See about Murphy's bag display on page seven.

DAILY WITNESS

FAIR AND COOLER

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FIELDING TARIFF HAS MADE CANADA ECONOMICALLY FREE.

Mr. F. L. Fowke, M.P., Strongly Endorses Reciprocity Negotiations in Commons—Clergyman's Grievance Discussed.

BILL TO REGULATE COCAINE SALE IS PROPOSED.

Colonel Sam Hughes Deplores Creation of Race Prejudices in Quebec —Bank Act Amendment Regarding Unclaimed Balances.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—In the Commons yesterday, before the orders of the day was called, Col. Hughes (Haliburton) rose to draw what he considered a matter of some importance to the Speaker's attention. On Wednesday last the Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Dominion Church, Ottawa, and the Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Toronto, came to the House to hear the speech of the Prime Minister. He obtained tickets for them from the Speaker, escorted them to the gallery, introduced them to a wife of a member of parliament, and left them there. They had only taken their seat in the front of the gallery when they were ordered out and told to take a back seat. Col. Hughes said this discourtesy was sincerely to be regretted and especially as on two occasions since he and the House had noted clergyme. of other denominations occupying the front seats from which these clergymen were ejected, unmolested.

Col. Hughes said while he did not charge the Speaker with this, for his zeal and piety—

Mr. Speaker here pointed out that it was unparliamentary to criticize the Speaker.

Col. Hughes concluded by asking some explanation of the incident.

The Hon. Chas. Marcil, Speaker, said that the rules governing the gallery had not been altered by him. They were the same as those his predecessor in office had established. The first row in the main gallery was for the use of Their Excellency and the ladies of Rideau Hall, the wives and daughters of the ministers of the Crown, the Speaker and the leader of the Opposition. The first row of the north gallery was reserved for the wives and daughters of members of the House. The Speaker did not know of the incident, and had only received a letter complaining of it just before the House assembled.

REGRETTED INCIDENT.

As to the reference to other clergymen being given the same privileges, he would explain that yesterday Bishop Gir.uard, of St. Mary's, North-West Territories, was introduced to the gallery by a member. He asked permission to occupy a front seat in order to better follow the proceedings of the House, and as the front row of the gallery was not then in use he was pleased to grant the permission, as he would have in the other case, and any other case, if permission had been asked. Speaker Marcil ended by expressing regret that the incident had occurred, and promised to see that there would be no repetition of it.

Mr. E. N. Lewis (West Huron) introduced a bill to make the sale of cocaine, in any way, a criminal offence.

It provides that any one who sells, exposes for sale, or gives away any poison, without doing so under the authority of a medical certificate or prescription, is liable to a fine of $100 or six months' imprisonment. Mr. Lewis explained that this chiefly had in view putting a stop to the cocaine habit, particularly among young men, in local option districts, where spirits were hard to obtain. The other clause seeks to do away with poisoning accidents, by taking the contents of wrong bottles. It provides that poison shall be sold only in blue glass bottles, square, with rough or corrugated corners. Any one selling poison in any other way is subject to the penalty mentioned in the first clause. Mr. Lewis suggested the bill be referred to a committee for consideration.

He also proposed, by law, a regulation of the receptacles in which poisons are sold. He read a number of items from newspapers telling of poisons being taken by mistake owing to the similarity of bottles, and the bill suggests that poisons be kept in three-cornered, or square bottles, and that a penalty be provided in the case of failure to do this.

Mr. S. Sharpe introduced an amendment of the Bank Act providing that after six years all unclaimed balances be transferred to the government as trustee. This bill is the same as Mr. Sharpe introduced last year.

ENDORSES RECIPROCITY.

Mr. F. L. Fowke (South Ontario), resuming the debate on the address, expressed his appreciation of the Fielding tariff and what it has done for Canada. He gloried in the fact that Canada is now economically free and does not get her tariffs ready-made from Downing Street. The country was prospering under present conditions, but the policy of Liberals was to keep on improving and for that reason tariff negotiations with the United States had been inaugurated. The opposition was disposed to regard the United States as a hostile country, which had done much to hurt Canada. There was doubtless some truth in this, but it was no reason why the Government should refuse to negotiate the removal of some features of the barbarous tariff of that country. The negotiations demonstrated that Canada has grown away from mere colonialism to a state of nationhood, and for this the present government was to be thanked. If the government could negotiate a reciprocity treaty on the terms Mr. Fowke believed that a majority of the people of the country would approve.

Touching on the two amendments to the address, Mr. Fowke could see little difference in the Monk and Borden proposals except that the leader of the opposition thought it necessary to put an affirmation in printer's ink of his loyalty. Otherwise he had come into line with Mr. Bourassa, and was content to appear in the borrowed garb of the member for Jacques Cartier.

STATES RIES.

Sam Hughes, after reminding the House that French blood ran in his veins, deprecated the race cries which he claimed had been raised by the Government in Quebec constantly for many years. He said that the Province of Quebec had been subjected to all the charlatans the country had produced. Referring to Mr. Brodeur, he said that there was hope even for Bourassa when the Minister of Marine and Fisheries could change from his former attitude and become an Imperialist. Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, analyzed Mr. Borden's naval policy, and after referring to the largeness and breadth of view of the West, said he did not think the recent amendment to the amendment moved by the leader of the Opposition would suit the West. He did not believe Mr. Borden understood the West, and he thought he could not carry it under his present policy. Dr. Clarke paid a strong tribute to the Prime Minister, and provoked Liberal applause by saying that in Calgary Sir Wilfrid had stated that next to his belief in his religion, he believed in the greatness of Canada's destiny. He moved the adjournment of the debate at six o'clock, and the House rose till Monday.

TO PREVENT GRAIN MIXING.

Mr. Martin (Liberal, of Regina) gives notice that he will move, that, in the opinion of this House, in view of the investigations recently made by the Government into the conditions existing in the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and in view of the disclosures as a result of such investigation, it is in the interests of the western grain producers and of Canada generally that such measures be adopted by the Government as will more effectively prevent the improper admixture of grain delivered to the several terminal elevators and transfer elevators through which the grain of the western provinces pass.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Senate Hears that One or More Will be Established in Quebec.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—In the Senate on Friday Senator Landry was told that General French came to Canada at the request of the Canadian Government and made his report to the Minister of Militia. That Commander Roper was chief of the naval headquarters' staff in the naval branch and had a salary of $3,500 a year. His duties are to assist the director of Naval Service to organize the service. He was lent by the Imperial Government for two years.

Senator Landry was told that Mr. J. B. Caucette, of Quebec, was appointed post office inspector of the Quebec district in July, 1908, at a salary of $2,600. He served two years and was superannuated at $1,600.

Senator Landry was told that the Government proposes to establish one or more experimental farms in the Province of Quebec. In September the Minister of Agriculture had several properties inspected with a view of determining their suitability. The places visited were as follows: At Beauport, the properties of Bedard and Gore, and also a property belonging to La Semenaire de Quebec; at Charlesbourg, a property belonging to Messrs. Paradis and Berthiaume, and a property belonging to Mr. Grath; at Cap Rouge the property known as the Stadacona Farm at St. Anne de la Pocatiere the property of Messrs. Gendron and Hudon. The Government has made no choice of a property, but will put an amount in the estimates this session for the establishment for one or more experimental farms.

Senator Landry was told that in September a delegation from Manitoba applied for federal aid to an international eghibition at Winnipeg. Two million dollars and a half spread over three years was asked for. The request is under consideration.

Senator Lougheed regretted the departure, which had been made from the color scheme of the Senate Chamber, which since Confederation had been known as the 'Red Chamber.' Sir Richard Cartwright suggested that Senator Lougheed might move for the appointment of a special committee to paint the chamber red. Senator Lougheed replied that if a proper appropriation were made this plan would be cheerfully carried out.

THE UNION REVIVAL

Last Night's Meeting Was Numerously Attended and Very Impressive.

The second meeting of the union revival being held in Fairmount Avenue Church, Montreal Annex, took place last evening, and was numerously attended. 'I came away delighted,' said the Rev. G. I. Campbell, pastor of the church. 'I will bring a friend with me as often as I can,' declared an enthusiastic worker from a down town church.

Dr. Elliott took as his subject 'The difference between praying and saying prayers,' and his text was: 'Lord, teach us to pray,' Luke 11:1. This request, said the preacher, is in itself a prayer, and was made by one of the disciples. Jesus, the Christ, has been praying (following his custom, alone with his Father, so that he might speak out loud to Him), and when he ceased, this man, unable longer to contain himself, burst forth with his unrestrained desire, 'Lord, teach us to pray.' Doubtless this man knew about prayer. He had been taught as a Jewish youth about prayer, but as Jesus taught and practiced prayer, he felt it meant something more and something different from anything he had experienced. In answer to his request, Jesus gave, first, a model prayer.

Commonly this is called 'the Lord's Prayer.' Just why I cannot tell. It might much more appropriately be called 'the disciples' prayer.' Some of the chief things to be noticed are:

1. It was to be prayed—not simply repeated or said. Jesus said: 'When ye pray, say'—with emphasis on 'pray.' There is a wide difference between praying a prayer and saying a prayer. Anyone can say a prayer, but not everyone can really pray a prayer. The worst old sinner in the city can say a prayer, but he could not pray the Lord's prayer and remain in his sin.

Note the points of the prayer Jesus gave as a model: 'Our Father.' Is He? Then the first thing is to establish a right relationship. 'Hallowed be thy name,' the natural expression of a true child of God. 'Thy kingdom come;' such an attitude settles all disputes, clears all problems, and meets all difficult conditions among men. 'Give us day by day our daily bread.' We are His children by faith in Jesus Christ alone; and if, indeed, His children, He will not deny us provision for real need. 'Forgive us. . . as we forgive.' There's the rub. most of us pass over that part hastily, and with little emphasis, but it needs to be dealt with fairly, for if we will not forgive, how can we expect to be forgiven?

A young woman sat in one of our audiences and looked into the face of a young lady in the choir, to whom she had not spoken for years, but as the thought of God's forgiveness took hold of her, she saw her sin, and immediately, at the close of the service, she went forward, and with tears, confessed herself in the wrong and asked forgiveness. Is it any wonder the revival began that night? If you have any spirit of hatred malice, revenge, jealousy, unkindness or unforgiveness in your heart towards a living soul, root it out at once if you would have peace or power.

Jesus taught the true spirit of prayer by illustrations.

1. The importunate man. Not beautiful form, but real heart earnestness is the thing that counts.

2. The three degrees. Ask, seek, knock. Asking—that is reverent praying; seeking—that is persistent praying; knocking—that is insistent praying.

3. The Loving Father. Giving good gifts—not answering whims, but real needs.

Jesus is the answer to every prayer; the Holy Spirit is the agent.

At the close of the sermon an after-meeting was held, when a large number requested prayers, and many decision cards were handed to the workers. The singing was very attractive and effective.

To-morrow Dr. Elliott will preach in the Baptist Temple at 11 a.m., will address a meeting for young people of both sexes at 4.15 in Fairmount Church, and will preach in that church at 7 p.m.

MR. ASQUITH IN CAMPAIGN

Makes First Speech at Hull Criticising Lords' Resolutions

CALLS THEM CRUDE SCHEMES.

Would Make Upper House as Conservative as Ever—Irish Party Fund Grows.

London, Nov. 26.—Mr. Asquith yesterday made his first speech of the campaign at Hull. He described Lord Rosebery's and Lord Lansdowne's resolutions as crude, incomplete schemes, which were merely invitations to the Liberals to substitute one set of shackles for another. He declared that Lord Rosebery's resolution would make the Upper House as overwhelmingly and as permanently Conservative as it is now. He said he did not begrudge the Tories whatever political capital should be made out of 'a million dollars,' but they seemed to forget that the electors were not under the domination of John Redmond, the Irish leader.

Speculators are betting on the possibility of Mr. Lloyd George becoming prime minister in succession to Mr. Asquith. A premium of five guineas percent was quoted at Lloyds yesterday against his holding the office within six months.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking last night at Glasgow, strongly defended the Lords. He was supported by Austen Chamberlain.

Mr. Churchill spoke at Manchester in reply to Bonar Law's campaign and urged the danger of tariff reform to the cotton trade.

Mr. Law's supporters are confident and claim the Unionist free traders and moderate Liberals are rallying to his support on constitutional grounds. Lancashire, with Northwest Manchester, is the eye to the situation, and London is the great battleground of the election. The Unionists claim their prospects are brightening every day.

MORE MONEY FOR IRISH FUND.

Boston, Nov. 26.—National Treasurer B. Fitzpatrick, of the United Irish League, yesterday afternoon cabled $10,000 to John E. Redmond, M.P., the Nationalist leader. Since the annual convention at Buffalo a few weeks ago $50,000 has been sent to aid the Irish party in the British House of Commons. A further installment of $25,000 will be forwarded within a short time.

ENGLISH SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY FOR LORDS.

London, Nov. 26.—The greatest joke of the election campaign is the appeal of the intelligence office of the Central Conservative Association for a national House of Lords. Subscriptions are asked of Englishmen only, Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen are excluded. The peers are on the run and are begging money to save the situation.

Victor Grayson is out in opposition to the Socialists, forcing a three-cornered fight in Kensington.

T. P. O'Connor last night, in the course of an address, said he would give Bonar Law, in Manchester, more law than he liked. O'Connor's message to Irish servant girls in Canada quotes Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, he says, is supported by Liberal and Conservative statesmen, the merchants and all the newspapers in the colonies saying Ireland would not be satisfied until there was extended to Irishmen the same principles of self-government that had made Canada prosperous, loyal and free.

HURT WHEN BOARDING CAR.

Falling while trying to board a car at the Lusignan-St. James street crossing, Richard Carney (23), 210 Ottawa street, cut his head and had to be treated at the Western Hospital.

PEASANTS IN SPANISH RIOT

Three Thousand Stormed Residence of Customs Officer.

GENDARMES CHARGED THEM.

Six of the Rioters and Several Soldiers Were Wounded Before Order Was Restored.

Corunna, Nov. 26.—Three thousand peasants at Noya, in this province, being incensed by the official in charge of the provincial custom house, marched to his residence yesterday and stoned it. The gendarmes arrived promptly and ordered the mob to disperse. The peasants, instead of obeying, began to stone the gendarmes, whereupon the latter charged them with drawn swords. Six of the peasants, a lieutenant, a corporal, and a number of the gendarmes were wounded. Order was ultimately restored.

STUDENTS FORCE CHIEF TO RESIGN.

Madrid, Nov. 26.—The medical students yesterday made their threatened demonstration against the police, who had incited their ire by charging the students on Wednesday night, when they caused a riot at Theatre Novidades because they did not approve of certain phrases of a play presented there. Yesterday the students were headed by the proctor of the faculty of medicine. A delegation visited the office of the chief of police, who informed the students that he was alone responsible for the conduct of his subordinates, and that he was willing to submit his resignation. This settlement of the trouble satisfied the students, who, after the resignation was drawn up and signed, carried it to the minister of interior for his acceptance of it.

WESTMOUNT UNAFRAID

Sir Lomer Gouin's Statement on Annexation Allays all Doubts.

Yesterday morning Mayor Trenholme, of Westmount, had an interview with Sir Lomer Gouin. Last night he made this statement:—

'For the present Westmount has no fear of the encroachments of Montreal in the matter of forcible annexation.'

Sir Lomer Gouin was presented with a protesting petition containing the names of 2,300 proprietors.

Among other remarks which Sir Lomer made to the delegation was this:

'I have read a great deal in the papers lately of the ambitious proposals of certain Montreal aldermen and the excitement they have caused in Westmount, but I can assure the delegation that personally I would never consent to such coercion against the unanimous opposition of citizens.'

AT THE NEW RESERVOIR.

Aldermanic Visit of Inspection —the Contractor's Report

Yesterday many of Montreal's municipal representatives, together with prominent local men from Westmount, Outremont and Maisonneuve, tramped in concert through more mud and encircling dirt than any of them had experienced since their school-boy days. In a word, they inspected a reservoir in the making. To nearly the whole of the company the experience was unique. Almost without exception the members of the large party, numbering eighty or so, expressed unqualified surprise at the colossal mechanical energy it is necessary to marshal to even commence to make a reservoir. The works, which are being carried on by Messrs. Laurin and Leitch, as contractors for the extension of the plant of the Montreal Water & Power Company were surveyed with the closest interest.

Messrs. Laurin and Leitch were congratulated on the idea of arranging for a visit of inspection, and the party were the guests of the contractors from the moment they entered the special cars to the subsequent providing of refreshments at the Hunt Club and the journey home again.

The following report was supplied by the contractors:

This reservoir is one of the last in a series of large and important works for the increasing and improving of the water supply of the Montreal Water & Power Company.

The works began with the laying of a 3-foot steel pipe seven miles long from the main pumping station at the River St. Lawrence to the site of the reservoir in question.

They include the increasing of the main pumping capacity at the river by 38,000,000 gallons per day, the installation of a 5-foot steel intake pipe and large intake well, installation of 2,000 h.p. boiler plant, fi chimney, etc., bringing the effective pumping capacity of the company up to 50,000,000 gallons per day.

The reservoir is to be 350 feet wide by 650 feet long and 35 feet deep. When full of water its surface will be at an elevation of 365 feet above the sill of the lower lock of the Lachine Canal, and will supply the necessary storage for all that part of the company's system lying between 150 feet and 200 feet city elevation.

This includes the major portion of Westmount, Mount Royal Ward and Outremont, all of Laurier Ward, St. Denis Ward, Delorimier, Villeray, Cote des Neiges Ward and much of Maisonneuve.

A small territory in the vicinity of the mountain lies above and is supplied by double and triple pumping, St. Henri and Ste. Cuneg.nde and Cote St. Paul below, supplied by a single low level lift. For this purpose an exclusive pumping plant will be installed at the reservoir to replace the one on Clarke avenue, in Westmount.

Some property for this reservoir was acquired in the present site in 189 Rapid growth and prospects of continued growth made it advisable to construct a reservoir four times as large as could be built on the original property. Additional property was, therefore, purchased in 1909 sufficient for the present design.

The reservoir is to be built in two independent parts, so that repairs and changes may be effected without interruption to the service.

A 48-inch main is provided for the reservoir to the distribution system at Cote St. Catherine and Bellingham roads, in order that the entire capacity (43,000,000 gallons) of the reservoir can be fed into the mains in twenty-four hours.

The reservoir is to be fed by the present 36-inch steel main, via around the mountain from the lower station. Two additional such mains can be laid and the reservoir large enough to take care of the water supplied through them. The capacity will be sufficient for 500,000 people per day living above the 150-foot level.

The structure was placed in the mountain side to give maximum capacity for rock excavation. The excavation will amount to approximately 500,000 cubic yards of rock. There will be a low concrete retaining wall on the north side and the centre dividing wall will also be massed concrete.

The reservoir was designed and is under the supervision of Mr. F. H. Pitcher, general manager and chief engineer of the Montreal Water & Power Company, and the contractors for the work are Messrs. Laurin & Leitch, of Montreal.

WHERE MOB RULE REIGNS.

Negro Lynched by 1,000 Men for Murder.

Little Mountain, S.C., Nov. 26.—With his body riddled with bullets and a lantern hanging above his head, Flute Clark, a negro, lies dead on the side of Little Mountain. He was killed shortly after ten o'clock last night for the murder and attempted assault of the fourteen-year-old daughter of a well-to-do planter of this section.

There were at least 1,000 men in the mob that completely eluded the officers of several counties, who had gone to the scene to get the negro.

FOLLOWING CANADA.

Austria Rules That Passenger Ships Must Have Wireless.

Vienna, Nov. 26.—Austria is the first European nation to make aerography compulsory on passenger ships. The government has ordered that all steamers voyaging beyond Gibraltar or Aden must be equipped with wireless apparatus.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CENTENARY

Made by Many Public Men in Canada and United States.

UNLIMITED ARBITRATION.

Memorials, International Holiday, and Disarmament Were Proposed.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 26.—The American Peace Society gave to the press yesterday a collection of suggestions received by it from publicitsts and educators in Great Britain and Canada and the United States in regard to the methods of celebrating the anniversary of the hundred years of peace since the war of 1812.

Mr. John W. Foster, formerly United States secretary of state, and Prof. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, propose that the celebration be marked by a treaty of unlimited arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

Sir Edward Fry, chairman of the British delegation to the second Hague Conference(recommends that the precedent of disarmament on the Great Lakes should be extended, as well as commemorated. Lord Courtney, of Penwith, president of the International Peace Congress at London, 1908, advises that the historic agreement for disarmament on the lakes be followed by the removal of customs houses along the American-Canadian border to reduce the cost of living and do away with the last pretext for guardships and causes for international conflict.

Mr. George N. Morang, a publisher, of Toronto, advises Canadians and Americans to study each other's history and institutions as a means of promoting a better understanding among themselves.

Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, of the University of Chicago suggests the publication of a centennial edition of Canadian authors and the selection by the heads of leading Canadian universities of orators for the celebration.

Mr. R. L. Borden, M.P., leader of the Conservative party in Canada, favors setting apart a day of thanksgiving, with the ringing of bells and the observance of the anniversary in the churches of the Dominion and the Republic. Mr. Borden also believes in erecting a permanent memorial in each country.

Approval of the celebration, but without suggestions as to its programme, is given by Mayor Jos. A. Chisholm, of Halifax, Dr. John Forrest, president of Dalhousie University, Halifax; Chief Justice Charles T. Townsend, Judge J. W. Longley, of Nova Scotia, and United States Senator Elihu Root. Judge Longley observes that all traces of ill-will and prejudice are disappearing between Canada and the United States, and rejoices in their growing friendship.

Mr. D. Russell Jack, secretary of the New Brunswick Loyalists' Society, St. John, N.B., welcomes the celebration as a means of unifying the English-speaking race.

MANITOBA BOUNDARIES.

Conference of Premiers Has Been Adjourned.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—There was no renewal of Manitoba boundary negotiations between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, yesterday, as was expected when the Manitoba Premier arrived in the Capital on his return from New York.

When Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Roblin met, the former explained that owing to the absence of Mr. Fielding and the pressure of parliamentary business, he would prefer to postpone the conference till after the New Year. Mr. Roblin agreed to return to Ottawa in January, and left last night for Prince Edward county.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE ROUGHLY HANDLED IN LICENSE COURT.

Lawyer Wished Mr. J. H. Roberts Ejected From Privileged Seats, and He Resisted Court Attendants—Says He Will Sue Them and the Lawyer.

The License Commissioners yesterday afternoon showed their intention of cancelling the liquor licenses of hotels which have not been run as the law demands. No licenses were annulled but the Commissioners showed their determination to clean out the road-houses on the outskirts of, and the dives in the city.

Long before the Commissioners entered the King's Bench the court-room was crammed with an eager crowd, the great majority, sympathetic with the cause of the liquor men.

MR. JOHN H. ROBERTS.

Every seat was taken, the jury box and the dock were filled, and the window ledges and aisles were soon jammed with the throng. Anticipating the crowd, Mr. John H. Roberts, of the Dominion Alliance, arrived early and obtained a place at the bench directly in front of the clerk's desk, the place which has from custom been reserved for lawyers. When Mr. J. A. St. Julien entered there was not a seat left at this table, and Mr. St. Julien asked one of the ushers to find him a seat. The latter looked about and picked the chair occupied by Mr. Roberts, who, he held, was not a lawyer, and therefore had no right to the seat. He then asked Mr. Roberts to vacate the seat in favor of the lawyer. Mr. Roberts was unable to see it from the usher's standpoint and refused, stating that he was representing the Dominion Alliance. Then the usher endeavored to eject Mr. Roberts, but without avail, even when a second usher came to his assistance.

Then Mr. St. Julien reached for the chair. Mr. Roberts evidently anticipated an assault, for he immediately left the chair and aimed a blow at the lawyer. The ushers prevented the blow falling and the crowd, many of whom recognized Mr. Roberts, began to shout uncomplimentary things at the temperance man. There seemed to be no one to aid him, and every moment the odds against him were growing greater. He was rather roughly handled, and his eye-glasses, which were knocked off, were broken in the struggle which ensued.

As soon as the Commissioners entered, Mr. Roberts, who had held a place, near the scene of the struggle, addressed them. He made formal complaint to the court, stating that as secretary of the Dominion Alliance, it was necessary for him to be near his lawyer. He stated that he believed that his right to be in the court was as good that of any lawyer.

Judge Choquet agreed with Mr. Roberts and deprecated the actions of the court attendants. He stated, however, that the custom had always been to reserve the seats in question for lawyers, and that it was thus that the misunderstanding had arisen. The ushers were then directed to find Mr. Roberts a seat.

Mr. Roberts states that he will enter action for assault against the lawyer and attendants.

The excitement which the incident caused was immediately quieted by the calling of the first case, that of C. J. Kelly, 176 Centre street. The allegation against this proprietor was that he was a constant drinker, and because of this was unable to properly conduct his business. It was stated that on two occasions his place had been closed because of his intoxication. Captain Coleman, of the Point St. Charles station, stated that there were no complaints against the place, and as far as he knew nothing wrong except in the conduct of the proprietor. The place is a restaurant, with accommodation for twelve people, but the Captain was unable to say whether meals were served. Mr. Kelly's counsel asked the Commission to reserve judgment in the case that he might obtain evidence to the effect that the place was well run. Permission was granted, and Mr. Recorder Weir dropped a few words to the effect that he had no objection to the hotel because it was closed for two days, only because it wasn't closed a little oftener than that.

Cote's Hotel on the Back River road was the next case. Captain Claremont stated that he had seen young men and girls at this place, but on being asked by Mr. J. L. Perron if they might not be brothers and sisters, he was unable to say. Captain Belanger also submitted a report, but it was thought by Judge Choquet to be of little value, being of too recent date.

Chief Campeau, called to the stand, stated that in his belief the road houses were not necessary, they were not in the interest of public morals, and if they were run according to law they could not get enough business to make them pay.

Chief Archambault, of the provincial police, said that the people frequenting Cote's place were of all kinds. He had been there himself. It was his opinion that the district would be worse if there were no licenses granted than it was under present conditions.

License Commissioner Weir, roused by the emphasis the counsels were placing upon the necessity of proving the specific charges against the place in question, drew attention to the fact that there were two phases to the law in reference to license questions. In the first place, there were offences tried in the courts, which had to be definitely proven in order to convict. In the second place, there was the discretionary power vested in the commissioners, which they could use in accordance with the information that came to them from various sources. This was very much like the power invested in the Legislature with reference to bills brought before the House. Two years ago, in order to cut down the licenses to the 400 maximum, as required by law, the commissioners had weeded out the saloons charged with keeping open on Sunday. This year they had determined to clean out the roadhouses, which, in one instance, at least, had proved a menace to the life and morals of the young people of the city. This discretionary power was important, but difficult to wield. Reports had been received from many and various sources to the effect that these roadhouses were a source of danger. Some of the reports came from keepers of saloons.

Judge Choquet adjourned the sitting till Tuesday next at 2.30.

WESTMOUNT POST-OFFICE.

Property Purchased by the Government Likely Site for New Building.

The Dominion Government, through the Department of Public Works, has purchased a lot in Westmount fifty feet by one hundred and forty, at the corner of Sherbrooke street and Strathcona ave., from Mr. John C. McDiarmid, for the sum of $14,632.80. It is understood, although no official announcement has been made, that the property has been secured as a site for a new post-office for which the city has been asking so long.

U. S. ARMY UNPREPARED.

Strong Criticism of Conditions in Official Report.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 26.—Major-General Wood, chief of staff, paints a rather gloomy picture of the lack of preparedness of the United States army in his annual report to the Secretary of War. There are weak spots in many directions, he says, and most serious is the shortage of field artillery and ammunition, a fault which should immediately be corrected.

Other needs for military service are set out in the report, including the re-establishment of the canteen.

ELEVEN MINERS ENTOMBED.

Providence, Ky., Nov. 26.—Eleven coal miners, two white and nine negroes, were entombed in mine No. 3 of the Providence Mining Company yesterday, following a gas explosion, and it is believed that all are dead. The mine is a new one, the shaft being but 100 feet in depth, with only a few entries.

The explosion was so violent that little hope is entertained of the miners having escaped death.

IMPERIALISTS WON DEBATE.

There was a keen debate at McGill Union last night between students of Laval and McGill universities concerning the policies of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Bourassa. Contributions to a red hot discussion in both languages were made, but the vote at the end showed only 16 Nationalists against 65 Imperialists.

FORESTRY CONVENTION.

Dominion Sessions Will be Held in Quebec.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The announcement is made by the secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued a call for a Dominion Forestry Convention, to be held under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, in the city of Quebec, during the last week of January next. The proposal to hold such a convention has been heartily endorsed by Premier Gouin, of Quebec, and by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the Commission of Conservation, which will hold its annual meeting in Quebec during the same week.

CUSTOMS OFFICIOUSNESS.

American Citizen Lays Complaint Against U. S. Officer.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 26.—H. C. Brownlee, a wealthy American in business in Hamilton, passed through here last night, stopping long enough to lodge a formal complaint against the United States immigration officers at the lower bridge. He charges that on May last his wife had occasion to go to Buffalo, and that she was removed from the train by the inspectors and made to go to a detention room filled with squalid Italian immigrants, where she was subjected to impertinent questions. Chief Inspector Zubrich at Niagara Falls, N.Y., was asked for an explanation.

IRISH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Sir Edward Carson, M.P., Makes Pertinent Query.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 26.—Speaking at Liverpool last night, Sir Edward Carson, M.P., who was Solicitor-General in the Balfour Government, said the Irish people had double as much money in the savings banks as they had twenty years ago, and if they had such a burning desire for home rule, why only subscribe pence, when Americans subscribed dollars?

STATISTICS WILL SHOW CANADA'S MANUFACTURES

On first of June next year a census will be taken by the government of the manufactures of Canada. It will ascertain the capital employed in works in 1910, together with the value of land, buildings and plant, the kind or class of produets of the works by quantity or number of finished articles and their value in the year. These statistics will relate generally to factories employing five hands or more during the year, but in such industries as flour and grist mills, brick works, saw and shingle mills, electric light and power plants, and a few others where the value of products is large in proportion to the number of persons employed returns will be required without regard to the number of employees.

The employees of work will include managers, superintendents, etc., on salaries; officers, clerks, etc., on salaries; operatives or workers classed as over and under 16 years on wages; and piece-workers employed outside of the works. Salaries, wages and payments to all officers and employees will be entered on the schedule for the census year by sex, and will include the aggregate weeks employed in the year, average hours of working time per week, and aggregate wages paid to them in the year. The aggregate weeks of time and the aggregate wages paid will refer to the whole body of employees for the year, while the average hours of working time will refer to an average computed for all employees in the year for one week only.

For piece-workers outside of the works, the statistics are required to show by sex the aggregate payments made to this class in the year, and also the aggregate value of their products. The power employed in the works will show the number and horse power of steam, gas and gasoline engines, water wheels and electric motors, as well as the power sold to or bought from other public or private companies. The fuel used at the works will show the quantity of coal, wood or other fuel, and its value laid down at the works, including transportation and duties. The coal will be classified by measure to show whether it is foreign or Canadian. Custom work and raw materials will be reported by kind or class, and entries will be made to show amounts received in the year for custom work and repairs; and the cost value of raw or partly finished materials used at the works.

The kind or class of products of the works in 1910 will be entered by separate name if more than one is made, the quantity or number of each finished article and the value of separate products in the year. The aim of this record is to show the extent and variety of manufactures in each province and district; but it will be understood that the statistics as compiled and published will give away no records of individual business. Totals will be published only where three or more industries of a class or kind are reported. All information here referred will be collected by enumerators on schedule No. 9.

The census of the dairy industry, relating to the production of butter, cheese, cream and condensed milk, will be taken on schedule No. 12 and will show for each kind of product its quantity and selling value, and the quantity of milk and cheese used for conversion at the factories, the number of patrons, and the amount of money distributed to them in the year.

Toronto's Finances Given by City Treasurer Coady

Toronto, Nov. 24—The financial year commenced with a balance in hand and in banks amounting to $2,304,471, and the receipts from the ordinary revenues, taxation, sale of debentures, etc., amounted to $12,969,432, says City Treasurer Coady, in his annual report. The disbursements, including redemption of debentures and sinking fund investments, amounted to $12,779,378, leaving at the close of the year a balance of cash in hand and in bank, 'including sinking fund deposits,' amounting to $2,494,579.

The bonded debt of the city is $35,972,988. Deducting sinking funds on hand, amounting to $9,323,590, this leaves a net debt of $26,649,397. The aggregate estimated revenue from all sources is $7,712,706.

Toronto Cobalt Sales

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Bailey, 1200 at 7⅞; Beaver, 500 at 25⅝, 3000 at 25, 3800 at 24½, 1000 at 24⅝, 100 at 24⅝; Chambers, 200 at 16⅝, 500 at 16¼; City, 500 at 21, 1000 at 21; Lake, 1000 at 14½, 600 at 14; Gifford, 500 at 4; Great Northern, 390 at 9⅜, 5000 at 9¾, 1530 at 9½; Hargrave, 1000 at 32, 100 at 31½; Little Nip, 1500 at 19½, 2000 at 19⅝, 200 at 19¼, 2500 at 19⅜; McKinley, 1200 at 131; Scotia, 100 at 22. Peterson, 1000 at 18½, 200 at 19, 100 at 18⅜; Right of Way, 500 at 25; Rochester, 500 at 7⅞, 500 at 7¾, 500 at 7½, 500 at 7⅜, 500 at 7¼, 1000 at 7, 2000 at 6½, 500 at 6⅝, 500 at 6¼, 1500 at 6½, 500 at 6½, 5000 at 6; Temiskaming, 800 at 86¾, 1000 at 86⅝, 1200 at 87; Trethewey, 100 at 123, 300 at 123½; Wetlauffer, 500 at 83, 500 at 84½, 1000 at 84.

NEW RAILWAY ORGANIZED.

Portland, Oregon, Nov. 25—The Oregon Washington Railway & Navigation Company has been incorporated in this state with an authorized capital of fifty millions dollars.

It is a Union Pacific project, and the object of the company is to secure and take over the property and rights of way now owned by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.

LISTED IN LONDON.

The London Stock Exchange has listed £2,678,227 Canadian Pacific fours; Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific, £950,000 fours; Mexican Light and Power, $1,500,000 sevens; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, $3,600,000 bonds, and Montreal Water and Power Co., £25,000 four and a half's.

BY-LAW RATIFIED.

Porto Rico Railway shareholders have ratified the by-law passed by the directors on the 22nd of September last, authorizing an increase of capital from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000 by an issue of preference stock, to take the same rank as the previous issue.

THE RAPIDLY GROWING CITY OF EDMONTON AND ITS GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

BRIGHT FUTURE BEFORE STEEL & IRON INDUSTRY

New York, Nov. 25.—Steel companies, with one or two exceptions, will round out the current year with satisfactory earnings. Only one concern of importance, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, has been unable to maintain regular dividends, due to the depressed iron market and the flooding of its largest mine.

In the latter part of 1909 it was expected that 1910 would show record-breaking earnings. But a falling off in demand has changed earlier estimates.

