar debt for the development of a strong morality. America is a Christian nation. Vermont is a Christian state. It is an American principle to which we hold with tenacity that church and state must be kept forevere separate, but in some state universities, in some municipal institutions, and, I fear, sometimes even in colleges under the auspices of the Church, cowardly concessions have been made to insolent and dictatorial minorities. In an institution such as ours, the Jew and infidel are entitled to the same treatment that is guaranteed the Christian. We must develop in this university, as the result of our faith in humanity, that sturdy fibre of morality which has always been characteristic of the citizenship of Vermont. Let it be heralded abroad that there is no place for scoffers. Let private benefactors and state authorities apply the Scriptural injunction, 'Freely have ye received, freely give.' If this spirit shall animate alumni and citizenship, our State University will make all Vermont vibrate with its lofty purposes and its splendid accomplishments, the nation will rejoice with us in our prosperity, and the whole world will honor us for the product of an intelligent, efficient and righteous manhood and womanhood.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

Eight Wallpaper Men Try to Keep Products From 5 and 10-cent Stores.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 6.—Eight indictments against four wall paper manufacturers and four wall paper jobbers, charging them with a conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman law, were returned by the federal grand jury here yesterday.

The indicted manufacturers are Winfield A. Huppuch, former partner of Governor Dix, of New York, and now a member of the New York, Public Service Commission, first vice-president of the Standard Wall Paper Company, of Hudson Falls, N.Y.; Robert P. Hobbs, a director of the Hobbs, Benton and Health Company, Hoboken, N.J.; George Tait, a director of the William Campbell Wall Paper Company, Hackensack, N.J.; and Thomas J. Roche, secretary and manager of the Carey Brothers Wall Paper Company, of Philadelphia.

The indicted jobbers are Jay B. Pearce, president of the J. B. Pearce Wall Paper Company, of Cleveland; G. C. Aler, president of G. C. Aler & Company, of Columbus, Ohio; Norton Newcomb, secretary of the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company, of St. Louis, and Charles E. Maxwell, manager of C. E. Maxwell & Company, of Chicago.

The indictments charge that Huppunh, Hobbs, Tait and Roche, constituting a committee representing the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association of the United States, repeatedly met with Pearce, Aler, Newcombe and Maxwell, members of a committee representing the National Association of Wall Paper Jobbers in the United States in America, and devised a plan to prevent their products being bought by the five and ten-cent stores of the country.

CHURCH NOTICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de priere le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10, Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Christopher Columbus and Belanger streets. The Rev. Herbert Moule, B.A., B.D., Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Believing and Doing.' Evening subject: 'Christ in Society.' Communion and reception of members after the evening service. Men's Own at 2 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Visitors welcome to all services.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, between Dorchester 11 a.m., at Bethlehem; 7 p.m., Calvary, 7 p.m., Dr. Martin. Mid-week meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The combined congregations of Bethlehem Congregational Church and Calvary Congregational Church will worship together in Bethlehem Church in the morning, and in Calvary Church in the evening. Everybody welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. pastor, will preach at the morning service. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell will preach at the evening service. Everybody welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'The Mystery of Music.' Sermon in connection with the second anniversary of the Richard Miles Memorial Organ. Organ recital at the close of the evening service. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Fairmount ave., at 3 p.m. A welcome for all.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia street. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor. 11 a.m. subject: 'Where Are You Living?' 3 p.m., Sunday-school. 7 p.m. subject: 'A Wonderful Exchange.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior C. E. on Monday at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Open meeting, Men's Club, Thursday, 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday School at 3 o'clock.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts.—Services held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday School at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m. subject: 'The Sin of Ingratitude.' 7 p.m. subject: 'Barnabas, His Character and Work.' 10 a.m. class, 3 p.m., Sunday school. Monday evening, at 8, C.E. rally. Wednesday evening at 8, prayer meeting.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 2.45 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 3.30 p.m. Visitors welcome.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, 17 Marlborough street. Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., the pastor. Everybody welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. 11 a.m., the Rev. C. S. Laidman. Subject:—'City Mission Work.' 7 p.m., the Rev. H. A. Young. 3 p.m., Sabbath School. Monday evening, Epworth League at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting. Strangers cordially welcomed at all above services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. 11 a.m.:—'More Church or No Church.' 7 p.m.:—'A Life Worth Living.' Pastor will preach at both services.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. Sunday, Oct. 8. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m. S.S. and Bible Classes. The pastor will preach at both services. W. G. Bradford, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m.:—'Christian Sympathy'; 3 p.m. Sunday School; 7 p.m.:—'The Joy of Jesus.' Wednesday, 8 p.m., Prayer Meeting.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, (corner of St. Antoine and Convent Sts., St. Henry). Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Morning service at 11 a.m. Topic:—'Samson's Riddle.' Evening service at 7 p.m. Topic:—'True Freedom.' Sabbath School and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Mondays at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Wednesdays at 4 p.m. Prayer and Praise Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. The Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A., pastor. Assistant and Church Secretary—The Rev. R. R. Nicholson. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class Meetings at 10 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Men's Own at 3 p.m. 11 a.m., the Rev. Prof. J. H. Robinson. Subject:—'The Eternal Christ.' 7 p.m., the Rev. R. R. Nicholson. Subject:—'An Old Love Story.' Visitors and strangers welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. The Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday-schools Anniversary Services. 11 a.m., the Rev. J. Alfred Sharp, Book Steward of Wesleyan Conference, will address the children. 7 p.m., the Rev. James Smyth, Principal Wesleyan Theological College, will preach. Special sessions of the Sunday-schools will be held at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Visitors and friends of the schools cordially welcomed.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount). The Rev. W. Ernest Baker, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Telephone St. Louis 1533.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Sunday, Oct. 8, 1911. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'Shall We Pray for the Dead?' Seats free. Strangers welcome.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Royal Bank Building, corner of Park and Laurier avenues. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Union ave. and Sherbrooke street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH, (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues—Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9 a.m. Sunday services at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French)): Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m. (English) Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, M.A., pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street, The Rev. Alfred Hall, of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Strangers are welcome.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Elgin avenue, Westmount Park—The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., minister. Communion service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Mr. Lochhead will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 3 p.m.

LIVINGSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Atlantic and Mance. Services on Sunday, Oct. 8. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Beaver Hall Hill. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Francis McHardy, B.D., of Midmar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, will preach at both services. Strangers welcome to all services

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion service in the morning, conducted by the minister. The Rev. Dr. Wilkie will preach at the evening service. Strangers welcome to all services.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine West, opposite Christ Church Cathedral. Pastor, Rev. J. R. Evans. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school, English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue. The Rev. M. S. Oxley, B.A., Pastor, 369 Clarke avenue, Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 2 p.m., Chinese Classes. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. Monday evening, C. E. prayer-meeting. Wednesday evening, mid-week devotional hour. Strangers welcome to all services.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., will preach. Subjects for Sabbath, Oct. 8th: Morning: 'Witness-Bearing.' Evening: 'The Fourt Kinds of Ground.' Sabbath school and the Adult Bible Class meets at 3 o'clock p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at close of evening service. Strangers made welcome to all the services. Prayer meetings, Wednesday 8 p.m., Sabbath morning, 10.30 a.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau Avenue and Logan street. The Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class and Men's Own Meeting at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services tomorrow. Church Deaconess, Miss Sykes, 498 Delorimier avenue. The public are cordially invited to any or all of the above services.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal, corner Prince Arthur and Mance streets. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., Douglas Methodist Church, will preach, and at 7 p.m. the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., Emmanuel Church, will be the preacher. The Chinese school will meet at 9.45 a.m. The Sunday-school will meet at 3 p.m. The Women's Missionary Auxiliary will meet on Tuesday afternoon at 3 p.m. A farewell meeting in honor of six departing missionaries will be held in the church on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The preparatory service before the Communion will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., of Crescent Church, will preach.

KNOX CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. Pastor, the Rev. I. Adams Montgomery, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Wilkie, D.D., of Central India, will speak in the morning, and the pastor will conduct the evening service. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath School and Young Women's Bible classes at 3 p.m., and pastor's class for men at same hour. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road (opposite Kensington Avenue). The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Minister. 11 a.m., Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, of Idia. 7 p.m. Matt. xvi., 25. Preacher, the Minister. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday school mission at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, Minister. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. G. Sherwood Eddy, Secretary Y.M.C.A. in Asia. Communicants' class will meet at the manse, on Thursday, Oct. 12 at 8 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Mr. E. Herbert Gray, B.A., B.D., M.D., C.M., acting pastor. Dr. Gray will preach at the morning service. Subject 'A Character Study of the Apostle Peter.' At 7 p.m., there will be a special temperance service.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath, October 8. Preacher, the Rev. Wm. C. McLeod, M.A., Port Elgin, Ont. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Men's morning meeting every Sabbath at 10 o'clock in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock, and Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at the same hour. Everybody welcome to these services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath services:—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School, Chinese Department, 3 p.m.

MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Viateur Avenue, corner of Hutchison street—The Rev. James G. Potter, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., public worship. 7 p.m., Gospel address. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. The minister will officiate at both services. Strangers cordially welcome.

GARDENVILLE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Longueuil). Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneur streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. James Mackay. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. Congregational social on Monday night. Woman's Auxiliary thankoffering meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services, and shown to seats.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednes

LESS DANGER TO FIREMEN WHEN THEY HAVE AUTOMOBILES

District Chief Mann Says He Will be Sorry to See the Horses Dispensed With, But He Realizes They are a Source of Danger.

District Chief Mann in an interview with a 'Witness' reporter, states that with the introduction of the automobile into the fire department, a great deal of the danger the firemen now run in getting to a fire will be eliminated. With the young or fresh horses used in the fire apparatus, the danger is very great, the Chief stated, as they often, with excitement and noise break into a blind gallop and become uncontrollable; it is also very difficult for the best trained animals to stop up quickly on the city pavements.

Chief Mann, who is probably the most daring driver in the brigade, and is a well known judge of a good horse, said he would be sorry from sentimental reasons to see the horses, who have done such gallant work all these years, replaced by the machine, nevertheless the Chief says this change must come.

In speaking of the dangers and risks encountered by firemen now-a-days, Chief Mann, said that the greatest was where the fire occurred in a factory or large printing office where each floor was loaded up with machinery, and where the weakening of a beam might mean the precipitation of tons of weight on those below. A fire in a private house is a simple matter to any experienced fireman.

Why, continued Chief Mann, 'a fireman may wander from the roof to the cellar, with no great danger, although the danger from smoke is generally greater in small houses or tenements.'

The stairway of a house can almost always be used unless the fire has gained great head way.

TAYLOR 'MEN'S OWN' REOPENS.

A Lesson From the Locomotive Traced by Mr. Lacey Johnston.

This society held a re-opening meeting on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the church, corner of Papineau and Logan streets. A large number of men attended. The meeting was conducted by Mr. McAthey, vice-president for the month of October. The Rev. N. H. McGillivray, president, gave a hearty welcome to the men, inviting them to take up the work with energy and enthusiasm.

Mr. Lecey Johnston, assist ant superintendent of motive power, Angus Shops, C.P.R., was the speaker. Taking the locomotive as an illustration, he spoke upon the necessity of replenishing the forces of our moral and spiritual nature. Without water and coal in renewed supplies the most powerful mechanism would accomplish nothing. With the stored-up energy of water turned into steam by the application of flaming coal, the locomotive was driven across the prairie and the mountain, performing immense and valuable service to the nation. But this service was only rendered possible by having stores of water and coal at various points to renew the exhausted supplies, thus maintaining continuous power, accomplishing the end in view. In our day the spiritual side of our nature was recognized more and more as the highest and best part of man. But we needed our spiritual power renewing. The Sabbath, be believed, was instituted by the Creator to replenish man's spiritual energy. Such societies as the 'Men's Own' must have a beneficial effect upon the minds and lives of those attending. After pleading for a charitable judgment and a kind word for the 'man who was down,' he wished the 'Men's Own' movement in the East End and the city every success, and was warmly applauded by the men.

Mr. Farquhar Murray was the soloist, and after speaking of the 'Men's Own' Brotherhood' at Whitefields Church, London, Eng., where he had been a member, sang 'The plains of peace.' Thanks to both singer and speaker was proposed by Mr. Hugh Nichol and enthusiastically endorsed by the men. This society has recently been reorganized, and is looking forward to larger usefulness in the future.

The Men's Own have undertaken the support of a pulpit in Pointe aux Trembles College for the coming season.

VISITORS OF NOTE.

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries From Asia Are Holding Meetings.

Mr. George Sherwood Eddy, associate general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Asia, and Mr. E. C. Carter, the National Young Men's Christian Association secretary for India, are two visitors of note to the city over Sunday. This evening in the Central Young Men's Christian Association both will address members' meetings of men and boys.

To-morrow Mr. Carter will preach in Douglas Methodist Church in the morning, and at St. James the Apostle Church in the evening, also addressing a meeting of students at the McGill College Young Men's Christian Association in the afternoon, at 2.30.

Mr. Eddy will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian (Westmount) at the morning service, and will be heard in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in the evening.

In the afternoon he will address a mass meeting of men, under the Young Men's Christian Association auspices, in the American Presbyterian Church, his subject being—'The Cost of Asia.'

Both of these young men are regarded as strong spiritual forces by the missionaries in India.

Mr. Eddy recently concluded an evangelistic tour, including the largest cities in China, Corea, and Japan, where in every case he was given a great reception, and where the response to his message indicated rapid advances being made by Christianity in these lands.

Both Mr. Eddy and Mr. Carter will be heard at a men's luncheon, to be held in the Sailors' Institute, on Monday, at one o'clock, when Mr. Eddy will speak on 'The Price of Empire,' and Mr. Carter will give an address on 'Canada and the Indian Empire.'

ORGAN RECITAL.

This afternoon at 4.30 o'clock, the first monthly organ recital of the American Presbyterian church will be held.

Miss Gertrude Rudow, soprano, from the Frankfort-on-Maine Conservatorium, Germany, will assist the organist of the church, Mr. James H. Shearer, A. R. C. M., A. R. C. O. The programme will consist of selections from Bach, Mozart, Wagner, Widor, Otto Malling, Thomas, Schubert and Dvorak.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHAS. GREEN.

Belleville, Ont. Oct. 6.—Former Alderman Charles Green, a well known and highly respected business man of the city, died yesterday after some months illness. For years the deceased was a member of the City Council and took an active interest in municipal matters. He was 64 years of age and leaves a widow and two sons.

MR. J. AUMONIER.

London, October 6. — J. Aumonier, the artist, died here yesterday. He was a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors.

EGYPT'S WINGED THIEVES.

Kites That Rob Tea Tables and Golf Courses.

(Cairo correspondence 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

Out at Gezira, where all Cairo has its rendezvous at the Sporting Club every afternoon in and out of season, there exist large colonies of kites and crows. No sooner are the tea tables laid out than the former, who have been perched on the qui vive on the adjacent trees, start circling round and round. With a sudden dive one of these hawklike birds will swoop down on the table he has chosen and pick off the bread and butter and cake.

New arrivals in Egypt are always very disconcerted by these antics. It matters not how many people are seated around the tables. The kite is no respecter of persons and on one crowded afternoon last season, when the German Crown Princess was taking tea, I remember seeing no fewer than eight tables swept of their eatables by as many kites in the space of a few minutes.

These monster birds add to the terror which they strike to the heart of the new arrival by the fact that their flight is so sudden and the theft is committed without stopping. They describe a curve, the lowest point of which is the plate of bread and butter or cake, and so accurate is their descent that rarely do they leave or drop anything. An amusing factor in this otherwise rather annoying situation is furnished by the crows, who invariably act as scouts for the kites, and the presence of whom, hopping about the grass, always precedes one of these depredatory flights.

When the coup has been successfully brought off the crows evince their pleasure by ear splitting caws, and proceed to follow the plunderer at a respectful distance, possibly in order to express their unbounded admiration in the vain hope of obtaining a few crumbs. On the golf course the kites are a source of endless trouble to the players—and incidentally one of great profit to the golf ball venders—for it is no unusual thing for your ball to be whiffed off just as you are making ready to put after a record approach.

COMING EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF ENTERTAINMENT

'THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

Lawrence D'Orsay in a revival of his greatest success, 'The Earl of Pawtucket,' by Augustus Thomas will be the attraction at the Princess Theatre next week.

In the comedy the Earl is the victim, and at the same time the beneficiary of a practical joke played on him by an American acquaintance, Montgomery Putnam. It is needless to enumerate the endless complications that arise from the situation. They are most laughably, yet the Earl extricates himself from them most honorably. Indeed, he is an admirable and daring chap, who is so resourceful that he never causes the audience to pity him.

LAWRENCE D'ORSAY AS THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

THE RUSSIAN DANCERS.

Announcement is made by Mr. L. N. Rubin that Mikail Merdkin's All-Star Imperial Russian ballet has been secured for an appearance on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 16 and 17, at the Arena.

Included in the company, which is the largest ever seen outside the Imperial Opera Houses of St. Petersburg and Moscow, are such women stars of the first rank, as Miles Katarina Geltzer, Julia Siedlewa and Vera Koralli.

JULIE SEDOWA.

The Imperial dancers came to America under leave of absence from Czar Nicholas, and are en tour by special arrangement with the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, where they are to appear during December and January. A symphony orchestra is carried with the ballet, and is conducted by Vittoria Podesti, of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Miles. Geltzer, Siedlowa and Koralli bear the title of 'prima ballerina assoluta,' just like Mlle. Anna Pavlowa, who has been co-star with Mfl Mordkin.

Of the three new stars in the Mordkin company, all of whom are graduates of the Imperial Mariensky Institute of the Dance, and members of the ballet of the St. Petersburg Imperial Opera House, only Mlle. Geltzer has ever appeared before an English-speaking audience. Heretofore Mlles. Siedlowa and Geltzer were never given leaves of absence to appear off the continent.

Noteworthy in the company are the following solo and character dancers, recruited from the ranks of the Imperial Ballets of St. Petersburg and Moscow:

Mlles. Marie Ossipova, Ludmila Goulouck, Rita Zalmarna, Bronislawa Pajitzkaia, Henina Schmolz, Stanislawa Kun, Stephina Ploskowietskaja, Hermina Czarniki, Wanda Mezkouskaja, Doria Barboe, Selma Courtena and Alena Czenskiai.