A record in pig output will be established. Furnaces for 10 months produced 23,160,000 tons of iron, comparing with 20,227,000 in corresponding period of 1909, 12,322,000 in 1908 and 22,250,000 in 1907. But for a recession in prices, many steel companies might have been able to report new records in earnings. Steel quotations have been on the decline since the early part of the year, but there has been no demoralization, notwithstanding that certain grades are now $4 to $6 a ton lower than in the latter part of 1909.

Stocks of iron aggregate more than 1,500,000 tons, and it is possible that output of finished steel may not be quite as large as in the boom year of 1907, as stocks on hand are larger than on corresponding date three years ago. In February of this year the blast furnaces produced at the rate of 35,616 tons of iron a day, whereas production last month was 67,350, a falling off of approximately 22 percent.

That earnings of the Steel Corporation have been favorable notwithstanding a steady decline in operations since the first of the year, is evident from the fact that net for the current year will run close to $147,000,000. Based on earnings for the entire year, with the fourth quarter estimated at $31,000,000, the Corporation will close 1910 with a surplus of $67,567,000 available for dividends on the common stock, or approximately 13½ percent.

There has been talk of an extra dividend declaration on Steel common at the January meeting, but it is not likely that the matter has been formally discussed. With earnings of 13½ percent on the common in 1910, an extra dividend would seem justified if the outlook was for a revival of the industry.

Republic Iron and Steel Company has been doing a very good business, the feature having been its continued decrease in costs. Earnings in the current year will be considerably in excess of dividend requirements. For the year ended June 30 last, there remained a balance of $1,231,120 available for dividends on the common stock of $27,191,000, or 4.53 percent. Operations of the Republic have been considerably above the average. It is well fortified in working capital. Its annual capacity of pig iron is 1,150,000 tons, and finished product 900,000 tons.

Lackawanna Steel Company has made greater progress in earnings and reduced operating costs this year than in any period since organization. Its earnings since the first of the year would have justified the starting of dividends, but the policy has been to conserve resources and to use surplus for rounding out new construction.

Bethlehem Steel will complete its construction plans this year, and President Schwab is of the opinion that net profits under normal conditions will eventually run close to $4,000,000 a year. This year the surplus available for dividends will be about $2,000,000, or about 13 percent on the preferred.

Pennsylvania, Cambria, Jones and Laughlin, La Belle, Colorado Fuel and Iron, in fact practically every steel company, will close the year with very good reports of earnings as well as production. Steel interests are confident that a revival will set in within the next three months, that will assure 12 months of prosperity.

Toronto's Outlays

Toronto, Nov. 24—By-laws calling for the expenditure of sums aggregating about $3,000,000 will be submitted to the ratepayers of Toronto on January 2 next, the date of the annual municipal elections, according to the Board of Control recommendation, as decided upon this morning.

The by-laws the board agreed to submit are as follows:—New street Railway line, $1,128,360; Bloor street viaduct, $769,000; Parliament Street viaduct, $210,000; total, $979,000; overflow sewers, $803,000; good roads, $100,000; harbor and Ashbridge Bay improvements, $300,000.

APPOINTED BRIGADIER.

Kingston, Nov. 25.—Colonel Raymond Reade, C.B., who recently filled the commandership of the Royal Military College, has been selected as brigadier in charge of administration at York, England. Latterly he was Quartermaster-General at Malta.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,602,157
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DISCOVERIES AT PORCUPINE SHOW UP WELL

The Porcupine gold camp is attracting considerable attention as reports from that district tell of discoveries which are said to be spread over the townships of Whitney, Tisdale, Shaw, and the Temagami Reserve, but the entire surrounding coutnry has been staked and restaked.

Present indications are that the Porcupine camp will be a big, low grade proposition, with a few mines having large deposits of sensationally rich ore. The big ore bodies already known are in the Keewatin formation, and made up of a complex of quartzites, schists, porphyries and some dolmatic rocks and altered greenstones.

During the past summer considerable development work has been done on a few properties. A charter has been secured for construction of an electric railway to connect the camp with the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

However, it might be advisable for investors to go slow in the matter of stock buying. A little judgment in such matters seldom leads one astray.

Operations of Brokerage Firm Thought to Exceed a Million Dollars

Washington, Nov. 25.—Commenting on the arrest yesterday by post office inspectors of John W. Knight, senior member of the cotton brokerage firm of Knight, Yancey & Company, Decatur, Ala., Postmaster-General Hitchcock to-day gave out a statement, in which he says that the operations of this concern, through the alleged fraududent use of the mails would doubtless exceed a million dollars.

The alleged fraud was committed, he says, by the use of bogus bills of lading covering fictitious shipments.

INVESTMENT RETURNS

Investment returns furnished to the 'Witness' by Ernest Pitt, Stock and Bond Broker:—

	Price.	Div.	Return P.C.
Bell Tel. Co.	141	8%	5.69
Can. Car Pref.	102	7	6.86
Can. Cement Pref.	85	7	8.23
Can. Pac. Ry.	196	8	4.08
Crown Res. Mines	2.74	60	21.88
Dom. Coal Pref.	115	7	6.08
Dom. Iron Com.	62	4	6.45
Dom. Iron Pref.	102	7	6.86
Dom. Textile Com.	65	5	6.08
Dom. Textile Pref.	100	7	7.00
Duluth Sup. St. Ry.	80	5	6.25
Halifax St. Ry.	129	7	5.38
Illinois Traction Pref.	89¾	6	6.74
Lake Woods Com.	125	8	6.24
Lake Woods Pref.	124	7	5.64
La Rose Mines	4.60	8	7.40
Mackay Com.	91	5	5.43
Mackay Pref.	75	4	5.33
Soo Ry.	134	7	5.23
Montreal Power	138	7	5.07
Montreal St. Ry.	222	10	4.45
Nova Scotia Steel Com.	85	5	6.02
Nova Scotia Steel Pref.	122	8	6.55
Ogilvie Milling Com.	125	8	6.80
Ogilvie Milling Pref.	125	7	5.39
Penmans Com.	57	4	6.60
Penmans Pr.	84	6	8.14
R. and O. Nav. Co.	90	6	6.66
Shawinigan Power Co.	107	4	3.73
Toronto St. Ry.	124	7	5.64
Twin City St. Ry.	110	6	5.45

MONEY ON CALL.

New York, Nov. 25.—Money on call easy at 2½ percent.

Primemercantile paper, 5½ to 6 percent.

Exchanges $368,730,708, balance, $14,413,735.

CHEAPER FLOUR NOW.

There has been some inquiry from European buyers for the lower grades of flour, but the volume of business booked for export was light this week. There is still quite a demand from Newfoundland.

Spring patents, bags, $5.60; seconds, do., $5.10; strong bakers, in bags, at $4.90; winter patents, brls, $4.75 to $5.00; 90 percents, $4.35 to $4.50; in bags, $2 to $2.10; extras, $1.65 to $1.75.

WINNIPEG INQUIRY.

Chief of Police Testifies as to Segregation Conditions.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 25.—Mr. McRea, chief of the city police, gave evidence yesterday afternoon at the investigation being held by Mr. Justice Robson.

Mr. McRae frankly leaves the responsibility for conditions to the police commission, showing that he acted under orders and on an explicit understanding. The decision of the police commission, which resulted in the starting of the colony in April, 1909, was influenced by a letter to the commission from Mr. T. Mayne Daly, the police magistrate in which he stated that records of his court showed immorality to be increasing in the city at an alarming rate since the closing of the Thomas street colony in 1904, especially among girls of fourteen to seventeen, and among women not previously immoral.

LECTURE AT PT. ST. CHARLES.

On Thursday next, at the Point St. Charles Congregational Church, the Young Men's Club will hear a lecture by the Rev. F. J. Day, M.A., of Zion Church, on 'The Home and Haunts of Shakespeare,' illustrated by limelight views. The proceeds go to the new church fund.

FIELD BATTERY'S DANCE.

The Third Field Battery are holding their second monthly dance next Friday evening, when they expect a large attendance. The committee are sparing no pains to make this function a great success and to give their friends a royal good time. They are securing some good talent to go in between, and first class refreshments will be served.

WALL STREET'S FUNCTIONS ARE VERY USEFUL

New York, Nov. 26.—The Wall Street 'Journal' says: At the recent meeting of the Academy of Political Science, one of the speakers, the president of a bank in one of the smaller cities of the West, declared that the difficulties which beset his bank during the panic of 1907 were due to the hugging of reserves in Wall Street, thus adding his voice to the chorus of thoughtless prejudices which are being continually urged against the New York stock market. Wall Street was more generous with its reserves than he, or many of his kind, and he scarcely understands the duty it discharges.

Wall Street is an area of speculators, of men who foresee, or believe they foresee, what is going to happen in respect to the products or securities in which they embark their capital; and who buy or sell upon the basis of such belief or foresight.

They deal in corn, cotton, provisions, or any other of the great staples handled by the exchanges; in railway shares, industrials, foreign exchange—in everything marketable. The motive of the speculator is personal gain, for it tends to equalize prices, and that is essentially the function of Wall Street.

Such is human nature, that without Wall Street we would be apt, within the year to consume or waste the surplus of each abundant crop and starve with every scant one; without Wall Street we would be apt to rush into every adventure that paid an exceptional dividend, and go bankrupt when dividends ceased and there was no longer a market for our shares; without Wall Street the painfully garnered capital of the country would be at the mercy of the confidence operator and swindler. Wall Street examines, watches, guards, protects, restrains, and though it may exercise all these offices for its own advantage, it cannot prevent them from being of far larger advantage to the community at large.

It is true that there are speculators who buy and sell not upon foresight, but simply from example, or upon some scheme of chance; but these are the small fry of the market and most commonly its victims. They come and they go; but they fail to influence either the larger operations, or to effect the course of events.

Wall Street is the single arena in this country where capital, combined with those intellectual qualities which culminate in practical foresight, may contend upon equal grounds, without fear or favor, without prejudice or advantage. It is almost wholly impersonal, and brains alone rule.

All the great political economists, Smith, Ricardo, McCulloch, Mill, and others, have applauded the useful function of speculative exchanges and, shown that before they were established vast communities suffered from alternate seasons of abundance and scarcity, or were periodically bereft of their earnings by the powerful and designing.

Our Western friend who wept because Wall Street declined to part with his reserves should have remembered that it was his own improvidence which placed them in custody. But for his cupidity in seeking to share the gains of Wall Street, while shirking its duties, he might have held his own reserves, and thus avoided all his difficulties.

RECORD FISH CATCHES.

Tugs Lift 125 Tons of Herring at Port Stanley.

Port Stanley, Ont., Nov. 25.— The greatest fish catches in the history of Port Stanley are being made this week. Yesterday no less than 125 tons of herring were lifted by tugs. The total value of the shipment exceeds $7,000. On Wednesday the catch was almost as good, and heavy catches were made on other days.

MR. GILBERT'S MAJORITY.

Official Returns From Drummond-Arthabaska.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—Official returns from Drummond-Arthabaska make Mr. Gilbert's majority 207. The new member will probably take his seat in the House on Monday. The debate on the address will not be concluded before Monday night or Tuesday.

MISS LA PALME PRAISED.

Canadian Songstress Sang With Much Success in Covent Garden.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 26. — At the Covent Garden opera last night, Miss Beatrice La Palme, the Canadian artist, sang with greater distinction than at any time before.

WELLINGTON COUNCIL, R.A.

Wellington Council No. 1455, Royal Arcanum was on Thursday visited by the officers of the Grand Council, including Messrs. J. B Tressider, grand regent; R. A. Brooke past grand regent; D. F. Johnson, grand secretary; R. T. Johnson grand guide; F. W. Wadsworth, grand treasurer; J. R. Nutter, grand chaplain; A. I. Morrison, deputy grand regent; E. H. Elsdon, member of state of order committee, and W. J. Lendrum, member of the finance committe. Dr Tressidder, of Laurdentian Council, was also present.

After the regular business of the order had been disposed of short addresses were delivered by the visiting officers, all of which bore testimony to the continued growth and prosperity of the order.

Refreshments brought an interesting evening to a close.

ROULETTE WHEEL CASE.

Argument was heard yesterday in the case of Jack Maloney, charged with the theft of a roulette wheel from Joseph O'Connor, 110 Mansfield street. Decision will be given on Tuesday.

FORMER MONTREALER WRITES ABOUT GREATNESS OF WEST ---EDMONTON FAVORED CITY.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 26.—The remark that 'a herd of cattle was turned loose on the prairie one night a few years ago and the next morning they were surrounded by a city,' is, perhaps, the most striking and impressive allusion a 'Westerner' could convey to a 'Tenderfoot' regarding the speedy growth and development of the four western provinces.

The writer, an old Montrealer, having visited the western provinces for the first time in 1885 has a fair idea of what this transformation has amounted to during the past 25 years. Recently returning, however, to the 'Old Homestead,' the most narrow minded Westerner could not help but admit that the Eastern cities ,especially Montreal and Toronto, are making the same leaps and bounds, the fact being significant that that the East is helping the West, and vice versa. For instance, the traveller touring the prairie towns is at once impressed by the magnificent banks, wholesale houses, and huge mills and factories, being nothing less than branches of the old home towns in the East; on the other hand, one walks through the manufactories of Eastern Canada, and on inquiry finds that the rush of business is more or less due to the unabated demand for goods from the West, and I have heard Eastern drummers complain because they could not get supplies for their customers on account of three-quarters of the output of the factory being given western precedence.

What has brought about these changes in the last quarter of a century? I would answer, first, railroads, and secondly, immigration.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will always be a living monument as the first step in the growth and development of the Canadian West, and one only has to travel once over this line from ocean to ocean to feel that this great corporation is justly entitled to any concessions on the part of the Canadian people for undertaking to put a railroad through territory which would to the ordinary human eye seem an utter impossibility even in these days of miraculous events.

The train is now passing through the Rocky Mountains. Many a story has been written and thousands of photographs have been taken of them, but the only way to be impressed with the magnificent grandeur of their snow-capped peaks, and the clear, rippling rivers in the picturesque valleys below, is to see them in reality with your own eye. In a word, no imagination is strong enough to grasp the magnitude of this glorious panorama through the Canadian Rockies.

From a personal point of view, I would like to say a word about my present home town, Edmonton.

Experience teaches, the longer one lives in the West, the more optimistic one grows; but apart from any exaggeration, Edmonton, the capital city of Alberta, promises to be one, if not the largest city between Winnipeg and the Coast, while it is one of the most ancient and historical points in the west; up to ten or fifteen years ago it comprised very few buildings, and was nothing much more than a trading post; to-day the population is about 30,000, and rapidly increasing.

Comparing Edmonton to Calgary, if you will allow me, the former is in one sense of the word, 'side-tracked at present,' and it may be another two years before Edmonton will command the volume of business that Calgary is enjoying to-day.

The possibilities, however, for Edmonton are unlimited, and situated as it is in the heart of one of the richest agricultural districts in the world, extending a thousand miles to the north of it, now yawning and waiting for transportation facilities, oil fields and minerals within close proximity, a never failing supply of coal at your own door, lakes abounding with fish and game, and the city itself endowed with Nature's beauty, as a situation and climate, what more could one wish for?

Its utilities are under municipal ownership, and comprise the street railway, telephone and electric light plants, power house and water works, totalling a cost of nearly three million dollars.

Fourteen or more of the principal banks are established, and most of them have erected fine buildings on the main thoroughfare, Jasper avenue. The churches, hospitals, public schools, and hotels are such that would be a credit to any town double its size.

Every citizen is a 'booster.'

The Grand Trunk Pacific has the steel laid more than a hundred miles west of Edmonton, and trade is opening up on all sides, with the assistance of that enterprising company.

Work has been commenced on the Canadian Pacific Railway high level bridge, and in less than three years we look for a population of fifty thousand people, if not more.

Canada for Canadians. Why not say 'Canada for all good people. Why should we not feel proud of this western country? The same privileges are offered to all the Anglo-Saxon race, or any law-abiding citizen, who desires to cast in his lot with us, and respect and honor our flag, the 'Union Jack.'

Wheat Prices Closed Lower on Weak Cables —Ontario Flour Higher

Toronto, Nov. 25.—With the United States markets closed, Winnipeg follows Liverpool, and Toronto follows after. Cables at the close yesterday were ⅞d lower on December and March futures, while May was a penny down. Corn was steady to ½c up for December delivery.

Locally Manitobas are quoted:—Unchanged, around 99½c for No. 1, although $1 was obtainable on Wednesday. Oats, corn and other miner grains are steady to easy.

Flour exporters have advanced their quotations to $3.70 seaboard for Ontario milled, and at this figure they claim to be unable to fill orders, because the Ontario farmer absolutely refuses to release his wheat, and the millers' output is, therefore, not of sufficient size to please flour shippers.

Local quotations are as follows:—Ontario wheat.—No. 2 winter wheat, 81½c to 85½c outside, according to location. Manitoba wheat.—No. 1 northern, 99½c; No. 2 northern, 97c; No. 3 northern, 94c. Oats.—Canada western No. 2, 38c; No. 3 Canada western, 37c at lake ports for immediate shipments; Ontario No. 2 white, 33c to 34c outside; No. 3 white, 32c to 33c outside; 35c to 36c on track Toronto.

Manitoba flour.—Listed quotations at Toronto are:—First patents, $5.40; second patents, $4.90; strong bakers, $4.70; Ontario flour.—Winter flour, 90 percent patents, $3.70 seaboard. Mill feed.—Manitoba bran, $19 per ton; shorts, $21 per ton on track Toronto; Ontario bran, $20 a ton; shorts, $22 a ton on track Toronto.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 25.— Cattle receipts 65 head, fair demand and steady.

Veals receipts 500 head, active and 50c higher, $7 to $11.

Hogs receipts 9600 head, active and 10c to 15c lower, heavy and mixed, at 7.25 to $7.30; yorkers, $7.25 to $7.85; pigs, $7.40 to $7.50; roughs, $6.50 to $6.75; dairies, 7.00 to $7.25; hogs closing 5c higher.

Sheep and lambs receipts 6600 head; active; ewes, 25c, lambs 35c higher; lambs, $5.50 to $6.60; yearlings, $4.50 to $4.75; wethers at $4.00 to $4.25; ewes, $3.50 to $4.00; sheep mixed, $2.00 to $4.00.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Nov. 25.—Butter steady, receipts 5958; process, second to special, 24c to 26½c.

Cheese steady, unchanged, receipts, 2297.

Eggs easy, receipts 6517; State, Penna. and nearby hennery, white fancy, 52c to 55c; do., gathered white, 38c to 43c; do., hennery brown, fancy, 40c to 43c; do., gathered brown, 36c to 40c; fresh gathered, extra first, 34c to 36c; do., first, 30c to 33c; do., seconds, 26c to 29c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1 candled, 23c to 24c; do., No. 2, 21c to 22c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, in local storage, 25c; do., first, 23½c to 24c do., seconds, 22c to 23c.

MONTREALER KILLED IN TORONTO.

W. Lortie, who is stated to be a Montreal man, was found dead on the Grand Trunk tracks at the east end of Toronto, yesterday morning. The body was badly mutilated, both feet and hands being severed from the trunk. How the accident occurred is unknown.

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All Lines in Toronto are Moving Well in Wholesale and Retail

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say a good active trade is noted in all lines there. Fall and winter goods are selling well and wholesalers are sending out airge shipments of goods to all parts of the country. Retail trade is active here and at all retail points. Dry goods travellers continue to send in good orders for spring lines.

A satisfactory movement of groceries is reported, and for many lines prices are showing a firmer inclination. Winter hardware moves well. Other lines are moderately active. Country trade is good. The outlook for the holiday business is distinctly encouraging. Good orders are daily being received by local jobbers, and indications continue to point to a good record business.

Manufacturers of jewellery and fancy goods are particularly busy and expect to continue so up to the last moent. Collections are generally fair to good.

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Following are Thursday's grain receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur, in car loads. Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 51; No. 2 Northern, 141; No. 3 Northern, 94; No. 4 Northern, 39; No. 5 Northern, 13; No. 6 Northern, 8; other grades, 26, and winter, 7; total, 379 (as against 440 last year). Oats, 61; barley and flax, 56.

MOTHER RESPONSIBLE.

Boys Stole Goods and She Pleaded Guilty to Receiving Them.

Mrs. Napoleon Claremont, 309 Grand Trunk street, the mother of the two boys who appeared before Judge Leet Thursday afternoon, charged with the theft of articles valued at $100, from the residence of Napoleon Bonhomme, 300 Manufacturers street, pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of receiving stolen property. The boys had taken the articles home and she took charge of them. She was severely lectured by Judge Leet, who allowed her out on her husband's bond until Wednesday next.

Mr. Claremont waived all responsibility in the matter, stating that he was at work all day and knew nothing of what had been going on. It could be seen that he felt the whole affair deeply.

Government Municipal Industrial Corporation
BONDS
Correspondence Invited.
CANADA SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited
Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C., M.P., President.
Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Vice-President.
Geo. H. Gooderham, M.P.P., Vice-President.
Head Office, 179 St. James St. MONTREAL

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

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

WHOLESALERS ARE ENJOYING GOOD BUSINESS

A healthy trade continues to characterize wholesale circles in most seasonable staples. While goods houses have experienced a good week in sorting orders, trade is quiet, but firm, the demand steel has slackened somewhat the lateness in the season. trade continues in general ware at firm prices. Wholesalers report a fair amount of activity ing staples required for the trade.

The large millers dropped their twenty cents per barrel on all Manitoba flour, the decline is entirely due to the cutting in has been going on, the last few this market. The season navigation closes, this week, most successful seasons in shipcles. A number of new liners ed, this year, to those already and some large new freighters been added to the older lines, have been able to take care of goods offered for export, so accumulation of outward freight rushed out, during the last navigation, is not so noticeable.

There is still some stocks left porters' hands, but with prices here, above a parity of those other side, the season closes quieter than is usually the case. mittances, says Bradstreets, are while city collections show a slight improvement. Money is firm at 5 percent on call, and 5½ to 6 percent time loans.

Steady Tone to Trade

Vancouver and Victoria reports say a steady tone is noted to general lines of trade there. Seasonable goods are moving well and the volume of business wholesale seems to be quite satisfactory.

Those industries which are carried on at this time of the year are busily engaged. Prospects for the holiday business are considered excellent.

Country Trade Good

General conditions in London, Ont., are reported satisfactory and the volume of business compares well with that of previous years. Both wholesalers and manufacturers say the outlook for the future is decidedly satisfactory.

Country trade in the district is good and few complaints are heard about collections.

Conditions Unchanged

Ottawa reports say business conditions continue unchanged. The volume of trade moving is good both at wholesale and retail. The opening of parliament has done much to help retail trade.

Country business shows a good tone. Receipts of provisions continue fairly large and prices are about steady.

Winnipeg is Busy

Seasonable weather in Winnipeg has given a decided stimulus to general trade here and throughout the province. The movement of goods to all points is large and wholesalers report good prospects for continued activity.

In groceries, fancy and staple lines are moving well. Sorting orders for dry goods are also satisfactory. Business in holiday lines will be larger than was earlier expected. Collections are fair to good.

More Activity in Quebec

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say with improved weather conditions the wholesale and country trade is likely to brighten up, snow is wanted, as wheeling is generally reported bad. The volume of trade for the week shows improvement over the preceding one, and collections in some quarters are easier. In the city, retailers are making active preparations for the holidays.

Fall Lines Active

In Hamilton both wholesale and retail trade holds up well. In general fall lines an excellent business is noted at retail, and sorting orders are good both in point of number and volume. Labor continues busily employed. Country trade is good and collections generally satisfactory.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

The butter market is firm, finest creamery being quoted at 25c to 25 1-2c, with sales reported of seconds at 24 1-4c to 24 1-2c; dairy, 21c to 21 1-2c.

The cheese market is steady. Finest western colored has sold at 11 5-8c, but holders are now asking 11 3-4c, and finest western white are held for 11 3-8c.

DECEMBER DIVIDENDS
We have a large number of debentures, in denominations of from $100 to $1000, suitable for the reinvestment of interest or principal moneys becoming due on the 1st December.
HANSON BROS.
164 St. James St. - Montreal

BANK STOCKS
LISTED SECURITIES
MINING SECURITIES
UNLISTED SECURITIES
INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES
Stocks of all Classes bought and sold.
EDWARD L. DOUCETTE,
11 St. Sacrament St. 'Phone Main 6529

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 117

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Ten Percent per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 1st day of December next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-first days of November next, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, October 26, 1910.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY URGES GOVERNMENT TO STOP SALE OF COCAINE.

The Hon. Charles Lanctot, Deputy Attorney-General, received a deputation from the Montreal Children's Aid Society yesterday on the cocaine question.

The society was represented by Mrs. S. H. Waycott, Mrs. O. S. Taylor, Judge Leet, Mr. Buchan, K.C., and Mr. J. E. Tremble, and Mr. F. R. Clarke, secretary.

Judge Leet remarked that the present law was inadequate and what was desired was that any one having cocaine on his person without a doctor's certificate should be punished. At present all that could be done was to fine the seller of the drug. It had been found possible in a few cases to deal with other offenders under the Vagrancy Act. This was an indication that the law needed amending.

Mr. Clarke submitted a statement, showing that 50 persons had been arrested from September 10 to November 10 for the sale of cocaine.

Mr. J. E. Tremble, president of the Pharmaceutical Association, stated that the present act on the sale of drugs was drafted about thirty years ago, since when new conditions had arisen. About two years ago the drug habit had commenced in Montreal, and the Pharmaceutical Association had done all it could to combat it. They had introduced a bill to the Legislature, and it passed its second reading, but after the association had spent $2,000 and practically crippled their resources an incident occurred which killed the Bill. A new bill was being drafted now to amend the Druggists' Act in such a manner that it would prohibit the sale of cocaine without a physician's prescription, such prescription to be used once only. If the Government would support this measure, Mr. Tremble assured the Minister that the druggists would enforce the carrying out of its rovisions by every means in their power.

Mrs. Waycott thought that the present fine of $25 for the sale of the drug was almost useless, as the vendors made so much profit that they could "as" afford to pay the fines. Mrs. Waycott explained that the interest of the Children's Aid Society was due to the way young people were using the drug. What the society wanted was an amendment to the effect that any one found to have cocaine in his possession should be made amenable to the law. It was not enough to fine the man who sold cocaine illegally as the abuse had gone too far. To deal with the situation properly a fine should be imposed on any one having cocaine who was unable to show a doctor's certificate. This would deal with those having small or considerable quantities of the drug on their persons, with no satisfactory explanation as to its use.

Mr. Lanctot said he was astonished to read the reports in the press on the cocaine habit in Montreal, and while the Legislature did not have the power to declare it a crime to use the drug improperly, it had the right of amending the Pharmaceutical Act. The Premier was favorable to support as severe a measure as possible to deal with the question.

Before the deputation withdrew Mrs. Waycott presented the Minister with a packet of cocaine, which had been purchased from one of the venders in the streets of Montreal. The little packet of powder was an object of much interest to Mr. Lanctot, who asked many questions concerning its effect on the individual who took it.

The deputation left with the impression that although the Minister was not prepared to bind himself on behalf of the Government, the Government is fully alive to the dangers of the drug and will support the bill and use all its influence to stop the sale of the cocaine in Montreal.

DEPUTATION TO CONTROLLERS.

Representing the juvenile court committee of the Children's Aid Society, a deputation consisting of Mrs. F. H. Waycott, Mrs. O. S. Taylor, Judge Leet, Mr. Buchan, K.C., and Mr. F. R. Clarke, secretary, was received by Dr. Lachapelle yesterday afternoon in the Controllers' office at the City Hall.

The members of the delegation expressed the opinion that two detention homes were necessary in connection with the Juvenile Court. One of these would be required for the Catholic children and the other for non-Catholics. Dr. Lachapelle said that he thought it was inadvisable for the society to throw obstacles in the way of the Government and the city, but it was replied to this that every city of any importance had a juvenile court, even those of 25,000 population in some countries, and Montreal would also have to have one. Accepting that fact, it was as well that they should start right, and do the thing properly.

Mrs. Waycott stated that in her experience with delinquent children, she found it extremely difficult to deal with Catholic children owing to her lack of understanding their religion, and Catholic probation officers also found it difficult to handle Protestant children for the same reason. It was not so much a matter of religion as ethics.

Mrs. Taylor said that the detention marked the turning point between the old environment and the new in the matter of the reform which the juvenile court would carry out. It was necessary therefore to start right with the corner stone.

Dr. Lachapelle asked that a written statement be sent of what was required, but remarked that if the Protestant community desired a detention home separate to the Catholics, they would only have to say so and it would be given. 'We can only do the will of the people,' he said.

PERSONALS

Sir Lomer Gouin has gone to Old Point Comfort, Virginia, on a visit to Sir A. Alphonse Pelletier.

Sir Edward and Lady Stern, who had been in Montreal on a visit, have arrived at their home in London.

The next tea given by the Women's branch of the Antiquarian Society at the Chateau de Ramezay will be next Monday afternoon.

Sir Gilbert Parker was among the guests of the large house party which the Duke of Rutland entertained at Welbeck Abbey last week.

The Hon. J. D. McGregor, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, accompanied by Mrs. McGregor, and the Hon. A. K. Maclean, Attorney-General, is at the Windsor Hotel.

The marriage of Miss Alice May Covernton, daughter of Mr. C. J. Covernton to Mr. Gilbert Tice Bastedo, of Toronto, takes place in St. George's Church this afternoon, at four o'clock.

Mrs. Thom and Miss Wylie, of Crescent street, entertained at a luncheon on Thursday, in honor of Miss Alberta Meldrum. A very enjoyable tea was given by Miss Edna Douglas on Wednesday for Miss Meldrum, who is one of the brides-to-be.

There were 250 students present at the annual Freshman reception given by the McGill Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. last evening, in Strathcona Hall, at which Miss Hurlbatt, principal of the Royal Victoria College, received, assisted by Miss Wilson, president of the College Y.W.C.A., and Mr. T. Sutherland, president of the Y.M.C.A.

Mrs. James Aird, 291 Peel street, gave a delightful house dance last evening, in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Esther Aird. About a hundred guests were present. The reception room was decorated with pink chrysanthemums and roses, while yellow chrysanthemums were tastefully arranged in the room where dancing took place.

Among the out-of-town guests for the Covernton-Bastedo wedding today are: Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart and Miss Isabel Henderson, of Perth; Miss Kathleen Gooderham, Mrs. Henri Suydam, Miss Ida Smith, Mrs. F. C. Clarkson, Mrs. D. H. Bastedo, Mr. Norman Williams, all of Toronto; Mr. Cecil Bastedo, from Ottawa; and Miss Winifred Marter, of Winnipeg.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending November 15th:—E. K. and Mrs. Abbitt, Montreal; Prof. R. W. Phippe, Kingston; Mrs. J. J. McHugh, Calgary; G. R. and Mrs. Warwick, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Hyslops, Toronto; J. E. Bearns, Victoria; M. P. and Mrs. Gordon, Victoria; T. H. Lines, Edmonton; D. C. and Mrs. Irvin, Vancouver; M. and Mrs. Carlin, Victoria; Frank B. Edwards; John and Mrs. Ashworth, Saskatoon; Mrs. G. R. Simpson, Saskatoon; Dr. Wesley Mills, Montreal; H. Blacklin, Vancouver; W. D. and Mrs. Ferris, Edmonton; James N. Patton, Montreal; Officer, Mrs., Miss E., Miss H., and Miss Winnifred Adams, Toronto; W. and Mrs. Brackley, Ottawa; Munro Archibald, Truro, N.S.; Wm. and Mrs. Gray, Vancouver; Dr. and Mrs. Steeves; Mrs. H. F. Wyatt, Toronto; Mr. and Miss J. Hamilton, Toronto.

The home of Mrs. P. B. Mignault was the scene of a large gathering yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the coming-out of her daughter, Miss Aline Mignault. Mrs. Mignault was wearing a graceful gown of black Spanish lace over sea-green satin, and was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Aline Mignault, who wore a dainty robe of white charmeuse satin, ornamented with pearls and real lace. The decorations were carried out with pink and white flowers, interspersed with lovely palms, in the reception room and hall, the tea room having pink and white roses and smilax. Mrs. T. Chase Casgrain and Mrs. Branchaud had charge of the tea and coffee, and Mrs. A. Bonin, Mrs. C. Lamothe, and Mrs. Rendeau cut the ices. The young ladies who assisted in serving were Miss Le Clair, Miss Pauline Lamothe, Miss Kathleen Doherty, Miss Yolande Lamothe, Miss L. Terrill, Miss Harriett Harwood, Miss Evelyn Schmidt, the Misses G. and L. Archambault, Miss Marie Lajoie, Miss Jeanne Dorion, and Miss Ethel Macdonald.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Mole, daughter of Mr. John P. Mole, of Kidderminster, England, to Mr. Harold A. Rowley, of this city, was celebrated at Grace Church, Point St. Charles, on Wednesday afternoon. The Ven. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., conducted the service. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Herbert J. Weaver, was gowned daintily in a hand embroidered robe over white white satin, with tulle veil, caught with a wreath of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley, and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Two bridesmaids were in attendance, Miss Millie Walker and Miss Florence Jessie Rowley, the bridegroom's sister, while Mr. Arthur Rowley, brother of the groom, officiated as best man. The ushers were Mr. Albert Weaver and Mr. Albert Patterton. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mrs. Albert M. Rowley, when about fifty guests were present. There were a large number of beautiful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley will reside at 340 Hibernia Road, Point St. Charles.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

Room for Only Half the Applicants.

The first half of the month of November has once again witnessed the fact that the above institution must be enlarged, and that speedily. During this period fifty patients were admitted and forty-three discharged, this bringing the total number of patients in the hospital to date to seventy-six.

The admissions were just about one-half of the applications received, on one day as many as five deserving cases being turned away. The ambulance made thirty-four trips during the same period and 491 patients were treated in the outdoor department. The authorities tell us that the appeal for funds, while it has brought a ready response from a few charitably disposed people, has not met with the success that was hoped for. What more eloquent appeal can be made than the above figures? Many of the cases that had to be refused admission were of a serious nature, and such as should be receiving immediate hospital treatment. Does this appeal to you?

USED FIRE HOSE ON MUD.

The Road Department did a good piece of work yesterday in clearing away the mud on a section of Colborne street. The fire hose, with a strong pressure of water was brought into ply and the road was swept clean to the granite blocks, the mud meing washed to one side where street sweepers gathered it up into the usual mounds for cartage.

TOBACCO STORE ROBBED.

The tobacco store of Mr. Benson, 106 St. Viateur street, was broken into last night and pipes, cigars and other goods valued at $100 were stolen.

THE distinction between the genuine Pianola and all other piano-playing devices is recognized to-day by all musicians and the musically cultured both here and abroad. The Pianola's superior principle of construction, its exclusive expression devices like the METRO-STYLE and the THEMODIST, and its perfectly arranged and enormous repertory, give to it a prestige not shared even in slight degree by any other instrument of the same type.

Demonstrated only at
NORDHEIMER'S LIMITED,
[illegible]12 St. Catherine Street West.

"Varsity"
Storm King
OVERCOATS
FOR MEN
$10.00 $15.00 $20.00
FOR BOYS
AND
YOUNG MEN
$7.50 to $15.00
These are Perfect Coats for Cold Weather.