Messrs. Stanislav Idzikouski, Mikail Machat, Sergei Morosoff, Francesco Trojanouski, Francesco Markonski, Veronine Westof, Kiprion Barbee I., Kiprion Barboe II., Feodor Warsynski, Alexis Kowdofski, Antonin Hermaniski, and Wassili Mauntnag.

These in turn are supported by a complete corps de ballet. The augmented orchestra consists of many native Russians, but a number of the musicians were recruited in America, notably from the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House. That Mr. Podesti holds the baton over the orchestra of the Imperial Russian Ballet, is explained by his long experience as a conductor in Odessa, Warsaw and St. Petersburg. Right in the Czar's own Imperial Opera House in the Russian capital, Mr. Podesti has conducted most of the ballets in the repertoirs of Merdkin's company.

As for the settings and costumes of the ballet, they are as sumptuous and beautiful as good taste and the lavish expenditure of money can provide. Six elaborate settings are from the hands of Paket, Benoist and Karavine, widely known Russian artists, and Paquereau, of Paris, and Fox, of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Joisie Naiuaktis, of the Imperial Opera House at Moscow; M. C. Alias, of Paris and London, and Mlle. Musaeus, of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, planned and made the costumes. The properties and effects are from the atallers of Paul Peorane, of Moscow, and Edward Siedle, technical director of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

FOURTH TOUR OF HARRY LAUDER.

The most successful foreign artist ever to visit this country, will appear in this city in the course of a seven weeks' tour of the country, on October 27th and 28th at the Princess for two nights and two matinees.

Harry Lauder, commonly referred to as the world's greatest entertainer, and noted portrayer of Scots character types, will render the numbers, and tell the stories that have made him the highest salaried performer on the world's stage.

DR. LUDWIG WULLNER COMING.

Mr. C. O. Lamontagne, business manager of the Montreal Opera Company, will again be in the field as a concert organizer during the present season. One of his attractions will be the wonderful lieder singer, Dr. Ludwig Wullner, who will make one appearance only, either in December or January, previous to his return to Germany. Another attractive event being arranged is a big Wagner night, with Ludwig Mess, the great German tenor, and the assistance of the orchestra of the Montreal Opera Company.

MME. LABADIE TO GIVE RECITAL.

The appearance of Mme. Harriet Labadie in this city is an event which will appeal to all lovers of the highest in dramatic art, as well as interesting those who have at heart the welfare of the Western Hospital, to which the proceeds of the recital will be devoted. Already a large patronage has been secured which promises well for the social and financial success of the undertaking, which, with the distinction of Mme. Labadie, who is noted as a dramatic interpreter, will undoubtedly be an event of a high order. The recital will be given at the Windsor Hall, on Friday, Oct. 13th, when Mme. Labadie wil give one of her noted dramatic interpretations, the play chosen for presentation being 'Gossip,' a play of

MME. LABADIE.

a singularly lofty character adapted from the Spanish 'El Gran Galeoto,' by the famous dramatist Jose Echegaray.

WELSH MALE CHOIR HERE.

A concert will be given at Stanley Hall on Monday, by the Royal Moelwyn Male Choir. The Moelwyn Choir comes to Montreal direct from Wales, and is one of the best organizations of its kind in the principality, which is saying a good deal as the Welsh choirs, particularly the male voice choirs, are justly ranked among the foremost in the world. The choir toured the United States and parts of Canada in 1910, and met with such success as to warrant them taking another and more extensive tour this coming year. It is composed of twenty-five voices, the pick of North Wales, most of whom are prize winners at the great Welsh competitive musical festivals.

The leader is Mr. Cadwaladr Roberts, J.P., a born choir leader, under whom the choir has succeeded in winning scores of the most important competitions in Wales.

The choir has had the honor of singing before Their Majesties the late King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, King George and Queen Mary. During the visit of King George and Queen Mary to Wales this summer they were commanded specially to sing before them.

'MODERN EDUCATIONAL IDEALS IN MUSIC.'

This will be the subject of a lecture to be given in the Royal Victoria College on Tuesday evening, as already announced, by Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher-Copp, who is herself an idealist of the first magnitude. It is a fact worth mentioning and of which we should be justly proud, that the first one to revolutionize the musical education of the young was a woman and a Canadian woman. Born near London, Ont., Mrs. Fletcher-Copp received most of her musical education abroad, spending some five years in the various musical centres. But it was after her return to this country, while engaged in teaching the young that the Fletcher Method was evolved. Since the first normal classes of 1897 and 1898, Mrs Fletcher-Copp has instructed over five hundred teachers and each class is, if possible, more enthusiastic over the 'Method' than the previous one—conclusive proof, it would seem, that not only have they found an ideal method, but—and this is surely more essential—an ideal instructor.

During Mrs. Fletcher-Copp's recent trip to England, she gave a great number of lectures in the large educational centres: Liverpool Guild of Education, Liverpool University; Royal Conservatory of Music, Manchester; The Lyceum Club, London; these are but a few of the many places at which she spoke, and was enthusiastically received.

Knowing that a great many Montrealers would be disappointed if they were not given an opportunity of hearing Mrs. Fletcher-Copp lecture on her own method, the Fletcher Musical Association has arranged for such an address to be given in Nordheimer Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11th at 8.30.

To both of these lectures the public are cordially invited. Any further details concerning these two lectures may be had from the President of the Montreal Branch of the Association, Miss Grace McLaren, 421 Mount Pleasant Ave., Westmount. Telephone 1866.

MISS LAVOIE'S RECITAL.

Miss Djane Lavoie, for several years a star pupil of Mr. Alfred Laliberte in Montreal and Europe, will give an interesting piano recital at the Windsor Hall, on the evening of Oct. 18. The programme is:

Prelude and Fugue .. Back-Kevast.
Fantaisie, C. Minor .. .. Mozart
Sonate Op. 11 .. .. .. B. Schumann
Sonate Fantaisie .. .. A. Scriabine,
Allegro de Concert .. A. Scriabine.
Nocturne Op. 72, No. 1 .. Chopin.
Scherzo No. 3 .. .. .. Chopin.

MARK HAMBOURG TO GIVE RECITAL.

Mark Hambourg will give a pianoforte recital in Montreal on the evening of October 23rd, October 22nd, is the centenary anniversary of the birth of the celebrated pianist and composer, the Abbé Liszt, and therefore a great part of the programme of Mr. Mark Hambourg will be made up of Liszt composition.

'POMANDER WALK' RETURNING.

Quaint 'Pomander Walk,' bringing several players well known to Montreal theatregoers, will be seen again at the Princess, the week of October 23rd.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home Hospital acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—

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The Association St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal, which has under its direction in past years free evening lectures and classes for the benefit of the population of Montreal, has introduced this year a new course of lessons in French, orthography, reading and conversation for ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn the language. The course is free.

A deposit of $1 has to be made by the pupil, which is refunded at the conclusion of the year, if a sufficient number of lessons specified by the administration has been attended to. A small disbursement for text books, etc., is also required.

This class will be commenced on Tuesday, at 8 p.m., in Room 11, Monument National, 296 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

RENOVATING OLD FARMS.

Work Out of Which an Ex-Bookkeeper Gets Health, Profit and Fun.

(New York Sun.)

One of the novel means of making a living which have sprung out of the back to the farm idea is that of a man and his wife who move about the country renovating old farms. They do not travel rapidly; in fact they never spend less than a year on a farm, and sometimes they stay longer. When they made a move this autumn they did so at a net profit of $5,000 on their year of work and their investment.

'We make no attempt at farming,' the man explained, 'that is, unless you would call keeping a horse, one cow and a few chickens farming. We lease the agricultural privileges, crops, fruits, hay, pastures and all, to some farmer of the neighborhood. This brings us in a small income, saves us labor which we could not undertake and keeps the land under cultivation and attractive.

'My part of the work is renovating the buildings inside and out and getting everything into perfect repair. My wife takes charge of the lawns and flower beds immediately about the house and makes the porches cosey with awnings, chairs and hammocks. Pretty porches and lawns appeal to every purchaser, as does also a small well kept chicken run. My wife takes care of the chickens.

'No, I was never a carpenter by trade, nor a plasterer or mason. In fact I was a bookkeeper in a city office for a long term of weary years before my health broke down and gave me my freedom. That was some twelve years ago, when the craze for the simple life was just beginning and when a good farm could be bought for next to nothing.

'We invested part of our savings in a really fine little place. The house was in an especially bad condition, but we did what we've done everywhere since, made ourselves comfortable in two or three rooms while renovating the rest.

'At the start we intended to perform the usual stunt of scientific farming, but it was late in the autumn when fate sent us scurrying from the city, and during the cold months I worked hard getting the interior of the house and barn into good condition. It was then that I realized for the first time the mighty joy of seeing things take shape and grow beautiful under one's hands. I developed an enthusiasm for improvement making which has never lessened.

'I had to hire expert help for much of the work that first winter, but I assisted with everything and picked up hints, until to-day I am able to do almost any job myself except installing the modern plumbing systems, which are always necessary. As for my wife, well, you just should have seen her paint the front piazza last spring.

'We were already getting into trouble with our initial attempt at farming that first spring when one of the hundreds of city couples who were then scouring the land for country homes happened into our house, and were so delighted with the clean, new appearance of everything that before they left we had received an offer for the place which we couldn't well refuse. We had also obtained our idea.

'Renovating farms has always been a good business with us. We take care to select our properties with a view to selling them, and we have never failed to find a buyer within a reasonable time. And as for the work itself, I told you that I came to the country because my health broke down; but when I contrast the chest and arms I have to-day with those I possessed formerly I know I never had much health to break.

'My wife and I always make friends with the neighbors and join in all the life of the countryside, and we always pretend that the house is to be our home for keeps, and that we are planning and fitting it up for ourselves; so we get lots of fun out of our work all along the way.

'That brings me to the one objection which the work presents. We get so attached to a place while we live and plan and work there together that it is always a wrench to tear ourselves from it and to realize that we have been making somebody else's home, and not one for ourselves.'

UNSPOILED SWISS VALLEYS.

(From the 'Queen.')

Switzerland sets an example as a protector of its flora and fauna which other countries might follow. The Swiss league for the protection of nature rents the Val Cluoza on a twenty-five year lease from the commune of Zernetz in the Lower Engadine wherein to preserve the types of fauna and flora peculiar to the Alps.

No sportsman is allowed to empty a single cartridge in the valley, no collector to uproot a single flower and no hotel company to erect a single hotel. The mule paths and bridges will be kept in order and a few cabins will be erected for shelter, but otherwise nature will be left to herself for the next generation. Would the lease were longer!

In spite, however, of the constant inroads made by tourist traffic in the Alps there are still many parts of Switzerland where the seeker after solitude, wildness and rural simplicity may find more than his fill. For instance, in the Lotchental, from certain parts of which a letter will first be carried by hand to a village an hour or more away, whence it will travel on muleback for some three hours before it reaches the railway.

What could be more out of the world? At Blatten, in this valley, the villagers still wear the national costume and flowers grow in beautiful profusion, but within two years a railway will run up the valley. In the meanwhile one can enjoy endless walks, with headquarters at the Fafleralp Hotel, which is at an altitude of 5,800 feet and within sight of the Jungfrau, the Breithorn and a number of charming lakes. The district is already a favorite centre with moutaineers, notably Germans.

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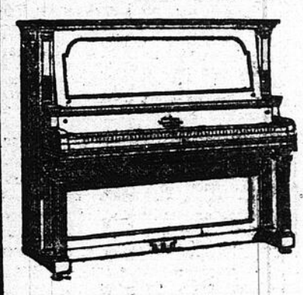

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$210 for a $450 Gerhard Heintzman Upright Grand, beautiful burl walnut case. An exceptional bargain.
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$200 for a $375 Bell Upright in beautiful burl walnut case, genuine gold-plated pedals. This Piano is in extra good condition, and a snap at the price.
$180 for a $350 Bell Boudoir Upright Piano, handsome rosewood case; an extra fine medium sized Piano.
$145 for a beautiful $700 Chickering Square Piano, extra nice rosewood case, carved legs; worth a great deal more money.
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$65 for a very nice Raven & Bacon Square.
$155 for a $400 Bell two-manual and pedal Organ; can be used with or without foot pedals. This is an exceptional bargain and just the thing for small church or chapel.
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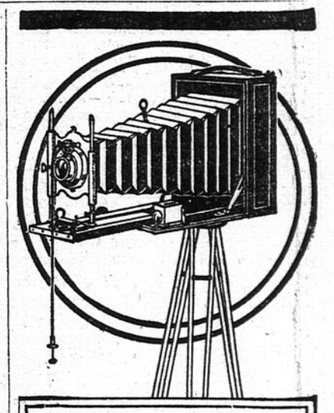

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

A COMPLAINT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.')

Sir,—It is not often I write to you, but this time I do so to protest against the way you have thrown independence to the winds and struck out as an extreme partisian advocate. The front page of your weekly issue, Sept. 19th, not only pained me but I was also surprised beyond measure. Pained because of the blow given to your former ideals of journalism, and surprised that after you had induced so many religious people and others to work for you on the grounds of independence and clean journalism, that you should have committed such a breach of faith.

You say that Borden and Bourassa are backed by extreme protectionists, arch mergerers, etc. Is it not true that during the last 15 years protection has reached an extreme that was never before dreamed of in this country? Have you forgotten, sir, your editorials on the Anti-Dumping Act, the Steel Trust, Cement Mergers and a host of others?

Again you say that Borden has allied himself with a faction opposed to everything British or Imperial, which is true, and for which I hope justice may be swift and sure, but what about the anti-Imperial utterances of Sir Wilfrid at the Coronation conferences, and his refusal to have Canada consulted as to the defence of the Empire? You condemn Sir Wilfrid yourself in a recent editorial for this.

According to your own utterances in your editorial columns Sir Wilfrid stands for all that Borden and Bourassa stands for—then why this sudden departure from your former stand that you should laud and glorify the one and condemn the other. The Montreal 'Witness' will not be able henceforth to maintain the claim that it views all subjects from a religious standpoint—seeking first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness.

JOHN EVANS.

Nutana, Sask., Sept. 26, 1911.

A GOOD IDEA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir.—With all due respect to the other fallen Liberals, next to Sir Wilfrid stands Mr. Fielding. No single member of the defeated Cabinet stood for higher ideals in party administration or had the country as a whole so entirely at heart. It would be impossible for a man to be the treasurer of such a large concern as Canada without having disappointed even some of the members of his own party by resisting demands which could not be justified.

Now that Mr. Fielding has regained his health, Liberals everywhere will be glad to see him return to the House, where he would find the work of assisting Sir Wilfrid very easy compared with what all the members of the Cabinet have been experiencing during the past fifteen years.

For many years he was looked upon as the logical successor of Sir Wilfrid, and nothing has occurred to weaken his right to consideration in that respect. His recent defeat was the first in thirty years of public life.

I venture to say that no one will be better pleased to see Mr. Fielding in the House again than Sir Wilfrid.

LIBERAL.

Note.—We presume all good people would like to see Mr. Fielding again in Parliament, now that the fate of the conflict is decided. He no doubt owes his defeat to the concentration of the enemy's fire, honorable and dishonorable, on the various ministerial strongholds, and especially on his. Further than that, he was denounced by enemies and deserted by friends because he vallantly refused to renew the steel bounty. That honorable course cost him his political life. It is, however, one thing to recommend such action to a party and another thing for a party with no patronage wherewith to buy off some sitting member in a safe constituency to carry it out. Only pure modest patriotism can avail at such a time. We can only say it is an irreparable loss to the country, as well as no doubt to the shattered Liberal party, for Mr. Fielding to be left out of the House of Commons.

DEFEAT—A GERM OF VICTORY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir.—It is a vulgar but true adage, 'There is no use in crying over spilled milk,' but in the recent election contest there has been spilled some of 'the milk of human kindness.' In this latter instance regret and amendment retain their uses. Among Canadians—tell it not in Gath—falsehood and ill-will have run riot, and the outstretched hand of a friendly neighbor has been rejected and spat upon. We petulantly ignore, or have forgotten, that the present generation of the people of the United States is more kindly disposed, especially among the educated classes, towards Canada than any of her preceding generations. If we have been so rude and ungracious as to have given our neighbors a slap in the face while under excitement and misrepresentation, it is still our duty to render them a public apology. Of course, we cannot deny that there still lingers in the minds of many Canadians a distrust of United States politicians. This has cropped out in our recent election. When some good Liberals were asked why they voted against reciprocity, the reply came: 'Have not the United States always the best of any bargain made with Canada? Why did the offer of reciprocity come from President Taft and his Cabinet, while they had other ways of getting out of their slough of despond? If they had not something up their sleeve they never would have made the offer.'

The past is dead, and it is vain to build up sepulchres. The present and future lie before us, and there is good work still to be done in Parliament by true patriots, and many such are to be counted in the ranks of the new Opposition. Let their motto be 'good humor and conciliation,' at the same time keeping eyes and ears open and attentive. Public works already inaugurated must be carried on, and a faithful Opposition, which in reality should be a critical and advisory board, have to see after their right administration. Especially will they have to see after the affairs of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Then there is the husbanding and development of our vast resources. Our water powers, coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, graphite, mica, pitch blende—the basis of uranium—kaolin, for potteries, and magnacite, for many purposes; our waterways and our fisheries, to say nothing of our gold and silver. Best of all, our broad and fertile lands and forests. We do not see how we can afford to lose the services of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We do hope that no glittering offer will tempt him to desert the boys and rob our country of his wisdom and experience. The New York 'Outlook,' which is guarded in sizing men, says of him in its issue of the 30th ult.: 'After fifteen years of service as Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier retires with the respect and confidence of all who have been intimate with his broad and statesmanlike course, his high character, and his charming personality. He is the foremost man in the history of the Dominion, the one public man of to-day in Canada who has a world-wide reputation.'