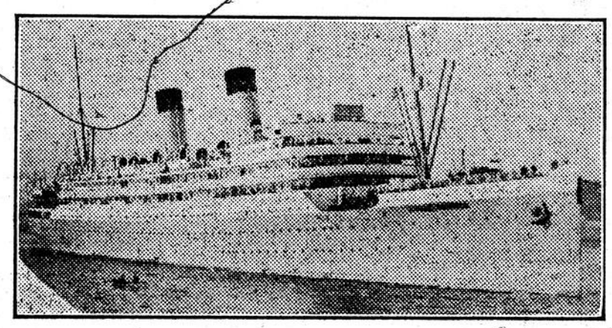
Tailor-Made
Dress, Tuxedo, Morning and Frock Suits
$25 to $40
We import our fine Vicunas for these Suits direct from the best foreign manufacturers.

"Varsity"
SUITS
FOR MEN
$10.00 to $25.00
In a fine assortment of colors. Our Indigo Blue Serge Suits deserve Special Notice.
FOR BOYS
"Varsity" Double Breasted Sack Suits, with Bloomer Pants, are in particular favor.
$2.50 to $8.50
Perfect in Fit.

WM. CURRIE, 423 Notre Dame Street, West
905 St. Catherine Street, East

CLOSE OF MONTREAL'S MOST SUCCESSFUL SHIPPING SEASON

Tonnage Clearing at the Port 50 Percent Ahead of Last Year —Two New Lines—No Serious Accidents—New Ships Next Year Probable on Most Lines.



THE SS. 'ROYAL GEORGE.'

The most successful season of navigation that Montreal has ever seen, a season when there has been more growth and more development than at any other period in the history of the St. Lawrence, is about to close. The increase in the passenger traffic has been phenomenal, notwithstanding the increased number of vessels on this service.

The tonnage visiting Montreal during the last six or seven months shows an increase of some 50 percent over the same period of the preceding year, and in face of this the accidents have been few and of a trivial nature, there being nothing worse than a few groundings and one or two collisions, where no very serious damage was done.

Two new lines have been started. The Canadian Northern to Bristol has been so successful and has demonstrated so fully the need of a service between Montreal and that port that it is confidently expected that another boat will be placed on the service next year. This will take the form of a one cabin boat, designed to carry a large number of second cabin and steerage passengers.

The past season has also seen the inauguration of a new line to New Zealand, which has been in such demand for freight-carrying that a regular service is to be maintained next year.

Most of the important lines have at least hinted at new ships next year.

Mr. Hannah, of the Allan line, stated that although it is not expected to have a new vessel next year, plans are being prepared and it is probable that the year after will see another Allan liner or two on the St. Lawrence route.

The Thomson line also will have another vessel on its London service. The 'Gerona,' a one-class boat, with a large steerage capacity, as well as space for some 200 cabin passengers.

As a result of the growth of shipping has come the announcement that private capital is to own a dry dock at Quebec, and that a British firm will operate another at Montreal for the big ships of the St. Lawrence.

In addition to this the work of the Harbor Commissioners is another evidence of advancement, much having been done by them during the past season to augment the growth of Montreal as a port. So much have they done, indeed, that more than one delegation has visited the city to see how Montreal works were carried out and to take pattern thereby for their own cities.

To provide for the growth in the tonnage of ships visiting Montreal, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has announced that he will bend all his powers toward the passing by the Federal Parliament of a grant sufficient to carry through the work of deepening the ship channel from Montreal to the sea to a minimum depth of thirty-five feet.

The only falling off was in the export of freight, and this is accounted for by the increased home consumption, but it is thought that next year will see an improvement in the export trade, and most lines are making provision for heavie traffic.

In actual figures the season now closing has seen an increase of seventy-three entries in the port, which represent in most cases the coming of large ships and great tonnage.

There has been a large increase in the total number of passengers carried over last year.

The Allan line have carried altogether 150,377 passengers westbound, and 235,766 eastbound, compared with 127,541 and 251,850 in 1909. This is an increase of 22,836 in the total number carried westwards and a decrease of 16,084 eastwards. This decrease is accounted for, said Mr. Andrew Allan, by the improved conditions of labor in this country, and the fine weather, many being even now working in the woods. This has resulted in a falling off in the number of steerage passengers returning home for the winter.

During the season just closed the Allan line has carried 150,377 tons of freight westbound, and 235,766 tons eastbound, compared with 127,541 and 251,850 tons carried west and east respectively in 1909.

The Canadian Northern line, which closes its first season on Wednesday with the sailing of the 'Royal George,' has amply demonstrated the need of a service to Bristol, and capacity lists have been carried on almost every trip. With only two vessels maintaining a fortnightly service, this line has carried a total of 10,095 westbound, and 5,568 on the eastbound voyages. Next year it is announced the service will be augmented with a one-class steamer, designed to have a large second cabin and steerage capacity.

The Canadian Northern line has also done a large freight business, and has carried 7,522 tons on the westbound voyages and 11,008 on the eastbound.

The Canadian Pacific line has carried altogether 34,988 passengers to Canada and 14,205 eastwards. This is an increase of 9,079 in the westbound service and 4,660 in the eastbound over the season of 1909. A large quantity of freight has been carried, 225,000 tons being the total amount on the westward voyages, and 356,000 on the eastward. Like all other lines, there has been a decrease in the quantity of eastbound freight carried, but this is offset by an increase of 25,000 tons in the westbound. As the freight season has not quite closed, these figures are approximately correct only.

The Donaldson line report a most successful season, during which the passenger traffic of that line has seen an increase of over 99 percent in westbound cabin carryings, and 130 percent increase in steerage. This, together with an increase of over 90 percent in the eastern cabin carryings, and 62 percent in steerage over last year accounts for the determination of this line to run the passenger steamers on a four-week round next year.

The Thomson line, with a limited number of sailings, has carried over 2,000 passengers in each direction, between London and Montreal. Next year it is announced that this line will have a third vessel on the London service, and there will be the usual passenger sailings from the Mediterranean in the spring.

The White Star Dominion line also report an excellent season, having almost all their vessels sailing with capacity lists.

TORONTO CHURCH CENSUS.

Anglicans Lead in Numbers, With Methodists Next.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—The following figures present the results of the church census of this city which was taken on Nov. 12, with the exception of Ward 1, the report of which is not quite complete:—Anglican, 53,408; Methodist, 40,902; Presbyterian, 40,580; Roman Catholic, 21,535; Baptist, 11,304; Hebrews 7,328.

PEDESTRIAN HURT.

Wood-Meadows Twelve-mile Race Postponed.

Sherbrooke, Nov. 24.—A message was received from Abbie Wood stating that Fred. Meadows had sprained his ankle and could not run in the 12-mile race billed to take place at the Stadium this evening.

The race will be pulled off in December, if suitable arrangements can be made.

FIFTEEN DEAD; SCORES INJURED

In Factory Fire at Newark—Victims are all Girls

Newark, N.J., Nov. 26.—Eight girls are reported dead, and scores injured, in a factory fire on High street.

LATER:—Fifteen persons are reported dead in a fire which started shortly after nine o'clock to-day in the factory of the Newark Paper Box Company, at 216 High street. Up to ten o'clock eleven had been reported has having been taken from the building. Nearly all the victims are young women employees.

Y. M. C. A. BASKETBALL.

Scheme for Developing New Star Players.

The second game in the basketball league of the Junior Business Men's gymnasium class at Central Y.M.C.A. will be played this afternoon at 4 o'clock between the Crescents and the Comets.

The idea which is being worked out in this league is to give every man in the Junior B Class a chance to get into the game, so one or two experienced men are placed on each team, and the other players new material. The experienced players in this way encourage the beginners, and as the teams are all evenly matched, the competition is good no one team having an apparent advantage. It will also serve to develop future topnotchers. Altogether the idea is a new one as far as senior members at the Central Y are concerned, and will be watched with interest by those concerned.

The following teams compose the league: Meteors, Stars, Comets and Crescents.

HOCKEY JUNIORS MEET.

The annual meeting of the Junior Victoria Hockey Club will be held in the Windsor Hotel on Monday, Nov. 28, at 8 p.m., and a large attendance is expected. Already several private meetings have been held for the purpose of drawing up a slate of officehs for the coming season, and if this latter goes through, the club will have one of the best executives it has had for many years. Great enthusiasm has been exhibited and remarks seem to point to the fact that the cup will eventually land in the Victoria camp. Many new men have signified their intention of turning out, but they will have to go some to replace any of the team of 1909-10, who will all be out again in force. The club feels the loss of its secretary, Mr. Fred. L. Barlow, also a prominent member of the Banker's Hockey League, whose business has called him to the West, where he is now a leading light in amateur hockey in Winnipeg.

STOCK MARKET OPENED STEADY ---WALL ST. DULL

Following are this morning's sales of stocks up to 10.15.

Rio—50 at 102¾, 25 at 103.

Mackay Preferred—50 at 75.

Molsons Bank—5 at 210, 25 at 210, 50 at 210.

Switch Preferred—39 at 118, 15 at 118.

Black Lake Bonds—$1,500 at 77½, flat.

Ogilvies (Set A)—$4,000 at 113.

C. P. R.—2 at 197.

Twins—1 at 111.

WALL STREET OPENED DULL.

New York, Nov. 26.—The local Stock Exchange opened on the dull side, but steady. Canadian Pacific Railway was the one leading feature, gaining fractionally to 196 7-8.

Other issues up to 10.30 o'clock were 'Soo' at 133, Union Pacific at 178, Southern Pacific at 117 3-4, Smelters at 80 3-4, Reading at 153 1-8, Copper at 69 1-2, and United States Steel at 80.

BIRKENHEAD MARKET.

London, Nov. 26.—John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that the demand was small in the Birkenhead market but there was no reduction on last week's prices.

PATENT REPORT.

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

Canada — I. Moscicki and Dr. C. Jablczynski, manufacture of hydrogen cyanide; M. G. Nicholson, grain door for cars; James Ratcliffe, turntable for stone polishing and other purposes; R. G. Gage, interlocking track relay; R. Hunter, carburettor; Wm. Hy. Jackson, disinfecting dye; Kynoch Limited, gas producers; Wm. Sclater, smoke jack for engine houses; George F. Green and A. W. Lawrence, tooth brush; P. J. Cartault, apparatus for sterilizing water; R. C. Burger, process of coating candy confectionery; The Cowan Company, Limited, design, lunch bar.

United States—J. Eggins, furnace for complete combustion of fuel; S. Ouimet, filtration plant; J. M. Coleman, freight cars.

Costa Rica—J. S. Island, process of extracting precious metal from ores.

England—C. Guler and N. S. Croker, coffee percolator; A. B. Brown, int. combustion engine.

PRIZES FOR NURSES.

Diplomas Awarded at the Western Hospital.

At the Western Hospital on Thursday evening the nurses of the 1910 class, who had not already received their certificates earlier in the year, were given diplomas and medals. The recipients were Misses Mary Scriver, Elizabeth Keech, Muriel Pickel, Isabel Jennings and Marion Nash. Amid great applause Miss Nash was also presented with a special gold medal awarded by an anonymous patron of the hospital for the most proficient nurse in all branches of nursing. A special book prize was awarded to Miss Clare Wiggett.

The chair was taken by the president of the institution, Mr. Peter Lyall, who was accompanied by Mrs. Lyall, Dr. and Mrs. James Perrigo, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gilday and other well known people. In his speech Mr. Lyall traced the growing popularity of the 'Western Nurses' to the thorough understanding and agreement which existed between the pupils and the lady superintendent. He also urged the claims of a new nursing home, towards which efforts are now being made. The evening closed with a short musical programme provided by Mr. C. M. Cameron (vocalist), Mr. St. Clair Tilley ('cello) and Mr. Brooks (pianist).

CORONATION GRANT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Melbourne, Nov. 26.—The Commonwealth Government has voted its parliamentary delegates to the coronation of King George, eighteen in number, £2,500 for their expenses.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FACTORY SITES.
27,000 Feet, North End of City; water, drains, electric light, etc. 25c per foot.
20,000 Feet, DUROCHER STREET, near C.P.R. Tracks. 16c per foot.

FLATS.
7 FLATS, RIVARD STREET, near Mount Royal; $7,100; revenue, $822.00 per year.
2 FLATS, ESPLANADE AVENUE, stone front, $3,500. Good revenue.
3 FLATS, ESPLANADE AVENUE, $6,200. Good revenue.

VACANT LOTS.
50 x 104, MANCE STREET and PACIFIC STREET. 25c per foot.
23 x 81, PARK AVENUE, near Mount Royal, $1.25 per foot.
25 x 100, MANCE STREET, near Van Horne, $750.00.
50 x 88, PARK AVENUE and BEAUMONT. 25c per foot.
50 x 110, PARK AVENUE, 30c.
58 x 92, Corner PARK and OGILVIE AVENUE (Park Avenue Extension), $550.00.
100 x 76, ST. ADELE STREET, $800.00, or $200.00 per lot.

COTTAGE.
FINE SELF-CONTAINED COTTAGE, MANCE STREET, near Fairmount. A SNAP. $5,200.

If you are looking for QUICK RETURNS, etc., list your properties with

THE "BUSY BEE" REALTY CO.,
107 VAN HORNE AVENUE, NEAR MOUNT ROYAL.
Phone ST. LOUIS 3377. Loans, Insurance and Real Estate.

ICE TOOLS

Now is the time to order your Ice Tools. We have all kinds right on hand.

Plows, Tongs, Bars, Scrapers, Snow Plows, etc., etc. Write for complete catalogue and prices.

R. DONALDSON & SONS,
Blacksmiths & Machinists, 30 Youville Square
Phone Main 1712.

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY
EXHIBITION OF OILS, WATER COLORS, SCULPTURE, &c.
25th November to December 17th,
Daily, 25c. Monday and Thursday Evgs., 10c.
ART ASSOCIATION, 23 Phillips Square.

ST. LAMBERT

At St. Cuthbert's Church the Rev. W. Munroe will preach at both services tomorrow. In the morning the theme of the sermon will be: 'Why are we called Christians?' and in the evening the subject will be, 'Evidences of the Progress of Christianity.'

On Thursday evening the Ladies' Aid Society will give a Scotch Tea and concert in St. Cuthbert's Hall.

During the coming week the following friendly societies will hold their regular meetings: Sunday, L'Alliance Nationale, No. 121; Monday, Catholic Order of Foresters, No. 1439; Thursday, Royal Guardians, No. 7.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting of proprietors will be held in the Town Hall, when the Council will lay before them the proposed new by-law respecting the improvement of our streets and sidewalks. Mr. Fellows, C.E., will be present, with plans, estimates, etc., to give full explanations. A large attendance is expected, so that the matter may be thoroughly discussed. The Council has spent a lot of time in preparing the by-law, and they consider the time opportune to lay the matter before the ratepayers before the by-law is voted on so that all interested may have a chance to air their views on the matter.

The last few public concerts given in the town has conclusively proven that there is abundant and excellent talen in the town for the formation of an Amateur Theatrical Society, and it is reported that steps will shortly be taken to form one.

The officers and committee of the St. Lambert Boating Club celebrated St. Catherine's Night by holding an 'At Home' in the Town Hall. The room was prettily decorated with flowers and bunting and the stage was converted into a drawing room. The attendance was exceedingly large, and the committee deserves great praise for providing one of, if not the, best 'At Homes' in the club's history. Supper was served in the Council Chamber, and the large ante-room was given over to cards. Dancing was kept up till the wee hours of the morning. Those present included: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wilson (president); Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Kimpton (vice-president), Mr. and Mrs. W. H. V. Hooper (Mayor), Mr. and Mrs. P. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. W. Orchard, Mrs. and Mrs. M. Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. R. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. P. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. H. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Bert. Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey, Mrs. Lepage, Mrs. McClenahan, Mrs. Lamontagne, Mrs. J. M. McDonald, Mrs. Drummond, Misses A. Horsfall, Lepage, Lamontagne, Walker, Loasby, Petersen, McDiarmid, McDonald, Hooper, Christie, Chase, L. H. and O. Grose, Sincennes, Bragg, Ramsay, O'Meara, Laud, E. Johnston, Coleman, Drummond, Ward, Robertson and Nuttall, Messrs. H. Schmidt, H. Bragg, E. Wheatley, G. Petersen, S. Bourne, L. Lamontagne, J. R. Collins, A. Cope, J. and V. Coleman, T. Hurst, J. C. and R. Whimbey, R. Gomery, O. Marcoux, Wegsta, F. and W. Orchard, H. O'Meara, Wheeler, A. Rosevear and A. Ramsay. The officers of the club are:—W. L. Dart, hon. president; A. J. Wilson, president; L. E. Kimpton, vice-president; F. G. McConnell, secretary; J. R. Collins, treasurer; T. A. Ramsay, assistant secretary; W. J. Elliott, captain; N. Smith, assistant captain. Committee: Messrs. Reg. Percival, H. B. Tompkins, W. H. Hedges, C. E. McGregor, W. C. Orchard and R. Patton.

NOTICE

Special Evangelistic Services will be held in Desrivieres Street Mission, on SUNDAY, Nov. 27th, at 7.30 p.m.

Speaker—F. H. DeGRASSE, of New Brunswick.

These Meetings will be continued throughout the week.

Rev. R. BROWN, Pastor.

JOHN MacLEAN & CO.

A New Real Estate Company

Mr. John MacLean, who has established a leading position amongst Real Estate salesmen as Geo. Marcil & Co.'s sales manager for the past few years, has established the firm of John MacLean & Co. for the purpose of carrying on a general Real Estate business, covering all classes of Realty property. Mr. MacLean has a thorough knowledge of Real Estate values, especially of Suburban property. He has associated with him a number of practical men who have been identified with the Montreal Real Estate for some time. We understand that during the past three years Mr. MacLean has sold over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of suburban vacant land in separate lots alone. The new company, whose offices are at 301 St. James Street, are in a position to handle all kinds of property and equipped to do a large business. Mr. MacLean gives as his personal opinion that the next ten years will far eclipse the last ten years in progress, and that at the end of that time the centres of real estate values will be considerably changed, and the residential areas will have been increased enormously.

SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

Koenig Albert, arr'd New York	Nov.	25
Romanic, arr'd New York	"	25
Moana, left Brisbane	"	23
Laurentic, arr'd Portland	"	25
Tunisian, left Halifax	"	25
Victorian, left Liverpool	"	25

OUTWARD.

Emp. of Britain, arr'd L'pool	Nov.	25
Noordam, arr'd Rotterdam	"	25
Eugenia, arr'd Naples	"	25
Venezia, arr'd Naples	"	25
Saturnia, arr'd Glasgow	"	25
Virginian, left St. John	"	25

PICKED UP TUG 'DISPATCH.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 26.—A wireless message was received here yesterday afternoon from the 'Bessemer' and 'Marquette' car ferry No. 2 plying between Conneaut, Ohio, and Port Stanley, Ont., stating that the tug 'Dispatch,' of Goderich, Ont., had been picked up in midlake in a sinking condition. The message said that the ferry is towing the tug into Port Bruce.

INQUIRY INTO COLLISION.

Captain Demers last night commenced the inquiry into the collision between the Montcalm and Prinz Olaf. He was assisted by Captain Reid, Port Warden, and by Raymond Paquet, president of the Quebec Pilotage Board, as assessors, and the counsel engaged in the case were Messrs. F. E. Meredith, K.C., and A. R. Holden, for the C.P.R., owners of the Montcalm, and Mr. H. Mellis, K.C., of Halifax, for the owners of the Kron prinz Olaf.

The first witness called was Captain Hoddel, of the Montcalm, who stated that previous to the time of the accident he was not on the bridge, but when called, he saw that a collison was inevitable, and at once ordered full speed astern. In reply to Mr. Meredith, Captain Hodder said he was sure if he had not given this order the Prinz Olaf would have been cut in two. He was of the opinion that if the Prinz Olaf had ported her helm the ships would have passed at a safe distance.

After the collision both the pilot and himself had carefully taken their bearings by compass, and the Montcalm was then heading north-northwest.

Morris Tofdahl, the first mate of the Prinz Olaf, testified that he was on the bridge at the time of the collison, and in charge of the vessel. The collision occurred at 3.50 a.m., but the lights of the Montcalm had been distinctly visible for some time before it took place. When he first saw the Montcalm she was showing her starboard light to him while he was showing her his port light. The Olaf had blown two blasts on her whistle three times, but he had only heard the Montcalm whistle twice.

Edwin Landy, the chief officer of the Montcalm, was also examined, and further witnesses will be heard to-day.

PRODUCE IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 26.—The Danish boat today landed 591 bales of bacon. Canadian bacon is quoted at 61s to 66s; hams, long cut, heavy, 66s to 72s; light, 76s to 84s. Cheese, firm with an improved demand, especially for colored which is in narrow supply at 56s to 58s, and white at 55s to 58s.

IMPERIAL BANK BRANCH.

A branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada has been opened at Porcupine, Ont., under the management of Mr. W. Bourke, formerly of Gowganda and Cobalt branches.

Weekly Calendar

Young Men's Christian Association
Dominion Square
MEN'S MEETING
Sunday Afternoon 4 p.m.
JOHN BROWN, M.D.
of NEW YORK CITY
Speaks On
"THE STRENGTH OF MEN"

CALVARY CHURCH, Guy Street Between Dorchester and St. Antoine Sts.
CONGREGATIONAL.
Rev. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11 a.m., Sermon by DR. COOK.
7 p.m., DR. MARTIN'S subject will be
"A THREEFOLD LOSS"
SONG SERVICE
Precedes the Evening Service, beginning at ten minutes to seven. If you have a voice or an ear—a heart for praise, or a heart that needs cheering .... COME
COME AND EXPERIENCE THE WAR MTH AND SHARE IN THE LIFE OF A GROWIN G CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL
SUNDAY, NOV. 27, 1910.
DEDICATION SERVICES.
The Cathedral was opened for Di vine Service on NOV. 27, 1859. Special Services will be held to commemorate this Event.
Preacher, both Morning and Evening, THE VICAR

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Pastor, Rev. FRANK. J. DAY, M.A., B.D.
SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS:
November 27th ..... "Can the Modern Man Pray?"
Preacher, the Rev. PROF. RAINE, of Berea College.
December 4th ..... "Few Rents and Souls."
December 11th ..... "In the Clutch of Montreal Gamblers."

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pastor, Rev. E. I. HART, B.A.
The Pastor will preach at both services.
SUBJECTS:
11 A.M. ..... "THE PEACE-MAKERS."
7 P.M. ..... "NOT TALL ENOUGH."
Men's Own, 3 p.m. Rev. PROF BLAND, Teacher.
VISITORS ALW AYS WELCOME.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Corner Dorchester and Crescent Streets.
Rev. ROBERT W. DICKIE, B.A., MINISTER.
NOV. 27th, 7 P.M.,
THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY'S
ANNIVERSARY SERMON ON "THE SPIRIT OF PURITANISM."
YOU ARE WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
Pastor, Rev. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., PREACHER.
11 A.M.—"THE CHURCH PERPETU ATING THE CROSS."
7 P.M. ..... "WANTED, TRAINED LEADERS."
A RALLY OF EPWORTH LEAG UERS at the Evening Service and at the "Social Hour" following in the Ch urch Parlors.
Sunday schools at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Association at 3 p.m.
The PUBLIC Most Cordially Invited.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Drummond Street.
SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
Morning Preacher: REV. PROF. RAINE of Berea, Kentucky.
Evening Preacher: REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor.
Mr. Pedley will continue the series of Evening Sermons on
"GREAT CONVERSIONS."
Nov. 27th. 'The Conversion of a Criminal." Dec. 4th 'The Conversion of a Bigot.'
A WELCOME TO VISITORS.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH
Cor. St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.
Rev. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor.
MORNING SER VICE, 11 A.M.
Subject ..... "Four-Square Religion," The Pastor.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BIBLE CLASS AT 3 P.M.
EVENING SER VICE, 7 P.M.
Subject: ..... 'T he Press: A World Power." The Pastor.
Song Service in the Evening... Choir assisted by Mr. . .olland's Orchestra.
VISITORS HEAR TILY WELCOME.

GRAND RECITAL
HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC,
—BY—
JESSIE ALEXANDER
WINDSO R HALL,
DECEMBER 9 th, 1910, at 8.15.
Seats, $1.00, 75c and 50c. Plan at Nordheimer's, Limited.

The St. Andrew's Society
THE ANNIVERSARY BALL
IN AID OF THE CHARITABLE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD IN THE WINDSOR HOTEL ON
St. Andrew's Day, Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1910
AT 9 P.M.
Subscription Lists are at the Windsor Hotel, the 'Star's' Uptown Branch, and with Mr. Harry N. Johnston, 93 Notre Dame Street West (Telephone Main 729).
TICKETS, $5.00

MEN'S OWN
Calvary Congregational Church.
GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, NOV. 27th.
Speaker—Rev. F. W. HALPENNY. . .
Subject: "Canada's Greatness is Her Citizens."
Music by the HAYDN TRIO.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF NEWFOUNDLANDERS
in the Alexandra Hall, 214 St Catherine street west, on Thursday, December 1st, at 8 p.m., in order to form a society.
All Newfoundlanders are earnestly requested to attend.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
The 75th Anniversary Sermon will be preached in Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27th, AT 7 O'CLOCK, by the Rev. R. W. DICKIE, B.A., Chaplain.
All Scotsmen, descendants of Scotsmen, and friends, are heartily invited to be present.
Officers and members of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies will please meet in the Vestry at 6.15 o'clock.
A liberal collection in aid of the Society's charitable work is requested.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Hon. Cor. Secretary.

A LECTURE ON BRAZIL.
Mr. P. de Boucherville will give a lecture on Brazil and its commercial resources to the Chambre de Commerce at its regular sesion next Wednesday afternoon. Mr. de Boucherville is a French-Canadian, born in Quebec, and for the last forty-four years has resided at Grandeta, capital of St. Paul, Republic of Brazil.

HIS MAJESTY'S
Grand Opera
TO-NIGHT
TALES OF HOFFMAN
In French
Popular Concert at Popular Prices This Afternoon at 3 o'clock.
NEXT WEEK
Monday — La BOHEME in Italian, Mme. Frances Alda, as MIMI
Tues. and Saturday — Tales of HOFFMAN In French
Wed and Friday — PAGLIACCI & CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA In Italian
Thursday — MANON in French with Mme. FRANCES ALDA in Title Role

SHOTS FIRED IN RIOT.

Chicago Garment Workers Attacked Imported Workmen.

Chicago, Nov. 26. — Three persons were shot, one of them, George Gabler, a saloonkeeper, being wounded seriously, and many others were subjected to a rain of bullets here yesterday in a riot caused by striking garment workers attacking non-union workers on the northwest side of the city. Gabler was in his saloon, and the bullet that struck him came through a window. Bricks, sticks and stones also were thrown by the fighters. Several waggon loads of police were called.

Vincent Belleno and his wife, Anna, non-union workers, were accused by the police of firing the shots and were arrested.

Weekly Calendar

WINDSOR HALL
(Windsor Hotel.)
TO-NIGHT AT 8.30 SHARP.
M. Emelio de Gororza
INTERNATIONAL SONG RECITAL
ASSISTED BY
ROBERT SCHMITZ (at the Piano)
Reserved Seats, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 75c.
At Nordheimer's Limited, 610 St. Catherine Street West. Tel. Uptown 2471.
At Windsor Hall Office, Windsor Hotel. Tel. Uptown 2880.

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness'	12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

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

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

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

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

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

Readers of the 'Witness' leaving the city for a shorter or longer period, can have the 'Daily 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 reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative, and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

⊕N.M.] ☾F.Q.10	NOVEMBER	●F.M.16 ☽L.Q.23

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1910.

Father Vaughan is still on the warpath for English as the language of the Catholic Church in Canada outside of the Province of Quebec. 'I should,' he says, 'be very sorry to belittle the splendid work that has been done in the French-speaking provinces of Canada by French-Canadians; but outside those provinces, in the west and north-west, we must go forward charged like batteries with the gospel message, which must be discharged upon them in terse and vigorous English.' What one is struck with in this is the small amount of information on which it is based. We are left to wonder how many provinces are classed as French-speaking ones. They seem to be all in the east, while the great missionary work of the French in the great west from the days of Marquette down is ignored. Father Vaughan, in the interesting interview which we quote from the Yorkshire 'Post,' says he saw notices in some places, 'Englishmen need not apply.' It would interest us very much to see this statement, which may have been misreported, verified. We cannot but doubt that Father Vaughan saw any such notice. Of possibilities for Canada's future, Father Vaughan sees three, independence, annexation, or holding her own as the stately daughter of the Motherland. He does not look so far ahead as a greater churchman than he who recently said that if there were a British Empire fifty years hence, Canada would be the centre of it. He does look ahead, sadly for the Catholic Church. For it his augury is that at length the world will be divided between Catholicism and agnosticism, and that the Catholics will be the few and the agnostics the many. Is not this the abnegation of faith?

THE BISHOPS' OATH.

An article which appeared in the 'Witness' in June would seem to have had since then a somewhat distinguished history—far more notice, indeed, than it deserved. It will be remembered how, amid the shower of controversial correspondence that came to us anent the then approaching Eucharistic festival, most of which we did not print, we gave space to a communication from an eminent clergyman purporting to be a translation of the oath taken by Roman Catholic bishops in the King's realms, and therefore to have been of necessity taken by the Roman Catholic prelates of this province. This alleged oath asserted the authority of the Pope to depose heretical kings, and undertook to maintain the rights of His Holiness against all usurpers, especially against the new pretended authority of the Church of England. It damned the doctrines of the Church of England, the Calvinists and the Huguenots, and all who followed them. This obligation has the appearance of being compiled for some purpose during the troublous times of the Reformation. The reason for printing it was that it is a form which has long been appearing in controversial newspapers, and our purpose, as may be remembered, was to say that if there was any such oath it was a mere matter of form, and meant as little as the King's oath with regard to the faith of the Roman Catholics.

What happened was this: Somebody sent the article to Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he sent it to Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and he sent it to Mr. Joseph Pope, Canadian Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Mr. Pope sent it to His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, with the following comment and request: 'You will 'observe that this alleged oath differs 'essentially from that prescribed in 'the Pontificale Romanum, to be taken 'by bishops-elect at their consecration. 'While I do not require any assurance 'from your Grace to enable me to 'characterize the particular form of 'words given in the "Witness" as a 'forgery (sic), I would be obliged if 'you would kindly inform me, for Lord 'Crewe's information, whether Catholic bishops in the Province of Quebec take any different oath from that 'contained in the Roman Pontifical?' As there have been prevalent stories as to secret as well as public obligations entered into by the magnates of various churches, there was in this last question the means of setting at such injurious surmises at rest with regard to those of the Roman Catholic Church. In answer, His Grace informed Lord Crewe most emphatically 'that bishops of this province do not 'take any oath different from that contained in the Roman Pontifical.' We have taken the trouble to have that oath printed out in full in Latin, with a translation of the same, both of which appear in a neighboring column. It will be seen that it is almost entirely an oath of allegiance to the Pope, with the addition of a promise to fight heresies, and seems to have come down from times when the Pope was in bodily peril from very rough and treacherous people.

A DIRGE.

Probably the two finest funeral odes in the English language are Tennyson's 'Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington' and Aytoun's 'Death March of Dundee.' The one commences, as every one knows, 'Bury the Great Duke 'with an empire's lamentation, Let us 'bury the Great Duke to the noise of 'the mourning of a mighty nation, 'mourning when their leaders fall, 'sorrow darkens hamlet and hall.' The other, less known, but not the less stirring, pictures the return of the dead Dundee from his victory at Killiecrankie: 'Sound the fife, and cry the 'slogan; Let the pibroch shake the air 'with its wild triumphal music worthy 'of the freight we bear. . . . Lo! we 'bring with us the hero. Lo! we bring 'the conquering Graeme, Crowned as 'best beseems a victor from the altar 'of his fame.' Each recalls the funeral of a soldier, the latter a courageous and remorseless instrument of religious and political repression, the former the great man who freed Europe from the 'Great Shadow' of war and tyranny that hung across it for so long, and who ever 'stood four square to all the 'winds that blew.' Tuesday witnessed the funeral of a soldier as fearless and as picturesque as the arch persecutor, 'the bloody Claverhouse,' but a soldier in the cause of Peace and Liberty, and as noble in mind and as far reaching in influence as even the great Duke of Wellington. For many decades Tolstoy has stood four-square to all the winds that blew. He has braved on the one hand all the repressive influences of church and state, the scoffing of former friends, and the open or concealed ill-will of enemies, and on the other has ever stood for peaceable methods of reform in opposition to the creed of murder and outrage advocated by so many of his anarchist contemporaries.

It is reported, and the rumor is highly probable, that toward the end the Church which had excommunicated him was anxious to obtain his recantation, and that a priest tried to force himself into the presence of the passing heretic. Similar incidents have happened in Canada and elsewhere. It is quite possible that genuine good-feeling as well as policy, might lead to such endeavors to obtain what is known as a 'death-bed repentance,' but the fact that such recantations are frequently proclaimed where none exist suggest a different motive. At all events the faith that had lightened Tolstoy's way of life for over thirty years was better founded than to be disturbed by that change which to him was no 'King of Terrors,' but a kind of Angel of God. He died 'excommunicate,' but might well have answered with the dying words of Savonarola, 'You may 'blot my name from the roll of the 'Church on earth, but no man can 'blot it from the roll of the church in 'Heaven.' No religious service was performed by his grave. A service was held in St. Petersburg, however, where prayers were offered 'for a nobleman named Leo.' For the rest, his funeral was extreme in its simplicity. Student choirs chanted memorial hymns, children carried green boughs—symbol of life and resurrection—his body was followed by his family, by nobles, by scientific men and by the rough hard-handed peasants whom he loved, and who loved him. He was buried in no dim cathedral, but under the blue canopy of heaven, beneath 'Poverty Oak,' where the child Leo and his brothers 'buried a green rocking horse,' with the strange and yet beautiful child-like expectation that 'when 'the rocking-horse was disinterred 'a reign of happiness would be in-'augurated.' Surely in the case of Tolstoy this child was father to the man to whom the reign of happiness for mankind has been the great object and ambition of life. Tolstoy has been called a dreamer, but sometimes his dreams took practical shape. Mr. Stead once asked him: 'Suppose the 'Emperor were to ask you what he 'should do, what would you say?' He was silent for a time, then he said, 'I am praying to God to give me wis-'dom to make the right answer.' Then, after another pause, he said: 'If you 'ask me to imagine such an incredible 'thing, then I would say: Nationalize 'the land, declare absolute liberty of 'conscience, and establish the liberty 'of the press. If these three things are 'done, all the rest would come right.' So Tolstoy joins 'the choir invisible, 'whose music is the gladness of the 'world,' not only in the Positivist sense of George Eliot's hymn, that of living eternally in his works, but in the personal Christian faith of Paul: 'I have 'fought the good fight, I have finished 'the course, I have kept the faith. 'Henceforth there is laid up for me a 'crown of righteousness.'

LIQUOR IN SECRET SOCIETY MEETINGS.

A very important decision has been given by the county judge of Grey regarding the use of intoxicating liquors in the festive sessions of secret and fraternal societies. Assuming Judge Widdifield's finding to be good law, the Ontario License Department has issued a circular warning the caretakers of public buildings, namely, such buildings as afford accommodation for branches or lodges of these societies, that there must be no more furnishing or drinking of intoxicating liquors on these premises. The societies affected are the Orangemen, Masons, Sons of England, Independent Order of Foresters, and several others. The effect of the judgment is that a room in which eight men are found drinking comes within the prohibitory clauses of the license law, and the license inspectors have been instructed to regard as an infraction of the law the consumption of liquor on any premises of any unincorporated club or society. The prohibition thus defined and enforced cannot fail to be effective in putting a stop to a practice that has become time-honored, but will be hereafter 'more honored in the 'breach than the observance.' The amount of alcoholic liquor consumed at these festive gatherings has been in the aggregate enormous, and the sudden stoppage of the practice cannot fail to be felt as a serious wrench. The issue of such instructions may be taken to signify that the Ontario Government has no intention to appeal against Judge Widdifield's decision. One of the most mischievous results of lodge drinking is the demoralization of young men who become members of fraternal societies. The drinking is done thoughtlessly, but frequently. In this way the taste for alcoholic liquors is acquired; soon the tippler becomes the slave of appetite, and becomes a frequenter of the saloon. It is to be hoped that there will be no recession in this matter, and that no evasions of any sort will be permitted. If the prohibition can be made continuously effective, it will prove a great practical measure of temperance reform. The more thoughtful members of societies should use their influence to prevent infractions by their own lodges. The vigorous course of the Ontario Government in enforcing temperance law places it in that respect far in advance of any former government of that province, if not of any province.

ONTARIO'S FARMING PROBLEM.

The statement by Mr. James, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, that the rural population of that province has fallen off to the extent of $6,000 during the past twenty years, in spite of a considerable access of immigration, is one of the most serious that has been offered for some time with regard to the condition of the country. The cities and towns have been growing, but apparently at the expense of the rural districts. It is, of course, no new question in history. It is a tendency as old as civilization, and has been manifested in other countries frequently during the last hundred and fifty years. The attractions of city and town life are great, and no social fact is more familiar than that of the constant movement of youths from the farm to the professions, to business life and to general employment. Where the families are large this fact does not constitute a serious drain upon the farming population, but according to Mr. Gordon Waldron, who has been addressing the Toronto Canadian Club on the question, the rural birth rate in Ontario scarcely exceeds the death rate. Under this circumstance, of course, the depletion caused by the movement to the towns and cities is direct, and it has not been made up by the immigration which has taken place.

We presume that the greater part of the immigration has been placed in New Ontario, and this necessarily means that a great deal of new land has been broken up, while all over the province there is not sufficient labor for that which had previously been taken into cultivation. As a matter of fact, a good deal of cultivated land in older Ontario has been turned to pasture land from this cause in recent years. The situation calls, indeed, for serious thinking. It is not to be explained, any more than other social and economic facts of the kind, by a single cause. Mr. Waldron puts it down to the tariff and to the absence of reciprocity, but few will believe that it is these alone. A lower tariff and reciprocity would no doubt be a great benefit to the farmers of Ontario, as well as to those of the West; but in view of the high prices for farm products which have been prevailing now for some years, it is difficult to believe that the handicap of protection and exclusion from the United States markets are sufficient to account in themselves for the falling off in the rural population of Ontario.

A much more obvious cause is the ready productiveness of the virgin soil of the prairies, and the rapid advance of land values there tempting the farmers from the worn-out farms of Ontario, which the farmers for the most part have not learned to keep in tilth. Mr. James speaks plainly of the large amount of inferior and indifferent farming that is still in vogue in Ontario. There are sections of that province where agriculture is on as high a plane, perhaps, as any in the world, but there are many more still untouched by the modern spirit. On this point Mr. James significantly says: 'In the Province of Ontario we have 175,000 'farms, whose annual productions 'total about $250,000,000. If by some 'magic process of regeneration we 'could turn all the indifferent farmers into wideawake, progressive, up-'to-date farmers, the total production 'would easily be doubled, and it is 'not beyond the reach of possibility to 'treble our output.' It is, after all, to a large extent, the constantly recurring problem of efficiency. Much of the non-success must be attributed not to uncontrollable circumstances, but to lack of knowledge, judgment and enterprise. Mr. James is an administrator of experience, and he does not offer a too-difficult remedy. He says: 'The possibility of adding two 'or three hundred million dollars yearly to our rural income surely makes 'this a big problem. Let me ask right 'here, is there any other problem on 'the American continent that comes 'into the same class with it? You 'gentlemen who are engaged in this 'field know how it is to be worked out. 'You know the foundation courses 'upon which this great wealth may be 'built. These courses are plain and 'simple:—(1) Drain the soil; (2) sow 'only the best seed; (3) carefully protect and store the products of your 'fields or orchards; (4) feed these products only to profitable stock; (5) put 'the finished product on the market 'in the best form.' To bring these plain and possible principles more certainly home to all, the one immediate duty is more missionary work, on the part of federal and provincial departments of agriculture, in the way of educational campaigns.

THE NAME 'TRAVELLERS'

Appeal by Older Company to Restrain New From Using its Name Dismissed.

In the Court of Appeal yesterday the important case of Travellers Insurance Co. and Travellers Life Assurance Company was adjudicated, when by a majority of three to two the appeal was dismissed and an interlocutory judgment was confirmed, dismissing the action of the Travellers Insurance Co. to restrain the other company from using the name 'Travellers' in their title.

Mr. Justice Cross was the first to read his judgment. He said the appellant company had been carrying on its business for many years, while the other obtained a special act incorporating it under the name of Travellers' Life Assurance Company and began business in 1910. The similarity of the names was an undoubted injury to the appellants, he should call it a fraudulent annexation of their name. He thought the learned judge who dismissed the action in the lower court was in error; while parliament had every power to incorporate a company under whatsoever name it pleased, neither a special act nor the application of a general act could give immunity from the consequences of damages caused by that name, nor could permit a company to carry on business to the prejudice of another company and the obstruction of justice. The appeal should be maintained, and an injunction granted to restrain the respondent company and its servants pending suit from using the name 'Travellers' in the name of this company.

Sir Louis Jette, Chief Justice, agreed that the judge in the lower court was in error, and maintained that a colonial parliament has not the omnipotence of the Imperial parliament, and could not secure the respondents from the damages caused by their name.

Mr. Justice Lavergne gave the judgment of the court. He cited cases decided in the Privy Council to prove that parliament is a supreme court of justice and supreme judge of its proper limits and powers; it was not proper for any court to question the act of the Imperial parliament, and in colonies having a representative assembly, the local legislature was invested with the same powers.

Mr. Justice Archambault said he granted that parliament was not omnipotent, but the power conferred by its acts could not be taken away by their court.

Mr. Justice Trenholme said their court had no power to order a company not to use the name parliament had given it.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

PASSING OF DEMAGOGUE.

James J. Hill Says Election Shows Limits of Party Lines.

Washington, Nov. 26.—James J. Hill talked with President Taft yesterday. He had something to say on politics.

'The last election has taught the politicians and the country something valuable,' he declared, 'that is, that party lines no longer exist to an important extent, and that men are thinking along independent lines, voting and acting along these lines. The demagogue and the agitator have held sway so long it is really a relief to see the flag of warning that has been hoisted for their benefit. I do not mean to say, either, that independence of political thought is confined to business or professional men. It extends to laboring men and all other classes. The laboring man is no longer swept off his feet by buncombe, sweeping assertion and promises. He wants something definite. I am told, too, that the negro voters of the country exercised unusual independence in the last elections, thousands of them voting the Democratic ticket for the first time.

'I am of the opinion that the demagogue and agitator will go more slowly hereafter when he attacks everybody and everything in sight and merely appeals to the dissatisfaction of people. He will fear that big independent vote that is cautiously watching him and his movements. It is highly probable that in a few years there will be little in the way of party lines in the United States.'

CHOLERA CASES TOTAL 200.

Rome, Nov. 26.—Another case of cholera was discovered in Rome yesterday. Two hundred persons are being held in quarantine.

THE BISHOPS' OATH.

FORMA JURAMENTA.

Ego, N., Electus Ecclesiae N., ab hac hora in antea fidelis et obediens ero beato Petro Apostolo, sanctaeque Romanae Ecclesiae et Domino nostro Domino N., Papae N., suisque successoribus canonice intrantibus. Non ero in concilio, aut consensu, vel facto ut vitam perdant aut membrum, aut capiantur mala captione; aut in eos violenter manus quomodolibet inferantur; vel injuriae aliquae inferantur, quovis quaesito colore. Consilium vero, quod mihi creditum fuerit per se aut Nuntios suos, seu litteras, ad eorum damnum, me sciente, nemini pandam.

Papatum Romanum, et Regalia sancti Petri adjutor eis ero ad retinendum et defendendum, salvo meo ordine contra omnem hominem. Legatum Apostolicae Sedis in eundo et redeundo honorifice tractabo, et in suis necessitatibus adjuvabo. Jura, honores, privilegia, et auctoritatem sanctae Romanae Ecclesiae, Domini nostri Papae et Successorum praedictorum, conservare, defendere, augere, et promovere curabo. Neque ero in concilio, vel facto, seu tractatu in quibus contra ipsum Dominum nostrum vel eamden Romanam Ecclesiam, aliqua sinistra vel praejudicialia personarum, juris, honoris, status, et potestatis eorum machinentur. Et si talia a quibuscumque tractari vel procurari novero, impediam hoc pro posse; et quanto citius potero, significabo eidem Domino nostro, vel alteri per quem possit ipsius notitiam pervenire. Regulas sanctorum Patrum, decreta, ordinationes seu dispositiones, reservationes, provisiones, et mandata Apostolica totis viribus observabo, et facian ab aliis observari. Haereticos, schismaticos, et rebelles eidem Domino nostro, vel Successoribus praedictis, pro posse persequar et impugnabo. Vocatus ad synodum, veniam, nisi praepeditus fuero canonica praepeditione. Apostolorum limina singulis triennits personaliter per me ipsum visitabo; et Domino nostro, ac Successoribus praefatis, rationem reddam de toto meo pastorali officio, ac de rebus omnibus ad meae Ecclesiae statum, ad cleri et populi disciplinam, animarum denique quae meae fidei traditae sunt, salutem quovis modo pertinentibus; et vicissim mandata Apostolica humiliter recipiam, et quam diligentissime exequar. Quod si legitimo impedimento detentus fuero, praefata omnia adimplebo per certum Nuntium ad hoc speciale mandatum habentem, de gremio mei Capituli, aut alium in dignitate ecclesiastica constitutum, seu alias personatum habentem; aut, his mihi deficientibus, per dioecesanum Sacerdotem; et clero deficiente omnino, per aliquem alium Presbyterum saecularem, vel regularem, spectatae probitatis et religionis, de supradictis omnibus plene instructum. De hujusmodi autem impedimento docebo per legitimas probationes ad sanctae Romanae Ecclesiae Cardinalem proponentem in Congregatione sacri Concilii persupradictum Nuntium transmittendas.

Possessiones vero ad mensam meam pertinentes non vendam, nec donabo, neque impignorabo, nec de novo infeudabo, vel aliquo modo alienabo, etiam cum consensu Capituli Ecclesiae meae inconsulto Romano Pontifice. Et si ad aliquam alienationem devenero, poenas in quadam superhoc edita constitutione contentas, eo ipso incurrere volo.

Sic me Deus adjuvet, et haec sancta Dei Evangelia.

TRANSLATION.

I, N., elect to the Church of N., from this hour and henceforth, shall be obedient to Blessed Peter, the Apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to our Lord, Pope N., and to his successors canonically elected. I shall share in no device, agreement or deed to do them harm in life or limb, or that they be foully imprisoned; or that, in any way, violent hands be laid on them, or that they should endure insult under any pretext whatsoever. Confidences confided to me by them or by their ambassadors I never shall to their detriment knowingly reveal. I shall assist them to retain and defend against all men the Roman Papacy and the royalty of Saint Peter, without detriment to my order. I shall treat with due honor the Legate of the Apostolic See going forth or returning thither, and I shall be his helper in his needs. I shall seek to preserve, defend, increase and promote the rights, honors, privileges and authority of the holy Roman Church, of our Lord the Pope and of his aforesaid successors. I shall not forward by counsel, by deed, or by discussion any treasonable expedient prejudicial to the person, right, honor, state or power of our aforesaid Lord or of the aforesaid Church. Moreover, if I come to know of any such thing being discussed, prepared, or realized, I will do my utmost to prevent it; and at the earliest I shall inform our aforesaid Lord of it, or some one else who can bring it to his knowledge. I shall observe with all my power, and shall cause to be observed by others, the rules of the holy Fathers, the Apostolic decrees, ordinances, or dispositions, reservations, provisions and mandates. I shall follow up and challenge heretics, schismatics, and rebels against our aforesaid Lord or his aforesaid successors. When called to a Synod, I shall come, unless prevented by a canonical impediment. Every third year I shall myself in person visit the portals of the apostles and render to our holy Father, Pope N., and to his aforesaid successors, an account of my whole pastoral office, and of all things in any way appertaining to the state of my Church, to the discipline of clergy and people, and to the salvation of the souls confided to my care. In turn, I shall humbly receive the Apostolic mandates, and diligently execute them. If I be detained by a legitimate impediment, I shall fulfil all the aforesaid things through a designated delegate from my chapter, having a special mandate for this purpose, or some person of ecclesiastical rank or otherwise of position; or such failing me, through (a) some priest of my diocese; or, again, such not being available, by some other ordained person, secular or regular, of known probity and piety, and fully informed of the aforesaid matters. Moreover, I will give notice of such impediment by a regular certificate to be transmitted by the hands of the aforesaid legate to the Cardinal of the holy Church of Rome who presides in the congregation of the holy Council. I shall not sell nor give nor mortgage the property belonging to my glebe, nor shall I enfeoff them anew, or in any way alienate them, even with the consent of my chapter, without consulting the Roman Pontiff. If I become responsible for any such alienation, I am willing without question to incur the penalties contained in a constitution promulgated concerning this matter. So help me God and this Holy Gospel.

NEW CABLE TO CANADA

State-owned British Line Being Considered.

London, Nov. 26.—The Times says that a proposal is under consideration for a state-owned cable between Great Britain and Canada. The route was surveyed in 1860. It runs from Ireland to the Faroe Islands, thence to Greenland, and thence to Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. The estimated cost is £850,000, which, it is figured, would permit a charge of nine cents a word for ordinary and five cents for press messages.

Two-year-old Eugene Sauve died at Vaudreuil yesterday as a result of eating pills which he thought were sweets.

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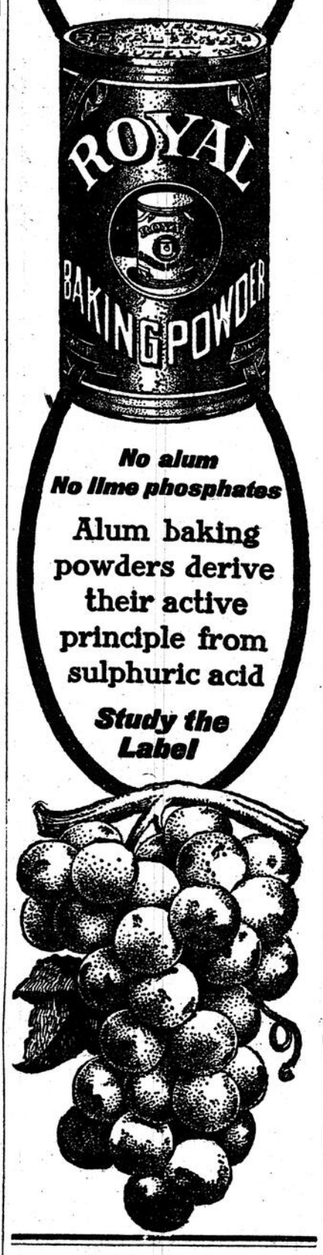

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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

We were glad to welcome Bishop Farthing, of Montreal, to Kingston again last Sunday. The Bishop, during his stay in Kingston, came in close touch with many of the students of Queen's and took a lively interest in them and in the work of the college. A large body of students listened with great appreciation to the Bishop's address on Sunday in Convocation Hall. The subject was one of vital importance, 'The Incarnation.' In the course of his address the Bishop dealt with the prevailing doctrines antagonistic to the accepted belief, and gave a most vigorous defence of the orthodox view of the virgin birth.

Considerable interest has been aroused lately by the discussion of the connection of Queen's with the Presbyterian Church. It might not be amiss to glance at that connection as it has existed in the past and as it now exists.

In the early days of the college's history the Presbyterian Church played a great part in its life and government. The full control of the college was in the hands of the Church. The charter of the university, received in 1841, provided for a governing board of twenty-seven trustees, fifteen laymen and thirteen ministers of the Canadian branch of the Scottish Church. The clerical trustees were to be elected by the Synod, and the laymen by the board from nominees sent in by the congregations of the Church. This connection was maintained until 1874, when the union of the Presbyterian churches in Canada called for some constitutional changes. By one change the board of trustees was no longer to be appointed by the Church, but by the existing board, thus becoming self-perpetuating. The members were still chosen from the Presbyterian denomination. In 1889 the constitution was still further broadened to empower the university council to elect five trustees, and since that date another change provided for the election of five additional trustees to represent the graduates. These last mentioned ten men are chosen irrespective of their church affiliations.

Under the guidance of Principal Grant, Queen's gradually expanded, until to-day she stands a national university in all but name. Realizing the advantages to be got from a broader constitution, Principal Grant appealed to the Halifax Assembly of 1900 to make the board of trustees more completely representative of the undenominational character of the work it was doing. This the assembly then in session favored. Since that date, however, the question has not been settled, though it has come yearly before successive assemblies. The majority of the board of trustees are now asking for three changes in the constitution: (1) That the corporators of Queen's, instead of being the entire membership of the Presbyterian Church, should be the graduates and benefactors of the university. (2) That all denominational tests be removed from the election of the board of trustees. (3) That the principalship may be held by a layman of any denomination, not, as at present, only by a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

This request of the trustees has caused some heated discussion in assembly and among graduates. Members of the Senate of Queen's were almost unanimous for the changes proposed, the staffs of the School of Mining and the Medical College were entirely unanimous for, and the Commission of Assembly and the board of trustees had each a majority in favor of the changes. But the board of trustees decided at its meeting last week that in order to give all who are vitally interested a chance to express their opinion, a letter will be sent to all the graduates of Queen's asking them to say whether or not they would favor the changes suggested. It is expected that another meeting of the board will be held, perhaps in February, when replies from the graduates will be considered and a report be made out in time for the next General Assembly.

The medical 'At home' on Friday night was a decided success. A very large attendance showed how much these social functions are appreciated by the students.

On Saturday, Nov. 26, the ladies of the Levana Society held their annual tea. This tea always precedes Alma Mater elections by a few days, and offers the candidates and their supporters ample opportunity to canvass the women students for their votes at the coming poll. It is easily seen that no live questions of woman's political rights enter into these election contests or the candidates, like some other famous men we hear of, would shun the company of assembled ladies. No need to fear, for our ladies already have a vote in this election.

We notice that Mr. F. Ransom has been appointed to the position of demonstrator in mining and metallurgy, which was made vacant by the appointment of Mr. MacKay to the position in South Africa, which we announced last week.

THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE

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Sweeping with brooms does not clean carpets, rugs or floors. It only raises the dust. After a floor is swept, the room is full of dust. This dust settles on walls, chandeliers, pictures, furniture and back on the carpets or rugs. Then there is the daily dusting to do all over again.

The "Sturtevant" Vacuum Cleaner removes, absolutely, all dust and grit from every part of the room, takes it right out of the room and carries it away.

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The "Sturtevant" should be in every home. Messrs Eadie-Douglas Limited, 12 University Street, have the "Sturtevant" on exhibition and will be pleased to demonstrate its varied uses and convenience to all visitors.

"THREE DAYS IN A VILLAGE"

First Day: TRAMPS. Count Tolstoy's last word painting.

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Into our village, which has about eighty homes, day after day there come six to twelve frozen, starving and tattered wayfaring men in search of lodging for the night.

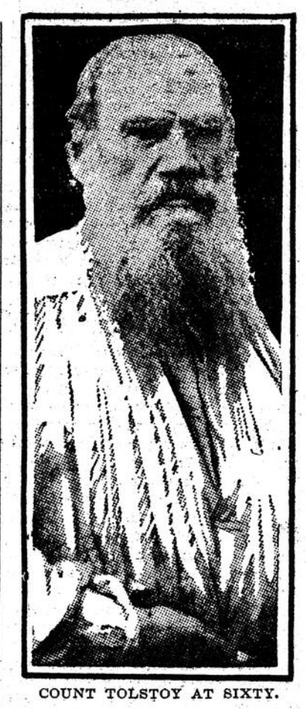
Half naked, shoeless, very often ill, extremely filthy, they seek the constable. In order that these men may not starve or freeze to death on the streets, the constable brings them to the doors of local residents. But the constable calls only on such residents as are peasants. The constable does not take the wayfarers to the landowner, who besides his ten living rooms, has dozens of unoccupied places in his office, in his stable, in the laundry, in the servants' hall and elsewhere; nor does he take them to the priest or the deacon, or to the merchant; no, he takes them to the peasant, whose entire family live in one room, 16, 18 or 24 feet square. And the host not only gives this ill-smelling, ragged, filthy stranger a night's lodging, but asks the wayfarer to break bread with him also.

'When I sit down to eat,' an old peasant said to me: 'I can't help inviting the stranger. The meal would not taste right if I did not.'"

And of late this goes on every day throughout Russia. A vast army (growing larger every year) of beggars, cripples, people banished from localities by authorities, helpless old people, and principally laborers out of work, is found living (being sheltered from the cold and wet, and feeding) by the aid of the hardest-working and poorest class in Russia—the village peasantry.

We have asylums and workhouses, and in the cities there are municipal charitable homes. In all these institutions (buildings with electric light, inlaid floors, clean attendants, well-paid attaches) thousands of helpless people of all kinds are being cared for. But the number thus provided for are as a drop in the ocean compared with that vast army (whose number, unknown, must be appalling) who are wandering all over Russia to-day begging, and are cared for, not by any institutions, but by the village peasants, impelled by Christian feeling to take up this weighty burden.

And as all truly good deeds are done, the peasants do this unceasingly, not even noticing that they are doing good. their own souls,' they are doing something of tremendous service to all Russian society. Were the wrath of these outcasts not softened by the spiritual realization of the brotherhood of all men that is so deeply rooted in the hearts of the numerous Russian peasantry, then in spite of the police (of whom there are so few and whose number in the villages cannot be increased) these homeless men, in their despair, would have long ago destroyed the houses of the rich and killed those who stand in their path.



COUNT TOLSTOY AT SIXTY.

Our own house is visited daily by ten to fifteen men.

I had hardly risen from sleep the other day when Ilya Wassilyevitch (Tolstoy's man-of-all-work) announced:

'Five tramps at the porch.'

'There is some money on the table; give it to them.'

Ilya Wassilyevitch gives out the allotted five kopecks for each man. Almost an hour passes. I step out on the porch. A frightfully ragged little man, whose shoes are literally falling from his feet, a man with a sicky face, with swollen, furtive eyes, bows low and addresses me as 'Excellency.'

'Did you not get your share?'

'But, your Excellency, what can I do with a 5-kopeck piece? Put yourself in my place, your Excellency. Have the goodness to take a look, your Excellency; one glance, sir.' He points to his rags. ('Your Excellency' with every word, but his face is bitter with hate.) Where can I go? What can I do?'

I tell him I give the same to each, five kopecks. He drops to his knees. I beg him to leave me.

'But what now? Must I kill myself? That is the only thing left for me. Now, please, anything!'

I give him twenty kopecks. He leaves, full of bitterness.

There are very many such persistent ones. They look upon the wealthy not as men seeking to save their souls by giving alms (as did the beggars of old) but as upon robbers and thieves drinking the blood of workingmen.

'No matter how stable our civilization may seem,' says Henry George, 'destructive forces are already developing in it. Not in the caves, nor in they woods, but in the wilds of cities and in the highways there are being trained these barbarians who will do to our civilization what the Huns and the Vandals had done to ancient civilization.'

Yes, this prophecy of Henry George of twenty years ago is being fulfilled right now, before our own eyes everywhere, but with particular vividness in Russia.

Monday's chapter of Count Tolstoy's last work is entitled: 'Life and Death.'

CANADIAN NORTHERN RY.

Rapidly Becoming Important Factor in Eastern Canada.

That the Canadian Northern Railway is rapidly becoming an important factor in the eastern part of Canada is apparent from reports current in Toronto that the company has made arrangements with the Delaware & Lackawanna Railway for a through train service from Toronto to New York. The entrance to Toronto for the Canadian Northern trains will be by the north end of the city, where the company has secured considerable right of way for their proposed line to connect with the Delaware line. A continuous strip of land has been purchased on both sides of Yonge street, alongside of the C. P. R., and it is believed in Toronto that it is the intention of the Canadian Northern Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway to join hands in erecting a union station at the head of that street. This would probably result in the diversion of all passenger trains by both railways from the Union Station to North Toronto. The Canadian Pacific Railway is already using North Toronto station for some of its most important passenger trains, including the trains to and from Montreal.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, through which the Canadian Northern is to enter New York, is one of the finest railway systems in the United States. It has probably the shortest line from Buffalo to New York. It is one of the systems which owns immense anthracite coal property and uses that fuel on all of its passenger locomotives.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For Toronto, Hamilton, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.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 *7.45 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., 5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *2.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.00 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—†8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., §12.01 p.m., †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., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., 8.30 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto and West, *7.35 a.m., †7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.25 a.m., *7.30 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.25 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m., †7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—*7.35 a.m., *8.45 a.m., 11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., §6.35 p.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.50 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., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., †4.25 p.m., †5.15 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, §8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †5.25 p.m., †5.45 p.m., B6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., †3.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †11.35 a.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, G8.40 a.m., †11.00, a.m., Q7.30 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, †8.45 a.m., St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m. †11.00 a.m., Q7.20 p.m., H9.40 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †6.50 a.m. and †6.05 p.m.

†Week days. (1) Saturday. *Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
§ Sunday 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, Grand'Mere and Riviere a Pierre Junction at 9.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Connection for Lake St. John District, on Saturdays.
For L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.00 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 Sundays.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie and Joliette, 9.15 a.m., Sundays only.

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, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, La Tuque, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Also from Lake St. John District on Mondays.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.05 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.00 p.m., daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m. and 5.10 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., Saturdays only, and 9.15 a.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.20 a.m., daily, and 10.00 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.10 a.m., except Sunday; 1.55 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station

For New York, 8.50 a.m. and 7.10 p.m., daily.
For Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.10 p.m., daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, 7.30 a.m. and 9.55 p.m. daily.
From Boston, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., daily except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Nov. 30, 1910.

*8.50 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via, D. & H.
7.25 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily except Sunday, to Quebec stations.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.50 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Valleyfield.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H. Co.
*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.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H.; Rouse's Point, St. John's.
7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe,
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.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.45 p.m.—White River Junction, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
3.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
7.00 p.m.—Levis, Quebec, and intermediate stations.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, C.V.R.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.

*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot, as follows:

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday. Maritime Express for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.
On Saturdays to Campbellton only.
4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.
7.30 p.m.—Ocean Limited—Daily except Saturdays, to Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax. Through connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Intercolonial Railway Trains arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Express from Nicolet, St Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Sunday.
6.30 p.m.—Maritime Express. Sydney Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily, except Monday.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St Hyacinthe.
7.35 a.m.—Daily, except Monday, from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia, Little Metis, Riviere du Loup, Levis and Quebec.

ITALIAN DAY SCHOOL.

Has Been Opened Auspiciously in Laurier Ward.

Under the auspices of the Methodist Italian Mission, a day school for Italian children has been opened at 2785 St. Lawrence Boulevard, near Beaubien street. Miss Cerini has been appointed principal, and she has a very encouraging attendance to start with. The Rev. Dr. Young, who has had most of the work to do in establishing this school, is looking for suitable desks for some of the little ones, and also would like to hear from some one who would be willing to donate a small cabinet organ, which would be very useful in teaching the children to sing.

ALLEGED CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

New York, Nov. 26.—Three more woollen importers were arrested last night, charged with customs frauds against the Federal Government. They are Herman Markowitz, Chas. Stern and Edward I. Cohen, of the firm of H. Markowitz & Company, dealers in cloaks and suits. They were held in $5,000 bail each.

REGISTERED PROGRESS BRAND TRADE MARK

Standardizing A Standard

"PROGRESS BRAND" is the standard well-made, moderately priced clothing of the country.

It has always been that—and is generally recognized as such in every part of Canada.

"PROGRESS BRAND" meets every body's views on the clothing question.

The man, who seeks up-to-date style, gets it in "PROGRESS BRAND".

The man, who puts value first, gets it in "PROGRESS BRAND".

The man, who demands ALL THREE, gets them in "PROGRESS BRAND".

"PROGRESS BRAND" first fixed the standard and now standardizes the standard.

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H. VINEBERG & CO. LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

SOLD WITH A GUARANTEE BY 90

Canada's Leading Clothiers

COACH-MEN'S CAPES, CAPS AND GLOVES

Large Assortment.

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Stove Lining

For satisfactory service we recommend Presbrey Stove Lining, which we have sold for many years. It is easy to apply and is very durable. Put up in 5 and 10 pound packages, at 25 and 40 cents.

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Oil and Water Color Paintings

BY EMINENT BRITISH ARTISTS,

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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, November 28th and 29th,

AT 8 O'CLOCK EACH EVENING.

NOW ON VIEW. CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

On Exhibition from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

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

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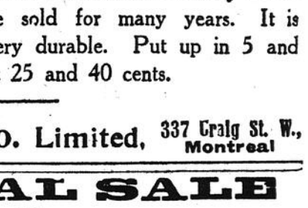
MISS KELLY, Principal.



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A High-Class Residential and Day School for Girls

Under the management of

MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, President

MISS J. E. MACDONALD, B.A., Principal

Write for Booklet

OTTAWA'S OBJECTION

Will Not Agree to Raising of Hockey Salary Limit.

LALONDE FOR MONTREAL.

Brockville's Application for Admission to N. H. A. Not in Favor at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The Ottawa Hockey Club, at to-day's meeting, unanimously decided not to vote in favor of the proposed increase in the salary limit. It was reported around town that the differences between the various professional clubs and their players would be amicably adjusted by means of a good increase in the proposed limit. Eight thousand was suggested as a satisfactory basis of agreement, thus allowing about $1,000 per season to all the regular players. It was said, in fact, that the proposition had been put to the Ottawa executive. Mr. McGee stated after the meeting, however, that nothing of the kind had been brought up. The Ottawas discussed the fight over the salary limit rule and finally they agreed not to advocate or to consent to increases of any kind, still being convinced that five or six hundred dollars per man is satisfactory to the players.

Mr. N. C. Sparks will represent the Ottawas at to-morrow's meeting of the N.H.A. The Ottawas at to-day's meeting also decided to oppose the admission of the Brockville club, believing a five-club league, with a double series, preferable to six-team affair, inclusive of Brockville.

'No, we have decided to stick by the salary limit rule,' President D'Arcy McGee announced to the 'Citizen' after the meeting, 'and unless the clubs remain loyal to their agreements and refuse to allow the players to dictate their own terms, the Ottawa Club will drop professional hockey altogether.'

Dr. Baird, president of the Ottawa Football Club, who was requested on Thursday to place a team in the proposed new hockey league, was invited to attend a meeting of the representatives in Montreal to-day. The formation of the Ottawa syndicate, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed until Monday, Dr. Baird being authorized in the meantime to act with a free hand, sufficient support being assured.

'We have the public behind us,' said one of the players last night. 'They pay their money to see good hockey and will certainly not get it unless the salary limit clause is wiped out.'

The executive of the Renfrew Hockey Club held a meeting at the creamery town this evening, when the following officers were elected for the coming season:—

President, Mr. Geo. Barnett; vice-president, Mr. J. Ambrose O'Brien; secretary-treasurer, M. Herb Jordan, manager, Larry Gilmour. The executive will consist of Messrs. T. A. Low, James Barnet, George Martel and J. A. Jakes.

It was reported that the Renfrew Club intended to abandon professional hockey. An absolute denial, however, was given the story by officers of the club, who state that Renfrew will have a team every bit as strong as that of last winter. The election of Herb Jordan as secretary-treasurer seems to indicate that he will not be released to Quebec. The Renfrew Club has not decided as to Lalonde, but it is likely he will be sold to the Canadiens of Montreal.

OUTREMONT GOLF.

Change of Name to be Submitted at Annual Meet.

At the annual meeting of the Outremont Golf Club, which will be held at the M.A.A.A. club house, Peel street, on Friday, Dec. 9, at 8.15, a resolution will be made to change the name of the club from Outremont Golf Club to Kanawake Golf Club.

The following amendment to the resolution will be submitted:

Section 1.—To change the name of the club to 'Kanawake Golf Club.'

Section X. s.s. 1.—To increase the limit of membership to two hundred and twenty-five, and ultimately to three hundred.

S.s. 2.—To increase the entrance fee to forty dollars and the annual subscription to twenty-five dollars.

The proposed amendment respecting change of name and increase of membership beyond 225, not to take effect until determined by the executive committee at or about the time of entering upon the new grounds.

The proposed increase of entrance fee to take effect in respect of all members elected since Sept. 26, 1910, and of annual subscription from that date also unless previously paid for the current year.

WATER POLO ....

WATER POLO GAMES.

McGill Seniors and Intermediates Won.

The McGill senior and intermediate squads had as their opponents last evening at the Laurentian Baths the two C.P.R. teams whom they defeated by 13 goals to 2 and 14 goals to nil, respectively. A very one-sided evening's sport was seen owing to the superiority of McGill.

The following squads took the dive:

SENIORS.

McGill.		C.P.R.
Skelton	Goal	Young
Merrill	Defence	Halkert
Smith	Defence	Stanley
Bengally	For'ds	Hamer
De Hart	For'ds	Davis
Abbott	For'ds	Type

INTERMEDIATES.

Egerton	Goal	Scudimore
Astrofsky	Defence	Heap
Coy	Defence	Davis
Darling	For'ds	Kelley
Abbott	For'ds	Young
Redman	For'ds	Emo

Referee, Geo. Moore.
Judge of play, W. H. Gathercole.

STAN. KETCHEL ENGLISH.

London Sportsman Claims Proof of Identity.

New York, Nov. 25.—'Cestus,' writing in the London 'Sportsman' of Nov. 18, a copy of which was received here to-day, says that he has evidence that Stanley Ketchel, the middleweight champion of the world, was born an Englishman, and that his real name was Arthur Thomas Wilson, of West Hyde, near Luton, in Bedfordshire.

'I may add,' continues 'Cestus,' 'that Ketchel's father and mother are still alive, and that they naturally think that if there is any of the estate to have it ought to come to them, especially as they are in none too flourishing circumstances.'

DREXEL'S EFFORT ACKNOWLEDGED.