A friend suggests: 'Had he and his advisers been as astute and crafty as they were honest, they might be still in power. On finding how matters stood at Washington they should have called the Conservative leaders to their counsels and informed them of the opening for an increased trade with our neighbors as now existing, and being desirous to remove commercial measures from the field of politics, they wished to consult the Opposition for advice and concurrence.' Had this failed, they should have dropped the project, but we are all wise after the event.

R LANIGAN.

Calumet, October, 1911.

A FARMER'S REFLECTIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read to-day the reflections of G. O. Troop on the above subject and, if I do not presume too much, being but a common farmer, I would like to make a few remarks thereon. The writer says he is a free trader from 'Christian conviction' and in the late contest, when he had a glorious chance to live up to those convictions, what did he do but give those Christian convictions a blow by voting for protection. And why does he vote thus, simply to get a slap at Uncle Sam for trying to make a good bargain for himself. He can not trust Yankee politicians, but he could trust the party that floated the annexation scare which he deems so absurd. And the party for which he cast his vote on every platform I expect in this wide Dominion made that scare do its whole duty, that of deceiving the people. He has deliberately trampled on principle, and voted for a party that has in this election made use of every party cry, no matter how silly and rotten, to defeat a fair trade measure.

I can hardly leave that statement about trusting Yankee politicians: The United States is a country of 90 millions of people. Canada has eight millions. Does Mr. Troop think that in a presidential campaign those Yankee politicians could put up eleven times as much rot as the party has that he has voted for in this election, and, of course, that party is not quite the eight million either. Let us get down to sober thinking and as we read the lives of such men as Lincoln, Garfield, Washington, Clay, we are led to wonder why Mr. Troop can not trust those Yankee politicians who have, I presume, been brought up at the feet as it were of those great statesmen. Has he anything superior in Canadian or British past or present day history to show. If so, let him trot them out. He says the Canadian people have given a great object lesson to the world. They have proved that British sentiment is stronger than material gain.

This reflection of his proves that the annexation scare is not so absurd a thing after all as he states, as the British sentiment was inculcated by the waving the old flag and cries of 'No Annexation for us Canadians,' or if this is not the teaching of the above reflection, is it that the free trading in the natural products of the mine, farm, forest and sea between two sister countries that lie side by side for some 3,000 miles will tend to material gain (quite true), and that this must needs swallow up all love for our Mother Country, so on this account we Canadians have shown the world we will have none of it?

But he keeps the best wine (or reflection) for the last when he asks you to lead us (the voters for Borden) in a glorious and persistent strugg'e for free trade throughout the Empire. What a herculean task he has set for you. Those for it, hands up. Count them, Mr. Editor; they will be Mr. Troop and yourself, and a scattering vote from the ranks of each party in the late contest. Against it will be the farmers who do not want Australian frozen meat; also all the protected interests in the meat line; also the manufacturers of all the varied articles that are made in Canada and Britain, who will say, if Britain does not like it so much the worse for Britain. And as all of these interests proved so powerful in the late election, in the election in which this new vote is to be taken the free traders will be buried in the avalanche and even the old flag cry will be of no avail.

I attended one meeting for reciprocity. I read the 'Globe' and 'Sun' (mighty factors in this world's destinies) and best of all the 'Witness' all on the side of reciprocity, and I attended two meetings and read portions of Mr. Borden's, Sifton's, Whitney's, Van Horne's, etc., pleas against the pact, and I voted for it, and I believe I have more to be proud of in that vote than Mr. T. has in his, as I voted for my belief, and he voted against his.—Yours for reciprocity.

J. B. POWLE.

TARIFF REDUCTION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.'

Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I congratulate the 'Witness' on the splendidly patriotic stand it has taken on the question of tariff reduction, and I am more than pleased to see that the 'Witness' proposes to continue the battle for the reduction of the country's tariff burdens.' The editorial in your issue of the 28th inst., on 'A Tariff Reduction League,' is exactly along the right lines. What you say about the attitude of the press is substantially correct, yet there is a section of the press, in Ontario at least, that is not influenced by the combines nor by the protected manufacturers. I refer to those papers published in country towns which depend almost entirely on the patronage of the farmers. I could furnish you with the names of from 200 to 300 such papers in Ontario. True, their individual circulations are not large, but they are eagerly read by the great bulk of the farmers of the Province. These, with the city papers that are on the side of freedom, should make a great educative force. Now is the time to begin an energetic propaganda for a gradual and consistent reduction of the tariff barriers which have too long impeded the prosperity of the Canadian farmer. Such a movement would give the people an education that cannot be given in the heat of a campaign, and would also strengthen the hands of our representatives in Parliament who are friendly to the cause. My proposition is that the call be given and a meeting held, say in Toronto, for organization purposes. The enclosed clipping will show where I stand on the question.

H. J. PETTYPIECE.

Forest, Ont., Sept. 30, 1911.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL DELEGATES AND HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice that the Ecumenical Council of the Methodist Church meets in Toronto on Oct. 4, and in looking over the names of the proposed delegates, I feel it is unfair to those who believe in the integrity of the Scriptures, that, persons such as Prof. Jackson, B.A. (author of the book entitled 'Studies in the Old Testament, which publication denies the historicity of many portions of the Bible, and openly attacks the infallibility of the Saviour) and his two most prominent supporters at the Victoria (B.C.) Conference, Dr. Burwash and Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., should have been selected to represent the Methodist Church of Canada at said council. The action at Victoria Conference of the two gentlemen last mentioned was most ludicrously inconsistent, for they first vigorously defended the teachings of the book in question and then supported the following resolution, which effaces absolutely many idle assumptions of the said volume, viz.: 'That as in his word God has spoken by his son, we acknowledge him as the infallible teacher and revealer of the things of God.' Now, what does the word of God record and what does the Jackson book assert? The latter, on page 110, disposes of the Biblical records of 'the fall.' 'the flood,' and 'tower of Babel' as mere legends, and closes his argument relating thereto, on page 114, by asserting, 'once again, therefore, we conclude that the early narratives of Genesis (first eleven chapters) are not science and are not history,' and after thus summarily disposing of the early chapters of Genesis, it proceeds practically to eliminate the remaining portion of the first Book of Moses, by placing with a heedless stroke of the pen, Abraham, Isaac and Joseph in columns mythical. On page 50, with most astounding audacity, Professor Jackson declares: 'Christ, for example, assumes the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch and the Davidic authorship of the 110th Psalm; modern scholarship denies both;' and on page 51, in order to make good his reckless criticisms, he flippantly endorses a quotation from Dr. Armitage Robinson, placing limitations on certain conclusions arrived at by our Saviour as recorded in the gospels, as follows: 'And if it should appear that he did not transcend the knowledge of his time in these literary details, we shall learn from this something more of the condescension by which the Son of God in becoming man for our sakes, entered into certain limitations of a human life . . . . . we know, for he has told us that something of the future was hidden from his knowledge; why should we be unwilling to learn that something of the past as well, which had no obvious bearing on his earthly mission, should have remained unknown to his human mind.'

Now, Mr. Editor, it is simply incomprehensible, how the learned 'Dr.' and the 'K.C.,' being bound as they certainly are by the infallibility declaration at Victoria, could give the faintest support to a book (or the author of it), which contains the appallingly weak logic above quoted. Mr. Rowell knows all about the contents of the book, for he said at Victoria that he had given the same a triple reading.

Myl what a travesty even on decency is this to claim that our infallible Saviour, the Son of God, should make a statement, without the same being founded on fact.

It may be as well to indicate here, for Professor Jackson's information, that the writings of Moses and David, quoted by the Saviour and to which Mr. Jackson's book refers on folio 50, certainly have an 'obvious bearing' on the earthly mission of our Saviour. The Saviour cites from the 110th Psalm (which same is entitled 'a psalm of David,' by those peerless, saintly men, the Translators of the King James version, 1611, and also by the modern revisers of that version, 1885), as follows (Mark xii., 36, 37): 'David himself said, in the Holy Spirit, the Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou on my right hand, till I make thine enemies the footstool of thy feet: David himself called him Lord, and whence is he, his son?' and the common people heard him gladly.' Whom then shall we heed, our infallible Saviour, who clearly declares Davidic authorship of the psalm in question, or these higher critics, who boldly assail the scriptures upon pretexts of the most flimsy character. Now notice how summarily the Saviour destroys the froward contentions of these 'reeds shaken by the wind,' relating to the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. (Mark xii., 24-27): 'Jesus said unto them . . . . is it not for this cause that ye err, that ye know not the scriptures, nor the power of God? . . . . (26), but as touching the dead that they are raised, have ye not read in the book of Moses, in the place concerning the bush, how God spake unto him, saying, I am the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob? He is not the God of the dead but of the living: ye do greatly err.' Now the Saviour was citing from the third chapter of Exodus, which fact abundantly proves the Mosaic authorship, and at the same time the Saviour firmly establishes Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the historic column, and as Jacob lived it is absolutely safe to pin our faith to the Bible proposition that his son Joseph lived also, especially so, as St. Paul affirms in Hebrews, ch. 11, that 'By faith Joseph gave commandment concerning his bones.'

And further: the convincing words of the Saviour uttered after the resurrection (and surely even the higher critics dare not urge 'limitations' of any nature at that sacred juncture) can only be construed as meaning that Moses was the author of the Pentateuch, for the reason that there is no other portion of scriptures which can be allotted to his authorship: those words are as follows. (See Luke xxiv., 27): 'And beginning from Moses and from all the prophets he interpreted to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.' Also verse 44: 'And he said unto them, these are my words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you, how that all things must be fulfilled, which are written in the law of Moses, and the prophets and the Psalms concerning me.'

Then, Mr. Editor, if we follow Prof. Jackson and eliminate the first eleven chapters of Genesis, this very propaganda is that which he claims he would have (page 98), 'patiently and judiciously expounded to the youth of our Sunday-schools and of our churches, for he stated (same page) 'it has somehow to be made plain that these chapters are not science, are not history.' Now if early Genesis were effaced one of the most holy portions of God's word would be lost, a portion containing as it does most invaluable precept, which same is and ever has been a veritable bulwark to the most sacred condition which confronts mankind; the same is found (according to modern scholars, the revisers of King James's version, 1885), 'in the first Book of Moses, commonly called Genesis' (ii., 24) 'Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and cleave to his wife, and they shall be one flesh.' and right here develops an insurmountable difficulty to a higher critic who claims to be a believer (like Mr. J.) and especially so to the two who declared for infallibility at Victoria conferences before referred to: which is this: if we turn to Mark x., 3-9, we find that the Saviour of the world, cited the very words just above quoted from Genesis ii., 24, accepted them as authoritative and made them mandatory to all men for all time, by his proclamation (Mark x., 9), 'what therefore God has joined together let not man put asunder.'

It looks to me, Mr. Editor, as if the Canadian higher critics are out-Ingersolling Ingersoll, for the latter was consistent in his heresy, but the former are evidently attempting the feat impossible 'that of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds.' However, these higher critics have done their worst and have placed their views before the public in book form, for which action believers in the 'integrity of the scriptures' have every reason to be most grateful, for we now know the worst the best of them have to say relating to our Bible, and we conclude that their book signally condemns itself, for the contents of the Jackson volume are contradictory and illogical almost from cover to cover, while the old book's claim regarding itself, 'the scriptures cannot be broken,' still holds inviolate. I wish here to note the pleasing and rapid development of an organization of Christian commercial travellers, which indicates that 'the God of Gideon and of the Bible is not dead!'—the society is known as 'the Gideons,' and these men believe in the integrity of the scriptures, and in this, the tercentenary year, of the King James version, their mission, as it has from the inception date of their society, is 'to place in every room of every hotel in Canada and the United States, a copy of the Bible;' and the Canadian branch is procuring these Bibles from our Bible Society, which latter splendid institution, as is well known, has paid no attention whatever to modern research or new theology.

I believe the Gideon movement is destined to sweep higher criticism off the boards, for they are diligent searchers of the scriptures, and have learned that in them they find eternal life; their numbers are increasing rapidly in Canada, and number more than seven thousand in the United States. I had the pleasure of attending a Gideon meeting, held in Grace Church, Winnipeg, on Sunday last, and from the remarkably evangelistic attitude evinced by the president (from New York city) and other prominent officers of the society, I venture to say that 'the Gideons' will prove to be a potent force in the extension of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would say that in view of the orthodox Victoria Methodist Conference creed confirming infallibility as it does, the Methodist Church should promptly give Professor Jackson, of Victoria College, and his book a thorough overhauling, and that the other two gentlemen first above referred to, in order to be consistent with their action in supporting said creed at conference, should publicly renounce the teachings of the Jackson volume, and if they fail to do this they should not be considered eligible to sit as delegates at the coming Ecumenical Council.

J. K. McLENNAN.

Rathwell, Man., Sept. 28, 1911.

LIVING WAGES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There is just enough truth in the contention of Mr. Grist to be misleading. As the subject is of overwhelming importance, it cannot be investigated too carefully; for it is on the proper solution of this problem that depends the success of our civilization and the success of our religion. It is only on a basis of justice that we can found the Kingdom of Heaven. It is infinitely more important to learn how to render to every man his due, than to go all through the curricula of the theological seminary. A man may be a wonder of erudition, profound in the philosophies, and laden down with the D.D.'s and LL.D.'s of the colleges, and then proceed to establish the injustice of lord and serf, driving brotherhood to destruction.

If we would only learn the 'firsts' of Jesus Christ. First, be reconciled to thy brother. First, before philosophies, before languages, before missionary funds or churches, first, seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness; first learn to distribute the wealth of the world aright and then God will see to the ample provision thereof, so that we may fulfil the command, 'Take no thought as to food and clothing.

The Rev. Mr. Bourke, quoted by Mr. Grist, says that the worker should have a living wage; but he does not say one word about the amount that the idle extortioner should have. He gives no hint who should have the crop, whether that crop be wheat, coats or houses, should it belong to the men who sow and reap or to the man who sits and looks on.

In the division of wealth the question which stands out pre-eminently before any other question is this: Who should own the earth? Was it the gift of God for all his children of every age and every generation, or was it intended for a favored few? The system of Moses taught most emphatically that the land was the gift of God to every man and to his children and children's children to the end of the generations. William the Conquerer, the ruthless barbarian, never gave the slightest heed to the fact that the land was not an article manufactured for sale. Utterly ignoring the rights of the people to the land, he divided it among a few of his henchmen, and made them masters of the soil.

Christ told us that we have Moses and the prophets; but instead of heeding them to-day we practice the villany of the ruthless William and take him as our religious leader and guide. In the old land, from the Conquest to the present day, instead of the beauty and harmony of brother enriching and elevating brother, there has been social cleavage, social severance, society split in hostile array, brotherhood trampled in the dust, the oppressor and the oppressed, the toilers producing abundance and then doomed to scarcity, the lord of the castle dressed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day, revelling in all the benefits of civilization, but bearing none of its burdens—one overwhelmed with wealth excessive and surroundings the most gorgeous, while to large numbers of the people was a social gehenna. In the churches, instead of thunders for the recognition of justice, the preacher asks, not to every man his due, but for the fragment of what a man produces, called a living wage.

The owner of an acre in any of the largest cities of this continent can easily secure a living wage, ranging from a hundred to five hundred thousand dollars yearly. No work, big pay. The toiler on the farm, in the factory, delving in the ditch, may get five hundred dollars in the year. Big work, little pay. Society is thus divided into two distinct classes, bees and drones, the drones all the time carrying off the bulk of the honey. How do we tax these two men? When we go to tax, do we first read the fourth chapter of Philippians, Whatsoever things be just? The student of theology will give that passage in four or five languages; he will be orthodox as John Knox and then adjust the taxes so as to compel the toiler to bear all the burden of supporting the government and supporting an idle aristocracy at the same time. Five hundred a year, struggling to maintain and educate a family, must give many days every year to bear the burden of government, and many days more to support the home of luxury, while his lordship of broad acres need not give one hour to support himself or any one else.

W. A. DOUGLAS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The following appeared in a recent number of the 'Witness':

South Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 7.—With Elizabeth Mumford's presentation of a score of autographed letters to the public library there has come to light a heretofore unpublished poem of William Cullen Bryant. The verse, which was found in a letter sent by the poet to Mrs. Mumford more than twenty-five years ago, follows:—

There's a dance of the leaves in the poplar boughs,
There's a flutter of wind in the beech tree,
There's a smile on the fruit and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the brook as it runs to me.

The rhyme is written in a scrawling almost unreadable hand. The ink is somewhat faded.

The similarity of the alleged new verse of Bryant to the 4th verse of his poem, 'The Gladness of Nature,' is remarkable. The changes are slight:—

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower,
There's a titter of winds in that beechen tree,
There's a smile on the fruit, and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.

It looks as if Elizabeth Mumford had received not a new verse, but an old one, slightly misquoted by the author himself, a failing of the memory that is commensurate with the poet's 'scrawling hand.' If so, Bryant's letter is but a generous answer to the pestiferous request for an autograph.

ASTOR R. SCHRAG.

1208 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta.

THE WESTMOUNT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I had formed an idea that the age of cramming knowledge into children's heads at school was past, and that the endeavor was now to make school hours of shorter duration and to confine the hours of study to school hours, except possibly for short general review of the past day's work. This is as it should be, seeing that the assimilation of new material is much more a mental strain than the mere rehearsing of things already known, such as falls to the lot of the teacher, and for that matter anyone engaged in the daily task of earning a living.

For a number of evenings I have been endeavoring to assist a child in home studies given by the fifth form of the Roslyn School. Yesterday evening I was particularly struck with the length of the child's task not reviewing what the teacher had previously gone over and explained but absolutely new work which had to be worried through alone, unless the parent was willing to shoulder the teacher's duties and give assistance. In other words it would appear the expectation of the school authorities were that the child should learn at home and review at school.

After a morning and afternoon's confinement, I maintain it is too much to require that two and even three hours should have to be spent additional at home.

A matured clerk in an office would actually have no more hours of confinement and a very considerably less mental tax.

After school hours are over most children have music or some other private study, and any spare time between that and bedtime should be allowed for recuperation and not required to be spent wearily puzzling out new lessons.

PARENT.

Montreal, Sept. 29, 1911.

LAVAL BUILDING FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I think the public should support as well-considered the proposal of Ald. Morin for the purchase by the city of Laval University building on St. Denis street as a public library. Mr. Morin is so well known and public-spirited a citizen that any suggestion coming from him can only have in view the general good. While the building is not ideal as a public library it is impossible to begin with an ideal building in Montreal owing to the cost, and it is better to make a beginning with such an edifice as the Laval building, which is central for the east end and which would ultimately make a good branch building, when, some years later a large and adequate central library is built uptown. Perhaps the Fraser Institute could be assimilated and granted some aid for the west end. Part of the suggestion is that Laval might be more willing to sell if a site with more ground were obtainable by it. The exchange for a part of Fletcher's Field is out of the question; but I think favorable attention should be accorded to any desire of Laval University for a more ample site. It should have at least twenty to forty acres. The city ought to regard its universities with all the favor it can reasonably show them, as they contribute much to its prestige and service, and even those who differ in details from the point of view of one university or the other ought at least to respect them as houses of learning and institutions with a long future, and to remember that formerly Oxford and Cambridge taught on similar lines to those of Laval. Now that McGill, through private benefaction, has been placed on its feet as to land, it is to the interest of the city that, Laval should also have a fair chance and that such a deal as that proposed by Ald. Morin should not be criticized harshly or in any hostile spirit. The plan is good, both as a commencement of the much needed public library and as an opportunity to place one of our great educational establishments on an adequate piece of land.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

Montreal, Oct. 5, 1911.

HARD ON ASPHALT ROADS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I, through your columns, ask our Road Department some questions? Are our residential streets paved in such a manner as to bear the traffic they are sometimes subjected to; as, for instance, in the hauling of great monolith columns such as have been erected at the new Art Gallery, or great steel girders such as were used for the new Y. M. C. A. building, requiring sixteen of the strongest draught horses to pull one load? How many tons were in one of these columns, or one of these girders, it would be hard to guess; the architects or contractors would know. But it would seem strange if such terrific weight bearing on the very few inches of roadway touched by the wheels carrying such a girder would be able to bear the strain. At a guess, shall we say that sixteen horses drew twenty tons' weight, that is forty thousand pounds? If the four wheels carrying this weight came into contact with eight inches of the asphalt, then the asphalt had to bear an average of five thousand pounds to the inch. But that weight was not at rest—it was in motion, and at times would drop from the height of a little stone, or other obstruction in the roadway, perhaps multiplying for the moment the weight under one of the wheels.

Is there not a by-law preventing contractors hauling more than a certain weight through the streets, and should that weight not vary with the character of the street? Surely our residential streets are not paved to carry the same weight that the trucking thoroughfares are supposed to carry. It would seem to be a matter of economy to pave the residential streets for light traffic and require the occasional excessive load either to be divided or to be hauled on tires a foot or two in width, so that the hauling would have more the effect of the passage of a road roller than of a road destroyer. It is so very seldom that such weights have to be hauled through the city that it would be out of all reason for the public to bear the expense of building roads able to carry them on the one hand, or of repairing the damage done on the other. It would be much more reasonable that the trucking companies have available trucks with the tires of such breadth as to safely carry excessive loads without damage to the street when necessity requires.

Another question, would it not be well in paving such a street as Upper University Street to lay granite blocks of sufficient width for a double team up the centre of the street, and the sides in asphalt? For all light traffic and on dry days the grade there would be all right for asphalt but for heavy traffic, and particularly when the roadway would be wet it would be impossible for a horse to haul his normal capacity up that grade on asphalt. Besides the advantage to heavy trucking, this would tend to economy of road-bed construction and maintenance; for it would permit a lighter and cheaper construction at the sides, as the heavy traffic would be restricted to the middle. The granite strip would presumably go just above the sewer and water mains, and when anything was wrong with them the block could be lifted and relaid more cheaply than the asphalt. Anyone may observe how difficult it is for a horse to haul a load of coal, for instance, up the slight grade at the top of Mountain Street to the Sherbrooke St. level, as he slips and tumbles and is in great danger of breaking his leg. The fear a horse is under in being subjected to such work is harder on him than the actual strain of hauling. And, while this subject is up, it seems strange that coal dealers should not, during the season, keep an extra horse on the hills, to spare their horses the terrible strain they are often subjected to. It would be a good economy in the matter of horses, and the time is probably not far distant when the uphill public will demand of their coal dealer that he use two horses to climb hills, as he is to get their order. Indeed, it would be well if the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took this matter up and got a by-law passed requiring the load for a certain weight of horse to be limited to the grade up which it must be hauled.

OBSERVER.

Montreal, Oct. 6, 1911.

NEW FIRE STATIONS PLANNED

Plans for a fire and police station were submitted to the Board of Control yesterday. Mr. L. R. Mountbriant produced the plans for a $40,000 fire station on Dominique street and to accommodate seventeen firemen with an engine, reels, hook and ladder, and a chemical hose waggon. Mr. Z. Trudel showed plans of a police and fire station on the corner Jarry and St. Hubert street. It is to cost $65,000, and it will contain room for 17 firemen with their apparatus and 8 police officers.

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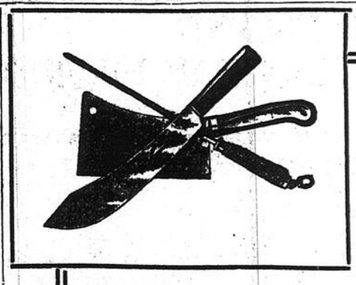

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MONEY PLENTY BUT SPIRITUALITY LACKING.

Rightly Applied, a Great Conflagraton Might Result; and With Spirit of Methodism Applied Rightly, a Wave Might Pass Over the World.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

Toronto, October 7.—What resources in men and money have Methodists to do their part in the great task of evangelizing the world, and what is their part in that great task were quotations at the kernel of most of the remarks made at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Ecumenical Conference. Masses of figures were produced during the afternoon, but every speaker agreed that money was the least of the difficulties existing spirituality being the thing lacking. Rightly applied a great conflagration might result, and with the spirit of Methodism rightly applied a wave might pass over the world in somewhat the same way. Tales of what had been done in the heathen lands alternated with portrayals of what remained to be done, and the one lent flame to and gave enthusiasm and confidence to them in their power to do the rest. Mr. Rowell's statement that the money was ready, but that was not all that was lacking expressed the culminating point of the afternoon's deliberations. The subject was interesting, and everyone wanted to talk, sometimes as many as ten trying to catch the chairman's eye at once.

The Rev. George Packer, of Leeds, England, president of the United Methodist Conference, was in the chair at the afternoon session yesterday.

THE REV. JAMES LEWIS.

The Rev. James Lewis, of Cambridge, England, for six years a missionary to the Tamils of India, delivered the essay of the afternoon on 'Our Resources in Men and Means.' He said their resources in men were to be measured not by their numbers but by their powers, and their resources in means by God's will to use them. God's gifts unused turned to judgments. The church should not so much have a missionary society as be one.

The figures of workers in the foreign missionary field show 918 ordained men; 67 men and 53 women physicians, 104 laymen, 769 married women, not physicians, 678 unmarried women, a total altogether of 225.28 foreign missionaries, or five percent of the total ministry. The native workers are 20,429 in number, eight times the number of other workers. There are 6,762 stations in the foreign field,—there are 708,105 baptised Christians, the total number of adherents being 1,448,294. There were 458,165 Sunday school teachers and scholars, and the amount of money given to missions was $796,039. There was one minister to every 174 members of the church in our Christian world, and one to every 303 members in the heathen world; tht total means measured in value of properties in heathen countries was $6,931,587. Eighty cents per member was what really came from every Methodist for missions. In this order of their giving the various churches contributed per number as follows:—Wesleyan, $6.59; South African, $4.13; Methodist Episcopal, $2.37; three North American, $1.89; Canada, $1.87; Great Britain, $1.59; France, $1.38; Primitive, 85 cents, Australasia, 82 cents, and so on down to four cents among some African tribes.

BISHOP G. W. CLINTON, D.D.

Bishop G. W. Clinton, D.D., of Charlotte, North Carolina, of the African Methodist Episcopal Union, spoke on 'The Mission of Methodism to the Backward Races.'

REV. DR. A. B. LEONARD.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, of New York City, on 'Methodist Native Churches,' said during the course of his address 'that the breaking up of ecclesiasticisms in the past was often a very good thing.' 'The rending of an ecclesiastical body does not mean the rending of the body of Christ; that has never been torn asunder. It has always been and always will be one. When the rolls are called up yonder, ecclesiastical records will not be consulted, but only the names written in the book of life will be mentioned.'

BISHOP E. E. HOSS.

Bishop E. E. Hoss told of a Corea a hundred and ten thousand square miles in extent, 'one half as large as Texas,' he added, unable to restrain that little bit of native pride. It had a population between eleven and fifteen millions, speaking a language closely related structurally, though not in vocabulary, to the Japanese language, but in other respects they were more closely akin to the Chinese. 'It has a history three thousand years old, and during all that time it has not had a just government. It has always been oppressed and downtrodden. In recent centuries it has been the buffer state between China, Japan and Russia, and quite recently it has become Japanese by adoption. I shall say nothing more in regard to that,' he said, with a sudden remembrance of the need of diplomacy.

'Twenty-five years ago they had almost lost religion. Buddhism was virtually extinguished at the time when Protestantism first came to them. The Presbyterian and the Methodist churches have done most of the work there with some help from the Church of England. There has never been anything that more beautifully illustrates the spirit of Christian comity than the way the four Presbyterian and the two Methodist churches have divided the land between them. There has been no competition anywhere, but, everywhere the most cordial cooperation. Some say that it is a strange thing to the Oriental mind to see so many sects among Christians, but, that is strange, seeing that they are quite familiar already with forty different kinds of Buddhism.'

After describing the way in which the Church developed in Corea, he said that self support had been the earliest lesson inculcated in the Corean churches, and that there is no native Presbyterian Corean Church to-day that is not entirely supported by its congregation, and three hundred and eighty-five out of over four hundred Methodist churches were not only self-supported but had been built by the congregations themselves. They are looking forward to the time when they will have self-government and missionaries are working with reference to that. There should be an Independent Corean Methodist Church just as much as an Independent Japanese Methodist Church. The notion of a world-wide Methodism under the domination of a central ecclesiastical body while it consorts with the genius of Roman Catholicism, is out of line with Protestantism.

The gavel stopped the Bishop who pompously said, 'I was only beginning,' and turned as he was going down the pulpit stairs to call in a voice like a trumpet call. 'We have forty thousand Methodists in Corea.'

THE REV. O. WATKINS.

The Rev. Owen Watkins, a pioneer missionary in Central Africa, told of how twenty-nine years ago, he, with others, had gone to Central Africa and found that the Gospel was there ahead of them before a missionary had ever set foot upon the land. He had messengers from far away chiefs beseeching him to go and baptize the Christians of his tribe, who had never seen a white man, and had never had the opportunity of baptism. In explaining how this occurred, the aged missionary said: Perhaps some of you think that when God permitted the white man to find diamonds in South Africa it was to enrich a few bloated Jews, but it was no such thing. Hundreds and thousands of the natives who had gone for six months or so to the diamond fields to work brought back with them to their tribes three things they had not carried away, the Bible in their own tongue, John Wesley's hymn book, and the Methodist tune book. I have travelled thousands of miles in Central Africa, but I have never got beyond the influence of these God-planted books.' Their idea of Christianizing the native was to use a minimum of white agency and a maximum of native agency.

MR. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, said that if they expected little and asked little they would not get even that much, but if they expected great things and asked great things, they would get even more than they asked, and he related how in Canada when they tried to get an extra fund of $50,000 for missionary work they did not get it, but when they decided to raise their income for missionary purposes by $50,000 increases every year, they had for the last four years increased it each year by $60,000. 'Last year we decided that that was not enough to meet the situation, and we gathered together the laymen from all over the Dominion, and they decided that besides maintaining the $50,000 rate of increase we should also raise a fund of $1,500,000. Starting out on that campaign, asking and expecting great things, we have not covered one-half the ground, and already we have subscriptions between $600,000 and $700,000, and before the end of the ecclesiastical year we will have the whole, one-half for use in Canada and one-half for foreign fields. It is not the money or the means that is lacking in the task of evangelizing the world.'

THE REV. J. H. BATESON.

The Rev. J. H. Bateson told them of the challenge of Islamism, which he said in India, Persia, Turkey and Egypt was gaining more converts than Christianity. A change, he said, had come over the spirit of Islamism, and he had heard on the frontiers of India a regular revival sermon from a Moslem priest telling his hearers to set more stock by spiritual things than formal ones like constant prayers and genuflexions.

Other speakers were the Rev. R. L. Beale, of Hannibal, Mo.; the Rev. G. C. Clement, of Charlotte, N.C.; Miss Clementina Butler, of Newton Centre, Mass., who deprecated the attacks on the Roman Catholic Church in the morning, saying that it was wrong methods in keeping the Bible from the people rather than a lack of the truth which had made that Church unsuccessful, and Mr. Ernest G. Bek, of Pforsheim, South Germany, who called the Greek religion of Russia an idolatrous religion, as shown by the attitude of the common people towards the ikons.

MASS MEETING.

The missionary mass meeting last night in the Metropolitan Methodist Church drew a large audience. Sir W. Howell Davies, M.P., of England, presided.

BISHOP E. R. HENDRIX.

Bishop E .R. Hendrix, of Kansas City, Mo., thought that seed plots of the movement that will evangelize the world will be found among the cereal growing nations, and he had been disposed to limit the great nations to the iron workers, but he had found no iron mines in France, although they had lost these in Alsace-Lorraine.

The hands of the world are Christian hands. The brains of the world are Christian brains. War could not take place without the consent of Christian nations. All things in the world of great moment seem to depend on them, and so does the evangelization of the world.'

BISHOP W. S. LEWIS, D.D.

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, D.D., of Foochow, China, speaking on China, spoke of the remarkable edicts by which the production of poppy and opium therefrom had been entirely stopped. When many farmers objected the government said, 'This is rebellion,' and cut off enough heads of those who raised it to stop its further growth. He told of the edict that provided in each province that there should be a provincial assembly, and so well have these assemblies done their work that they will be law-making bodies for the provinces, and in 1913 there will be a National Parliament. 'We have seen with our own eyes China an absolute monarchy, and it has, by its genius, without the spilling of a drop of blood, wrought this remarkable transition. That is why I ask you for its Christianization.'

In Ez, Chuan, the most populous region on the face of the earth with the exception of the county of London, the Methodists are joining hands to bring them to a knowledge of Christianity. All Protestants should join hands to found a great Christian Empire there in the shadow of the Himalaya Mountains.

He told of Father Lee, a Chinaman, who heroically preached Christianity, though thrown into dungeons, whipped and flayed, with such force that the Viceroy let him go.

'The Chinaman loves money, he is a materialist of the materialists, yet in Pekin Unversty 153 of the five hundred students sgned an agreement to go and preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, although each denied himself $50 a month for work that would give him no more than $6.'

THE REV. J. JOHNSON.

The Rev. Joseph Johnson, of London, England, Superintendent of the Primitive Methodist Church, South-East London mission, spoke of the British problems involved in the growth of the cities and the depopulation of the rural communities, and of missions in the great cities.

The socal institutes of the church and the gin palaces of London had debating clubs, maternity clubs, Christmas clubs, and each worked hard to get hold of the young.

'There is no unhesitating note about mission preaching. You will get no new theology, from mission pulpits,' said the speaker, and there was applause.

The Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks, vice-president of the United States, arrived this afternoon, and will be present throughout the session.

NEWSY BRIEFS FROM FAR AND NEAR

ATLANTIC WINTER SERVICE.

London, Oct. 7.—Statements regarding the curtailment of the Atlantic winter service to Canada and the United States published here yesterday are emphatically denied in shipping circles. There will merely be the customary reductions.

SNOW ON ADIRONDACKS.

Saranac Lake, N.Y., Oct. 7.—Four inches of snow covers the northern ranges of the Adirondacks to-day, the heaviest precipitation at this time of the year in a decade. The storm has been general throughout the northern section of the mountains, extending from Big Moose to the Chateauguay lakes. The woods present the appearance of midwinter.

For the past two weeks a belt of cold air has hung over the Adirondacks, and several flurries of snow have occurred at various times.

STEAMER FROM DAWSON.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 7.—The last steamer has left White Horse for Dawson and the Upper Yukon River will be closed to navigation within a week. The smaller streams already are frozen over. Boats arriving at White Horse from the north are crowded with persons leaving Alaska to spend the winter in milder climates. Travel to and from Fairbanks and the Iditarod will be by dog and horse conveyance, and by foot until the ice breaks up next spring.

KILLED BY SNOWSLIDE.

Skaguay, Alaska, Oct. 7.—Stanley McLellan and his wife were killed yesterday by a snowslide that demolished their home at the Partridge mine, on the west arm of Lake Atlin, yesterday. Victor Carlson, who was standing near the house, was caught up by the avalanche and carried a thousand feet down the mountain. He suffered several broken ribs, but will recover.

THE DUKE'S A.D.C

Kingston, Oct. 7.—It is reported in well informed circles that Col. Sam. Hughes will be appointed honorary aide-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught and it is believed that more than one A.D.C. from each province will be appointed.

SNOW IN BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 7.—Following a heavy rain yesterday afternoon the weather turned cold and snow fell for af couple of hours.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE BANQUET.

London, Oct. 7. — The Royal Colonial Institute banquet to Earl Grey has been fixed for Oct. 24 at the Metropole. Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, will preside.

ACCEPTS OTTAWA CALL.

Ottawa, Oct. 7. —The Rev. W. E. Clarke, of Moncton, N.B., has accepted a call to the Emmanuel Episcopal Church of Ottawa, and is expected to arrive November 1.

HAD MUCH OPIUM.

Toronto, Oct. 7. — For having in his possession a satchel filled with opium, Lee Yock, was fined $200 and costs by Magistrate Denison yesterday. When the Chinaman was searched, twenty tins of opium, valued at $20 each, ready for the pipe, were found

$34.35 FOR EACH CITIZEN.