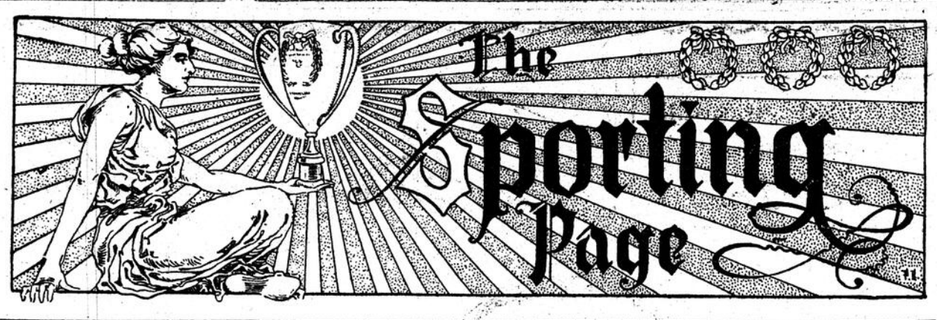
Aero Club Accept Height Record As Official.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25. —Clifford B. Harmon, chairman of the National Council of the Aero Club of America, and James King Duffy, of New York, secretary of the council, who were present when J. Armstrong Drexel, of this city, made his ascension from Pointe Breeze on Wednesday, declare that the record established by him will be accepted as official.

HACK WINS AGAIN.

Throws Maurice Deriaz Last Night.

Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 25. — George Hackenschmidt, who aspires to another match with Frank Gotch, won from Maurice Deriaz, the Franco-Swiss grappler, to-night in straight falls, the first in 16 minutes and 55 seconds, and the second in 15 minutes and 54 seconds.



DUMOULIN'S DECLARATION

Says Tigers Will Spring Surprises on Students To-day.

GROUND IN HEAVY STATE.

A Good Game Expected, Both the Teams Being Trained to the Minute.

The great day for Hamilton has arrived, and to-night everyone will be saying, 'I thought the Tigers would win,' or 'Well, it looked good for 'Varsity,' as the case may be. The ground will be heavy, and some claim will give the home lot an advantage. Toronto say it will be as bad for Tigers as for them; in other words, they will be just as well suited by the conditions as their opponents. That a good interesting game should be seen goes without saying, when the exceptional training both the teams have indulged in is taken into consideration.

There is a spirit of rivalry in Montreal between the Montreal players, and McGill students, and whilst the former are of the opinion that the Tigers will win, the McGill boys are divided in their allegiance, some plumping for 'Varsity, whilst others who view the situation from an unpartisan aspect, are of the opinion that the game is good for the Hamilton lot.

The Tigers will have the advantage of playing on their own 'cinder heap,' if any advantage it is, but 'Varsity are the younger and more dashing lot, and having licked everything that has come their way this season, fully expect, and not without reason, to finish up the season in a blaze of triumph. 'There will be a hot time in the old town to-night,' all right, whoever wins.

Hamilton, Nov. 25.—Yesterday's rain and the promise of more showers to-day and to-morrow mean that the field on which the Canadian rugby final will be played on Saturday will be decidedly slippery and soggy. The local field is always soft, and after a rainstorm takes days to dry out. That it will have no chance to improve before the game, is evident from the probs forecast, and this all means that the Tigers will go into the fray with the general weight of public opinion veering around in their favor, as it is a well-known fact that they are good mudders, while the light 'Varsity team has ever found the slippery going as a direct detriment to their speed and the execution of their trick plays, which depend on that speed for their effect. That this opinion is general in Toronto also, is evident from the following opinion received over the 'Spectator' wires from the Toronto 'Star' this morning:—

On a wet, slippery field 'Varsity is no better than a good team.

On a wet, slippery field the Tigers should be at their best against 'Varsity.

On a wet, slippery field the Tigers' strength and beef will be a valuable asset.

On a wet, slippery field 'Varsity's snappy and speedy plays cannot be put into execution.

Mind you, 'Varsity can play on a slippery field. They walloped McGill in Montreal on a field ankle deep in mud and slime, and they handed Queen's a trimming at Kingston on a field that had puddles on it so deep that 'Reddy' Dixon rolled up his pants.

However, both at McGill and Queen's, 'Varsity's stick-to-it-spirit featured the games. In both games 'Varsity got going early, and ran up a score, only to fade away in the final stages, to be thrown on the defensive in the last quarter and be hard put to it to the final gong. Both were great tests of their defensive strength.

But the defence those collegians put up was magnificent.

McGill outweighed 'Varsity, and in the final quarter came like fiends. They swashed into the light 'Varsity line, and hammered them all over the lot, until it looked as if nothing could prevent them scoring, but just when things looked blackest, a 'Varsity man would turn up with the ball, after a McGill scrimmage. He stole it from the scrim and grabbed it from the line plunge, and then Hugh Gall would punt to safety at midfield.

At Kingston, when Queen's had the ball right on the 'Varsity line in the last ten minutes and were about to pick it up and fall over the line, Geo. Kingston dove into the midst and came out with the ball and only a safety resulted, where a try looked inevitable. Then they hammered the ball over the line to Dixon, and Maynard and Gall, not once, but a score of times, and in every instance except one they ran it out in spectacular style. The Queen's tacklers simply couldn't hold them.

But Tigers are neither McGill nor Queen's. They will play a heavier game all the way in that slime, and may have speed enough to hold the Collegians' score down to such a close margin that they can win out on the end. Tigers won't lose the ball at critical moments like Queen's and McGill. Men who know how to protect the ball will carry it, and in the dying moments if the Tigers have a chance to clean up an adverse score there will be some tough work along that line.

'Varsity has a grand team, and on a dry field should win by 15 points, but on a slimy field, good as they are at all times, look out for the Bengals.

The following shows the exact seating capacity of the grand stands and bleachers:—

Covered stand	2,040
Covered stand	1,300
Bleacher No. 1	175
Bleacher No. 2	1,600
Bleacher No. 3	400
Temporary stand No. 1	850
Temporary stand No. 2	850
Temporary stand No. 3	600
Total	7,815

The Tigers are ready for 'Varsity.

They practically wound up their preparations last evening, when Coach DuMoulin, assisted by a couple of the veteran players, gave the team a chalk talk and lecture at the Collegiate institute. To-day's work-out will be very light, as the players are fit and ready and will not be asked to do anything more.

Coach DuMoulin is greatly pleased with the team. He stated to the 'Spectator' this morning:—

'We will win. The boys were never in better condition. They realize the game they have to play, and are prepared to put up a desperate struggle. They have worked hard and faithfully for two weeks, and could not be more fit. Their plays have been developed, while the backs are almost perfect in their catching. With the backs holding the ball and the outside wings watching their ends, we should win out.

'The field will be a little slippery, and this will help us. Our wing line will make the game hard and strenuous, and there is no reason why 'Varsity should win. If we are beaten it will be by a better team, but I am confident that we have the edge on the Toronto team, and have no hesitation in calling for a victory. We will be without Bramer, but then 'Varsity is not entirely free from injuries, and have several players who will find the going rather difficult.

'The students are counting on team work, speed and condition. Our condition could not be better, the boys are working together, and don't forget that there are several of the Tigers who are just about as fast as the best of them. We will be there just as strong at the finish as at the beginning, and with each member of the team confident as to the outcome, the prospects are just as bright as they possibly could be.'

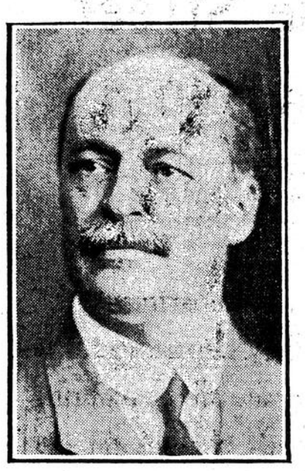
DuMoulin speaks in a very confident manner, and states that it will be impossible to realize the improvement the players have shown until they are seen in action. The coach was to have returned to Moose Jaw on Friday, but consented to remain over until to-day, leaving for the west at 5.45 on Saturday afternoon, carrying with him the extreme satisfaction that will be his if a victory is recorded.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 25.— A rumor reached Hamilton to-day that it was noised around Toronto that the local authorities had a detachment of soldiers in readiness for an ytrouble with the 'Varsity students to-morrow. Evidently this was manufactured out of whole cloth i nthe Queen City, for the only preparations that are being made here to receive the students are those made by the police, it being their intention to meet the Toronto boys at the station with a detachment of mounted men in which to head the procession from the station to the grounds.

Twenty-five constables has been ordered out to preserve order at the grounds during the game, but outside of this nothing has been done.

The local people do not anticipate trouble from the Toronto crowd. They expect the students to have some fun, but are prepared to leave it to the discretion of the college lads just how far that fun should go. There will be no show of force either with the police or militia.

ONE OF CANADA'S BEST-KNOWN SPORTSMEN.



MR. JAS. TAYLOR, MONTREAL.

'A sportsman to his finger tips' was the curt but significant description given of Mr. Jas. A. Taylor by one of Canada's prominent sporting figures who is not given to excessive adulation or flattery.

The subject of our sketch does not now-a-days take stage centre, lime light, in Canadian sports, but that he still has the interest of sport at heart, and is still actively interested in various branches of it, those who know best can vouch for.

A glance through the annual report of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, will find the name of the gentleman referred to as vice-president in 1896 and 1897, and president in 1891 to 1893, and has also qualified to the distinction of being on that association's list of Life Members.

His record does not finish here, as it is a fact that he was one of the members who suggested the idea of this association having an open-air skating rink, which exists to-day, and has been one of the most successful and popular resorts connected with the M.A.A.A., and a considerable source of revenue. The story which has the merit of being true, is as follows:—

One night after a heavy rainfall, Mr. Taylor and a party of members were down at the grounds and noticed that the entire field was covered with ice, and the thought occurred to him, and was expressed, that instead of the regular snowshoe tramp which should have been held on the following evening, and would have to be postponed, owing to the absence of snow, a skating party would be somewhat of a novelty. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, with the result that on the following night a large party of the members and their lady friends spent a most enjoyable evening, on steel blades instead of the 'gutted shoe.' The evening ended up with a dance in the Club House, and from that night the open-air rink was assured, for on December 11, in the winter of 1890, the largest open-air skating rink in the world was opened, the skating space being 330 by 150 feet. Mr. Jas. A. Taylor was president of the skating rink and is at present on the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of the United States, representing the International Skating Union of Canada.

He was one of the prime movers in the formation of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union of Canada into the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. Also one of the Big Four, representing Montreal's Rugby Football Club, and has attended many of the great athletic meetings of Canada and the United States.

Being of an unassuming nature, it may come as a surprise to many who know him, that he was in his day one of the best known and most capable athletes in Canada. An expert exponent of the art of self-defence, one of the best in the Dominion.

There is an old and true saying, 'that a man is just as old as he feels and not as old as he looks.' Mr. Jas. A. Taylor still retains that appearance of perennial youth, which only men of active athletic pursuits can have, but there is a time in all athletes' lives when they feel they are entitled to a respite from actively following the strenuous pursuit of sport, and make way for the young ones. That he still has at heart the interests of the younger generation, who are adding lustre to Canada's scroll of sporting fame, is proved by his always being ready when called upon to devote the time that the exigencies of business will permit and use the experience years of active participation in sport teaches.

Few men have done as much for the advancement of clean, healthy amateur sport in Canada and the United States, as Mr. James A. Taylor.

HARRY KEENAN OUT.

One of the Old-time Athletes.

Harry Keenan, who, back in the early '70's, had an international reputation as a long-distance runner, and was one of the best in America, and was some years later employed at the old St. Lawrence Hall, died at the General Hospital on Wednesday. He had not been in good health for some time back, and his death was due to heart failure. The remains were taken to Troy, N.Y., where his family reside. Mr. Keenan was 66 years of age.

CURLERS MEET ON MONDAY.

The Montreal Curling Club will hold their annual meting in the club house on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

STUDENTS' SUPPOSITIONS

Consider Ground Will Favor Them as Much as Hamilton.

CONFIDENT OF WINNING.

'Varsity Men Will Repeat Performance of 1910 Against Ottawa.

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Building inspector Anderson and a corps of assistants were busy to-day inspecting the temporary stands which will seat thousands of people at the big game to-morrow. Greater precautions for the safety of the public have never been taken at the cricket grounds, said Mr. Anderson. The stands are absolutely safe.

That 'Varsity must be prepared to play on a very slippery field to-morrow is evident from the fact that it rained steadily for several hours last evening, and this coming on top of the showers of Wednesday evening has proven enough to give the field a good soaking. The local grounds always take a long while to dry out, and while good weather is promised for to-morrow it will not be enough to get the field in decent shape. The going will be decidedly soft, although there is a good turf, and while slippery it will not be muddy.

President Lozier, of the Tiger Rugby Club, issued a statement to-day in which the total accommodation at the grounds is drawn as 10,260, the total receipts probably will reach $9,820, and each team will receive about $4000.

When spoken to on the subject, Chief Smith stated this morning:—'We don't look for any trouble. We expect the boys to have their parades, etc., but as far as any rough-housing goes, there be none of it, and a show of force would only tend to stir the visitors up. It will be a strenuous day, but boys will be boys, so we are satisfied to let them have a time of it providing, of course, the fun is not carried too far.'

Toronto, Nov. 25.—Despite the showers which promise to make the field at Hamilton slippery and treacherous tomorrow, the utmost confidence prevails at 'Varsity headquarters. Every member of the team is fit and ready. Quarter Back Foulds, who has had a sore leg, has rounded to nicely, and will in all probability be able to play the entire game. If he should have to retire, however, Pete Campbell, the second team's quarter, has been working out with the champions and is ready to get into the game at a moment's notice. Charlie Gage and Thomson are also in condition to play the game of their lives. The team will make the trip to Hamilton in a private car attached to the first morning special, and will be kept away from the general throng as much as possible. As usual, Coach Griffiths would say nothing regarding his team, or the prospects of the game, further than that he was confident that the team would play their game whether the footing was wet or dry.

Hamilton, Nov. 25.—The Tigers are ready for 'Varsity. They practically wound up their preparations last evening when Coach DuMoulin, assisted by a couple of the veteran players, gave the team a chalk talk and lecture at the collegiate institute. To-day they had a light work-out consisting of a signal rehearsal and a job around the field. DuMoulin is very confident of the outcome. He said to-night, 'we will win.' The boys were never in better condition. They realize the game they have to play and will put up a desperate struggle. They have worked hard and faithful for two weeks, and could not be more fit, while their plays have been perfected and the backs are catching almost perfectly. With the backs holding the ball, and the outside wings watching their ends, we should win handily. The rains of yesterday and to-day have made the field soft and slippery, and this will help us. Our wing-line will make the game hard and strenuous, and there is no reason why 'Varsity should win. If we are beaten it will be by a better team, but I am confident that we have the edge on the Toronto team and have no hesitation in calling a victory. We will not have Bramer, it is true, but 'Varsity has also several players who will find the going rather difficult. The students are counting on team work and condition to win for them, but we will be there just as strong at the finish as at the star, and our prospects are just as bright as they could be.'

'VARSITY FACTS AND FIGURES.

The following facts and figures in connection with the 'Varsity rugby players, showing their age, weight, height, number of years in the game, and the town they hail from, should prove interesting:—

Name. Position.	Age.	Weight.	Years in game.	Height.	Home town.
Dixon, full back	20	168	4	5 ft. 7	Hamilton
Gall, half back	22	166	5	5 ft.	Toronto
Maynard, half back	19	159	3	5 ft. 10½	Stratford
Gage, half back	22	188	4	6 ft.	Hamilton
Foulds, quarter	23	152	5	5 ft. 7½	Toronto
Carroll, scrim.	23	178	5	5 ft. 11	Gananoque
Bell, scrim	23	150	4	5 ft. 7	Orillia
Leonard, scrim.	21	180	4	5 ft. 9	Toronto
Clark, inside wing	20	185	3	5 ft. 9½	Cainsville
Kingstone, inside wing	24	166	5	5 ft. 9	Toronto
German, inside wing	19	180	3	5 ft. 11	Welland
Grass, middle wing	20	172	3	5 ft. 10	Toronto
Lajoie, middle wing	27	180	5	5 ft. 11	Cobourg
Kennedy, outside wing	25	158	7	5 ft. 9	Montreal
Park, outside wing	22	156	5	5 ft. 6	Toronto
R. Thompson, outside wing	22	176	2	6 ft. 2	Brockville
M. Thompson, outside wing	22	182	4	5 ft. 10	Moose Jaw
Spares—					
Green, half back	21	160	4	5 ft. 8½	Toronto
Taylor, wing	20	191	4	6 ft. 1½	Toronto
Cory, wing	21	184	2	5 ft. 9	

RUGBY RESOLUTION

Father Fallon Will Suggest New Rules in Collegiate Ball

AT MEETING ON DECEMBER 10.

Queen's Averse to Any Alteration, Say Will Make Game Mechanical.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Union, in Toronto, on December 10th, if Father Fallon, of Ottawa College, introduces his proposed amendment regarding the abolition of two wing scrimmagers and half back, Queens will strongly oppose it. Whether Father Fallon will press the amendment is not known, as Queens has as yet received no notification of the proposed changes in the rules, ten days notice of which has to be given. Queens cannot see any reasonable grounds for the reduction of rugby teams to eleven men each. If the scrimmage was reduced, there would be a danger of the game becoming mechanical, as it did under Burnside rules, which the Rugby Football Union had to abolish, and return to the old scrimmage play.

ST. PATRICK'S DID NOT.

Deny They Have Applied to Interprovincial.

It now transpires that St. Patrick's A. A. A. did not apply for admission to the Interprovincial Amateur Hockey League.

The application was made in the first instance to the St. Lawrence League prior to the amalgamation scheme being completed, and subsequently withdrawn at the delegates' meeting at the Windsor on Saturday last. What the St. Patrick's A. A. A. will do in hockey this season is not yet decided.

ANNUAL OF O. R. F. U.

Will be Held in Toronto on Dec. 17

The annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Football Union will be held on Saturday, Dec. 17, in Toronto.

Nominations must be in the hands of the secretary by Dec. 10.

Notice of proposed amendments must be given the secretary in writing at least two weeks before the day of the annual meeting.

Y. M. H. A. NEWS.

The largest crowd of young men ever gathered under the roof of the Y. M. H. A. clubrooms, at 52 Ontario street west, were assembled there on Thursday night to witness a three-round exhibition bout between Joe Shear, who has recently arrived from England, and I. Rothart, the club's star amateur boxer. Although Shear is as quick on his feet as any boxer Montreal has ever seen, Rothbart was a good match for him, and at the end of the bout, if a decision were required, it would have been impossible to say which one got the better of the contest. In addition there were three others, the first between Joe Shear and H. Cohen; next, I. Rothbart and S. Schulman, and last, A. Levy and M. Dunn; each being a three-round bout.

Among the number present were F. B. Byrne and George Gilbert, two sporting enthusiasts from Lowell and Lawrence, Mass.

Music was furnished by the Y. M. H. A. Sextet, and refreshments were distributed. At the 'smoker' next Thursday night there will be both boxing and wrestling contests, and all young men are invited.

CHIEF WILL RESIGN

Winnipeg Police Official Resents Inquiry—Mayor Evans Denies Charges.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—That he was a consenting party to the establishment of a regregated area, and ready to take full share of the responsibility for its establishment; that it was his absolute conviction that the police force was completely free of graft in this or any other connection, and that he believed, after study, much travel and residence in other cities, that Winnipeg was one of the cleanest cities, morally, on the American continent. These were the chief features of the evidence given to-day by Mayor Sanford Evans before the commission on the vice investigation.

He believed the police had been active in enforcing the law, but understood there were many difficulties, and he was not prepared to explain from his own knowledge whether the colony had grown in numbers since then. He reiterated his statement that he was personally convinced that the police were free from graft.

Mayor Evans then gave it as his opinion that the vice problem could never be solved by the police alone. He thought evidence should be taken as to rescue and reform provisions in the city, and perhaps also as to educational measures.

CHIEF McRAE
WILL RESIGN.

Chief McRae, whose frank statement of the circumstances under which the colony of Rachel and McFarlane streets was formed, has been the sensation of the inquiry now proceeding before Mr. Justice Robson, will hand in his resignation at the conclusion of the investigation, no matter what the find of the commission may be. The chief occupied his present position for nearly a quarter of a century. He has never before had to face such an inquiry and he feels keenly the effect of the statements made by the Rev. Dr. Shearer, who has been subpoenaed to attend the inquiry, but cannot be found.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information as to the following inquiries from the Old Country may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:

Blenkinsop (George Almond), native of Durham, is believed to be farming near Winnipeg, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Purdy; last heard of at Sault Ste. Marie two years ago. Sister asks.

Cordingley (Alfred John), was in Toronto two years ago. Mother asks.

Earle (Beatrice, Phyllis and Ada Emily), are believed to have been sent to Canada from Great Yarmouth, or might have been adopted by lady whose father was an inspector for R. S. P., who went to Ipswich, 1893. Sister Rebecca asks.

Ryan (James Patrick), went to Canada twenty years ago; believed to be ranching. Brother Harry asks.

Taylor (Frederick G. W.), was a checker on the Grand Trunk Railway, London, Ont., 1908. Father and sisters ask.

Knowlton (Robert), left Midland Lumber Co.'s camp, Blind River, Canada, 1907. Sister Mary asks.

Luscombe (William), was at Gananoque, Canada, 1873. Son asks.

Holmes (Charles), was living in James street, Hamilton, Ont., three years ago. Aunt Mary asks.

MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

Prof. Charles Zueblin, of Boston, will deliver his celebrated lecture, 'Man and woman,' before the Women's Club on Monday, at 3.30 p.m., in the Y M. C. A. Hall. As this lecture has been looked forward to with interest, a full attendance of members is expected. Mr. E. F. Gardiner will be the pianist of the afternoon.

The "AUTO" Overcoat is not confined to Automobilists

You'll see it wherever gentlemen meet. Designed primarily for protection, the "AUTO" has quickly caught the fancy of the younger set for every day wear.

There's almost a military air about the "AUTO" that lends dignity and distinction to the wearer.

FIT-REFORM

Made of imported Scotch and Irish Tweeds that are in perfect harmony with the style.

$20. to $30. 126

Fit-Reform

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

REAL ESTATE.

The Cradock Simpson Company's 'Real Estate Record' for November says:

'An examination of the list of recorded transfers during the month of October gives ample evidence of a continuance of the upward trend in the real estate market and the same tendency to broaden that has prevailed for some time past.

'Recent activity has brought out many new investors and one noticeable feature of the month's trading is, that there is more money being placed in real estate from private funds than has been the case for some time past.

'While a liberal share of publicity is given to large real estate deals it is well to note that although these exceptionally big sales are interesting they do not form as important a part of the market as the larger number of smaller transactions in both the business and residential sections of the city.

'There were 284 building permits issued in October and the stated aggregate cost is $1,907,440.

'This includes 240 permits for new buildings consisting of 196 houses, 474 tenements, 12 stores, 4 factories, 2 churches, 1 ice house, 1 office, 8 stables, 14 sheds, to cost $1,865,450.

'There were 44 permits issued for repairs and alterations to 43 houses, 47 tenements, 12 stores, 1 stable, to cost $41,990.

'There were 652 real estate transfers recorded in the city wards and in the City of Westmount during the month of October at the Registry Office, amounting in value to the fair sum of $2,833,226.

One of the interesting features of the market during the month was the sale of the south-westerly corner of Sherbrooke and Drummond streets. The property contains a superficial area of nearly thirty thousand feet, and the price was $122,500. Sherbrooke street seems to be going the way of Fifth avenue, New York. High-class art shops and ladies' tailoring establishments will probaby appear on the scene next.'

Referring to the subject of increasing taxation values, the 'Record' makes the following comment: There is a pretty general feeling that the following methods of increasing the revenue of the city should be tried before increasing the present rates of taxation:

Firstly—An equitable apportionment of the burden of taxation by a scientific revision of the assessment roll;

Secondly—A reduction of the amount of property exempt from taxation;

Thirdly—The adoption of a system of special taxation for certain local improvements.

The periodical has the following to say about the street car service: 'It is to be hoped that the report is true that the new directors of the Montreal Street Railway are busy planning ways to improve the service. There is plenty of room for improvement in the Windsor car service going westward from the central post-office from six to seven o'clock in the evening. Most of the busy workers down town will gladly welcome the construction of a subway or any other way that will bring them decently to their homes in proper time.'

H. Paquin has sold to C. A. S. Boosamra and others lots 137-321 to 223, Cote St. Louis cadastre, with the buildings 125 to 135 Mount Royal avenue and 1259 to 1263 City Hall avenue, for $31,500.

Emmanuel Rochon has sold to La Societe d'Administration Generale lots 32-1 and 2, cadastre of Cote des Neiges, and part of lots 12-105, 106 and 104, fronting on St. Hubert street, in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, for $18,500.

Louis H. Henault has sold to the City Ice Company, Limited, in St. Cunegonde Ward, fronting on Ste. Cunegonde street, namely 2,335 to 2,340 having a superficial area of 21,670 square feet, for $16,252.50.

The Rosemount Land & Improvement Company has sold to Frederic Trudeau thirty vacant lots, 172-1455 1460 to 1482, 1509, 1513, 1514, etc., cadastre of Cote Visitation, for $4,045.

Gregoire Meloche as hold to Dr. E. P. Simard lot 208-39c-2, in Westmount with the residence, No. 369 Claremont avenue, between Sherbrooke street and Western avenue, for $6,000.

Mrs. J. A. Marcotte has sold to Narcisse Lalonde lot 11-516, in Laurier Ward, with the buildings fronting on St. Urbain street, for $6,600.

Wilfrid Bedard and others have sold to Phillias Bedard lots 385-157 and 15 in St. Henri Ward, with buildings fronting on Atwater avenue, for $8,000.

Henry Glenny has sold to Mrs. Jos. Beausoleil lot 7-92 in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, with buildings fronting on Dufferin street, for $5,225. The emplacement measures 25 x 80.

Adelard Giguere has sold to Mrs. Chas. Lussier half of lots 3335-4 and 5 with buildings Nos. 429 and 431 Charlevoix street, for $4,500.

Phillippe Bedard has sold to the Rev. H. Bedard the flats 154 to 161 Atwater avenue in St. Henri Ward, for $10,000.

Alex. Dupuis has sold to Henry Reid lots 8-34 and 35, in Maisonneuve, with buildings fronting on Letourneau avenue, for $5,300.

Auguste Comte has sold to Gustave Fontaine lots 37-183, St. Louis cadastre, with buildings erected thereon, for $8,500.

Mrs. Joseph Charbonneau has sold to Philias Brochu lot No. 989, St. James ward, for $7,500.

Theophile Robert has sold to Hermenegilde Martin and others lot 27 St. Antoine ward.

Alfred Deseve has sold to O. Masscotte and Cote lots 1675-6 to 9, 1675-112, pt. 1676-1 and 2, 1675a and 4 and 5, St. Antoine ward.

Theo Menard has sold to Alf. Hie lots Nos. 7-567 and 7-568, Cote St. Louis, with houses Nos. 470 to 47 Comte street, for $10,000.

Pierre M. Menard has sold to N. Sicard the north-west part of lot 20-21, with houses on Berri street, corner of Menard, for $7,200.

Ad. Giguere has sold to Mrs. Charles Lussier the north-east part of lot number 4, Parish of Montreal, with houses Nos. 429 and 431, on Charlevoix street in St. Gabriel ward, for $4,500.

George Gougeon has sold to P. Belandeau, et al, the north-west part of lot 80-182, Hochelaga ward, with houses Nos. 496 to 502a Moreau street, for $5,400.

Mrs. Robert Greenwald has sold to George M. Anderson part of lot 79 St. Ann's ward.

LONGUEUIL.

The Royal Commission appointed by the government to abolish the tolls held a session in the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. Evidence was taken by Mr. Lamarche, K.C., counsel of the commission, who was accompanied by Mr. Paradis, secretary. E. M. Desaulniers, M.P., for Chambly, welcomed the commission on behalf of the county, and A. Geoffrion, M.D. (Mayor), supported by Councillor Trudeau, Ste. Marie and Dagenais (secretary-treasurer), did likewise for the town. Chairman Prevost and Commissioners (secretary), were present. Boucherville. It was the feeling at the meeting that the tolls should be abolished, and that the capital at present invested be used for the repairing and maintenance of the roads.

A big shipbuilding order has gone to Belfast. Six vessels of 5,000 tons each are to be constructed by Messrs. Workman & Clark, for the Lamport & Holt Fruit Company, for carrying bananas

The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER
UPTOWN
6-0-1-0

The John Murphy Company Limited

Toots Mailed Us This Letter and Called in the Same Day to See If We Got It

When I had Lucille down to Murphy's the other day she kept saying to me, "Baby twy on bonny, baby want pitty bonny." So I took her over to where the bonnets were, and got a clerk to pick her out a few. But she said, "Baby take bonny herself." There were so many that she hardly knew which ones to take. But I can tell you she knows a good bonnet when she sees it, even if she is only two years' old. At length she had quite an assortment and the clerk carried them over to a little room, where Lucille sat before a looking glass, waiting to try them on. First she put on the old rose, and I said, "Oh, Lucille, you look a perfect darling in that." But evidently she didn't think so, for she took it off and tried on a white one, but that didn't quite suit her. After she had tried them nearly all on she spied a pretty pale blue one, and when she got that on she wouldn't take it off. I was holding her own bonnet and told her she had better put it on and come home now. "No, baby want wear pitty boo bonny." "But, dear," I said, "you come home first and get the money, and then we'll come back and get the bonnet." Then she put on her bonnet and came home, quite contented that she was to have the nice pale blue bonnet that was at Murphy's.

TOOTS.

Note by the Ad. man himself:—

Now you have an idea of how the babywear department appeals to the little ones. Toots is 14, Lucille 2 years of age.

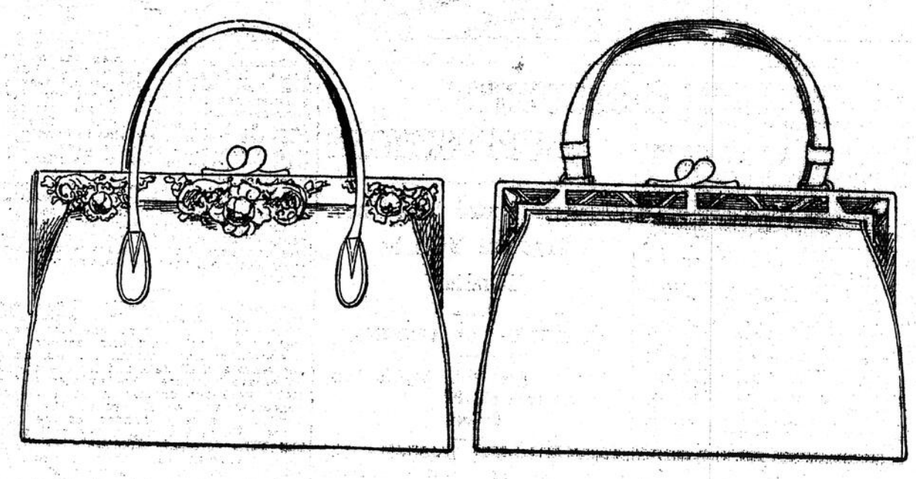
The pale blue bonnet which appealed to Lucille so strongly was an $8.00 sky blue chiffon broadcloth conception; corded and shirred behind and trimmed with a cunning little sprig of forget-me-not right over the left side, not to speak of handsome facings, pretty white satin bows on both sides and dainty wide Duchesse ribbon strings.

Of course it is only indicative of a host of pretty things in our babywear department.

Bring the babies with you when you come and let them do some selecting on their own account. They will surprise you.

For Your Information

Every afternoon, from now until Christmas, there will be at our ribbon department a young woman skilled in the making of all kinds of fancies from ribbons, and it will be her duty to give such information as customers may desire regarding quantities wanted for certain pieces of work. She is not expected to sell goods, so that you can take up just as much of her time as you want to.



Why Half Our Window Display Space on St. Catherine Street has been given over to Christmas Bags

Although the dress goods department, the silk department, the linen department, the lace department, the jewellery department, the perfume department, and fully half a dozen more are all clamouring for space in our display windows, Miss B., head of stock for our hand bag department convinced the publicity department of this company that the assortment of bags in her charge was such as to justify our setting aside the claims of all the departments mentioned and giving her a stretch of half our St. Catherine street frontage, to give Montreal some idea of what we are prepared to do in the way of Christmas bags. Here are some of Miss B.'s own expressions to us, spoken out of her own knowledge and her own enthusiasm, and reproduced here in preference to the Ad. man's own impressions, simply because Miss B. is ready to substantiate her statements to you over the counter---a privilege which the Ad. man is not permitted to enjoy:

Miss B. has said

We can offer right now, and for some weeks to come, the best values in bags which I have ever seen in this city. I think that is also true of the rest of our leather goods, but I can only speak for bags.

——— No, I could not tell you just how many bags we have, but I know that there were three thousand in one shipment alone. That was the one we opened the other day.

——— There is this about our bag stock as a whole—we try to get something which others have not got, and the people will like us more and more for this.

——— It is very significant that travellers very often do not care how small an order we give them, as long as they get one at all. They seem to think it a compliment to themselves to be able to do business with us.

——— Take our purse styles to go into muffs—those marked at .75, $1.00, $1.50 and up to $2.50, they are really exceptional values. Take the bag we sell at $1.98. It would be exceptionally good value at $2.25; and if women want to go higher $3.00 and $4.00 and, in fact, up to $25.00 if they want to, I don't think they can do better in Canada, than right here.

——— Perhaps we are strongest of all in bags at $5.00; look at these seal, fitted, bags here and those suede ones and over there all these walrus bags, and then the alligator bags down here; and then again these satin bags to match almost any shade of costume. Show me where you'll find the like of them and the quality of them at a price like $5.00.

Hemstitched Table Cloths

Pure linen hemstitched damask tablecloths; beautiful satin finish; exquisite designs; also napkins to match. A very appropriate gift for Christmas—sizes as follows:

Cloths 2 x 2 yards at, each, $2.00, $3.00 and $3.25
Cloths 2 x 2½ yards at, each, 2.50, 3.75 and 4.00
Cloths 2 x 3 yards at, each, 4.50
Cloths 2½ x 2½ yards at, each, 4.75 and 5.50
Napkins ⅝ x ⅝, per dozen, 2.50
Napkins ¾ x ¾, per dozen, 4.00
Napkins ¾ x ¾, per dozen, 5.25

THIRTY-SEVEN OF OUR $5.00 HATS, SOME OF THEM JUST NEWLY MADE UP, ON SALE MONDAY AT $2.50 EACH

All Our Ladies' Boots, Special at $2.49
All Our Ladies' Boots, Regular at $2.75
All Our Ladies' Boots, Regular at $3.00
$2.29 Monday

This means a choice from patent button boots, patent Blucher boots, calf Blucher boots, kid Blucher boots; with heels either low or high and soles made from oak-bark tanned solid leather and sewn either by the Goodyear welt or Mackay system.

In the case of the boots previously selling special at $2.49 it really means $4.00 and $4.50 boots for.. .. .. ..$2.29

Wrapperettes and Kimono Cloths

Extra good value in medium weights; newest designs and colorings, and of a quality you can positively rely upon. Regular prices .18, .20 and .25.
Monday, per yard.. .. .. .14

The John Murphy Company Limited

WANTED immediately a thoroughly experienced and capable Tea Room manageress. Apply at the Employment Bureau, between 8 and 10 a.m. only.

The John Murphy Company Limited

THE ADVENTURES OF PHYLLIS

By BESSIE MARCHANT

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTER.

A sudden reversal of fortune through the father's rash speculation plunges the Talbot family, living in Buenos Ayres, into the dilemma of how to make a living. Mr. Talbot announces his acceptance of a position in Jamaica, the two boys decide to farm, and of the three girls Grace is about to be married, May takes a position as companion and Phyllis, after much hunting, secures a position as governess in a little hill station at the home of a Mr. Maurice. Arriving alone at the lonely station, she was driven to her destination by a deaf old man, to find that the only persons at the estanica at which she is finally left are an angry old Spanish woman and a sick man. The woman declares she is Mrs. Maurice, but is only surprised at the arrival of Phyllis and the girl miserably decides she has been sent for to nurse the sick man. Without money and in a strange place she can only remain where she is, and passes the first wretched night tending the delirious patient, who she finds is English. After she has been attending her patient one week, almost all the good she can do him being undone by the old woman when she goes on duty, on the return of the old woman's two ruffianly sons Phyllis learns she is at the Moritz estancia, not Mr. Maurice's home. Not far from where Phyllis is stranded is a little posthouse where two sisters are mourning the loss of their brother Jack, believed to have been killed in a landslide as he was carrying a valuable mail. The elder sister, Janet, is questioned by Greg Torrance as to the character of her brother, as there is a suspicion that he has merely disappeared with the mail, but it is only when she discovers the missing mail in his room that she has any fear of such a suspicion. Her first impulse is to burn it, but she resists this, and as an attempt is made that night to steal it, she returns it at once to the authorities, knowing miserably that her find makes her brother's honesty further suspected. Meanwhile, Phyllis is greatly perplexed as the two Moritz men try to prevent her going to the Maurice's, so while they are away from the house she determines to harness the horse and drive off with the sick man. Meanwhile, Greg Torrance is still investigating Jack Lyster's disappearance.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

'It is not winter yet, so the cold does not matter,' answered the ex-postman. 'But I have had to shelter here sometimes in winter for two or three days at a stretch; then indeed I knew what it was to feel cold. The only way to keep from freezing was to tramp about this small hut hour after hour until I was ready to drop with weariness, while the awful loneliness was enough to drive one mad. It is wrong, nay downright wicked, to send one man alone on such journeys as the mail men have.'

'But it always has been a one man job,' replied Greg, taking that side of the argument because he wanted to draw the man out.

'I know it, but that does not make it any the more right, craving your pardon, senor,' the man answered with some heat. 'Jack Lyster would doubtless have been alive to-day if it had not been for the custom of sending the mails by one man alone.'

'But Lyster was buried in the landslip; if two men had gone instead of one there would have been a double tragedy,' objected Greg.

'Do you believe that Jack Lyster was buried under all that mountain of rubbish, senor?' demanded the guide so abruptly that Greg looked at him in surprise, then answered his question with another in a curt tone.

'Do you believe it?'

'No, senor,' replied the man calmly.

Greg repressed a start. Was he on the verge of another discovery? he wondered; but he was careful to appear more doubtful than interested, since that was the best method of eliciting information—or so it appeared to him.

'Then where is he now, pray? And, more important still, where is the missing mail?' he asked, with a scornful laugh, though his heart beat a little faster, and Janet's sweet face with the wistful blue eyes came up before his vision. He wondered how she would look if he could go back and give her even a hope that her brother was not dead. But if Jack were not dead, what had become of him? And Greg suddenly realized with a pang of real heartache that in a case like this death was better than life, since life could only stand for black dishonor.

'Ah, that is what I cannot tell you, senor,' replied the ex-postman with a sharp intake of his breath. 'But we who know these upper valleys well know also that no landslip ever comes without warning. Even if it is only a small one there are showers of stones and bits of boulders to herald its coming. But for such a fall as took place up the valley there must have been groanings and sighings in the earth and the sky, with doubtless rumblings of earthquake shocks, and the man who knew the mountains as Jack Lyster knew them would take good care to be out of the danger zone before the slip came down.'

That is a new aspect of things, certainly. I had an idea that everyone thought him dead,' Greg answered rather crossly, as if it bothered him to have the suggestion made to him when he was endeavoring to work out a clue of another sort.

'People say that he was killed in the landslip because it is an easy way out of the bother of accounting for his disappearance,' said the man. 'But if Jack Lyster is buried under that rubbish someone put him there, and he was dead or dying when they dug his grave.'

'Look here, how much do you know, and where did you find it out?' demanded Greg eagerly. He had thrown prudence and caution to the winds now, and was intent only on getting at the knowledge he wanted.

But his eagerness was his undoing: the guide grew cautious, and would say no more, only insisting, as he had done before, that no man who knew the mountains would be buried under a landslip in a valley where there was so much room to get away.

There was but little sleep for Greg that night, and he lay pondering possible clues for the unravelling of the mystery, while the ex-postman slumbered on the hard wooden slab at his side.

What did the fellow know? What did he suspect? What undercurrents were there which should have given rise to suspicions of foul play?

But where was the use of asking questions which no one would answer? For the first time in his official career Greg realized how futile it was for a mere outsider to hope to get at the root of things by merely arriving on a scene and asking questions. One must live side by side with a puzzle like this before being able to understand it in the least.

Morning dawned grey and cold, a few vagrant snowflakes fluttering through the chill air, an ominous portent of what might follow.

Greg left the casucha at dawn, and making his way to the cross he had built up yesterday afternoon, searched the valley with the utmost care from that spot right up to the fringe of the landslip. But there was nothing to reward his labor, and he had to feel that he had wasted his time to as little purpose as when he toiled to and fro across the debris of the landslip.

Then he went back to the cross, and starting from there began to work his way down towards the casucha, searching the ground as carefully as he had inspected the other side.

Here there were big boulders to line his path on the other hand as he groped literally inch by inch and foot by foot along the track.

Struck by a sudden thought, he straightened himself up and going back to the cross, proceeded to search round every boulder, going now on his hands and knees peering and peering.

Just what he expected to find was not clear even to himself; indeed, his search was more on the principle of making sure that there was nothing to be found.

He had gone carefully round three boulders and was just beginning to wonder whether it was not rather a useless task, when a sudden exclamation broke from him, as he caught sight of a half-burnt lucifer match. Ah! and there was another, while a little farther in, under shadow of the big boulder, a tiny heap of grey ash showed on the ground, and beside it an unconsumed fragment of a cigarette. This last find he subjected to a most careful examination, but it was of the most ordinary kind, such as were sold in every store.

'Well, it is something, at any rate!' he exclaimed in a tone of extreme satisfaction, sitting back on his heels, and looking at the bit of cheap cigarette as if it were a gold coin at the very least.

'It proves that some person or persons were lying in wait behind this boulder,' he went on talking to himself now, much as if he were addressing an audience of some sort. 'The one for whom they waited was long in coming, and to while away the time they smoked. The valley is narrow here, and the track is so near to these boulders that their victim would be as it were within a hand's reach of them, when they sprang out upon him. Now, I wonder did they kill him then or later? It must have been they, I fancy, since one man could hardly have tackled such a job alone.'

Greg got so far in his theory of how the assault was committed, then stood straight up to see for himself what the robbers could have done with the body, supposing that they had killed Jack Lyster.

The valley was rock with hardly a soft spot anywhere; to excavate a hollow big enough to bury a man would necessitate blasting, which was, of course, out of the question. They might indeed have piled boulders upon the body, but so far as he could see up and down the valley the boulders all stood singly, ponderous rock fragments most of them, which would have required the strength of a score of men to move.

'No, if they killed him here it is quite plain that they did not leave him where he fell,' said Greg, who was beginning to feel that the farther he searched the more involved his quest became.

Then he remembered what the guide had said, that if Jack Lyster did indeed lie buried in the debris of the landslip, he must have been dead or dying when they put him there.

Back again to the fringe of the landslip went Greg, intent on discovering if the body had been taken there; but although he spent a couple of hours at the task, and tired himself to such an extent that he could scarcely drag one foot after the other, he found nothing more, and at the end of a long day of searching was as far off as ever from the solution of the mystery.

If only he could make the ex-postman talk again to-night, so that he might get some clue to work upon, he might find his task easier, Greg told himself, as he went back to the casucha. Like yesterday, his head was aching fearfully from his exertions in that rarefied air, and added to this he was terribly oppressed with the horrible nausea of mountain sickness.

By the time he reached the shelter where the guide awaited him he could only sink down on the wooden bed, and lie there unable to lift his hand or turn his head for hours, until the worst of the misery had passed. Then he sank into a deep sleep of exhaustion which lasted until morning.

The guide had taken care of him as carefully as if he were a baby, but when Greg began to ask questions the fellow declared he knew nothing, that suspicions were not evidence, and he could say no more.

A light fall of snow had come down in the night, and the grey cloudy sky gave promise of more to follow. It was of no use to stay longer in the high valley, especially as their food supply was exhausted, and the guide was suffering so much pain from the hurt in his shoulder, that Greg began to fear a bone must have been damaged somewhere.

'I will take the button to Miss Lyster, she will be able to tell me, perhaps, whether it belonged to her brother,' he said to himself, and then was fiercely angry, because of the joy the prospect gave him; but human nature is apt to be contrary stuff.

CHAPTER XVI.

ONWARD THROUGH THE NIGHT.

Phyllis drew a long breath and pressed her hand tightly against her side to quiet a little the beating of her heart. She had been so sure that Estfenda's drunken sleep must last for hours, and it was fearfully disconcerting to find the old woman awake and moving about so quickly.

It seemed so incredible to her that anyone could drink such a large amount of raw spirit without being helplessly intoxicated. But she could not know that Estfenda was so much inured to drunkenness by long years of indulgence in 'chica,' which is a mountain beverage of a very heady character, that it would take much more than an ordinary amount of strong liquor to render her incapable for very long.

'I thought your head was aching badly,' said Phyllis, speaking very slowly in Spanish, yet with little hope of being understood.

'Caramba!' ejaculated the old woman, swaying to and fro, with her hand pressed to her head. 'It is in torture that I am with the horrible pain.'

'Then come and lie down, and I will put some perfume on your head,' said Phyllis, groping in the semi-darkness for her bag, and feeling thankful that the foul-smelling lamp gave such a feeble light that it did scarcely more than render the darkness visible.

For a wonder Estfenda submitted to be led away, and allowed herself to be coaxed on to the bed again; then Phyllis bound a handkerchief saturated with eau de Cologne about her brow, and speedily had the satisfaction of seeing her fall once more into a heavy sleep.

'Now for the harness!' murmured Phyllis, and catching up the lamp she hurried out of the house. One peep at the man in the waggon showed her that he appeared to be sleeping quietly, and then setting her lamp down on a hen-coop, which stood conveniently near, she went about her task of sorting the harness.

Luckily, this was not so difficult as at first it had appeared, and having made what she deemed to be a judicious assortment, she next caught the old white horse, and bringing it up to the waggon, proceeded to harness it to the best of her ability.

Her fingers trembled; her heart beat furiously from fear that the old woman would again waken and come bouncing out from the open door. But no such disaster occurred; and at length, after some mistakes, the horse was fastened to the waggon in a fairly reliable fashion, which gave promise of successful journeying, unless indeed the harness should break, which seemed not improbable. To guard against this Phyllis tossed some bits of string with odds and ends of straps into the back of the waggon, then, fastening up the tail-board, decided that she was ready to start.

But whither?

On either side of the valley towered great heights which were impossible to a waggon, although an active climber might have crossed them; but the valley would surely have an outlet at either end. It was in her mind to avoid the way by which she had come from the Salona depot, because it was so lonely, and because it was in that direction that the two brothers, Salto and Sappho Moritz, had ridden away on the previous day.

Perhaps if she went in the opposite direction, where showed the faint track she had seen on that first day, she might reach civilization sooner, and it was civilization that she must reach if possible, for ignorant though she was of really serious illness, she felt quite positive that the sick man needed more help than nursing could give him, however good that nursing might be.

The night, though moonless, was by no means dark. Myriads of stars twinkled above her, and the mountain peaks shone faintly, as if still reflecting some of the daylight which had faded from the lower earth.

Taking a final look round to make sure that things were all right, Phyllis put out the lamp, and told the horse to move on. The dogs, roused from their slumbers, followed her for a little way; but they were sleepy and not disposed for overmuch exercise just then, so thought better of it, and strolled back to the house again, greatly to Phyllis's relief, as she did not wish for such a following. She had thought at first of shutting them in the house when she started; but, knowing what a clamor they would make when they heard the waggon going off, she had decided that this would not do, and so had wisely left them at liberty.

(To be continued.)

The exquisite charm of the cocoa bean is best enjoyed in SUCHARD'S COCOA Its flavor is full—rich—delicate distinctive—satisfying. F.L. Benedict & Co. 134 Agents Montreal

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Buoy Steamer for the St. Lawrence River," will be received up to noon of the FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1911, for the construction of a Twin Screw Buoy Steamer for the St. Lawrence River, to be delivered at Montreal, of the following leading dimensions, namely,—length between perpendiculars 170 feet, breadth 31 feet 6 inches, depth 15 feet 6 inches, draft 10 feet 6 inches, and speed 11 knots per hour.

Plans and specifications of this steamer can be seen at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, at the offices of the Collector of Customs, Toronto, Collingwood and Midland and at the Agencies of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C.

Plans and specifications can be procured by application from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and the Agent of this Department, Victoria, B.C.

There are no special tender forms in connection with this work.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque in favor of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, equal to 10 percent of the whole amount of the tender which cheque will be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to enter into a contract with the Department or fails to complete the steamer in accordance with the contract to be prepared by the Department. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tenders will be returned.

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

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

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, October 10, 1910.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patents), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

TENDERS

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope 'Tender for Prince Rupert Buoy Depot' will be received up to noon on the THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1911, for the construction of a Buoy Depot at Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia, including the erection of a Reinforced Concrete Wharf, timber approach Trestle, Power House with Chimney, Buoy Shed, Stores, Offices and Dwellings, also the installation of Drainage and Water Systems.

Plans, specifications and Articles of Agreement may be seen and forms of tender procured at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, at the office of the Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Victoria, B.C., Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, and Montreal, at the Post Office, Prince Rupert, B.C., and at the Custom House, Winnipeg, Man.

Only lump sum tenders, on the tender form prepared by the Department, will be considered.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque in favor of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries equal to five per cent. of the whole amount of the tender, which cheque will be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to sign the Articles of Agreement above referred to or fails to complete the work according to contract. Cheques accompanying unsuccessful tenders will be returned.

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

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

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8th November, 1910.

"SOME BED-TIME STORIES"

LADY ROSE AND BRUNO.

(By Emma C. Dowd, in the 'Sunday School Times.')

The barn folk were somewhat excited over the news which one of the Fan-tails had just brought in. He had been walking the piazza rail when he had heard Lady Rose say to a strange man that she would raise the money to pay his claim, even if she had to sell some of her property to do it.

'We are not afraid,' whinnied the carriage horses. 'Lady Rose likes us better than anybody else. Haven't we taken her to ride ever since we were in harness? Why, she can't get along without us!'

'Don' be too sure!' mooed the cow-with-a-pedigree. 'Lady Rose can walk, but she cannot live without milk and butter. I have heard her say, many a time, that there never was such butter as comes from my cream. I know she likes me best.'

'Fiddlesticks!' cackled the Prize Hen. 'Think of the money I bring her from all the fairs and shows! Look at the big, beautiful egg I give her almost every day! I'm not afraid of her selling me.'

'Im glad I'm not in your feathers, though!' retorted the Cow-with-a-pedigree. 'My great-great-grandmother was—'

'Oh, don't flounder through that again!' mewed the Double-pawed Kitten. 'There isn't anybody so sure to stay here as I.'

'Because you're not worth selling!' scornfully whinnied the Carriage Horses.

'Now let me tell you,' pertly returned the Double-pawed Kitten, 'I am no ordinary cat! Besides my beautiful paws I have the loveliest stripes! I heard somebody tell Lady Rose the other day that she'd give ten dollars for such a sweet little thing as I am.'

'That would be an easy way to get some money,' mooed the Cow-with-a-pedigree.

'She won't sell me!' purred the Kitten. 'Why, she wouldn't have anybody to play with! I'm not afraid!' and she ended with a saucy 'Me-e-ew!'

'She'd have Bruno to play with,' answered the Cow-with-a-pedigree. 'Why don't you speak up for yourself, Bruno?' We haven't heard from you.'

'I don't know anything about it,' softly moaned Bruno the Collie. 'For some days I have feared that Lady Rose was in sorrow, and I have done my best to comfort her. I cannot tell which of us she likes best, or which she would be most apt to let go; I only know that I love her so much it would break my heart to leave her —I love her better than the whole world!'

'He can't take her to ride,' murmured the Carriage Horses to the Cow-with-a-pedigree.

'Nor give her milk and butter,' crooned the Cow.

'Nor eggs!' squawed the Prize Hen.

'No,' crooned Bruno, 'I can only love her. But I would fight for her to the death!'

'Lady Rose!' was breathed around the circle; then quiet fell, as the beautiful young woman passed in at the great doorway.

She stooped to fondle the Double-pawed Kitten; then she walked over to the stalls, her fingers stroking Bruno's head. She fed the Carriage Horses a measure of oats, patting their glossy necks. She gave a wisp of hay to the Cow-with-a-pedigree, and threw a handful of corn to the Prize Hen. Then, with a sigh, she turned to the collie, whose wistful eyes were fastened on her face. She took his head in her slim, white hands.

'Oh, Bruno,' she said, 'I believe you are the best friend I have! We'll always keep together; won't we? Dear Bruno!'

The Double-pawed Kitten frisked in her path, but she did not stop for a caress. She walked away toward the big house under the trees, the Collie close at her side.

'She does love him best!' whinnied the Carriage Horses. 'And he can give her nothing!'

'Nothing but love!' mooed the Cow-with-a-pedigree.

THE WHINEY CROW.

(Pauline Frances Camp.)

Whenever there comes a rainy day,
You may look for the Whiney-crow.
His ruffled plumage is dismal gray,
His face is a face of woe;
And his mournful plaint sounds the whole day through:
'There's nothing to do-o-o, there's nothing to do-o-o.'

Oh! a doleful bird is the Whiney-crow,
As he dawdles about and whines;
And every one's glad when he has to go
To his home in the gloomy pines,
For his cry makes all in the house feel blue:
'There's nothing to do-o-o, there's nothing to do-o-o.'

You say that you never have seen the bird,
With his sad-colored, dull, gray cloak?
That's queer, for when passing your house I heard
The sound of his dismal croak.
Who could it have been? it NEVER was YOU!
'There's nothing to do-o-o, there's nothing to do-o-o.'
—The 'Congregationalist'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE!

November 26.

The Lord delighteth in thee.

Thus saith the Lord that created thee. . . Fear not: for I have redeemed thee. I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine.—Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of mine hands: thy walls are continually before me.

The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord: and he delighteth in his way.—My delights were with the sons of men.—The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear him, in those that hope in his mercy.—They shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him.

You, that were sometime alienated and enemies in your mind by wicked works, yet now hath he reconciled in the body of his flesh through death, to present you holy and unblameable and unreproveable in his sight.

Is. lxii., 4. Is. xliii., 1. Is. xlix., 15, 16. Ps. xxxvii., 23. Pro. viii., 31. Ps., cxlvii., 11. Mal. iii., 17. Col. i., 21, 22.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

Presentation of Medals and Diplomas to Nurses.

The presentation of the medals and diplomas to the graduate nurses of the 1910 class of the Western Hospital Training School for Nnurses, was made last evening in the hospital buildings on Dorchester street. The large waiting room of the out-door department was transformed by a wealth of bunting, etc., and the formal presentation and speeches were disposed of here before the social portion of the programme was proceeded with.

The president of the institution, Mr. Peter Lyall, presided, and amongst the large gathering present were noticed: Mrs. Peter Lyall, Dr. and Mrs. Jas. Perrigo, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gilday, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pitblado, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gallery, Dr. F. England, A. Lapthorn Smith, G. T. Ross, F. J. Hackett, C. G. Gurd, A. Lorne Gilday, and many others, who attended to do honor to Miss Craig and the members of her training school.

Mr. Peter Lyall, in his opening address, paid a very high tribute to the efficiency and growing popularity of the 'Western' nurses, and made feeling reference to the splendid relations existing between the lady superintendent and the pupils under her charge.

He also emphasized the great need of a new nurses' home, and appealed to the ladies present to help by every means in their power the efforts that are now being made to provide for women who are devoting themselves to such honorable work, a suitable residence with those two great essentials, light and space.

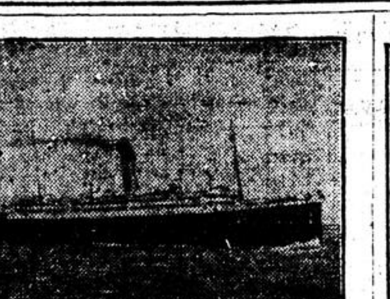
After words of advice from Dr. Jas. Perrigo, Mr. T. Gilday and others, to those nurses who were passing out of the school the diplomas and medals were handed with suitable words to: Mary A. Scriver, Elizabeth Keech, Muriel Pickel, Isabel Jennings, Mabel Drage, and Marian Nash, the other half of 1910 class having received their certificates earlier in the year.

A special gold medal had been presented by a generous friend to the nurse most proficient in all branches of the gentle art of nursing, and this was handed amidst loud hand-clapping, in which the fellow nurses heartily joined, to Miss Marion Nash. A handsome book as a special was also presented to Miss Clare Wiggett. Both these young ladies appeared to be equally as popular with the school as with the powers.

After further tributes to the nursing and medical staff and the administration an adjournment was made to the Nurses' Home, where the fact of its limited space and altogether inadequate suitability was forcibly brought home to the visitors.

However, an enjoyable hour was spent, Mrs. C. M. Cameron with her delightful songs, and Mr. St. Clair Tilley ('cello solo), particularly pleasing the large company. Mr. Brooks officiated at the piano.

Light refreshments were served in the nurses' dining room (another object lesson as to size), and a pleasant evening was brought to a close with an 'Auld Lang Syne.'



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Calling at Halifax for passengers only.

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Laurentic and Megantic, largest and most modern steamers in the Canadian Trade. Superb accommodation for First, Second and Third Class passengers.
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COMPANY'S OFFICE, 118 Notre Dame Street West.

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Rates—Empress steamships: First class, $82.50, and upwards; second class, $51.25, and upwards. Lake Steamships—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $47.50, and upwards.
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents or
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DONALDSON LINE—GLASGOW.
From Great Britain. From St. John.
CHRISTMAS SAILINGS.
Nov. 19..Athenia, cold storage, Dec. 8
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Dec. 10..Lakonia, cold storage.. Dec. 29
Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), $45.00; Third-Class, Eastbound, $29.00; Westbound, $30.00.
TO AVONMOUTH DOCK (near BRISTOL).
SS. Lakonia, cold storage ......Dec. 29
THOMSON LINE—LONDON
CHRISTMAS SAILING:
*T.SS. Tortona (from Portland Me.), Dec. 3rd.
From Great Britain, From Portland, Me.
Nov. 14..Hurona, cold storage..Dec. 10
Nov. 22..Devona, cold storage..Dec. 17
Nov. 29..Cervona, cold storage.Dec. 24
Dec. 6..Fremona .. ..Dec. 31
*Passage Rates:—Cabin, $42.50; Third Class, $25.00.
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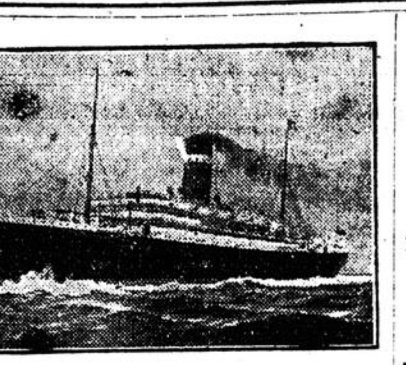
CALIFORNIA OIL MAP showing all the fields, will be mailed to you upon application. Also our monthly trade paper. SAGAR-LOOMIS COMPANY, Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE

is hereby given that WILLIAM JAMES SHAUGHNESSY, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session for the passing of an act authorizing the Bar of the said province to admit him to the practice of the profession of the law.
Montreal, 15th November, 1910.
MEREDITH, MACPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, Solicitors for the Applicant.



ALLAN LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL.
CHRISTMAS SAILING.

	From St. John.	Halifax.
TUNISIAN..	Dec. 3	
VICTORIAN	Dec. 9	Dec. 10
GRAMPIAN	Dec. 15	
HESPERIAN	Dec. 22	Dec. 24

The Turbine SS. Victorian has made the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Montreal 6 days 15 hours 6 minutes.
Saloon, $70.00 and up; Turbiners, $80.00 and up.
Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.
Third Class, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $30.00, and $31.25, according to steamer.
TO GLASGOW.

	From Boston.	From Portland.
PRETORIAN..	Dec. 9	———
SICILIAN	———	Dec. 16

One-Class Cabin, called Second Cabin, $42.50, and upwards. Third Class, $29.00.
TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

	From St. John.
POMERANIAN	Nov. 30
SARDINIAN	Dec. 28

One-Class — Second Cabin. Rate—London, $42.50; Havre, $45.00, and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third-Class—London, $29.00; Havre, $30.00; Paris, $32.50.
All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.
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On One of the Fast ATLANTIC ROYALS
Sailings from Halifax
"ROYAL EDWARD," DECEMBER 7th.
"ROYAL GEORGE," DECEMBER 14th.
CANADIAN NORTHERN
Canadian Northern SS. Ltd.
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Magnificent S.S. "Arabic" leaves Feb. 4; rates $400 up, including shore excursions; 71 enchanting days. Stop-over privileges. Round World Tour Jan. 25; Trans-Siberian, Mar. 14; Riveria in Jan. and Feb., and 30 European Tours. Specified program desired. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York.
CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

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

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OWEN N. EVANS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Town of Montreal West will, at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, apply for an Act to revise and consolidate its Charter, to make the same subject to the provisions of The Cities & Towns Act, to ratify certain of its bylaws, and containing other provisions appertaining to the foregoing.
Montreal, November 24th, 1910.
DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT,
Attorneys for the Town of Montreal West.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS
if you desire to be represented in Alberta and Saskatchewan by a live business firm, about to engage in the commission business, write Room 37, 'Herald' Block, Calgary, Alberta.
Will buy outright, if necessary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
NEW SERVICE TO TORONTO.
Leave Windsor Street Station 8.45 a.m. 10.00 p.m. — Daily for Toronto (Union Station), Western Ontario, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, etc.
10.45 p.m. — Daily except Sunday, for North and West Toronto.
Modern Equipment, Convenient Stations, Smooth Roadbed, Attentive Porters
OTTAWA SLEEPER
Leave Windsor Station daily at 9.. p.m.
Passengers may remain in car until 8 a.m. Price of berth, $1.50.
CAFE SERVICE between Montreal and Quebec on morning and afternoon trains.
INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION
CHICAGO, Ill., NOV. 22nd to DEC. 3rd.
Round Trip from Montreal, $27.00.
Tickets good going November 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. Valid to return until December 5th, 1910.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
218 St. James Street. Telephone Main 3732, 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
4 TRAINS Daily, Toronto and West
9.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
THE "INTERNATIONAL LIMITED"
Canada's Finest and Fastest Train.
Splendid equipment of Sleeping, Parlor, Dining Car and Coaches to Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, etc. Meals and refreshments en route.
INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION
CHICAGO, Ill., NOV. 22nd to DEC. 3rd
Round Trip from Montreal, $27.00.
Tickets good going November 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th. Valid to return until December 5th. 1910.
Reduced fare arrangements and proportionately low rates will apply from all other stations of the Grand Trunk Railway System in Canada.
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Train Service
7.40 a.m. Except Sunday — For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, and intermediate stations. Connections for Riv. du Loup and intermediate stations.
Maritime Express
12.00 noon DAILY — For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Ste. Flavie.
12.00 noon Except Saturday — For the above-named stations; also Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
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MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF
107 St. James Street. 49 Crescent Street

GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home thankfully acknowledges the following donations:

Mrs. J. S. Murray, Green avenue, Westmount..	$ 10.00
J. M. R., Granby..	10.00
Ju Ho..	5.00
A Friend for Bulbs..	1.00
Mrs. G. R. Hooper..	5.00
A Friend, 'Thanksgiviag Offering'..	5.00
Sympathizer..	6.00
	$42.00

West End Methodist Church, loaves of bread.

Mrs. J. L. Ross, rolled oats.

Ladies' Aid Society of St. Andrew's Church, per Miss M. Morgan, 4 doz. huckaback towels and 3 doz. kitchen towels.

A lady friend, fur robe, etc.

Grace Church Bazaar, per G. B., potted fern.

F. G. Beardsell, 1 box Sultana raisins.

Mrs. Annie Joyce Crediford, proprietor of the 'Enterprise Press,' Kennebunk, Maine, with her mother and son, and the manager of the paper, Herbert C. Hume, arrived in Montreal yesterday.

R & O
FERRIES and MARKET LINE STEAMERS RUNNING
CITY TICKET OFFICE - - - - 178 ST. JAMES STREET.

Chickering

SOMEBODY had to build
A GREAT **PIANO**
In the United States
The honor fell to the lot of JONAS CHICKERING.

¶ THE instrument has been heralded far and wide for three generations, as the greatest Piano ever produced in America;—an inspired creation withal.

¶ THE *CHICKERING PIANO* may be purchased on easy monthly payments, from

C. W. LINDSAY

LIMITED.

Head Warehouse 512 St. Catherine Street, W.
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Also Warehouses at
OTTAWA. QUEBEC. BROCKVILLE.

CHRISTMAS RUSH

St. Catherine Street for Crowded Stores.
PEEL STREET for Comfortable Christmas Shopping.

Houghton's Arts and Crafts Shop

-- For --

Hand Wrought Leather Goods.
Indian Slippers and Baskets.
Canadian Enamels. Novelties in Dogs.
KODAKS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

128 PEEL STREET, Next Windsor Hotel.

BLACK KNIGHT
STOVE POLISH

saves the tired housekeeper work and worry. It is a convenient paste in a large can. A gentle rub with brush or cloth brings a beautiful, mirror-like shine that is not affected by the heat. For stoves, pipes, grates and ironwork.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish in stock, send us his name and 10c, and we will send a full size tin by return mail.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONT. 30
Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

CHRISTMAS WATCHES

We have prepared for Christmas Watch sales as never before.

Painstaking care has been given to the selection of all watches, from the Boy's $5.00 watch to the most costly diamond set Sautoir watch, so as to secure the best watches possible at the various price limits.

If a watch gift is contemplated and there is to be some engraving on the case, we urge the advisability of placing your order before December 1st.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, Limited
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

INSPECTED THE FORUM.

A. Chausse, city building inspector, Chief Trembiay, head of the department, inspected the Forum in Western square yesterday.

THE COCAINE EVIL

Assistant Attorney-General Confers With Children's Aid Society.

By the request of Mr. Lanctot, assistant attorney-general, who telegraphed from Quebec, Judge Choquet and Mr. F. R. Clarke, president and secretary respectively of the Children's Aid Society, waited on the minister yesterday at the Government offices to consult him on the cocaine evil which is so prevalent in Montreal.

'It seems incredible to us,' said the minister, 'that affairs can have reached such a stage; and the Government is most anxious to have the full particulars as early as possible in order that we may present them to the House.'

The minister could not say at this stage whether or not Dr. Finnie's bill would be made a Government measure, but said the Government was in sympathy, and as soon as they had the facts would go into the matter thoroughly.

A further interview is to be held this afternoon, when the information required by the Government will be presented by a deputation from the Children's Aid Society, composed of several prominent people who are interested in the matter.

SCHOOLBOYS HELP.

Westmount Lads Canvass in Interest of Fight Against Annexation.

The anti-annexation campaign at Westmount is proceeding apace. Even the schoolboys are helping.

At the request of the civic authorities, Mr. Howe, of the Academy staff, put the matter before his oldest pupils, and they quickly volunteered to assist. Each boy was allotted a certain district, and a house to house canvas is being made. The youths are throwing themselves vigorously into the work. One of them has declared that out of 42 people he visited only three of them were 'unreasonable.'

SCHOOL'S FIRE ESCAPES.

Queen's School, Westmount, to Have the Most Up-to-date Apparatus.

Queen's School, Westmount, is to have what the school commissioners believe to be the most complete and up-to-date fire escapes in existence. The escapes, which are in course of construction, are outside stairs of expanding metal. The stairs are four feet wide, and there is to be a screen five feet high. There are to be three large balconies, and the structure will be independent of the support of the building. It will be made entirely of steel beams.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Stitch have the contract.

EMANCIPATIONISTS.

Dr. Laberge having applied to the courts for a permanent injunction to restrain the special civic committee from presenting a report to the City Council referring to his connection with Emancipation Lodge, the Mayor and Board of Control have instructed the city attorney to oppose this application.

MISSION TO JEWS

New Building to Cost $26,000 Planned.

There are about 40,000 Jews in Montreal, and their number is being augmented daily by fresh arrivals from Russia and other countries in Europe. In order to extend Christian evangelistic work amongst them, it is now

THE PROPOSED NEW MISSION.

proposed to erect new and more attractive mission premises in the centre of the Jewish quarter, at the corner of Prince Arthur street and Colonial ave., at a cost for building and land of $26,000.

All interested in this work are asked to send in their subscriptions to the treasurer, Mr. R. H. Buchanan, 234 Craig street West, or to the Rev. D. J. Neugewirtz, 661 City Hall ave., at as early a date as possible.

ADDRESS BY COL. HIBBARD.

'National Ideals' was the subject of an interesting lecture given by Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hibbard, chairman of the Public Utilities Commissioon, in MacVicar Hall, Charron street, Thursday, under the auspices of the Young People's Society of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church.

The 'Witness' Fashion Hint

PHOTO BY TORI VEDER.

OLD BLUE VELVET WRAP.

This rich wrap of thin, old blue velvet has the loose, baggy top and extremely narrow lower portion now favored by French couturiers. Only the hand of a master could arrange velvet in such fashion that it will be graceful and escape clumsiness; but this model is one of the most beautiful of the winter. The trimming is of silk braid dyed to match the velvet, and formed into an Arabian lace pattern, before being applied to the velvet.

SOCIALISTS CRY TREASON.

Austrian Delegates Shout, 'We Shall Follow the Portuguese.'