Washington, Oct. 7.— Each citizen of the United States would have $34.35 if all the money in the United States was divided, according to the circulation statement of the Treasury Department. The total money in circulation amounted to $3,242,182,715, an increase over the preceding month, when it was $3,228,913,634. On October 1, 1910, the money in circulation totalled $3,164,827,681.

SARDINE FACTORY BURNED.

Eastport, Me., Oct. 7. — Four thousand dollars loss resulted from fire which destroyed the plant of the Eastport Sardine Company last night. The building and fixtures were valued at $30,000, and there was $10,000 worth of canned sardines ready for shipment stored in the building. Nearly a hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the burning of the factory.

A PHILADELPHIA SCANDAL.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7. — Warrants for the arrest of Director of Public Safety Henry Clay, City Architect Carl B. Zilenziger, John R. Wiggins, a contractor and builder and Treasurer Wall, of the latter's firm, were issued to-day on the affidavit of Logan M. Bullit, chairman of the taxpayers' committee. The charges are conspiracy to defraud the city, and are an outcome of the investigation conducted by the Catlin Senatorial Commission. The men will not be taken into custody, but will accept service through their attorneys and appear for a hearing.

FIRE AT BOSTON.

Brookline, Mass., Oct. 7. — Fire early to-day destroyed the plant of the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company with a loss estimated at nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The main building was of brick, and is a total loss. Another building built of wood was also burned. During the progress of the fire there were frequent explosions, which made the work of fighting the flames extremely dangerous. Four firemen were injured by falling brick.

RALLY DAY AT VERDUN.

To-morrow will be rally day in the Verdun Methodist Church. Mr. Abraham, of the T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, will address an open session of the Sunday-school in the afternoon, and the Rev. Prof. J. N. Robinson, of the Wesleyan Theological College, will preach in the evening. The Sunday-school orchestra will be in attendance both afternoon and evening.

NEW PATENTS.

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

Canada—JJames E. Wize, heating system; A. A. Pons, refrigerators; Geo. Arbique and J. B. Chartrand, pneumatic mattresses; J. M. Coleman, dumpcar door (Case B.); A. H. Ward, wrench; J. J Day, flying machine; F. O. Kunkel, latch locks; F. Ondra, apparatus for precipitation treatment of liquid; Canadian Explosives, Limited, electrolytic production of halogen axygen compound.

United States—I. Pascal, excavator; Thibault and Samwold, air engine plants.

England—W. F. Topp., automatic fire alarm; J. H. Vineberg, shirt and the like.

SCHOOL DAYS OVER NOW

High School Pupils Bid Farewell by Holding Graduation Exercises

PRIZES PRESENTED.

Valedictorians' Addresses Suggested More Social Intercourse Between Boys and Girls of Sixth Form.

Although it is the custom in the American College to have what are called commencement exercises at the end of the year the sixth form of the Montreal High School created an innovation last night, when they held last year's graduation exercises at the beginning of this year. The gathering, however, was in every way a success, and an improvement over the custom when the two sixth forms (for boys and girls) held their closing exercises with the rest of the senior classes.

The gathering was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, chairman of the Board of Protestant School Commissioners, and there were present with him the Rev. Dr. Rexford, the Rev. Dr. Johnston, Dr. Kelley, Miss Hurlbatt, Mr. Wellington Dixon, principal; Miss Hendrie, and other members of the staff.

After the singing of 'O Canada,' by the pupils, Dr. Barclay, chairman of the Board, congratulated them on their successful year's work. The valedictory addresses were given by Miss Emma Read on behalf of the girls, and Mr. Hugh Kennedy for the boys. The general opinion of those who heard these addresses was that they were given with equal eloquence, and as carefully prepared as any valedictory delivered by a member of a McGill Graduating class. Several suggestions were made by the valedictorians, one of which that the barriers which had always kept the boys and girls of the sixth forms apart should be taken down, and that they should be allowed to have social intercourse. Another suggestion was that the translation of English into French should be begun in the earlier classes as the McGill matriculation set a high standard in this part of the subject.

Dr. Kelley, ex-master of the sixth form, Miss Hurlbatt, of the R. V. C., and Dr. Rexford all spoke briefly setting ideals before the young men and women just about to go out into the world.

Excellent vocal and musical selections were given during the evening by Miss B. Segler and Miss Jessie M. Boyd, and the customary gifts were made to the school by the classes. At the close of the meeting which was held in the gynmasium, refreshments were served.

Medals and Special Prizes.

Miss Emma Read—Commissioners' silver medal as Dux of the High School for Girls, 1st place classical side.

Miss Alice Martin—Commissioners' silver medal for 1st place modern course. Medal of L'Alliance Francaise for 1st place in French.

Etienne S. Bieler—Murray silver medal as Dux of the High School.

Walter de Mouilpied Scriver—Governor-General's medal as Dux of classical division.

Max Wm. Bloomberg—L'Alliance Francaise silver medal for French.

Appended is the general prize and certificate list:—

Form VI.—Girls.

Boyd, Jessie M., general proficiency; 3 first places, 2 honorable mentions; Childs, Mary, 2 H.M.; Cliff, Elsie; Coles, Dorothy, G.P., 2 F.P., 3 H.M.; Coles, Phyllis, 1 F.P., 3 H.M.; Dawson, Ruth, G.P., 4 H.M.; England, Marian, 1 F.P.; 1 H.M.M.; Finley, Enid G., 2 H.M.; Gallay, Rose, 1 F.P., 1 H.M.; Irvine, Lillian D., 1 F.P., 1 H.M.; Martin, Alice, 4 F.P., 1 H.M.; Potashner, Annie; Read, Emma, 3 F.P., 5 H.M.; Richards, Dorothy, 2 F.P.; Ritchie, Jean; Sperber, Sarah, G.P., 1 F.P., 3 H.M.; Thomson, Jessie, 1 F.P., 1 H.M.; Tucker, Holly, 1 F.P., 1 H.M.; Watt, Freda; Whittall, Edna, 2 F.P.; Workman, Elisa; Wright, Helen, 1 H.M.

FORM VI.—CLASSICAL.

Bennett, Harold Rex, L'Alliance Francaise bronze medal for French exhibition of $100; Bloomberg, Max Wm., G.P., 2 F.P., 3 H.M.; Cohen, Harry; Cohen, Horace Rives, 1 H.M.; Colle, Charles Mortimer; Craig, David N., 1 F.P.; Fineberg, Moe Newton, Finley, Eric B., 1 H.M.; Fraser, Robert A., Freedman, Nathan; Gross, Louis, G.P.; 5 H.M.; Halperin, Hyman; Hampson, Robert, 2 H.M.; Jacobs, Louis, G.P., 4 H.M.; Latham, J. Arthur, G.P., 1 F.P., 3 H.M.; Leavitt, Jacob, 2 H.M.; Levine, Lyon, 1 H.M.; Pennington, Edwin, 2 H.M.; Rexford, Orrin Bain, G.P., 3 F.P., 2 H.M.; Schafheitlin, Rudolf, G.P.., 3 H.M.; Scott, Robert Dewitt; Scriver, Walter de Moulpied, 6 F.P., 4 H.M.; Stephenson, Howard Paul, G.P., 1 F.P., 2 H.M.; Warriner, Norman Downing, 1 F.P., 1 H.M.; Wisse, William H.

CLASS VI.—SCIENCE.

Adelstein, 1 F.P., 1 H.M.; Baker, J. Lovell, 1 F.P., 3 H.M.; Bieler, Etienne S., 1st G.P., 10 F.F., 2 H.M.; Bremner, Douglas, 1 F.P., Drummond, Stanley, 1 F.P.; Fry, Gilbert; Hodgson, Hugh M., G.P., 8 H.M.; Laddon, Macklin, 1 F.P., 2 H.M.; Laing, Murdoch, 1 F.P., 2 H.M.; McGill, Frank; Miller, Louis A., 2 H.M.; Pick, Charles H., 1 F.P., 1 H.M.; Robertson, A. Murray, 2 H.M.; Robertson, Louis A., 2 F.P., 1 H.M.; Thomas, Duncan A., 1 F.P., 2 H.M.; Urquhart, Harrq, 1 H.M.; Whitehouse, Arthur H., G.P., 2 F.P., 2 H.M.

PASTOR'S HOUSE WARMING.

The Rev. H. E. and Mrs. Benoit gave an 'at home' last evening to the members and friends of the congregation of l'Eglise du Redempteur in their new residence, corner of Sherbrooke street and Delorimier avenue. Assisting the hostess were her daughters, Mrs. R. E. Page and Miss Elsie Benoit. Refreshment tables were presided over by Miss Milbourne Ross, Miss Jeanne Mignolet and Misses Viola and Rosalind Benoit. Music was furnished by the young ladies of the choir of l'Eglise du Redempteur, Mrs. G. Winwood presiding at the piano, and being accompanied by Messrs. E. Laverriere and E. Savatorno, violinists.

In a few words of welcome, Pastor Benoit expressed the pleasure which so large and important a gathering gave Mrs. Benoit and himself. As in the past, their home would always be open to the members of the congregation and to their friends. Mr. Alfred Vallieres, church warden, and Prof. A. Dougados then expressed in well chosen words the appreciation which all felt for the reception they had received. Mr. D. Lepage and the Rev. R. E. Page spoke of the help and encouragement of such social gatherings. The Rev. S. Dayar, formerly a missionary in China, as a personal testimony told how he had been led from practical atheism first to pray and then to offer himself for mission work, all through the pastor of l'Eglise du Redempteur, the Rev. H. E. Benoit.

Miss Viola Benoit was the recipient of many congratulations on the fact that this happy event coincided with her birthday. Among the guests present and contributing to the evening's entertainment were: The Rev. R. E. and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Mrs. E. Laverriere, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ladouceur, Mr. and Mrs. N. Cote, Mr. and Mrs. C. Balzer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dayan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vallieres, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brierly, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Crepelle, Mr. and Mrs. P. Despres, Mr. and Mrs. D. Lepage, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lepage, Messrs. A. Dougador, S. Perron, L. Laverriere, E. Savatonis, A. Douais, C. Hurlbut, T. Raymond, D. Ross, A. Morrissette, and others; Mesdames J. N. Guay, S. Lefrancois, S. Picard, G. Winwood, J. Despres, F. Phaneuf J. Miguolet the Misses M. Beaumont, M. Ross, J. Mignolet, M. Brimmacombe, and others.

THE RAGPICKERS OF PARIS.

Sociologists Have Just Looked Into Condition of the Chiffonniers and Their World.

(New York 'Evening Post,')

French literature and French art have made us familiar with the ragged and grimy figures which, in the old times, when sanitation was unknown and the debris of a city's day were thrown out upon the street at night, poked about in the refuse and garbage and stuffed their bags with miscellaneous objects from breadcrusts to old shoes.

Poetic humanitarianism of the period that gave us Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables' invested these errant knights of the bag, hook, and lantern with the halo of romance; for when they returned to their haunts in the squalor of some ill-smelling alley, these people bore names like poils-aux-pattes,' hairy paws 'sac d'os,' bag-o'bones, or 'gras d'huile,' 'greasy,' and became the virtuous heroes or the vicious villains of picaresque melodrama, the stirring incidents whereof held more than one generation of readers spellbound. Somewhat later, the social conscience of artists like Courbet awoke to the realization of their picturesque possibilities and the willing brush fixed them upon canvas.

To-day the sentimental and aesthetic interests are superseded by the sociological. Ecclesiastical and secular reformers are deeply concerned about the physical and moral welfare of these people, huddled together in parts of the gay metropolis into which the tourists rarely penetrate. For within the last twenty-five years or more, they have slowly emerged from the twilight of romance into the broad daylight of municipal research, and to the student of humanity their life, with all its squalor and sordidness, presents some unusual features. The ordinances which made obligatory in every household the galvanized tin can kept in the basement or the yard until the garbage cart made its round early in the morning, brought with it a thorough revolution in the world of the 'chiffonniers.'

When that ordinance came into effect, the municipal authorities faced the problem of giving employment to forty thousand inhabitants of Paris, whose means of subsistence had been derived from refuse heaps. Deprived of the right of the road, they had to be given some privileges. Hence they were permitted to enter into a contract with the concierges, the all-powerful janitors of Paris. These allowed a certain number of them to examine the contents of the garbage cans before their removal by the municipal collectors. After they had filled their bags, the cans were put out upon the sidewalk and the doors were closed. This relieved the janitors of some work and gave them another hour of sleep, and raised the ragpickers to an officially recognized trade.

DIVISION INTO PLACIERS.

From this time dates the division into placiers, enjoying the right to enter certain premises at a given time, and coureurs, picking up upon the street what has escaped the notice of the others. The placiers were ambitious to secure profitable routes, those in the poorer quarters of the city being worth from ten to fifty francs, others rising to 150 and those in the neighborhood of the Trocadero being worth up to 40 francs. Occasionally a particularly good route is given to some ragpicker of prominent antecedents, for even such are not unknown in the trade. The privileged ragpicker is always on good terms with the janitor, rendering 'madame la concierge' many litle favors and receiving others in return. Madame keeps for him the left-overs of last night's dinner, which often suffice for his own nourishment, if not for that of his family. Even the servants cater to him. When he finds an object of some value, they trace the owner and secure for him a suitable reward. On New Year's Day, he is the recipient of a respectable holiday tip. When he has worked himself up to the ownership of a little shanty and is ready to retire or engage in a higher grade of business, he sells his route and introduces his successor to the 'ladies.' This is considered sufficient security that the newcomer is possessed of the honesty and good-will of his predecessor. There is an unwritten code of ethics among those people which is as rigidly observed as a municipal law. A placier will not infringe upon the privileges of his rival; even the boundaries of the route are respected, as if trespassing were forbiden, under penalty of the law.

WHOLE FAMILY WORKS.

The coureur has a far more laborious task. He has to walk some twenty kilometres daily before he can secure from thirty to forty kilograms of refuse and rubbish of varying value. Usually the whole family works at the trade. The old Place de l'Estrapade was for many years the centre of their operations. There in the early hours of the morning would be stationed some member of a ragpicker family with a huge receptacle or a wheelbarrow, while the others made the rounds and returned to empty their bags and go forth again. But by nine o'clock in the morning it was understood that all pickers were to be back in their homes, which are all near or outside of the city's walls.

A ragpicking colony with its dilapidated moving vans and other discarded vehicles serving as lodgings has much of the picturesqueness of a gypsy camp. But there are also a number of 'houses,' that is, shanties built of wreckage and placed on the bare earth with no attempt at a floor. Doors and windows fail to close properly and barely shield the inmates from rain or cold. But they are proud of their 'property,' which they value at 100 francs and which they sometimes rent to less prosperous colleagues at from four to six hundred francs a year. When the tenant fails to pay his rent, the landlord proceeds summarily; he simply removes the door. A mother whom I found in such a hovel near the Porte d'Ivry told me that when illness of her children made her fall behind and she had nailed a piece of carpet across the opening of the door thus removed, the owner coolly took the roof from over their heads.

In such a shanty of not more than four metres it is not unusual to find from six to eight inhabitants. Within this space they work and sleep. At about three o'clock in the morning the neighborhood is alive and a curious procession of pushcarts and other vehicles drawn by horses, donkeys, or dogs, or even by men and women, is seen hurrying towards the city. Towards nine the procession returns and the harvest of the day is examined. The refuse of vegetables and the remnants of meat with the least objectionable breadcrusts are cleaned and made into a pot-au-feu, which is the staple dish on the poor man's table in France. Clothing is picked up in the same fashion. Finally, whatever can be turned into cash is carefully assorted; crockery, linen, glass, tin, iron, cotton, paper, etc. Objects like tooth brushes are separated into their component parts, each having a special market value, the bristles, the handle, and even the thread.

All that is marketable is then taken to one of the maitre chiffonniers, master ragpickers, dealers whose stores are located in the Quartier de Javel. There along the quai of the Seine can be seen heaps of bottle glass valued at 10 francs per 1,000 kilo; there the bones are disposed of, scrip iron and brass, and the rags which usually constitute the greater part of the stock. Some of these dealers have their specialties. All employ a large force of women and girls to assort the articles brought to them. Experts distinguish thirteen kinds of new and forty-four of old rags, twenty of cloth, seventeen of linen, twenty-six of paper, fifteen of broken glass, etc. Working from morning until night in the germ-laden atmosphere of these junk-shops, the workers all suffer from obstinate coughs and various ailments of the eyes. Yet upon the whole there is little sickness in the ragpickers' colonies, and although conditions seem to invite them, they are rarely visited by epidemics. The trade having usually been followed by several generations of the same family, these people seem to be immune to certain germs.

A RACE APART.

A race apart they seem in the population of the metropolis. They live not only on the outskirts of the city, but on the outskirts of society. When you meet them on streets like the Rue Mouffetard they look at you squarely as though perfectly unconscious of the contempt in which they are held by people of cleaner trades and occupations. 'We do not mind the business of the bourgeois; let them take care of themselves and leave us alone.' This is the principle upon which they act. Their abject poverty is coupled with a certain liberty. Their isolation insures them a degree of independence which they would miss in any other trade or environment. When the famous ordinance of M. Poubelle in 1885 threatened to deprive them of their daily bread, efforts were made to employ them as street-cleaners. But of several hundreds that had demanded municipal investigation of their circumstances, only eight accepted the work offered them. They justified their attitude by saying: 'We work in freedom and do not want to be slaves. There are plenty of old men to do that kind of work. What we ask is to be allowed independently to work at our trade. Nor do they claim the intervention of the law in any dispute arising among them or the sanction of the authorities in any union that they may form among themselves, marriage included.

Yet the moral status is not as low as one should expect. Police records show that they furnish but one percent of the total number of arrests. There are few crimes committed in their colonies at Belleville, Charonne, Clignancourt, La Villette, and others. Their horror of imprisonment may keep them within bounds. Their only vice is inebriety. It seems that their occupation makes them crave liquor, which acts like caustic upon the membranes. In the cafes owned by the junk dealers they spend a good share of the money earned in drinks that poison their blood. There they grow oblivious of their duties and callous to their surroundings. The authorities which some time ago visited the most wretched of their colonies in the Thirteenth Arrondissement, the 'Cite Dore,' found it almost impossible to enforce sanitary laws and other reforms among those people, whose spirit of independence resents all interference from the representatives of what they call bourgeois society.

A .VON ENDE.

THE REAL ESTATE NEWS.

The 'Canadian Real Estate News' for October, just issued, contains much interesting matter, making it valuable for persons outside of the ranks of those intimately concerned in real estate. Holders of realty can derive much important information from the reports of transactions in the city and elsewhere. Montrealers will be particularly interested in an article on the harbor of Chicago, which presents similar problems to that of Montreal.

Montreal's slums are dealt with in an article which tells some straight facts in a plain way. The typographical work on this paper is worthy of notice.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. Henry Lampard Outlines a Scheme for the Future.

When the recent sale of the Mechanics Institute was first announced there was considerable speculation among the many old friends and well-wishers of the institute as to what the probable fate of the organization would be. It was felt that it would not be right to allow such an old name as that of the Mechanics Institute to die out, and various suggestions were made at the time as to what was the best course for the directors and membhers to pursue under the circumstances.

In this connection Mr. Henry Lampard, of Westmount, has made the following suggestions which may not be without value at this time.

To get a suitable site uptown. To erect a building more suitable for the new field of usefulness agreed upon. To add to the library, books of a technical and industrial nature both elementary and advanced. To bring the reading room up-to-date with the best and latest technical and industrial publications. To have a reading room and library for ladies, and another for children. To have a trade club room, and to make the condition that all members of the different trade clubs must be members of the institute, but will have their own internal management. To give a medal to be known as the Mechanics Institute Medal to the person who invents the most meritorious invention through the year. To have a museum of mechanical appliances and models of machines. To have a geographical and map room with books, maps and models. To have a lecture hall with laboratory and dark room. To have a series of lectures during the winter open to the public on mechanical and industrial subjects. To have a smoking room for the use of the members. To establish an inventor's institute in connection with the Mechanics Institute. To make the Institute a club for mechanics to meet and take up subjects of interest to them.

DEDICATION SERVICES.

In the new First Presbyterian Church the opening and dedication services will be continued to-morrow at both services. At the morning service the preacher will be the Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., of Douglas Methodist Church, and in the evening the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., of Emmanuel Congregational Church.

THE FORT GARRY HOTEL.

The work of constructing the second of the Grand Trunk's system of palatial hotels has begun at Winnipeg. It has been definitely and finally decided that the Winnipeg hotel, which will be of the same style of architecture as the magnificent 'Chateau Laurier' at Ottawa, shall be called 'The Fort Garry.'

MEET YOUR FRIENDS

To-Night, Saturday,

At Allan's

It is an old advertisement of ours, that contains a great deal of truth in it, as many of our customers will admit. In doing their business at Allan's, corner of Craig and Bleury Street, many acquaintances meet each other, whom they do not happen to meet for a long time in any other way, as we also can testify to, when we see them shake hands with each other, calling their friends by name, and asking after each other's welfare. We like to see it. It is gratifying to us to see men from Lachine, Montreal West, Westmount, St. Henry, Point St. Charles, meeting old friends from Longue Pointe, Hochelaga, Mile End, The Annex, Outremont, St. Lambert, Longueuil, etc. We are always here to serve you all, and do our best for you for anything you may need in *Men's Clothing, Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Vests, Underwear, Sweaters, Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, Socks, Hats, Caps, Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Working Shirts, Overalls, Boots,* anything and everything from head to foot in Men's or Boys' Clothing and Outfittings. Largest variety of all lines, all sizes and all qualities. Prices the lowest, quality considered, always at ALLAN'S. Stores open till 11 p.m. on Saturdays. Come in and see us. We are always pleased to see you and show you our goods, whether you buy or not, and you are almost sure to meet some old friends at

on Saturday Night,

Allan's Corner Craig and Bleury

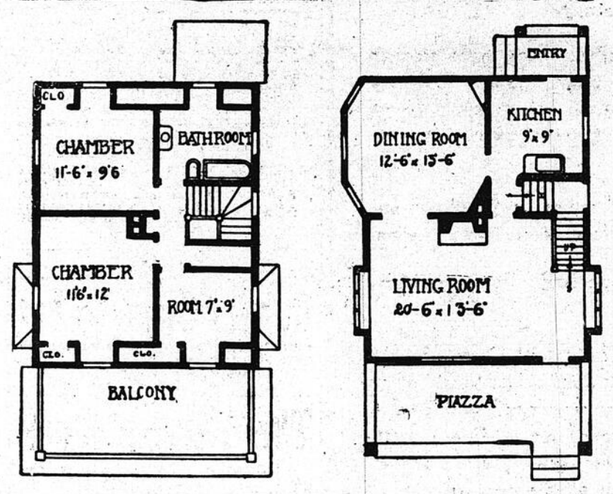
M. MARCHAND

284 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY: TAILORED SUIT FOR..... $15.00

Pure Wool Tweed, Venetian and Serge Suits, all nicely tailored, satin lined throughout; made in the most fashionable American model. Real value $22.50. SATURDAY.. .. $15.00

A HOMELIKE RURAL COTTAGE, COSTING $2,000



This pretty homelike cottage, built low with the 'Gambrel' roof treatment is economical to build, catchy in design and makes a very convenient little home for a small family. The size is 26 feet in width and 28 feet in depth, exclusive of the large piazza across the front. There is a full basement under the whole house and the foundation is carried out around the piazza. It is designed to finish the house with narrow siding on the outside and to shingle the roof. The inside arrangement shows a large living room across the front, with the entrance at the right hand corner, with the stairs directly in front of the entrance. There is one main chimney with a fireplace in the living room and a flue for kitchen and heater. The roof stands with the broad side towards the front, dormer windows light the second story in front, and gable windows at the sides. There are three good bedrooms and ample closet space, also a large bath room. The first story is 8 feet 6 inches high and the second story 8 feet. The main floor is finished in hard wood and the second in pine and painted the exterior painted white with red roof, the estimated cost is $2,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

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.'

Then why do you try to hobble about
And look so complaining and blue?
Better search for the trouble, you'll find it no doubt
Is only a peg in your shoe;
Not easy to bear, though it be at your feet,
But when the sharp point you can view,
Go to work with a will—and do not be beat
By a mean little peg in your shoe.

The boy came in sight, walking lamely along the road that was rough and uneven, then he sat down by the wayside, and took off his boot, only to find a small sharp point inside pricking his fingers. He looked about and found a long narrow stone almost like a hammer, that was near by, and with it pounded the inside sole of the boot till the point disappeared, then with an air of pleased satisfaction, replaced the boot and walked on whistling.

Happy youth with the brave determination to pound out the little pegs and pricks that torture and tear the tender flesh of those feet that have to tread life's rough journey unaided.

And it is more than likely the day will come when his own hand will drive in the jagged edges and points going deeper and rankling, without power to dull the pain. There is a feeling of respect for the boy who took out the peg with the only available tool, instead of sitting down whining, or taking it to the shoemaker.

He will be a man by and by, equal to an emergency, not finding fault with his environment, but striving to improve it, and blessed with the spirit of content that will keep him from striving after the impossible.

And after all, what better is there in life than this aim? To determine not to be daunted by the inevitable pegs, or useless regrets, along life's highway, satisfied with our opportunities, our joys and blessings.

Let us call a halt and take out the irritating pegs, not looking with covetous eyes at those who do not have these pin pricks to endure, but overcoming our own, and being able to enjoy the landscape, and the delights of every day as we trudge along, content with the opportunities within our reach.

It is related of Apicius, who lived at Rome, that he was partial to very large shrimps; but hearing that those in Greece were larger, he straightway sailed for that coast at once. A great storm and much danger was passed; but on arriving he called for the fishermen's best shrimps. They were medium-sized, and he asked if there were no larger. 'No, Seignior, never,' was the assurance. So then he rubbed his hands with delight and ordered the captain to sail back directly to Rome, saying: 'I have left some at home much larger than these, and they will be spoiled if the wind is not in our favor.'

Apicius was wise in learning his lesson, and being satisfied with his own shrimps, and he would enjoy them better on his return for the difficulties he had encountered. Comparison was the peg in his boot.

ENCOURAGING TREE PLANTING.

It may not be generally known that the city of Boston annually distributes two thousand trees for planting along sidewalks. The result of this missionary work is that the city, even in crowded districts, and all through the suburbs, has taken on an effect that impresses itself upon the casual observer. For it is only a short step in progress from shade tree planting to the ornamental shrubbery that adds to the picture. The wishes of applicants are supplied when possible, and rock maple is first choice next the elm, and after it the poplar. The trees are nursery grown, and with each is given a circular, telling the necessity for good soil and careful planting. It is pleasant to learn that a large percentage of requests for trees come from districts where the people can ill afford time or money for anything beyond daily need. Notice of the distribution appears in the public newspapers, and applications are made in writing to the superintendent of public grounds, and an order is mailed to the applicant to get the trees from the nursery.

GERANIUMS.

Mr. H.—For my own part I prefer a large geranium, and have visions of delightful windows where this plebian but useful plant gave its gay and cheery blossoms all winter when other things failed. But the proper way is to make cuttings, and there are various ways of treating them. Some growers put the cuttings in sand, with every leaf cut off except the few small ones on the growing tip, the cuttings being placed close together, but this method weakens the crowded slips. The ideal method is to make a cutting about three or four inches long and short jointed. Two or three well developed leaves should be left, the rest being broken off close to the stem. It may not be generally understood that if carefully cut off, the portion of the leaf stalk left behind is apt to decay, and many failures can be traced to this cause.

Sand is the best medium to use in propagating, for a cutting having no roots is apt to decay if placed in earth containing organic matter. It is well to remember that hard wooded cuttings of plants are more difficult to root than soft wooded, as the latter will 'callus,' o. heal and form roots easily.

GROWING PLANTS FROM LEAVES.

Mrs. A., Regina, writes of success in growing an Umbrella plant from a leaf that was partly broken, and its edge touched the soil and took root, and asks if it is unusual. In answer it may be said that several plants are propagated in this way, especially Gloxinias, Rex Begonias and Peperomias. The leaves of the Begonia can be cut into pieces, each having one or more of the larger nerves or veins. Fill a shallow box or flower pot with sand and put in the fragment of leaf like any other cutting. In due time the bulbets will form at the end of each midrib, and soon roots and young leaves will develop. When thoroughly established they may be lifted out of the cutting box and put singly into light soil in small pots. Peperomias and Gloxinias must have a bit of leaf stalk attached, dibbled in quite deeply and given one good watering, but afterwards kept rather dry lest decay sets in before the bulbils form.

Leaves of the Umbrella Plant (Cyperus Altervifollus), root readily in water, and young plants form at the axles of the leaflets.

SILVER MAPLE.

Silver Maple, W. A. —If you happened to be planting out in the country where there is a wide outlook, the Lombard Poplar might answer very well, but not for the position where you require it.

A Maple is always beautiful. It is a home tree, and suitable for any situation, and I would advise you to select it for your purpose, as it never fails at any season of the year.

WINTERING TENDER PLANTS.

Mrs. S. Y.— It is only my opinion, but as you asked my advice, it really seems as if the most serviceable way to winter tender plants is in boxes placed inside the window and about six to ten inches from the glass. Any box will do provided it is well drained, but it should fit the window if possible, and be painted on the outside any color appropriate to the surroundings. Make it six to eight inches wide, and six inches deep, with several holes drilled in the bottom for drainage, and a tray must fit below to catch the water, that leaks through, but the box must not fit tightly into it. Blocks of wood an inch thick set in the pan will give circulation of air, for all healthy growing roots require oxygen. The window box can be supported on brackets placed about two inches lower than the window sill, and the box can be filled at the bottom with broken flower pots and charcoal, and filled up with rich loamy soil.

If it is a sunny window you can put into it your RexBegonia and Geraniums. Ferns of the Bostoniensis and Scotti type are suitable for either sunny windows or those that partial shade, but do better in pots than boxes. For a shaded window you can be sure of blossoms with your Chinese Primula, and also Obconica, while the Calla will accommodate itself to any situation if in good health. Use a little hand sprayer to keep the moisture on the foliage, for that is one of the secrets of success.

CUTTING THE FLOWERS OF GLADIOLUS.

J. J.—It is necessary to leave some of the foliage on the stem, for unless it is allowed to ripen there can be no formation of new bulbs, because the leaves are the manufacturing part of the plant. Cutting off the flowers alone would be a benefit to the bulb, for the production of bloom causes a loss of energyand vitality. If flowers are removed as soon as opening it causes the concentration of nutrient elements for the benefit of the new generation at the expense of the old.

DELPHINIUM BLIGHT.

A. R.— The spray of Larkspur enclosed in your letter is affected by black blight, that attacks the plant in various stages. If observed in time it can be eradicated by spraying with ammonical carbonate of copper, the same as used for spraying hollyhocks. It may be necessary to apply two or three times, but if spraying is not resorted to it will be best to cut off the foliage of inflected plants, and burn at once.

OCTOBER REMINDERS.

Do all the gardening that is practical in the autumn, thus avoiding the spring rush. You can add to the pleasure of anticipation by going about the work in a leisurely way during the golden days before severe frost. Another reason is that plants are well rooted and resistent before summer drought. This is the time to divide and rearrange perennials, and a year can be saved by planting now, especially of early blooming varieties. October is the best month for planting hardy bulbs out of doors, tulips, daffodils, hyacinths, snowdrops and crocuses. Do not burn the leaves of deciduous trees; save them for covering the bulbs next month.

If frost has not destroyed vegetables, they can often be saved by covering with boxes, burlap or even newspapers. Clear up and destroy all rubbish in the garden that might prove a harbor for destructive insects. See to it that celery is well banked up or frost will catch it. Boards can be laid over it—if there is a cold snap threatening, for it cannot stand more than ten degrees.

Pack beets, carrots and salsify in sand in the cellar to prevent shrivelling. Raise a little mound of earth around young trees to keep mice from gnawing the bark, and do not leave old grass, or any other mulch about them. If it is a hard winter they will eat high or low along the stem of the tree, if not watched and routed.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

2000 Music Rolls at Half Price.—Layton Bros. are offering their present stock of new Player Piano Rolls at 50 per cent. discount—to make room for their new Pianola Circulating Library 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley)

FOR SALE

CRAIG STREET.

South side, just east of Bleury street, good warehouse, on 3,800 square feet of land running through to Fortification lane. On easy terms. The best location in this central business district and a good investment.

ESPLANADE AVENUE, ANNEX.

Two Superior Flats of 5 and 6 rooms, with bay windows. Always rented. Price, $5,000.

McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

Substantially built and modern Apartment Building. Revenue, $2,700. Price, $25,000. Cash down, $10,000.

PARK AVENUE.

Stone front, 2 Storey Residence for quick sale. 8 rooms, bathroom, etc. Just below Mount Royal Park. Price, only $8,500.

PRINCE ALBERT AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

Beautiful House of 9 rooms, with fireplaces in drawing room and parlor. Price, $9,000, half cash.

SHERBROOKE ST. WEST.

Fine cut Stone House for sale, with immediate possession; 3 public rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, etc. Hardwood floors throughout, and extensively and tastefully decorated.

ARGYLE AVENUE. UPPER LEVEL.

Large handsome, commodious family residence, with Coach House, Stable and Garden. 150 feet frontage by 189 in depth. Best proposition in Westmount. Cut price.

ST. FAMILLE STREET.

Commodious Family Residence, 15 rooms, bathroom, etc. Solid stone and brick, with chaste elevation. Easily convertible into heated flats and yielding a handsome return.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED

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R & O NAV. CO. LOW RATES TO WEST

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To TORONTO - - - $10.00. Return $18.00
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Via the BEAUTIFUL THOUSAND ISLANDS AND PICTURESQUE BAY OF QUINTE BY DAYLIGHT.

The fine iron steamer "Belleville" sails from Montreal every Friday at 7 p.m. Steam heat and electric lights th roughout and every comfort and convenience for passengers on board.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

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

7½ HOURS To TORONTO

"International Limited"

(Canada's Railway Greyhound.)

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

FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY

Between MONTREAL and TORONTO. 9.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Elegant Dining, Parlor and Library Car Service on Day Train. The Pullman Sleeping Cars operated on Night Trains are electric-lighted, including reading lamps in berths, and are also equipped with electric fans.

CHANGE IN TIME

Suburban Service, effective October 9th, as follows:—

FROM BONAVENTURE DEPOT.

FOR VAUDREUIL—*9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., z1.20 p.m., **1.30 p.m., †3.55 p.m., †4.20 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE—*8.30 a.m., *9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., z1.20 p.m., **1.30 p.m., †3.55 p.m., †4.20 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

BAIE D'URFE—*9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., **1.30 p.m., †4.20 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

BEAUREPAIRE AND BEACONSFIELD—*9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., z1.20 p.m., **1.30 p.m., †4.20 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

POINTE CLAIRE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., z1.20 p.m., *1.30 p.m., †3.57 p.m., †4.20 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

LAKESIDE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., z1.20 p.m., *1.30 p.m., †3.57 p.m., †4.20 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

VALOISVILLE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., *1.30 p.m., †3.57 p.m., †4.20 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

STRATHMORE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., *1.30 p.m., †3.57 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

DORVAL—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., *1.30 p.m., †3.57 p.m., †4.20 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

DIXIE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., *1.30 p.m., †3.57 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

LACHINE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., *1.30 p.m., †3.57 p.m., †4.20 p.m., †5.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *11.25 p.m.

See Suburban Folders for Intermediate stations between Montreal and Lachine.

*Daily, †Ex-Sun, zSat. only. **Sat. and Sun. only. xEx-Sat. and Sun.

SUNDAY TRAIN, MONTREAL TO ST. HYACINTHE

This train has not been cancelled as previously announced and same will run as usual Sunday, October 8th, and until further notice, leaving Montreal at 12.10 p.m. and stopping at intermediate stations. Returning leaving St. Hyacinthe at 8.00 p.m. and stopping at intermediate stations.

Pacific Coast Points.

In effect until October 15th, inclusive. One Way Second-Class Colonist Fares from Montreal, via Chicago, to

Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster, B.C.; Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore. $47.70

San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cal.; Mexico City, Mex. $49.00

Low rates to many other points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

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

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
130 St. James Street. 'Phone Main 6905, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TORONTO SERVICE

10.45 P.M. DAILY.

YONGE ST. STATION

NORTH TORONTO.