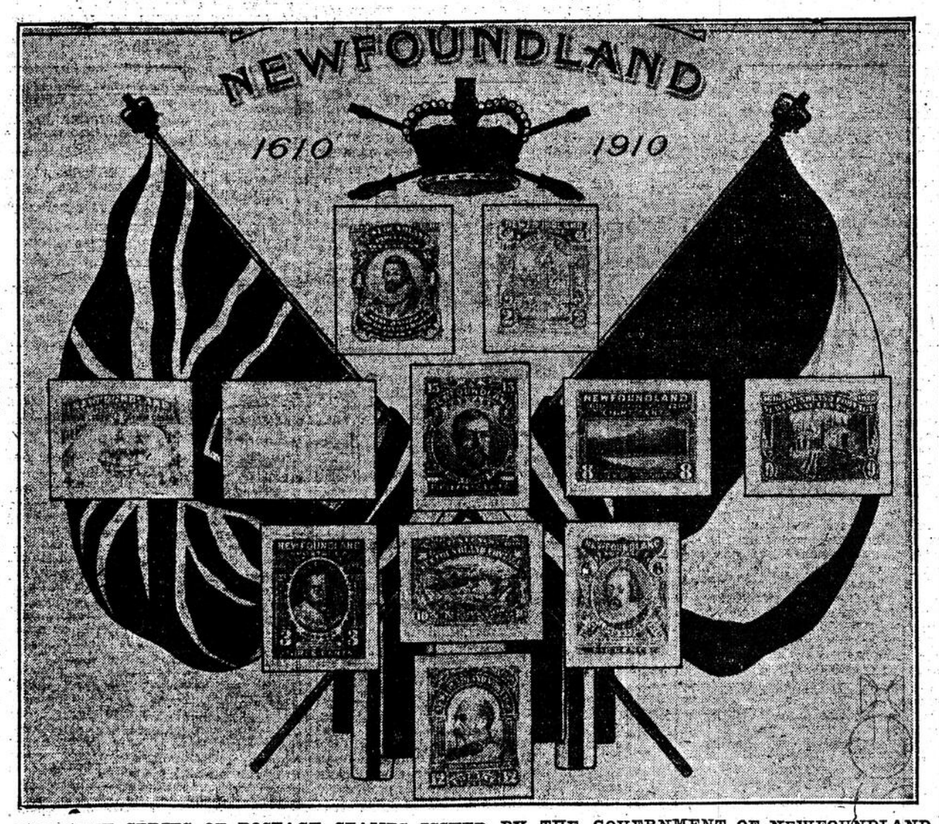
Vienna, Nov. 25.—In the Reichsrath yesterday the Socialists, discussing the unrestricted importation of foreign meat, declared that the existing high duties resulted in a majority of workers and their families being half-starved. The Government's pro-agrarian attitude was vehemently denounced. The Socialists shouted 'To the gallows with the ministers.' 'We shall follow the Portuguese,' and 'Long live the revolution.'

BANK CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

Association to be Formed to Get Them Adjusted.

The Bank Clerks' Association is in process of formation, according to a circular letter issued by Mr. C. E. Waddell, of Toronto. The association is to take in all bank clerks from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It aims at obtaining higher salaries for its members, and the adjustment of certain grievances, including the ban on marriages unless a bank clerk is getting a certain salary a year.

FIRST STAMPS WITH KING GEORGE'S HEAD.



THE NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

In order to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of Newfoundland, a new series of stamps has been struck, amongst them being the first stamps issued which bear the head of the present King, George V.

The stamps have been artistically arranged on a card and copies sent to many distinguished persons, signed by members of the Newfoundland Government.

Mr. Richard Grieg, British Trade Commissioner to Canada, has received a copy signed by the Premier, similar to the one which the King has been asked to accept, and which is reproduced above.

The stamps are as follows:

1c.—King James I., who granted the charter to John Guy, of Bristol, England, Newfoundland's first governor.

2c.—Arms of the London and Bristol companies for colonizing Newfoundland.

3c.—John Guy, who established the first permanent colony.

4c.—Guy's ship 'The Endeavor.'

5c.—View of Cupid's settlement.

6c.—Lord Bacon, the guiding spirit in colonization.

8c.—View of Mosquito camp and settlement.

9c.—Logging camp of the Harmsworth Company.

10c.—Paper mills at Grand Falls.

12c.—The late King Edward VII.

15c.—King George V.

Accompanying the souvenir to Mr. Grieg was a letter from Sir Edward Morris, the Premier, saying that the stamps had been designed to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in the British Empire of to-day, made in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, in the month of June, 1610, by Sir Guy, of Bristol, England, its first governor.

Cultivate the air and light bath and use

ORANGE MEAT

each morning and evening. You will say, "I feel one day younger."

Orange Meat and Milk is a Perfect Food

Ask for

BORWICK'S

THE BEST
BAKING POWDER
IN THE WORLD.
(Use as directed.)

No Household should be without it.

GEO. BORWICK & SONS, Ltd., LONDON, ENG.
Canadian Agent:—KENNETH H. MUNRO, MONTREAL.

FOUNDED 1874.

LAMB'S MARKET, LIMITED

Manufacturers of the FAMOUS SAUSAGE known as

LAMB'S PORK SAUSAGE

Know by all who wish to Know, that only the Choicest, and Freshest Pig Pork is ever used in these sausages and no other meats.
Our premises are always open to visitors. No secrets in our shop.
These Sausage sell for 20c per pound.

Lamb's Market, Limited,
22a University Street, MONTREAL.

A NICE PICTURE SUITABLY FRAMED
Makes a Most Acceptable

XMAS PRESENT

We can show you a fine assortment, and can quote you best values in the city.

JOHNSON & COPPING,
634 ST. CATHERINE ST. W. Uptown 2696.
WE ALSO DO PICTURE FRAMING.

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.

8835

8835—A NEW PRACTICAL APRON.

This model affords protection and covering to the dress, and is comfortable and neat in appearance. It is fitted by a dart under the arms, and has ample pockets in front. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 3 1-4 yards of 27-inch material for the medium size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

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

CHURCH REOPENING.

On Sunday next, November 27, Victoria Presbyterian Church, which has been renovated and enlarged, is to be opened. The Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., is to conduct the morning service. The Rev. Dr. Barclay and others will participate in the afternoon service at three o'clock. And the Rev. Prof. Fraser, D.D., will conduct the service at 7 p.m. On the following Thursday, December 1, the ladies of the congregation hold their annual bazaar and sale of works.

JUST PUBLISHED

The Complete Poems of
FREDERICK GEORGE SCOTT,
OF QUEBEC.

This new volume includes all of Mr. Scott's latest works, and also his earlier work, which has been out of print for some time.
Edition Limited, 300 pp.; cloth, gilt topped; $1.50, by mail 15c extra.

CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE
513 St. Catherine Street West,
(3 Doors West of Peel Street.)
919 St. Catherine Street West,
(Corner Tower Ave.)

Table Silver
Grace, beauty and quality are all combined in silver articles marked
1847 ROGERS BROS.
made in the heaviest grade of triple plate. Many designs to choose from in this renowned "Silver Plate that Wears"
Silver trays, bowls, tea sets, etc., should always bear the mark
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

CONTRACT COMES TO MONTREAL.

The contract for the construction of a large water and power development and pulp mill, on the Malbaie River, above Murray Bay, Que., has been awarded to the Bishop Construction Company Ltd., by the East Canada Power and Pulp Company. The plans for this proposition were prepared by Mr. George F. Hardy, of New York, and the expense will aggregate $500,000. Work has already been started on the sites of the power house, which is to be ready for occupation of machinery by August, 1911.

PROF. RAINE ON PRAYER.

The Rev. Professor James Watt Raine, of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, will preach in Zion Congregational Church on Sunday evening, taking as his object—'Can the modern man pray.' Some months ago Prof. Raine supplied the pulpit of Emmanuel Church, and preached on this same subject. So much interest was aroused in the theme and its presentation by the preacher that he has been asked to repeat it on the occasion of his present visit to Montreal. Prof. Raine is to give a special course of lectures at the Congregational College next week, and will be the guest of the Congregational Club on Tuesday evening, when he will give a dramatic recital of Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

TO REBUILD FACTORY.

Mr. P. Saumure, whose sash and door factory on Sanguinet street was burned down a few days ago, has taken out a permit for rebuilding, the new structure to cost six thousand dollars.

COMING EVENTS

LA BOHEME' OPENS OPERA'S FIFTH WEEK.

A gala performance of 'La Boheme, in Italian, in which Mme. Frances Alda as 'Mimi' will make her first appearance in this city, will be the opening bill for the fifth week's engagement of Grand Opera at His Majesty's next Monday night.

On Tuesday and Saturday evenings 'The Tales of Hoffman' will be sung, in French, and on Wednesday and Friday evenings 'Pagliacci' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' in Italian, will be the bill.

There will be another gala performance on Thursday evening, when 'Manon' will be given in French, presenting Mme. Frances Alda in the title role.

This programme should prove unusually interesting, as five operas will be given during the week, and with the addition of Mme. Alda, who comes direct from the Metropolitan Opera House, the capacity of His Majesty's should be tested.

Both financially and artistically the season up to the present has proved most encouraging to the promoters, and there is no reason to doubt that the remaining three weeks will be even more successful, as a number of new faces will be seen, and several operas will be presented which are entirely new to Montreal.

EMILIO DE GOGORZA'S RECITAL PROGRAMME.

Mr. Emilio de Gogorza has revised his programme for his recital at Windsor Hall this evening, the following being correct:

Robert Schmitz at the piano.
(Programme subject to change.)

1. Caro mio ben ....Giordani
Adieu chere Louise ....Monsigny
Air de Thoas 'Iphigenie en Tauride' ....Gluck
Mr. de Gogorza.
2. Sonata appassionata .....Beethoven
Mr. Schmitz.
3. Es blinkt der thau ....Rubinstein
Feldeinsamkeit .. ..Brahms
Deception .. ..Tschaikowsky
Cecelia ....Strauss
Mr. de Gogorza.
4. Drink to me only with thine eyes .. ..Old English
Thou art so like a Flower H. Hardy
Ballad of the Bony Fiddler.... ....Hammond
Gipsy Joe ....Beaumont
The Lark now Leaves its...... Wat'ry Nest .. ..H. Parker
Mr. de Gogorza.
5. Etude, E major .. ..Chopin
St. Francois de Paule Marchant
Sur les Flots .. ..Liszt
Mr. Schmitz.
6. Aria Promesse de Mon Avenir, 'Roi de Labore' ....Massenet
Mr. de Gogorza.
7. Canto del Presidiario .. ...Alvaréz
Tavira la Romeria (Feast at the Hermitage) .. ..Ercilla
Largo la Factotum (Barber of Seville) ....Rossini
Mr. de Gogorza.

MISS KATHLEEN PARLOW NEXT SATURDAY.

It is related of the young Canadian virtuoso, who is to appear as soloist with the orchestra at His Majesty's Theatre next Saturday afternoon, December 3, that she has never failed to win her success at once, no matter where she has played. Other notable artists of the day have, as a general rule, come into their own by slow degrees, but with Miss Parlow success has been instantaneous. At one time, however, she was not at all sure she would ever have an opportunity of proving what she could do. That was in London, when she wanted very badly to go and study for a final course with the great Professor Auer, of St. Petersburg. Money was the one thing lacking. She was only a girl in her 'teens, but she took her courage in both hands and slipping away from her mother one day, made her way to the residence of Lord Strathcona. The High Commissioner's secretary told her he was busy, but she had come to see him, so she waited. And when he came and asked her what he wanted, and she told him she wanted one thousand dollars so that she could go and study with Professor Auer, the genial old gentleman smiled on her, and said: 'Well, my dear, go home and tell your moth... to come and see me, and we will arrange it all.' That is only a very few years ago, and since then Miss Parlow has been honored by kings an.. emperors. But to her, to-day, there is no man who has any claim on her affectionate regard like Lord Strathcona. He is keenly interested in her career, and follows her successes eagerly. In this Canadian tour of hers in particular he is taking the closest interest, and when she left it was with his heartiest wishes for her success, expressed in the kindliest way.

TRINITY CHURCH ORGAN RECITAL.

On Wednesday next the second of a series of organ recitals will be given at Trinity Church, Viger Square. The recitals are being given with the object of inaugurating a fund for the renovating, entire rebuilding and removing of the present organ to the chancel of the church. Trinity has been laboring for some years past under the disadvantages of having the organist removed from his choir by a distance of over sixty feet, and it is hoped that these recitals will provide the means of remedying the trouble.

Appended is the programme which the organist, Mr. Geo. M. Brewer, F.A.G.O., will execute on Wednesday:

1 Grand Choeur in D .. .. Alex. Guilmant (French: 1837-.....)
2 Gavotte Moderne .Edwin H. Lemare (English: 1865-....)
33 Meditation in a Cathedral ..E. Silas (Dutch: 1827-....)
4 Fugue in G minor .. .. ..J. S. Bach (German: 1685-1750)
5 Vocal solo, Selected .. .. Mr. R. Lionel Taylor.
6 Sonata No. VI. ..... F. Mendelssohn (German: 1809-1847)
1. Choral, 'Our Father which Art in Heaven' and four variations.
2 Fuga. 3. Andante.
7 Tone-Poem, 'Finlandia' .. .. Jean Sibelius (Finnish: 1865-.....)
8 'Fiat Lux' .. ..Theo Dubois (French: 1837....)
9 Elegie .. .. Leon Boellmann (French: 1862-1897)
10 Postlude in D .. .. .. Henry Smart (English: 1813—1879)

RECITAL ON MONDAY NIGHT.

Messrs. Layton Bros. will give their first evening concert on Monday, Dec. 5th, at 8.30 p.m., in the Recital Hall, corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Mme. Marguerite Froehlich will be the pianist, and Miss Minnie Fessenden, contralto, will sing. Admission is by programme only, which can be obtained from the firm.

The following is the programme:

Part I.

1. Sonate Pathetique—Op. 13 Beethoven Grave, molto allegro con brio. Adagio Cantabile. Rondo Allegro.
Mme. Marguerite Froehlich.
2. (a) Boat Song .. ..Ware
(b) La Charmante Marguerite ....Old French song
Miss Minnie Fessenden.
3. (a) Romanze, F sharp Major.. .. ..Schumann
(b) Dedication ...Schumann-Liszt
Mme. M. Froehlich.
4. La Seranata .. ..Tosti
Miss M. Fessenden.
(Five minutes interval.)

Part II.

5. (a) Auf Fluegeln des Gesanges ....Mendelssohn-Liszt
(b) Etincelles .. ..Moszkowsky
Mme. M. Froehlich.
6. Lullaby (song) .. ..Hanscom
Miss M. Fessenden.
7. Reverie .. ..Strauss
Toccata .. ..Saint-Saens
Mme. M. Froehlich.

ORGAN RECITAL.

An organ recital will be given tomorrow in St. Vincent de Paul Church by Mr. B. F. Poirier, B.A., at 8 p.m. on the occasion of St. Cecilia's Eve. The programme is:

PRGRAMME.

I.

Entree, Cecile a triomphe .. ..
1 Prelude et Fugue .. .. Bach
2 Chorale, 'Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme' .. ..Bach
3 Finale, Allegro, le Sonate, ... Mendelssohn
4 Finale, Andante, IIIe Sonate .. .. .. Mendelssohn

II.

1 Solo de Violon, Ballade and Polonaise de Concert .. .. ..Vieuxtemps
M. Emanuel Goldstein, of New York.
2 Grand Choeur .. ..Guilmant
3 Adagio .. ..Stainer
4 Pastorale .. ..Franck
5 Offertoire de Noel .. .. Guilmant

III.

1 Solo de Violin, (a) Meditation .. .. .. Massenet
(b) Cavatine .. ..Raff
M. Emanuel Goldstein.
2 Melodies Acadiennes .. .. Rev. A. T. Bourque
(a) Evangeline.
(b) Plainte et Pardon.
(c) La Marseillaise Acadienne.
3 Toccate .. ..Poirier.
4 Marche Pontificale .. ..Calkin

BONCI'S DATE POSTPONED.

The date of the recital to be given in Montreal by the famous tenor, Alessandro Bonci, originally announced for November 29, has been changed to the middle of January.

MR. F. H. BLAIR CANNOT ACCEPT.

Mr. F. H. Blair will not be able to accept the offer to tour with Miss Kathleen Parlow, announced in last Saturday's 'Witness.' His many engagements prevent him accepting.

ORPHEUS CLUB'S FIRST CONCERT.

The first concert of the 'Orpheus' Cub of male voices is announced to take place in the Windsor Hall on the evening of Dec. 8th. The club will be assisted by Miss Janet Spencer, contralto, of New York, Miss Sarah Gurowitsch, 'cellist, also of New York, and the McGill University Conservatorium Orchestra. The programme is one of unusual interest, consisting of part songs, both unaccompanied, and with the orchestra, one of the important numbers being Brahm's Rhapsody for contralto, solo, male chorus and orchestra. Admittance to the concerts is by subscription only, owing to the limited capacity of the hall, and there are only about ten vacancies on the subscription list. Mr. Perrin is the musical director, and is assisted by Mr. F. H. Blair, organist of St. Paul's Church.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Dr. Perrin announces that the programme for the first concert of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra, which will be held at the Princess Theatre on Friday afternoon, Dec. 9th, at four o'clock, will be as follows: F. H. Blair, accompanist.

Overture, 'Le Cid' .. Peter Cornelius
Aria, 'Amour! viens aider' Saint-Saens (From Samson et Delila.)
Miss Pearl Benedict.
Symphony in G ....Dvorak
Songs, Zueignung .. ..Strauss
Les Berceaux .. ..Faure
Ecstacy .. ..Rummel
Miss Pearl Benedict.
Suite, 'Impressions d'Italie' ....Charpentier

A LECTURE ON MENDELSSOHN.

Mr. Percival J. Illsley, Mus.Bsc., F. R.C.A., will deliver an illustrated lecture on Mendelssohn in Nordheimer's Hall, St. Catherine street, on Saturday, Dec. 3rd, at four o'clock, under the auspices of the Montreal Fletcher Method Association. Mr. Illsley will be assisted by a number of his pupils, who will render vocal and instrumental selections from the various works of the composer, also by Mr. Herbert Gnaedinger, 'cellist. Mr. Recorder Weir has kindly consented to act as chairman. The public are cordially invited to be present.

JUBILEE.

It will be exactly fifty-one years tomorrow since Christ Church Cathedral was opened for divine service, and special services will be held to commemorate this event. The vicar will preach both morning and evening, and the following programme of music will be rendered by Mr. Farnam and the choir. At the close of the evening service there will be a short organ recital:

The following is the order of services:

Morning prayer 11 o'clock.
Prelude—Praeludium Circulare (Symphony 2) .. ..Ch. M. Widor
Te Deum in B flat .. ..King Hall
Jubilate Deo in B flat .. C. V. Stanford
Anthem—'It came even to pass' .. .. .. F. A. G. Ouseley
Offertorium—Andante cantabile (Symphony 4) .. .. Ch. M. Widor
Postlude—March in B flat .. .. E. Silas
Hymns—393, 375, 219.

Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock.
Prelude—Andante (Sonata 7) .. .. Gustav Merkel
Magnificat and Nunc Dimitties in D .. Berthold Tours
Offertorium anthem—'Praise the Lord, O my soul' .. ..Mozart

Organ Recital after Service.
1 Scherzo Symphonique concertante (A major) .. .. Lemmens
2 Barcarolle (A flat) .. .. ..Lemare
3 Fanta ia (F major) .. John E. West
Hymns, 382, 646, 59, 362

MEXICAN ASSASSINATION.

Policeman Killed American Engineer and Investigation Follows.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 26.—Mr. James H. Reid, of Houston, Miss., a civil engineer, was according to a despatch yesterday from Mexico City killed there by a policeman, who sought by taking the life of an American to avenge the burning of Antonio Rodriguez by a mob in Texas.

In company with L. B. Loller, of Memphis, and some other friends, Reid, last Sunday, had just stepped out of a restaurant when Sebastian Verderel, a policeman, fired two bullets into his body. When Reid fell Verderel exclaimed: 'I have killed the Gringo because the Gringos burned a Mexican.'

Verderel was arrested and placed in jail. The shooting caused considerable excitement among the members of the American colony. The United States ambassador has instituted a thorough investigation and will make demands for indemnity upon the Mexican Government. Reid was 33 years old. He spent ten years in the Argentine Republic as a surveyor and civil engineer.

KILLED MAN WITH AXE.

Toronto, Nov. 26.—A despatch from Blind River says that William Carroll, employed at Waldie Bros., Camp No. 5, forty-two miles north of Blind River, was brought there last night and locked up in the provincial jail on the charge of murder. Carroll, who is 66 years old, and a giant physically, is alleged to have killed a fellow-workman, John Laillon, of Three Rivers, Que., by striking him over the head with an axe on Tuesday night. Laillon, whose skull was cut open by the blow, died on Wednesday morning. Carroll, after striking Laillon, struck at another man, but was seized and securely fastened with ropes before doing any further harm. He claims he killed the wrong man. He had suspected Harry Jones of stealing his clothing, and mistook Laillon for him.

SOLD WOLSEY'S TAPESTRY.

London, Nov. 26.—An arras tapestry, forming part of a series illustrating the several deadly sins, which was originally the property of Cardinal Wolsey, was sold at auction here yesterday, bringing $33,000. The pan is thirteen feet square. It was found in a mansion in Cornwall.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN'S TRANSATLANTIC TOUR.

Impressions of Canada and the United States.

(Yorkshire 'Post,' Oct. 21.)

'I feel like one who has just shot the rapids and finds himself in a quiet back-water,' said Father Bernard Vaughan as he welcomed a representative of the Yorkshire 'Post' at the house of his host, Colonel Coghlan, at Headingley, yesterday. This was in allusion to the fact that during thirty days recently spent in Canada and the United States he delivered no fewer than sixty speeches and travelled great distances. The object of his visit was to attend the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal.

'Two things particularly struck him in Canada—that 'splendid pioneer of civilization,' the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the position of the Roman Catholic Church, 'set upon a hill, its light the searchlight that sweeps the land.'

'But what is the position with regard to other forms of religion?'

'The highest credit,' he replied, 'is due to Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, and others who are putting forth their best and most zealous efforts to capture the Western provinces of Canada. If we Catholics are to compete with them we must make no mistake about the language in which we present our message. If we are to hold our own we must address our auditors in the only language acceptable to them—English. I should be sorry to belittle the splendid work that has been done in the French-speaking provinces of Canada by French-Canadians, but outside those provinces, in the west and north-west, we must go forward charged like batteries with the Gospel message, which must be discharged upon them in terse and vigorous English. The Catholic Church knows no racial distinction. Her mission is to the children of humanity. But in an English-speaking land we must address ourselves to its community in that tongue which is the recognized symbol of justice, truth, and liberty.'

As to openings in Canada for the youth of this country, Father Vaughan declared that there are innumerable opportunities for all sections of our community, provided the seeker after them is ready to fit himself into the openings. 'The mistake Englishmen make is that they go across the Atlantic with pre-conceived notions and that with the idea that they are going to boss instead of to pal, to teach instead of to learn. That will not do out there. You must take your coat off, tuck up your sleeves, get your back into the work, and push and shove for all you are worth. Unless you are prepared to do this, you will find the prizes of life snapped up from you by Poles, Scandinavians, Italians, and workers of almost every race but our own.'

In some places Father Vaughan saw notices, 'Englishmen need not apply.' 'That surely is unpleasantly significant,' was his comment. 'In Canada, especially in British Columbia, there is more than enough work all round, and now is the time to get hold of the ropes, and to work ahead with the resolve to take jobs as they come till at length you are your own show and come out on top.'

The conversation drifted into Canadian politics. Father Vaughan paused, and smiled. Then he spoke, but guardedly. 'Having surveyed the situation, I candidly admit that I have very strong personal views about the future of Canada. But not being a statesman, and not even a politician, it is better, like Dr. Pangloss, to keep "in alta mente repos'tum," in a word, to keep them to myself. Of course,' he added, 'there are three possibilities for Canada. She might set up for herself as an independent nation; she might unite under one flag with the United States; or she might hold her own as the proud and stately daughter of the Motherland, rallying to her and identifying herself with her in all that promotes the highest interests of her strong-set supremacy.' As to which of these three possible positions will become an actuality, this, Father Vaughan declared, will depend upon the policy of those who direct affairs at home. 'One thing is certain,' he averred, 'that this stately daughter of Destiny is standing with her arms outstretched and her eyes set towards the Motherland; for her love and sympathy she yearns and pleads.'

So observant a man as Father Vaughan could not fail to notice marked differences between Americans and Canadians. In the States everybody is in a hurricane haste—right 'on time,' and in order to be so he is on top speed. At a luncheon at which Father Vaughan was present, his American friends were cabling, telegraphing, and telephoning on matters of business, while their wives and daughters leisurely enjoyed the meal. Suddenly one of his millionaire friends turned to him and said, 'You will go home, Father, and say we Americans don't lose time.' 'No,' was Father Vaughan's characteristic reply, 'I would not concern myself about such a detail—I shall go home and say I fear my American friends are losing eternity.' Truth to tell, in the States the things of this world are so all-absorbing that there is a frightful danger altogether of losing sight of the things that lie behind this shifting scene.

In Canada, though the danger of self centred materialism is always present, there does not seem to be the same keen competition for the glitter of gold as in America. 'Mind you,' he hastened to say, 'as to which I find the better I suspend my judgment. In both instances I find great and grand characteristics from which we in this country might learn not a little to our own advantage.'

Father Vaughan had not much opportunity of observing the relations between capital and labor in the States very closely, but he saw quite enough to make him hold his breath and to say that in the near future, if some better adjustment between those two interests is not found, there must be a menace to the peace of civilization. 'I do not refer to Socialism, as it is in theory, but to the Socialism that is a "live" thing, as it is bluntly and brutally put before people in the streets as an all-saving religion that is going to put them on a front seat in the only heaven worth having—the heaven of the capitalist in this sublunary world. It is all very well for so-called ministers of Christianity to proclaim that Socialism and revealed religion are compatible. As a matter of fact they are not, and in the United States this seems to be more fully realized than even here.' He claimed that Catholicism is the only remedy for Socialism, and said that in the near future, when Socialism has expired, the choice will be between Catholicism and agnosticism. 'I fear,' remarked Father Vaughan in a tone of regret, 'that Catholics will have the few and agnosticism the many. Would that it were otherwise!'

PASTOR'S SALARY RAISED.

At a largely atten ed meeting of the quarterly official board of Douglas Methodist Church, held this week, a resolution was passed authorizing an increase of $500 in the salary of the pastor, the Rev. W. R. Young, D.D. The reports o. all departments of the church's work were very encouraging, and showed the various enterprises to be in a very flourishing condition. The fact that Dr. Young also received an increase of salary last year over the regular allowance of his predecessors is evidence of the church and also of the esteem in which the pastor is held by his congregation.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

English Traffic Inspector Makes Some Interesting Observations.

Mr. E. Lyons, the chief traffic inspector of the Metropolitan Railway, London, has written a letter to the 'Railway and Travel Monthly,' in which he has some interesting things to say concerning Canadian railways.

'I spent a considerable time in looking into the working of these railways, and found that, generally speaking, they are far behind our home railways, whilst as regards signalling and other safety appliances, they are almost non-existent. The engines are, however, powerful, particularly the four-coupled bogie Glasgow-built engines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but all were very dirty and appeared to be overworked. The station buildings and premises lacked the finish and cleanliness of English stations, but all were furnished with spittoons, fountains of iced drinking water, and excellent heating arrangements for the severe winters.'

Having blamed, the writer now proceeds to praise:

'The accommodation on the colonist cars is very good. The attendants, or car porters, are usually colored gentlemen,' smartly got up, and displaying as much shirt front as possible; the conductors are either Canadians, Americans, or English, and their pay is so high as to make an English railwayman green with envy—two men in this grade whom I met earned as a minimum $125 to $140 per month, or nearly thirty pounds.

'Engine-drivers on the C. P. R. express trains average $140 to $160 per month, their rate being a day's pay for every hundred miles, and the terms of service, rates of pay and general conditions, are considerably in advance of home conditions. To an English railwayman it was a great surprise to find that the official notice to the staff in book form, setting forth the rates of pay, etc., was jointly signed by the general manager of the railway and the president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.'

U. S. CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. Charles E. Hughes Receives Appointment.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 26.—Mr. Charles E. Hughes, associate justice, will be appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Taft immediately after Congress convenes.

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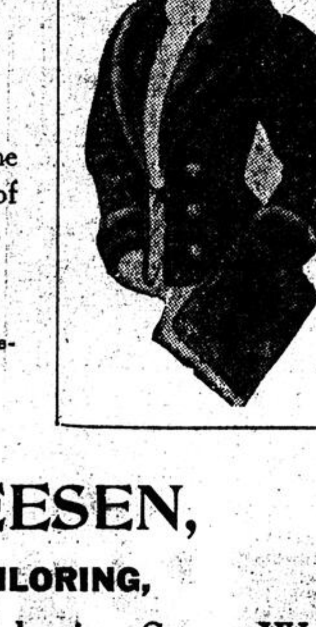

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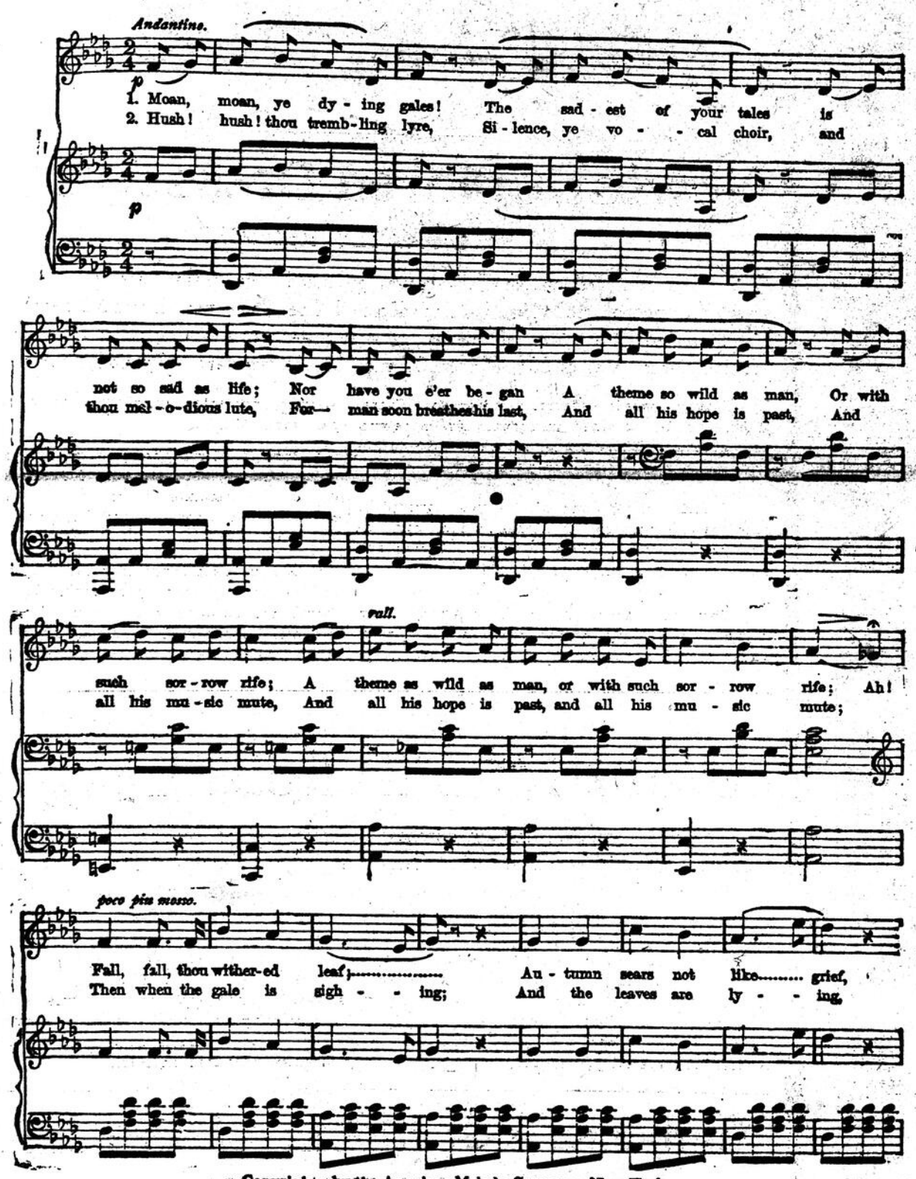
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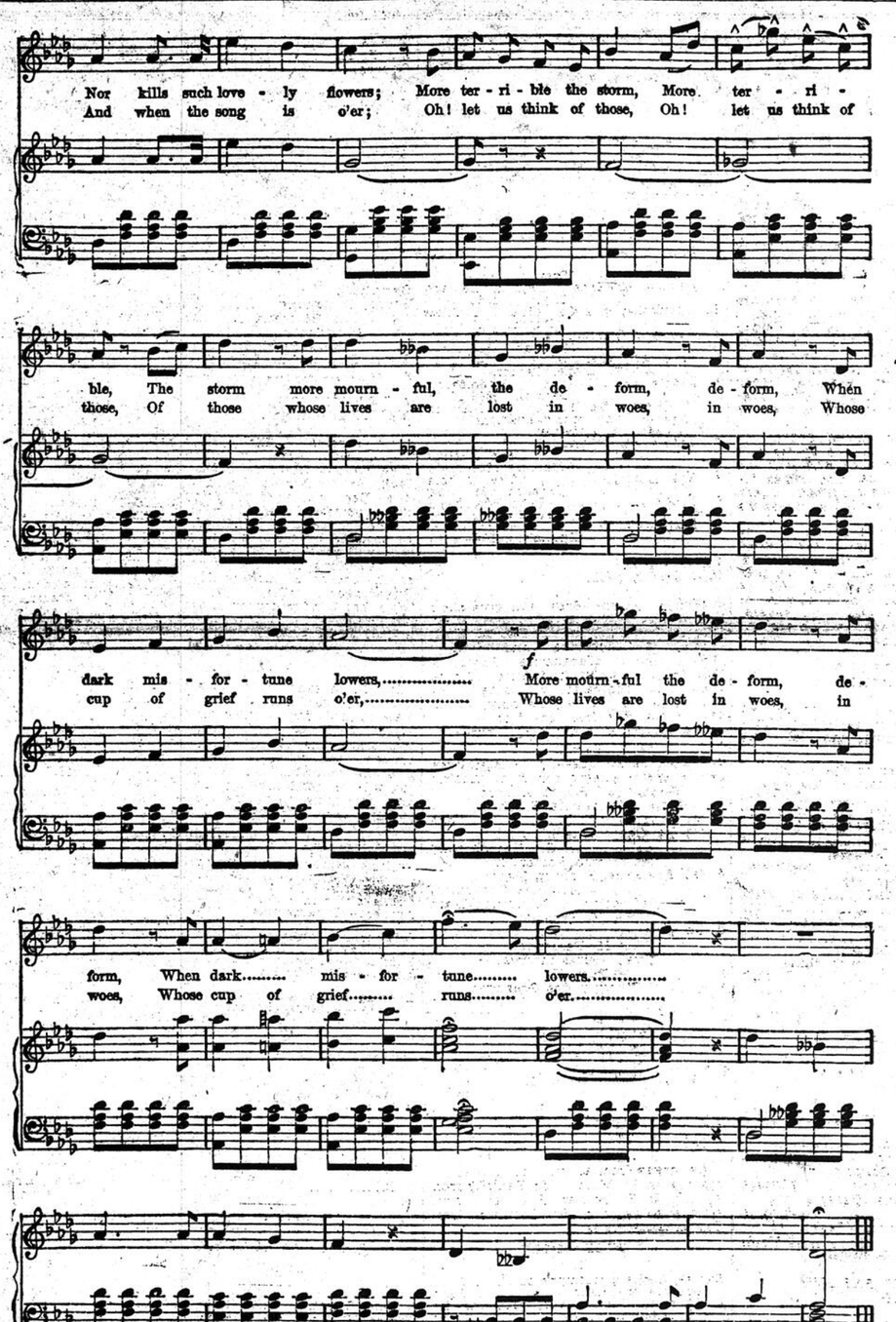
Melancholy.