THIS TRAIN HAS NO EQUAL FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVELLING.

Compartment cars of unexcelled superiority, and Sleeping cars.

The only line on which there are Compartment cars.

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

CHANGE OF TIME

In Effect October 8th,

From Place Viger Station—

For Ottawa (Broad St.), and intermediate stations, †8.30 a.m. and †5.30 p.m.

For Staynerville and intermediate stations, †8.30 and †5.30 p.m., †6.15 p.m.

LAURENTIANS.

For Mont Laurier and intermediate stations, r8.45 a.m., †4.00 p.m.

For Labelle and intermediate stations, s8.45 a.m., 11.45 p.m.; †4.00 p.m.

For Ste. Agathe and intermediate stations, *8.45 a.m., 11.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., 111.15 p.m.

For St. Eustache and intermediate stations, †8.30 a.m., §9.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m.

QUEBEC SERVICE.

For Quebec and intermediate stations, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.

For Three Rivers and intermediate stations, †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m., †6.50 p.m.

For Joliette and intermediate stations, †8.20 a.m., †5.00 p.m.

For St. Gabriel and intermediate stations, †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.

For Grandes Piles and intermediate stations, †1.30 p.m.

Arriving Place Viger Station—

From Ottawa (Broad St.), and intermediate stations, †1.00 p.m., †10.55 p.m.

From Staynerville and intermediate stations, †10.25 a.m., †1.00 p.m., †10.55 p.m.

LAURENTIANS.

From Mont Laurier and intermediate stations, †11.00 a.m., r9.40 p.m.

From Labelle and intermediate stations, †11.00 a.m., §9.30 p.m., r9.40 p.m.

From Ivry and intermediate stations, †11.00 a.m., s8.55 p.m., r9.40 p.m., §9.30 p.m.

From St. Eustache and intermediate stations, §9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., j7.30 p.m., §9.10 p.m.

From Quebec and intermediate stations, †3.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m., *6.30 a.m.

From Three Rivers and intermediate stations, *6.30 a.m., †10.00 a.m., †3.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †10.00 p.m.

From St. Gabriel and intermediate stations, †8.50 a.m., †6.10 p.m.

From Grandes Piles and intermediate stations, †6.30 p.m.

From Grande Mere and intermediate stations, †3.00 p.m., †6.30 p.m., §10.00 p.m.

†—Daily except Sunday. —*Daily. §—Sunday only. i—Saturday only.

j—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. r—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. s—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

New folders can be had on application.

WEEK END TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS

WEEK-END HOLIDAY RESORT.

CHEAP FARES

GOING FRIDAY and SATURDAY, RETURN UNTIL MONDAY.

RIGAUD SERVICE

Trains 520, from Rigaud, 8.20 p.m., and intermediate stations, Sunday only, for Montreal, will run until further notice.

HUNTERS' EXCURSIONS

FROM MONTREAL TO

Mattawa to Temiskaming and Kipawa.
Ironsides to Maniwaki, Que.
Aylmer, Que., to Waltham, Que.
St. Adele, Que., to Duhamel, Que.
Riviere a Pierre Jct. to Chicoutimi, Que., including La Tuque and Roberval branches, via Quebec.
Morin Flats to Huberdeau, Que.

AT FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FARE AND ONE-THIRD.

Good going until Nov. 8.
Returning until Dec. 2nd, 1911.

REDUCED FARES

Until Oct. 15th, inclusive.

Second-Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

Nelson and Spokane, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and Portland $47.70

San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego $49.00

Mexico City, Mex .....

Low rates to many other points.

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218 St. James St. Telephones, Main 8733, 8733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

Hunters' Excursions

Reduced fares to points in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
Good going Oct. 19th to Nov. 11th. Returning up to Dec. 14th, 1911.

TRAIN SERVICE

MARITIME EXPRESS.

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

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

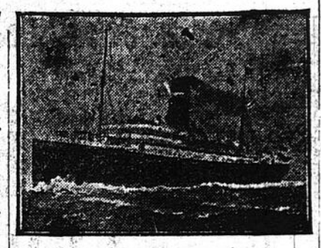
OCEAN LIMITED,

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

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
132 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 625.
H. A. PRICE GEO. STRUBBE,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. City Ticket Agt.

ASHES

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



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
FAST TURBINE STEAMERS.
SHORTEST OCEAN PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL.

Victorian ..... Oct. 13
Corsican ..... Oct. 20
Virginian ..... Oct. 27
Tunisian ..... Nov. 3

Saloon passage, $80.00 and $90.00, and up.
Second Cabin, $50.00, $52.50 and up. London, $2.50 additional. Third Class, Liverpool, London and Glasgow, $31.25 and $32.50, according to steamer.

TO GLASGOW.

Hesperian ..... Oct. 14
Ionian ..... Oct. 21
Grampian ..... Oct. 28
Scotian ..... Nov. 4

SS. Grampian and Hesperian: Saloon, $70.00, and up. Second Class, $50.00, and up. Other steamers.
One Class Cabin, called second cabin, $47.50 and $50.00, and up. Third Class, $30.25.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Corinthian ..... Oct. 10
*Pomeranian ..... Oct. 15
Lake Erie ..... Oct. 22
Sicilian ..... Oct. 29

*Does not call at Havre.
One Class—Second Cabin Rate—London, $45; Havre, $55.00, and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class, London, $30.25; Havre, $31.00; Paris, $33.50.
All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.

H. & A. ALLAN, MONTREAL.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

From Glasgow. From Montreal.
Sept. 23..†*T.SS. SATURNIA . Oct. 7
Sept. 30..SS. SALACIA . .. Oct. 14
Oct. 7..†*T.SS. CASSANDRA, Oct. 21
Oct. 14..†*T.SS. ATHENIA. . .Oct. 28

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS.
From St. John, N.B.
T.SS. ATHENIA .. ..Dec. 2
T.SS. SATURNIA .. .. Dec. 9

*Steamers fitted with Refrigerators.
†Passenger steamers.
Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), $47.50. Third Class, Eastbound, $30.25; Westbound, $31.25.
Special Uptown Agency, Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

CUNARD THOMSON LINE

JOINT LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers Marked *.

*T.SS. AUSONIA .. .. Oct. 7
SS. FREMONA .. .. Oct. 14
*T.SS. ASCANIA .. ..Oct. 21

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

THOMSON LINE

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. BELLONA (about) .. .. ..Oct. 22

NEWCASTLE SERVICE.

SS. BELLONA (about) .. .. ..Oct. 22

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

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN LONDON PASSENGER SERVICE.

From Southampton. From Montreal for London.
Sept. 19..T.SS. AUSONIA .. ..Oct. 7
Oct. 3..T.SS. ASCANIA .. ..Oct. 21
Oct. 17..T.SS. ALBANIA .. ..Nov. 4

Passage Rates: Cabin (called second), Ascania, $46.25 and upwards; other steamers, $45.00 and upwards. Third Class, British, Eastbound, $30.25. Prepaid, West., $30.00.
Full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me., Winnipeg, Man., and all Cunard Line Agents.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

CIRCUIT COURT.

NO. 12335.

The Montreal Dairy Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, having its principal place of business in the City and District of Montreal.—Plaintiff.

VS.

Davis Livinson and John Zarafonites, both of the City and District of Montreal.—Defendants.

The Defendant, John Zarafonites, is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, Sept. 7, 1911.
(By order).
S. E. MEUNIER,
Deputy Clerk of the said Court.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE
LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

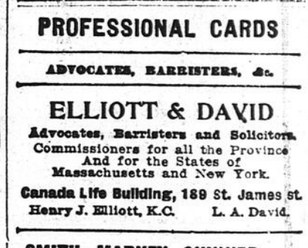
MONTREAL & QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL
EVERY SATURDAY.

S.S. LAURENTIC S.S. MEGANTIC
Passengers in all Classes. Electric lights throughout. Orchestras.
Rates: First, $92.50; Second, $53.75.

S.S. TEUTONIC S.S. CANADA
Only One Class Cabin, (II.) Third Class.
Rates: Teutonic, $55 up; Canada, $5[illegible]
Third Class at low rates. Cabins. Rooms only.

XMAS SAILINGS | FROM PORTLAND, ME. AND HALIFAX, N.S.
CANADA; MEGANTIC; TEUTONIC; DEC. 2; 9; 14
Book early. Secure your Berths now.

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



Finest and Fastest Steamers on the Canadian route. Land to Land, 5 days 14 hours. Dock to Dock, 5 days 20 hours.

From Montreal. Steamer. From Bristol
Oct. 4..ROYAL EDWARD. Oct. [illegible]
Oct. 18..ROYAL GEORGE... Nov. [illegible]
Nov. 1..ROYAL EDWARD. Nov. [illegible]
Nov. 15..ROYAL GEORGE. Nov. [illegible]
First sailing from Halifax, Nov. 29.
Christmas sailing, Dec. 13th.

Any Steamship Agent, or 'Phone Main 8570.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN...Oct. 6
EMPRESS OF IRELAND...Oct 20

Rates—First class, $92.50 and upwards. Second class, $53.75 and upwards.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL:
LAKE MANITOBA.. .. ..OCT. 12
LAKE CHAMPLAIN... ..OCT. 26

Rates—One Class Cabin (Second Cabin), $50.00 and upwards.
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents or
W. G. Annable, Gen. Passenger Agt. Wm. Webber, Passenger Agt. 2 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED).

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AND FROM MANCHESTER.

From Man. From Montreal
Sept. 16..MAN. IMPORTER .. Oct. [illegible]
Sept. 23..MAN. COMMERCE . Oct. [illegible]
Sept. 30..MAN. TRADER . . Oct. [illegible]
Oct. 7..MAN. SHIPPER . . Oct. [illegible]
Oct. 14..MAN. CORPORATION, Nov. [illegible]

Limited number of passengers carried.

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

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And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
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PATENT ATTORNEYS

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PATENTS FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. GENNISON

INVENTIONS PATENTED
IN ALL COUNTRIES.
OWEN N. EVANS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station, as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Halifax and East, 7.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Portland, †9.00 a.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *8.00 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (i) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For North Toronto and West Toronto, *10.45 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa †8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., §7.50 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations — †8.45 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., §12.01 p.m., (i) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.00 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.00 p.m.
From Portland, †9.00 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., 8.30 a.m. daily, except Monday.
From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.
From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *7.10 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, *7.00 a.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg and Vancouver, *8.55 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.55 a.m., *11.50 a.m., *6.40 p.m., 7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate Stations, *7.50 a.m., *8.00 a.m., *8.05 a.m., *8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *12.15 p.m., *6.40 p.m., *7.10 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., (i) 12.15 p.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., §9.30 a.m., §.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., B6.35 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., 5.00 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (i) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.30 p.m., †6.15 p.m., B6.35 p.m., (i) 11.15 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Taree Rivers, *6.30 a.m., 2 p.m., *8.30 p.m. Ottawa, †12.50 a.m., *10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, †7.50 a.m., †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., §7.20 p.m., §7.30 p.m., §10.40 p.m. St. Lin, †8.30 a.m., H7.30 p.m., (i) 8.30 p.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., (i)1.00 a.m., (j) 7.30 p.m., §9.10 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †6.10 p.m.

G Monday only.
H Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
I Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G Monday only.
S Sunday only.
K Saturday and Sunday only.
M Friday only.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway. Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Connection for Riviere a Pierre Junction and La Tuque. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, at 9 a.m., 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger), 4.00 p.m., daily, except Sunday.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie and Joliette, 9.15 a.m., Sundays.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Riviere a Pierre Junction, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and intermediate stations, 11.50 a.m., and 4.35 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, La Tuque, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.35 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Also from Lake St. John District on Mondays.
From Rawdon, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, 9.40 p.m. Sundays.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m. except Sunday, and 7.20 p.m. daily.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m. and 4.05 p.m., except Sunday, and 9.20 a.m., Sunday only.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 5.08 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Sunday; 9.30 a.m., Sunday only; 10.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.00 a.m., daily, and 10.15 p.m., except Sunday.
From Malone and intermediate stations, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday.
From Utica and intermediate stations, 5.40 p.m., daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 6.50 a.m., 8.10 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., except Sunday; and 9.05 p.m., Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York and Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.40 p.m., daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., except Sunday.
From Boston, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to April 5th, 1911.

*7.15 a.m.—To Richmond and intermediate stations.
7.25 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. & H.
9.05 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermediate stations.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.55 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate stations.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
2.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, New York.
3.53 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division
4.15 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans
6.40 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
7.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*9.00 p.m.— Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.55 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.45 p.m.—White River Jct, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.30 p.m. — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
4.45 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
*6.05 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville daily except Saturday and Sunday.
*7.45 p.m.—From Quebec, Richmond, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
*7.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
8.40 p.m.—From Boston, White River Junction and points on C.V. Ry.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

TRAIN SERVICE.

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Moncton, St. John and Halifax, and intermediate stations.
8.15 a.m.—Saturday only—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Campbellton and intermediate stations.
4.00 p.m.—Express to St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m.—Daily except Saturdays, for Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.00 a.m—Except Sunday — Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.20 p.m.—Except Monday. — Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
Mondays only—At 6.20 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
7.35 a.m.—Except Monday. Ocean Limited, from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis,

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St. Louis—3898—3880

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Address .....(W

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WHEN IT'S REAL-ESTATE IT'S W. T. HENEY

Lots on St. Lawrence Boulevard, St. Urbain, Waverley and Clark Streets.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD PROPOSITIONS.

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Agents on Property week ends, or at 2500 Park Ave., corner Bernard, every afternoon from 2 to 6 p.m.

THE HEART OF WESTMOUNT

Cambridge Ave.

Only a Few Lots Left

This beautiful avenue is now macadamized, drains and cement sidewalks laid down, etc.

Absolute restrictions for detached and semi-detached residences.

Several high-class dwellings to be erected this fall.

Profit by this chance of getting lots in the very Heart of Westmount.

Easy terms of payments at five per cent.

PARENT BROS.,
56 St. James Street.

KILLED THE BLACK FOX.

Colorado Hunter Shot Rare and Beautiful Animal.

(Ouray correspondence Denver 'Republican.')

The rare and beautiful specimen of the black fox known to have roamed the upper hills of the San Juan for a score of years, and whose skin the best sportsmen and trappers in and around Chattanooga, Silverton, Mineral Point and Lake City lay awake many and many a night to get, has at last been secured.

A chance shot from a distance of a mile or more from a Mauser rifle in the hands of Frank Hough, a mine employee, brought the much sought after reynard to bay as it was crossing the south trail on Engineer Mountain near the Polar Star mine, on its way, presumably, to its fall and winter den near Chattanooga.

For several years every device known to the sportsman and trapper had been tried to kill or capture the animal. Four years ago a leading fur house in the East, having heard that such a specimen had been seen in the district, sent out a special representative to try to secure it, but after trailing it for nearly three months he tired of his job and returned home.

Frank Hough notified the principal fur houses of the country of his capture, with the result that competition became so keen for possession of the skin that $1,100 was paid by a New York house for it. Those who saw the skin pronounce it the most beautiful ever secured in the West, where the black fox has become almost extinct.

Frank Hough never expected to make a 'stake' in this way, but having often heard of the wonderful 'black fox,' he kept his 'timber line eye' well peeled and noticing a black object crossing a patch of snow on the range in the gray dawn picked up his old Mauser and took a shot. Hough is now taking a vacation with the old folks down in the valley.

QUEEN MARY PARK

Montreal's Residential Beauty Spot

Very many subdivisions are being opened up in Montreal. Each of them possess some particular features of merit, and each have their disadvantages. Taking it all round, we know that Queen Mary Park lots at the price we are offering them at are the very best buy in Montreal Real Estate to-day.

Just read below our reasons for making this statement:

LOCATION—It lies between the *Convent of the Sacred Heart* and the village of *Sault au Recollet*. It fronts on one of the *finest bays* on the *Back River*, with *still water, boating and swimming*. The whole property is *high* and *dry*, with a *magnificent outlook* over the river and surrounding country.

FACILITIES—The Street Railway runs *right through the property—sewers* and *water systems* are *now* under construction, and by *the Fall* owners of Queen Mary Park lots will have *Electric Light, Sewerage* and *Water Service*.

PRICE OF LOTS—Lots are selling at $110 *and upwards*—5 to 25 cents per foot, according to location.

TERMS—10% *Cash*, the balance within five years, without interest.

Now don't take our word for it. People who bought from us a short time ago for 25 cents a foot *have already been offered* 40 *cents. Come and see for yourself*. Twelve minutes' ride from M. S. R. station on St. Denis Street. Take Sault au Recollet car. Our agent is on the ground all the time, and will show you all the best we offer.

Mack Realty Company Inc.

Phone M. 6422. 232 St. James Street.
Uptown Office—780 St. Catherine Street West.
JAMES SELLAR, Special Agent, Uptown 2937.

49,000 FEET OF LAND

ON VISITATION STREET

Situated between Sherbrooke and Ontario Streets, and running through to Beaudry Street. About 49,000 feet with frontage on Visitation Street of 290 feet, and on Beaudry Street of about 180 feet, with brick and wooden buildings thereon. Suitable for factory purposes.

Particulars on application to

The Cradock Simpson Company

(Business Established 1879.)

REAL ESTATE AGENTS ON COMMISSION ONLY.
205 ST. JAMES STREET, ... MONTREAL.

Property For Sale OUTREMONT.

DUROCHER STREET, 321, 329, 333—Three beautiful cottages, finished in chestnut, hardwood floors, china cupboards, etc. Up-to-date in every respect. Ready for occupation.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

WESTMOUNT

PRINCE ALBERT AVENUE, 390—Detached cottage, 8 rooms, finished in mahogany and chestnut. Price only $8000.00 Terms easy. Ready for occupation. Will rent for the winter at $65.00 per month. For full particulars apply

Robert Neville, Jr.,
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Phone, St. Louis 4670. 933 Wiseman Avenue, Outremont.

LAKE FRONT, LACHINE

Houses and Lots For Sale.

For full particulars—

D. W. Ogilvie & Co., Inc.

TEL. M. 3113 - - - - 11 ST. SACRAMENT ST.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

OLD PEOPLE OR CHILDREN GIVEN home and care. Temporary or permanent. References. Box 64, Sutton, Que.

NOTICES.

NOTICE. — APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal for leave to construct a machine shop on lot cadastral No. 1207, subdivisions Nos. 112 and 113, of St. James Ward. Signature, OVIDE PARENT. Address, No. 719 St. Andre street. Montreal, October 5, 1911.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY GOOD furs do you go to a general or departmental store or cheap fur sales, or do you go to an old reliable fur store. To the latter we would suppose. Then why go to shops selling miscellaneous goods, to buy your household furniture, who know actually nothing about the construction or finish of furniture. Don't you think it would be more in order to go to firms who have made a life study of the business. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street, is the place to go to, if you are looking for up to date goods, of guaranteed workmanship and best finish, and at the right prices; assortment now complete; one price; one discount.

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the manufacturers' showrooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTING, Plastering, etc.; experienced workmen; best materials. Reasonable prices. J. BACON, Decorator, 76 Bruce Avenue. 'Phone, Westmount, 1588.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.

FAMILY (THREE MEMBERS), RECENTLY arrived in Montreal, desires to rent until May next, desirable furnished house or apartment in good locality, Westmount preferred. W.P., 'Witness' Office.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE

168 acres in Richmond, containing good clay and clay loam soil. Hay, grain, corn and roots are the principal crops raised, besides apple trees, raspberries and currants. The house is solid brick with a slate roof. Other buildings attached are kitchen and woodshed, with cellar under kitchen. Good spring water. Possession can be had at once. Lowest cash price, $3,500.

INVESTIGATE NOW.

MACK REALTY COMPANY,
232 St. James Street, Montreal.

Main 6422. Uptown Office, 780 St. Catherine St. West (open evenings). James Sellar, Special Agent. Phone Up. 2937.

LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE — AT THE LAURentian Mountains, around Lake Hugh; $30 per lot, good fishing, boating and shooting, sandy beach, lake; beautiful place to spend summer holidays. CHAS. FERRY, 41 Bleury street. Main 7553. House, Westmount, 3596.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, 233 St. James street, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CAST off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3067.

TO LET.

Corner Store To Let

Fine Corner Store to Let—With basement and upper flat.
Apply to Manager,
'Witness' Office.

The 'Witness' Block

ACCOMMODATION for one or two tenants—offices or shop. Apply to the MANAGER, 142 St. Peter street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET, NICE FURNISHED ROOM, hot and cold water; clothes cupboard. 11 Hutchison street.

ROOMS TO LET — TO LET, FURNISHed room, double. 68 Beaver Hall Hill.

FOR SALE.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.00; Cut Hardwood, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75 per load. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William street. Tel. M. 462.

FOR SALE—LAYTON BROS. CABINET Grand, handsome case, full swing music desk, 7 1-3 octaves, latest improvements, lovely singing tone. An opportunity $265. Payable $10 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley.)

DON'T BE CARRIED AWAY WITH the idea that because you are offered a big, tempting discount that you are buying your furniture cheap. Try the house with one price, one discount throughout the year, and compare prices, and you will see how much further your cash will go with us. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP — ONE RETURN Tubular Boiler, 12 feet by 3½; heater and all fittings complete; also one Leonard automatic engine, 8 x 8, all in first class condition. Address, FRED. J. ARGALL, Three Rivers, Que.

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, Office tables, library tables, rotary and tilting chairs, at 25 percent to 33 1-3 percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE — FINE SADDLE PONY, 6 years old, weight about 550, good driver, perfectly safe, sound and kind pet. Also, cart, buriob, harness and saddle. Address, C.W.S., Box 21, Rock Island, Que.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to ⅝-inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24-inch table, 6-inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18-inch table, 6-inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30-inch tables, 1 Garvin Miller, 18-inch table; 14-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap Wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 3234, Montreal.

HIGH CLASS WHITE ENAMELLED bedroom furniture, suitable for your city house or country cottage, at prices defying all competition. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:—
1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to ⅝-inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24-inch table, 3-inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18-inch table, 1-inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30-inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18-inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18-inch Lap Wheel.
These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

BARGAINS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS—IF YOU are contemplating a trip to the city of Montreal, and if you have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter, who are soon to be married, be sure and make us a call, and we guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices, and best up-to-date goods, and very prompt delivery. Our prices are from 25 percent to 30 percent lower than ordinary prices. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for prompt cash and for 30 days. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers, Store, 350 St. Paul street. Established 30 years.

DO YOU WANT A LARGE BUFFET? We have them. Do you want a small buffet? We have them. Do you want an extension dining table, also chairs, china cabinet, serving table, etc., to match? We have them. We have everything in the new furniture line, and at prices that will be beneficial to you. Had you not better see our stock before you place your orders elsewhere; 30 years' experience in the line is surely worth something. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED. YOUNG Lady, with good references. Apply to 'Witness' Office.

SERVANT GIRL WANTED; NO WASHing; no cooking; must have references. Apply, 699 Upper St. Urbain street.

YOUNG LADY WANTED FOR GENERal office work. Preference given to one who can relieve at switchboard. Apply 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO house tablemaid, about 17th of month. Two in family. Apply evenings, with references. 287 Peel street.

BOY WANTED, ABOUT 18 YEARS Old. THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUB. MFG. CO., Limited, 357 St. James street.

WANTED—YOUNG BOY TO LEARN shirt cutting. Apply THE MONTREAL SHIRT & OVERALL COMPANY, LIMITED, 1446 City Hall Ave.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN FOR THE Montreal office of this company. Salary, $4.00 per week. PATON MFG. CO., 325 Board of Trade Building.

WANTED, ASSISTANT SHIPPER Must write well and figure accurately, and one with a knowledge of heavy hardware preferred. Must have the best of references. Apply by letter, giving references, to THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO., Limited, 131 Craig street West.

WANTED—PANT MAKERS TO WORK inside, also a few to learn. Apply THE MONTREAL SHIRT & OVERALL COMPANY, LIMITED, 1446 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERRERS wanted. Good wages to first class men. Apply CONSOLIDATED LITHO. & MFG. CO., LTD., 284 Parthenais street.

WANTED, WORKING HOUSEKEEPer. A strong, elderly woman, desiring a good home until May next; small house, light work, comfortable place for a really respectable person. Apply between 12 and 1 at Room 43, Royal Trust Building.

WANTED AT ONCE, YOUNG LADY to tend counter. Must be quick and obliging, and have good references. Apply to MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, COOK AND HOUSEMAID. Apply, 2 Forden avenue.

A SERVANT GIRL WANTED. NO cooking; no washing. References required. Apply at 699 Upper St. Urbain street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 12A Grosvenor Apartments, cor. Sherbrooke Street and Guy Street, between 7 and 8.30 p.m.

$25 WEEKLY JOB GUARANTEED, young men who learn Automobile Business. We furnish Auto Model. Teach you at home in 8 weeks. Make $10 weekly while learning. ROCHESTER AUTO SCHOOL, 770, Rochester, N.Y.

NOW'S YOUR CHANCE.— PERMANent position as salesman for Hardy, Quebec-grown Nursery Stock. Complete selling outfit free. Write to-day for particulars. CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Limited, Montreal.

WANTED

Lady Journalist—Young Woman, to assist in editing certain departments. A promising opening for the right person; good education essential, but experience not necessary. Apply at once, giving full particulars as to age, qualifications, references, etc., to MANAGING EDITOR, 'Witness,' Montreal.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

EVENINGS, YOUNG WOMAN HAVING experience in office work, would like to hear of position for evenings only. Box E.Y., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, POSITION as Bass Soloist in any choir of Protestant denomination. Address R. S., 750, care of 'Witness' Office.

A YOUNG MAN SEEKS A SITUATION as teacher or preceptor in a good family. He knows French perfectly, and would be glad to have a place in a good family. He is a Parisian. 10 Lagauchetiere West.

BUSINESS MAN, NOW EMPLOYED by important city company, desires improved position, and is open to negotiate. First-class accountant and correspondent. Conversant with financial matters, markets, freights, buying and selling department. Interview requested and credentials furnished. Bonded. Apply Secretary, 'Witness' Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR GRADE 2 Model, Huntingdon Academy. Applicants state salary expected, to be in by Friday, Oct. 13th. ANDREW PHELPS, Sec.-Treasurer.

WANTED—A TEACHER HOLDING A Model Diploma, Protestant, for Denison's Mills, Que. Apply to D. M. ROWET, Richmond, Que.

TEACHER WANTED — WANTED, A Lady Teacher (Protestant) for the primary class of the Cote St. Paul Protestant school. Apply, with references, stating salary expected, to W. C. FRAAS, Secretary-Treasurer, 12 Workman avenue, Cote St. Paul.

PARTNER WANTED.

A MAN WANTED TO INVEST CAPItal in a good business, where his services could also be employed to finance and take charge of office. Address, Box 80, 'Witness' Office.

The 'Witness' is on sale, among others, at the following suburban agents :—

ST. LAMBERT.
MISS DAVIES, Post Office.
HECTOR BISSAILLON, St. Denis Street.
J. MAXWELL, Victoria Avenue.

MONTREAL SOUTH.
MR. SLATER, Lafayette Ave.

LACHINE.
G. A. RANSOM, 370 St. Joseph St.
G. A. RABEAU, 217b St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL WEST.
JOHN COULTER, Westminster Ave.
D. J. MUNRO, Decarie St.

VERDUN.
J. W. MATTHEWS, 255 Church Ave.
MR. WILLIAMS, Galt Ave.

If your dealer does not sell the 'Witness,' notify us and we will see that he is supplied at once.
CIRCULATION DEPT., MAIN 4090.

WANT ADS. For The 'WITNESS.'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington Street, West of Subway; J. W. Matthews, 255 Church Avenue, Verdun.

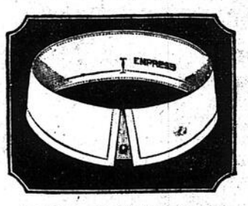
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found; Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.
Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.
20 Words for 10c.
½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

The above rates are Cash with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.



LATEST IN SHIRTS

TOOKE'S EMPRESS

1 5-8 inches deep.

Made in Quarter Sizes.

12½ Cents Each.

Our showing this Fall excels all our previous efforts for value, quality and style. There is an immense variety to choose from in all the new colors and fabrics that are most desirable and attractive. Prices, **85c.** **$1.00. $1.25** up.

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED

177 St. James Street
493 St. Catherine St. W.
473 St. Catherine St. E.

MEXICAN CONDITIONS

Great Improvement Anticipated From Change of Government.

After an absence of fifty-five days from this port, the Elder-Dempster liner 'Bornu' returned to Montreal early yesterday, with a full cargo of hemp, for the manufacture of farmers' binder twine. On her voyage she visited the Bahama Islands and several Cuban and Mexican ports, and found no difficulty in securing a full cargo for this port. Trade conditions had been a little flat, an officer told a 'Witness' reporter, but shipping companies were anticipating a great improvement owing to the change of government in Mexico. There was a magnificent future for that country, and also for Cuba. The peons were beginning to realize their manhood and were demanding better wages and labor conditions. This, he believed, would greatly augment the commercial activities of the nations.

While in Havana the ship had an exciting experience, lightning striking the foremast and knocking it into spliters. There, of course, the centre of attraction was the operations of the American engineers engaged in raising the U. S. battleship 'Maine.' Mr. W. B. Bethel, the first engineer of the 'Bornu,' began his northward voyage, with a splendid collection of relics from that unfortunate vessel, but when he reached port all had disappeared save four rifle cartridges and a piece of wood from one of the doors of the officer's cabins, which in spite of their long rest in the sea were in a very good state of preservation. Mr. and Mrs. G. Somers, of Toronto, who have been touring the West Indies all summer, returned on the 'Bornu.' Eight Chinese merchants, in bond, were landed here, and left yesterday by the C. P. R. for a visit to their old homes in Hongkong, China.

REFUSED BUILDING PERMIT.

Company to Apply to City Council For Leave to Go On With Work.

Because the plans and specifications did not comply with the Fire By-law C. L. Dawson, Limited, was refused a permit to construct a five-story factory to cost $86,000 on St. Urbain street above Vitre street yesterday. The building inspectors claimed that under the law a building of this description must have four stories only, and be 60 feet or less in height. The plans show a structure 55 feet high. It was said that the company will apply to the City Council for a special permit to construct the warehouse and factory.

NO CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Frank Sinclair was discharged from responsibility in connection with the death of Bere Liebrovitch who fell through the elevator shaft of the Coronation Hall on St. Lawrence boulevard on the night of July 25th. Sinclair who is the owner of the building, in connection with his brother, and Aron Milman, who held thought the coroner's warrant criminally negligence, and it was on this warrant that action was continued yesterday. Judge Bazin gave as his ruling that not sufficient evidence was produced to commit and dismissed the case.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter Street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor' of the 'Witness.'

THERE'S NO SECRET

Pure soap, clean water and perfect machinery is the manner in which we wash your clothes.

Our success with table linen not only evidences the thoroughness of our system but the exceptional character of our facilities.

4218 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST
Near Greene Ave.

I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada.

Sydney Fisher,
Minister of Agriculture.

The 'Witness' is a clean and reliable newspaper.

—Toronto Star.

The MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY 1911

"ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."

FINANCIAL

BANKS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 140 St. James St. M. 41.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James St. M. 3071.
Banque D'Hochelaga, 95 St. James. M. 121.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, 187 St. James St. M. 7410.
Bank of Nova Scotia, London and Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James St.
Bank of Toronto, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James St.
Eastern Townships Bank, 263 St. James St.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill Sts.
La Banque Nationale, 99 St. [illegible] 1590.
Merchants Bk. of Canada, 205 St. James St. M. 2880.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. M. [illegible]16.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James.
STERLING BANK OF CANADA, 157 St. James St. M. 3340.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James St.
Traders' Bank of Canada, 179 St. Jas. M. 7866.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK,
Head Office, 176 St. James Street.
12 Branch Offices in Montreal.

BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 112 St. James. M. 1561.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Investment Trust Co., Ltd., 84 Notre Dame W. M. 2115-6.
Montreal Trust Co., 142 Notre Dame St. W.
The Royal Trust Co. M. 3660-3668.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

National Trust Co., Ltd., Nat. Trust Bldg. M. 4698.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.)

BARLOW & CO., 82 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 3840.
Burnett & Co., 12 St. Sacrament St. M. 7300.
Carsley, S., & Co., 117 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 6048.
L. Lorne, Edgar & Co., 35-36 B. of T. M. 5120-1
McCuaig Bros., & Co., 157 St. James. M. 923-4.
McCuaig, Colin M., & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7270.
McCurdy, F. B., & Co., 119 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7140.
McDougall & Cowans, 95 N. Dame W. M. 6811
McGibbon & MacDougall, Can. Life Bldg. M. 7041
Moat, D., & Co., 40 Hospital St. [illegible] 3 and 4.
Turpin, W. J., & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xav. [illegible] 940

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

Blaiklock, Geo. H. E., 223 Bd. of T. M. 2565.
Finlayson, J. A., Room G, 84 St. Fran.-Xav. Tel. M. 1308.

INVESTMENT BROKERS.

HANSON BROS., 164 St. James. M. 1239.
Hurd, Oliver E., Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. 130.
Pitt, Ernest, 82 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7744.
Thompson, Frank & Co., 232 St. Jas. M. 2691.

BOND DEALERS.

INVESTMENT TRUST CO., LTD., 84 Notre Dame St. W. M. 2115-6.
Montreal Securities Corporation, Ltd., 94-95 Bank of Ottawa Bldg., St. James. M. 7424.
Wilson-Smith, R., & Co., 160 St. Jas. M. 950.

REAL ESTATE AND BONDS.

The British Canadian Realty & Investment Co., Ltd., 268 St. James St. M. 5748.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. James St. M. 950.

PAWNBROKERS.

Aronson & Rutenberg, 115 Craig W. M. 4274.
D. Lazarus, 222 Notre Dame St. E. M. 2932.

INSURANCE

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Grier, J. W., & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2401.
The Provident Accident & Guarantee Co., 190 St. James St. M. 5027.
Rolland, Lyman & Burnett, General Accident Co., 99 St. James St. M. 1051.

BURGLARY.

Commercial Burglary and Plate Glass Ins. Co., Quebec Bank Bldg. M. 2367.
The Dominion Guarantee Co., Ltd., 802 St. James St. M. 5041.

FIRE.

BOILER INSPECTION & INS. CO. OF CANADA, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. Office, M. 2046. Residence, Mt. 1994.
CALEDONIAN FIRE INS. CO., 112 St. James St. M. 670 and M. 226.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 232-236 St. James st. M. 4130-4131.
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, St. John St. M. 3630.
Law, Union & Rock Ins. Co., Ltd., 128 St. James St. M. 3213.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Blachford, 180 St. James St. M. 868.
New York Underwriters' Agency, 151 St. Jas. St. M. 1105.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 107 St. James. M. 2360. W. 2846.
Burland, Benjamin, 303 B. of T. M. 3089.
Howell, A. W. D., 212 St. James. M. 3497. Mt. 188.
Le Beau, Geo. L., & Co., 40 Hospital. M. 571. St. Louis 123.
Mitchell, Jas. M., 214 St. Jas. M. 540. Up. 2974
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James St. M. 1180.
Ross Realty Co., 30 St. John St. M. 5261.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. Jas. St. M. 716 and M. 3525.
Simpson, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Up. 2368

PLATE GLASS.

Grier, J. W., & Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2401.

FIRE INS. AND PLATE GLASS.

Mount Royal Ins. Co. M. 3929 and M. 6599.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Imperial Life Ass. Co., 112 St. James. M. 2245
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York, Room 1 Trust Bldg. M. 1311.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCaw, Wm., Royal Trust Bldg., 107 St. Jas. M. 3333.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James. M. 3162.
Grier, J. W., & Co., 53 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 2401.
Hampson, R. & Son, Ltd., 1-5 St. John. M. 3630.
Taylor, R. T., & Son, 40 Hospital St. M. 2295.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

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