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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.'

'Give to the winds thy fears,
Hope, and be undismayed,
God hears thy sighs, and sees thy tears,
God shall lift up thy head,
Through waves and clouds and storms,
He gently clears thy way,
Wait thou His time, so shalt the night
Soon end in joyous day.'

The important subject of church union that is so much discussed calls attention to the man who founded the various sects, and among them the most fascinating personality of his day is John Wesley, the great leader of Wesleyan Methodists, whose teachings in England were at a time when indifference, irreverence and atheism ruled the country.

Macaulay, the historian, eulogized him as a man whose eloquence and logical acuteness might have made him eminent in literature, while his genius for government was worthy of a Richelieu. He is to be classed among the reformers and great religious teachers of the world, but was at heart an Anglican, driven to dissent by the severe laws of the English bishops of his day.

The simple force of Methodism was expressed by Dr. Johnson when he said: 'It is owing to their expressions and teachings being in plain language that the common people listened, for polished periods and glittering sentences regarding religion fly over many people's heads without touching their hearts.'

The light literature of those days was full of jests in regard to Methodism, its preachers were pelted by the mob, and its converts were held up to ridicule.

The hymns used in worship were chiefly written by Charles Wesley, but in those days of persecution it was given to John to write words of courage and inspiration, one of the best known heading this column, and many have been comforted and helped by the words of his hymn:

'No profit canst thou gain,
By self consuming care,
To Him commend thy cause. His ear
Attends the softest prayer.'

In spite of obstacles John Wesley preached the Gospel according to his convictions, and until he was sixty-nine years old always travelled on horseback—journeying in the course of his life over a hundred thousand miles, often over execrable roads, and at the age of seventy-three he wrote: 'I am better able to preach than I was at twenty-three,' an object lesson indeed of the value then allowed for age and experience.

He often rose at 4 o'clock in the morning, and travelled from thirty to seventy miles a day, preached four or five sermons, visited the sick, and superintended the societies where he went, and this he continued after he had turned four score, his journeyings sometimes making four thousand miles in a year.

In these days of motors this is a mere bagatelle, but at that period—for he was born in 1703, it was a strenuous demonstration of earnest, persevering toil in the face of persecution and danger, and it may well be supposed that these two men owe much of their power and success to their mother, who was a woman of marked character, to whom they referred many doubts and questions. She encouraged Charles to write the flowing melodies that he gave to the world, and was an inspiration to John in his chosen calling. Their stern up-bringing and her religious instruction helped to make her famous sons the humble instruments for good in God's hands.

It is hard to reconcile doctrine and dogmas, but the weakness of Protestantism is in its many divisions, and who knows but there may be a federation in God's good time, for 'union is strength.'

THE GERANIUM.

Miss Nancy writes that she never finds anything in praise of the geranium among our flowers in these columns, and does not consider that it gets fair play, when it deserves a word in its favor, being such a sure bloomer.

It is very true, but I suppose it is something like the story of the prodigal son—when the good old father said to the elder brother: 'Son, thou art ever with me,' so the bright and cheery geranium is ever with us, for you will seldom find a collection of window-plants without one at least of them turning its cheery blossoms to the light and sturdily keeping on growing, even when the conditions are not very favorable.

It is the flower associated with home life, none too poor that they cannot possess one; it may be in bloom at any season of the year, and will endure bad treatment bravely.

The real home of the geranium, its native land, is South Africa, and few plants have a more interesting history.

They are really pelargonium that we cultivate in our windows, and are subdivided into the zonal or horse shoe, and the various bedding type. Then there are the fancy types, where the plant is woody and leaves often scented, like the rose geraniums, and of the fancy we have the Lady Washington, that is well known and admired for its pansy shaped brilliant blossoms.

Now must we forget the ivy geranium that has long slender drooping sprays of trailing branches, and the foliage is thick and shiny; they are used in hanging baskets or wherever such an effect is wanted.

In growing the geranium a moderately rich soil is best, for if too rich or too much water is given, there will be a wealth of foliage at the expense of the flowers. The plant is subject to few diseases, the principal one being spotting, which is caused by too much manure in the soil or too much water. Green fly and other insects may travel to them from other plants, but are easily kept in check by the tobacco remedies.

If plants are wanted for summer bedding cuttings must be taken in March or April from ends of good branches, the tip being cut off so as to leave about two joints.

The leaves must be trimmed off and cuttings planted in clean, sharp sand. Shallow boxes two inches deep are all that is required, and the soil must be kept moist, but not soaked.

As soon as a bunch of roots form, the slips can be put into good soil in two inch pots, and must be kept growing.

In setting out retain the ball of earth and plant a little deeper than when in the pot, packing the earth firmly around the young plant. These will make good winter bloomers and help to brighten the gloom of a winter's day for those who have to take their work and pleasure indoors.

AN ASPARAGUS BED.

Ont.—In planting out your asparagus next spring, it will be best to make wide open furrows six inches deep, three feet apart in the rows, with rows five feet apart.

The furrows are then filled in slowly during summer cultivation till the surface is entirely level.

Land cannot be too rich for asparagus, as it is a gross feeder, and for the first two or three years a heavy dressing of manure should be worked into the surface in spring.

After planting it must have clean culture and no cutting done for two years, and it should always cease by the first of July, if the vigor of the plants is to be maintained.

As for chickens doing injury, they could have free range at this season of the year, and are good scavengers—the only harm they do is in spring, when they sometimes break the young tender shoots off, in search of worms.

PURE WATER.

A correspondent writes that there is not enough attention paid in country places to the drinking water, and that with all the teaching as to sanitary laws, people go on drinking water that is impure.

It is very true that it is one of the things we are too apt to take for granted, and the analysis of water along our river shores should convince the most sceptical and ignorant of the necessity for reform.

The wells, too, that are not above suspicion, should be analyzed, and this is not difficult if samples are sent to a chemist for that purpose.

The purity of the water supply is of the very first consideration in our families, not only for drinking, but for culinary and dairy use. A dozen cases in one city lately were traced to impure milk, and research proved that the drinking water of the cows was full of impurities. We must wake up to the danger and suffering brought upon humanity by the use of impure water, and see to it that in every rural community this subject is brought before the inhabitants. It is the work for a village improvement society, and being of interest to every one, should take first place in importance, for it means health and life.

FLOWERS FOR HIGH ALTITUDES.

E. B.—If you have no flowers at all for your high altitude, and are about to purchase, there are many plants that will do well in such a locality.

The Michaelmas Daisy or Starwort is the best autumn flower, and the cultivated Aster will bloom earlier and give satisfaction on the mountain lands, and Rose for three years, and it does not bloom, but she does not state whether it has grown to wood or not grown at all.

In three years a healthy Rambler should be large enough to bloom, but requires moderate pruning in late summer. Too rich soil encourage growth at the expense of flowers, but there is not anything more can be done for it.

Why not buy another plant next spring, and see if it does better, always choosing a sunny location when planting.

DISEASE OF BEANS.

Jonas.—From description your beans were troubled with the bean anthracnose, which causes brownish or reddish pitted spots upon the pods, spoiling their appearance and diminishing the yield.

The best thing to do is to soak the seed for an hour before planting, in a solution of three ounces of copper carbonate, and one quart of ammonia to five gallons of water. Beans should not be planted too deep, or the growing top of the germinating plantlets will be torn off as they are pushed through the ground. Try again next spring and hope for better results.

THE GOOSEBERRY IN THIS COUNTRY.

Englishman.—You are quite safe to plant some gooseberry bushes in your garden, provided you have for them a cool moist soil with free circulation of air.

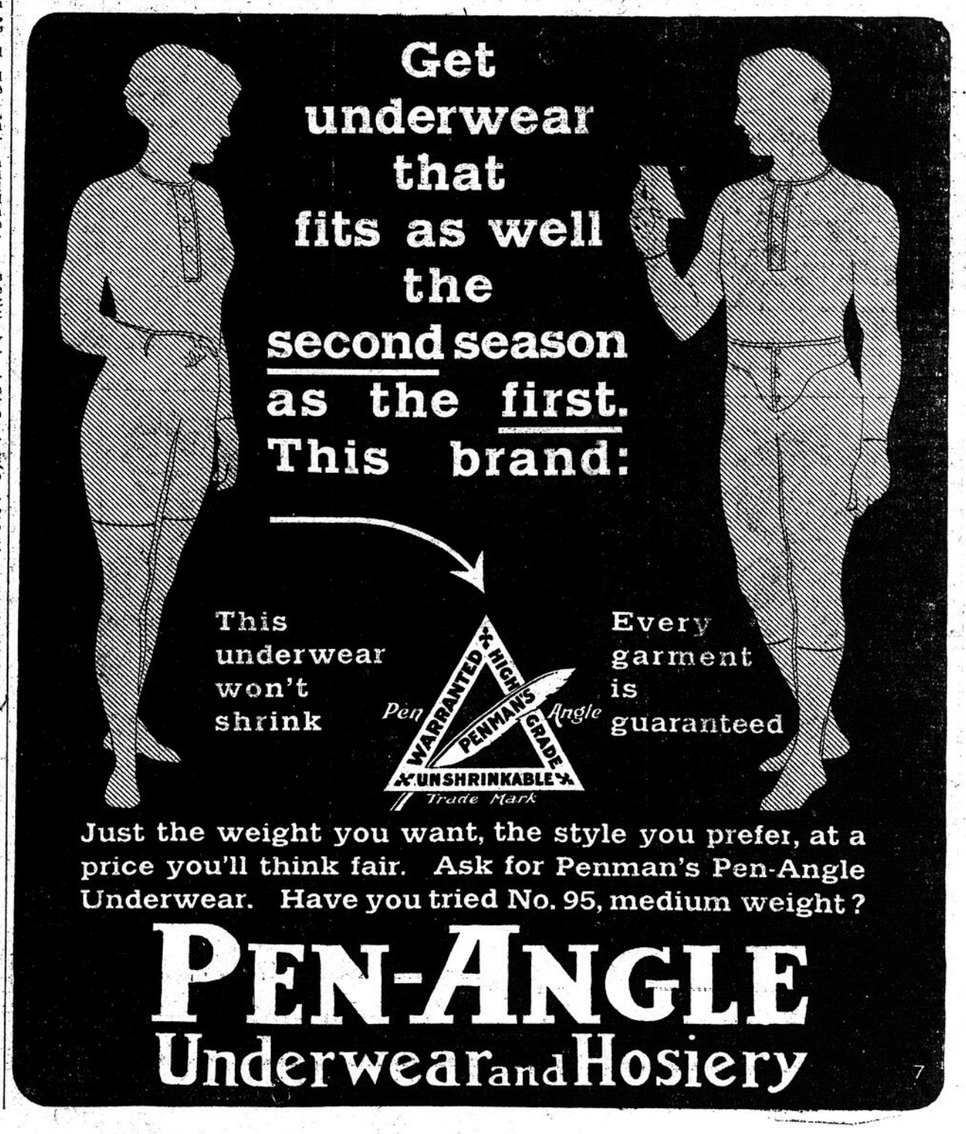
From the tendency of most varieties to throw up suckers, careful attention should be paid while plants are young to the removal of all surplus shoots in order to secure an open head. Little pruning is necessary besides this, but the gooseberry has many troubles, for besides insect enemies, there is leaf blight and powdery mildew which attacks stems, leaves and fruit. It is most troublesome in dry seasons and on dry soils, especially, as the gooseberry thrives best in a cool moist climate like that of England.

The best location is where there is partial shade, or else upon a hill-side when the air can have free circulation as well as by the removal of the lower branches, and training the plants in an open vase-shaped form.

The disease yields to fungicides that must be applied regularly through the growing season. The hardy small American varieties are more likely to bear a certain crop than the large imported sorts, that are not suited to the climate.

QUEBEC BRIDGE TENDERS.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The Hon. George P. Graham has gone to New York to confer with the members of the Quebec Bridge Commission in respect to the four tenders for the bridge submitted by British, Canadian, German ad American firms.



THE BOY'S PAGE.

ROGER SEAFORTH'S SECOND CHANCE.

(BY E. M. CROSSLEY.)

(Concluded.)

He did not find, however, that his resolve had immediately carried him to the place from which he had fallen. He had to fight back the angry retorts that were almost provoked many times during the next few days by many little taunts and insinuations. If it had not been for Findlayson's support of his action he would have had an even harder struggle. As it was he found the boys were generally accepting him at his own estimation, and even where his courage was not questioned his ability was. He set his teeth and took up his other work with double determination. It was almost a fortnight later, at the Thursday afternoon fencing class, that he got his opportunity. Nearly all the St. Lawrence boys went in for fencing and the large classes were at that time being taken in the music room as the gymnasium was undergoing repairs and alterations. The music room and one of the junior classrooms were in the eastern wing of St. Lawrence, above the large dining hall, and for both rooms the only exit was along the one passage down a flight of steps into the larger hall below. Bailey, the fencing master, was watching his pupils carefully, and although there was almost silence save for an occasional cry of 'touch' between thrust and parry, and an occasional sharp correction of one or another by the master, the boys were so intent on their work that only one was ready to corroborate Willis when he suggested to Mr. Bailey that the gong had sounded in the main building for fire drill.

'It didn't sound here,' said Mr. Bailey. 'Step out, Hargraves, and see if there's anything up.'

Hargraves, who had been pressing Roger hard, and to some advantage, lowered his foil with a frown, and opening the door, shut it quickly after him. He was vexed at having to drop his first advantage over Roger, and swung along to the next classroom a little further along the hall to see if the gong had been noticed there.

Mr. Prentice, the master, answered his query in the negative, but said he would send down one of the boys to make sure there might be something wrong with the gong in the eastern wing or perhaps the principal had purposely failed to have it also sounded, intending just a partial drill.

Hargraves strode back again, and as he neared the steps glanced down where the heavy door had been closed at the foot to shut out the sounds of hammering in the gymnasium. The junior passed him as he re-entered his own room and reported.

'Just fire drill, sir, if it's anything, not meant to include our wing, but Mr. Prentice is sending down to find out if it's all right. They didn't hear anything.'

The class took up their interrupted work again, but Roger ran his hand slowly along his foil.

'Why didn't you go down yourself, Hargraves?' he asked. 'The principal always has sent a message around to those rooms not included if its only partial drill. There might be something wrong with the connection for our gong.'

Hargraves looked at him with a suspicion of contempt. 'If you're too afraid to wait a minute or two until we can hear you might ask Mr. Bailey to let you go yourself.'

Roger flushed angrily, but taking position, set to work with a will that left him pressing Hargraves closely when Mr. Bailey called the class to order.

'Boys, we will consider that the drill includes us, but Hargraves, as there has been no message in response to our inquiry, will you go down yourself and make sure.

Hargraves, a little breathless from the intensity of his efforts, again went out. This time as he opened the door he distinctly smelt smoke, and taking the steps on the run pushed the lower door open. The hall was thick with smoke. Hurriedly closing it, he covered the ground to his own room in record time. Saying briefly, 'It's fire, sir!' he passed to the next room to find that the smell of smoke had already brought the boys into lines, and they were marching out almost as he got there. The orderly lines were followed by the bigger boys of the fencing class, but as the door at the foot of the stairs was fully opened the foremost boys were halted by the volume of smoke. Hargraves, seeing the difficulty, rushed ahead, and, passing through the smoke, called the younger ones to follow him. It was impossible to proceed, however, for but a little way down the hall flames blocked the way. Turning he caught up one of the boys, a small, frightened twelve-year-old, who was almost fainting, and calling out that advance was impossible, at last got all back, and the door at the foot of the stairs closed. In reality this had barely taken a minute, and the following consultation was as rapid as the first attempt to pass out, and the return had been. The windows now offered the only way out. Pressing into the music-room, which was nearest at hand, the windows showed the rest of the school gathered into the great yard, and already ladders being placed in position against the wall. This was the oldest part of the old building, and unfitted with fire-escapes, while even the longest ladders to be found could not reach to the height of the windows. The principal, deathly white and horror-stricken, was speaking to Mr. Bailey.

'How many of you are up there?'

'Some seventy-five.'

'Did you not hear the gong?'

'No.'

'Keep order among the boys, keep order, whatever you do. We'll get you all out somehow, please God. The fire alarm has been sent in. Can't you lower the boys from the window somehow?'

There were two windows, and four ladders reaching up to within some four feet of the ledges. St. Lawrence stood on the outskirts of the town; it might be some ten minutes before the reels and any better appliances than these could be had. The older minds in the threatened crowd realized all this, but over the younger boys there began to sweep a convulsion of terror.

'Mr. Bailey, sir,' said Roger, touching the masters' arm, 'may we play? I've always heard it helps.'

'Certainly, Seaforth; anything to keep their minds off,' he replied huskily.

It was quick work while the boys were lined up for Roger and one or two of the others who belonged to the school band to get their instruments. It was 'For all the saints' that Roger somehow struck up, and the others dropped into it at once. Meanwhile two of the masters from below mounting each a ladder under one of the windows, were receiving from above the younger boys as they were being lowered from the windows by Mr. Prentice and Mr. Bailey. In marvellously short time all the juniors had been placed in safety, and it was the turn of the older boys now. The flames had eaten their way through the lower door, and the smoke was curling in under the door of the music room.

The older boys were standing in silence now, for the instruments had been laid down.

'Seaforth, your turn next,' said Hargraves, who had been, with Findlayson, assisting the masters.

'No, please, Hargraves; the other boys first. Let me wait a while.'

'Don't be a coward. It's your only chance of escape; you'll be handled safely enough,' said Hargraves, sharply.

'Findlay,' pleaded Roger, 'let me stay! It's my chance. I don't want to go first!'

'Let him alone, Hargraves. Leave him to me,' said Findlayson, pushing Seaforth behind him.

Roger leaned back against the wall, watching intently. He was surprised how quietly he watched as one after the other the boys placed themselves in the hands of Mr. Bailey to be lowered until the hands outside reached and steadied them with their feet on the unoccupied ladder. He could not see what was going on outside, although he knew it, and he was unprepared for the cry of horror that went up at one time. He looked up mutely at Findlayson.

The other ladders are out of commission. The flames from the windows below,' said Findlayson shortly. 'There is only one window now.'

There were still fifteen boys and the two masters. Slowly the number dwindled. Then Hargraves said sharply, 'Now, Mr. Prentice, for the sake of the kiddies; and there's no time to lose.'

He wrung Hargrave's hand, slipped over the ledge, and Mr. Bailey passed him down to safety.

The flames were already creeping through the door of the room, and the smoke was well-nigh suffocating.

Roger, kneeling down beside the window, knew himself forgotten by Hargraves and Mr. Bailey, and hidden in the dense smoke that was almost stifling him, but he was feeling little but elation that he was getting his 'chance.'

'Mr. Bailey, for your wife's sake, it's your turn.'

'I can't! Hargraves, give me your hands and over. Don't stop to argue.'

'Come, Findlayson,' said Hargraves, quietly, 'give him the heave.'

Findlayson took hold of his feet, and before he knew it he was lifted bodily out and over. The flames were by now licking out of the lower windows, and threatening this last retreat. The two at the upper window watched Mr. Bailey down in safety. Then came the struggle. 'Findlayson, dear old fellow, over you go.'

'Not I, Hargraves; the team needs you, and besides, I'm the taller. I have more of a chance. In all common sense, Hargraves, don't lose us both by arguing!'

There was a tight handclasp, and, almost choking, Hargraves trusted himself to his friend's hold.

'Give me a hand, Seaforth,' said Findlayson, quietly. 'There, just a hold on me; Hargraves weighs quite a bit.'

It was then only that Hargraves realized Roger was still there. He cried out almost in pain at the knowledge that there was one left, but Findlayson was already loosing his clasp, as the friendly hands from below set Hargraves safely on the ladder. He was descending it blindly when a dull sound of horror from the hundreds of boys below caught his ears. He looked out. The flames from the window he was passing were cutting the companion ladder in two, and already it was giving.

'Take this ladder, Mr. Harrison, this ladder,' he cried to the drawing master clinging to the top of the bending ladder. The cry was in time, and Mr. Harrison managed just to secure a footing on the one ladder left when the other crumpled up and sank to the ground.

Findlayson and Roger had watched from the window together, and as the two, Hargraves and Mr. Harrison, reached the ground they joined wholeheartedly in the cheer that went up.

'Come, Roger, now over you go. You'll have to trust me to drop you where you can get a hold. It's the only way.'

'Oh, Findlayson, I know a better. You go first. You're tall enough to reach the ladder with my help, and then when you are safely there I'll drop to you. I will, Findlay, dear old chap, I promise you I will. I can't go and leave you here without a chance!'

The heat of the room was by now intense. The flames were licking about the walls, and drawing rapidly nearer, and with them seemed to come a lessening of the deadly smoke that had threatened suffocation. Shouts were coming up from below that the reels and ladders were coming. If they could only hang on a minute they might be saved; but the swaying and giving of the floor told both that before rescue, if they merely waited, would come the plunge into the furnace of flames below, and Findlayson saying, 'You promised,' swung over the ledge with a clasp on Roger's hand.

Standing on the top of the ladder, he called to Roger to hurry, for the hot tongues were licking out around the rungs over which they would both have to pass. He could not understand the delay of a few precious seconds until he saw Roger divested of his coat closing the inner shutter on one of the sleeves. Holding tightly by the other, he lowered himself until Findlayson had hold of his feet.

'Lower, Findlay; step lower; I'm all right,' he called.

Findlayson caught his idea, and stepping down a rung or two while Roger clung to the imprisoned coat, got into a position of security himself as he guided Roger's feet on to the ladder above him.

There was not a sound from below as the two passed over the threatened ladder, but the roar of relief that went up as anxious hands reached up and dragged them to the ground, beating out the flames that had swept hungrily about them in their descent, drowned the sound of the fire-reels themselves as they tore up the road to the school building. There had been little time for thinking heroics in the room above, and Roger shrank up against Findlayson, whose arm was around him, dreading yet soaking joyfully in the cries of applause that rang about them.

'Oh, Findlay, it was my chance, and you gave it to me! I can never thank you enough,' he said.

They never found out why the gong did not sound the alarm in the eastern wing, for the firemen barely saved the blackened walls from utter demolition; but the miserable little junior who had been sent to find out the difficulty could only declare that his courage to return through the smoke had failed him. He had merely managed to tell the principal the facts of the case when he had joined the other scholars in the safety of the open.

THE COMPETITION WINTER POEM.

There has been some question from those interested in the new competition announcement as to just what kind of a 'poem' is wanted. 'A story in verse' is better than a 'poem,' perhaps, to express just what is intended, and, no, it is not a limerick that we mean. The series of three pictures that accompanied the competition were just hints as to the kind of an accident that might serve our poets for matter, but the three limericks given were not examples, unless, indeed, examples to be avoided. The conditions announced ought to make that plain for the 'poem' is not to be less than eight lines in length or more than sixty. A real example of a story in rhyme comes to mind from the old memory years of school days. It appeared in one of the Christmas numbers of the English illustrates, and trusting to memory, the story of 'The Butcher Boy's Slide' is as follows:

The butcher's boy had made a slide
In the middle of the road;
It was the very longest slide that ever
mortal slode.

The baker's boy, espied it: 'Well,' he
said, 'now this is good.
I'll have a slide at this 'ere slide.'
Which having said he slood.

The crate passing by that way remembered that he had
Some skill in sliding as a boy, and
subsequently slad.

The Misses Smith, though middle-aged, felt youthful tastes renewed,
Glanced round, saw no one coming,
and started off and slewed.

The village patriarch upon the slippery surface trod;
Most inadvertently and unintentionally he slod.

The constable remarked it: 'Well,' he
said, 'I never did!
I shall be sliding next myself.' Which
having said, he slid.

At the bottom of the slide they all
came down on a heap of frozen mud
And sat there and wished that they
had never slud.

No, that's not perfect of course; hardly to be called a 'poem,' but it certainly is 'a story in verse' and may help the Boys' Page poets a bit.

THE NEW COMPETITION.

If you missed the announcement of the competition last week, look out for next week's Boys' Page, where it will be given again.

A PRANK OF THE SEA.

Some years ago a certain Captain Hodson, afterward an inspector in the Honolulu customs force, had a remarkable experience when the schooner of which he was in command was caught in a storm.

While Hodson stood with the man at the wheel, to see that the schooner was kept ahead of the wind, an enormous wave swept the vessel from stern to bow, throwing the wheelman flat on his face and tossing the captain overboard, says 'Harper's Weekly.'

As Hodson was swept over the side into the foaming water the ropes holding a boom broke and let the hook drop to the deck, with one end hanging out over the side of the schooner. A broken rope dangling from this end hit the captain on the head and instinctively he seized it. The speed of the vessel dragged him along beside her. Presently the vessel gave a tremendous lurch, and her bulwarks went under water, when a gigantic wave tossed the captain aboard again. His presence gave the man at the wheel a terrible shock, for he thought the captain had been drowned. They finally weathered the storm and brought the schooner and her cargo safely to port.

It is thought that this the only instance of record of a man having been washed overboard and then washed back again.

RIDDLES.

When are two people only half-witted? When they have an understanding between them.

Why is an egg like a horse? Because you can't use it until it is broken.

What is the difference between a thoughtless lady and the looking glass? The one talks without reflecting and the other reflects without talking.

Why is spider a most excellent correspondent? He drops a line at every post.

PUZZLE COMPETITION.

This competition opened with the puzzles published in the 'Daily Witness' of October 15 and 'Weekly Witness' of October 18. It will close with those published in the daily of Dec. 31 and the weekly of Jan. 3, 1911.

During these weeks, marks will be given to those sending in answers, and to the one obtaining the highest number of marks we will give as the prize a good book well bound and illustrated.

B-P GIRL GUIDES.

Evidently the girls of Canada do not intend to be behind the boys in taking up a good idea. Requests for information as to how to form patrols of girl guides have been coming into Montreal, but so far there has not come word of any actual formation. The rules and necessary information have been hard to get, so we are glad to be able to help inquirers by publishing the information in full. This has come to us straight from headquarters in London, England, where General Baden-Powell's sister has taken up such work for the girls of the British Empire as 'B-P.' himself has been doing for the boys. Two neat little pocket pamphlets are published, giving all instructions in full, and these can be secured from the head office in London for fourpence each, but the first and most needful information is given below:

INFORMATION AS TO JOINING THE GIRL GUIDES.

1. To become a girl guide you can join a patrol or company raised by any lady in your neighborhood.

2. Ages—Any girl between the ages of 11 to 18 can become a girl guide. Patrol leaders over 15. Lieutenants over 18. Captains over 21.

3. Patrols and companies—The 'unit is a patrol of eight girls, of whom one is the patrol leader'; her assistant, 'The corporal.' Three or more patrols form a company under a 'captain' and her assistant 'the lieutenant.'

4. Registration—A girl must produce a letter of consent from a parent or other authority, to show to the local committee, before she can be enrolled.

A patrol must be registered by the local committee before it can be recognized by headquarters. An affiliation certificate will then be sent by headquarters on payment of the affiliation fee of one shilling.

5. How to start work.—The captain will train the patrol, as explained in pamphlet 'A' and pamphlet 'B,' obtainable from the girl guides' office upon receipt of 4d. each, post free. A handbook for girl guides by Miss Baden-Powell is in course of preparation, entitled 'How Girls Can Help,' but in the meantime the training can be carried out on the same principles (i.e., by means of games and competitions) as are given in the Handbook 'Scouting for Boys,' obtainable from the girl guides' office upon receipt of 1-3, post free.

6. How to gain badges—After completing a course of instruction—and if the girl passes the tests therein given—the captain will apply to the local committee, who will award the badge according to the test which she passes. Badges are supplied to committees from B.-P.G.G. headquarters. No badge can be issued to a girl guide except through girls' guide committee for the locality.

7. Uniform—A paper pattern of the official uniform can be obtained, price 6 1-2d., from the head office, B.-P.G.G., 116 Victoria street. Guides' enrolment cards, six for 2d. Price list of equipment can also be had on application.

8. Warrants—Official B.P. girl guides' warrants for captains (signed by Miss Baden-Powell) will be issued on the recommendation of and through the local committee.

9. Committees—It is strongly urged upon all those interested in the movement to immediately take steps to form a committee, as per the instructions given in Pamphlet 'A.'

10. Funds—Each patrol must manage its own subscriptions. They should earn what funds they require by means of work or performances which deserve money in return. No begging for money allowed.

11. All communications should be addressed to the secretary, B.-P. girl guides, 116 Victoria street, London, S.W., and where an answer is required a stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed.

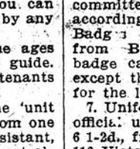
Puzzles

HEADS AND TAILS.

Transpose the first and last letters in each case to make of: 1. A word meaning more than one, an article of food. 2. What all should be able to do, expensive. 3. Parts of the body, withered. 4. A boaster, to snatch at. 5. Steady, wearing apparel. 6. A fruit, to cut down.

CONNECTED TRIANGLES.

1. A letter repeated.
2. A city of ancient Egypt and a great Egyptian god.
3. A river of Scotland and a range of mountains.
4. A native of a certain continent.
5. A river of Canada and a river of Asia.
6. A heroine of Greek mythology and a common abbreviation.
7. A letter repeated.



The four points show the same letter. The two bases show a lake of North America and a river of South America. For the first word in each case read from the left; for the second, from the right.

ALTERED HEADS.

By altering the first letter make of a soft-covering: 1. A collection of houses. 2. An article of apparel. 3. Cut down. 4. Scattered.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

WORD SQUARE.

E A S Y
A L O E
S O F A
Y E A R

A PYRAMID.

Q
H U R
Q U E E N
Q U I B B L E
T E N N E S S E E
W H I T E C H A P E L

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Pat gave the cat a pat. 'O rats!' said he, as the cat spat. 'What a catastrophe!'

THE REPRINTED PUZZLE.

We have published again this week the puzzle, 'Heads and tails,' as owing to the omission of a comma it presented an uncalled for difficulty. Marks have not been given for this puzzle in last week's set, although all but one of the puzzlers sent in correct answers so far. The one who failed suggested 'hash' for the misprinted line (quite a good solution of the line as it appeared), but had the rest of the puzzle correct. However, it is safest to consider it only in this week's set.

Answers to the sixth set of competition puzzles have been received from the following: Jean Cartier, 8 (second wrong in square, fourth in pyramid; enigma omitted); Mysie Gollan, 15; Nora Goodchild, 15; Annie Wilson, 13 (second and fourth wrong in pyramid); J. R. Windsor, 14 (fourth wrong in pyramid). Total number of marks obtainable, 15. Marks have not been allowed for 'Heads and tails.'

Answers to the fifth set of competition puzzles have been received from: Joan G. Coles, 18 (first wrong in rectangle); Jessie Dobbie, 17 (first and second wrong in dropped letters); Eva McMillan, 16 (three omissions in dropped letters); Edith Munroe, 17 (first and second wrong in rectangle); Morley Newsom, 17 (first wrong in rectangle; second omitted in dropped letters); M. J. Pease, 17 (first wrong in rectangle; last omitted in dropped letters); Marion Richardson, 19; S. Alberta Richardson, 19; Annie L. Ricker, 19; Annie Wilson, 18 (second wrong in dropped letters); J. R. Windsor, 18 (first wrong in rectangle. You have been allowed the extra mark for the correction in the rhomboid as you are correct, but we could not find the river you suggest in the North-West in any atlas or gazetteer consulted). Total number of marks obtainable, 19.

Answers to the fourth set of competition puzzles have been received from: Claris Lewis, 17 (last wrong in pyramid; fifth wrong and third omitted in cross); Eva McMillan, 18 (first wrong in square, and fourth omitted in cross); Annie L. Ricker 20. Total number of marks obtainable, 20.

Indoor and Outdoor Department

THE ISLAND'S WILD CAT.

It was right up here on one of these islands in the St. Lawrence that a family came one summer from New York to spend a few months, bringing along with them several dogs and pet cats.

They left the island early in September, and when the house was closed up the place was entirely deserted. I passed the island late one afternoon, and decided to land for a few moments.

The sides of the island were bluff and rocky, and I scrambled up with some difficulty. When I reached the summit I heard the deep baying of my hound. I whistled, and in response to it he came tearing toward me from the thicket.

But what a sight he presented! Riding on his back, and tearing mercilessly at his neck and head was the strangest looking creature I ever saw. It was so gaunt that it looked more like a starved wolf than a cat.

No wonder the hound was frightened. The half-starved cat was fighting fiercely, and actually enjoying the taste of fresh blood which its claws drew from the hound's warm body. The creature had been a pet house cat the summer before, but its lonely, desperate life on the island had made it fiercer and wilder than its primitive ancestors.

I examined the island hastily, and found that the cat had taken possession of an old dog-kennel for its lonely home. There it had gathered the few bones left behind and gnawed them half up. A few birds had apparently been caught and eaten, and the bones of a squirrel and several rats were also scattered around. The bark of the trees was nibbled as if the poor thing had in desperation tried to satisfy its hunger with green things.

It had broken through the shutters of one window and entered the closed house, but there was nothing to eat in there. An old fur blanket that had been left behind was chewed half up, and an old shoe was also nibbled and chewed. The marks of the cat's teeth were on nearly everything which promised a mite of nutriment.

The cat's tracks were found in the snow and on the ice to the very edge of the frozen surface. It had contemplated escaping on the ice, but the channel was too swift and deep for it.

I tried to make friends with the creature, calling it by pet names, and trying to coax it toward me. Wherever I went the baleful eyes watched me, but always at a safe distance.

I had only a single biscuit with me, but I threw this to the starving animal. It would not approach near enough to touch it, but when I moved away it leaped for the biscuit and swallowed it at one gulp.

The next day I returned to the island with an ample supply of fresh milk, bread, and meat. These I spread out on the snow and called 'Kitty! kitty!' in my most alluring voice. But the cat wouldn't come a step nearer. It backed away and disappeared in the thicket. I hunted around for it, but couldn't find it anywhere on the island. I was disappointed, and finally returned to my boat.

Imagine my surprise when I reached the place where I had landed to see the cat perched in the stern of the canoe. It glared at me, and when I attempted to step in the craft it spit and hissed in a threatening manner. It had taken possession of the boat, and had no intention of leaving it.

Again I tried to make friends with it, throwing bits of meat towards it, but these it ignored, still facing me and hissing. Finally I tipped the canoe suddenly and nearly dropped the creature in the icy water. It touched the water with its tail, and then with a snarl and hiss leaped toward me. I ducked just in time. It went over my head, but before it landed on the rocks it gave me such a dig with one of its claws that the blood spurted out in a tiny stream.

Such a reception wasn't encouraging, and I felt a little squeamish about returning the next day. But I did, and took more food. This time I placed the food on the rocks and pushed off. At a safe distance I could see the cat come out of the underbrush and crawl up to the food. What a ravenous appetite it had! It bolted the pieces of meat and bread and lapped up the milk with marvellous rapidity. It licked its chops and smelled around for more. Its appetite seemed insatiable.

For three days I made regular trips to the island to feed pussy. By the third day the cat was tame enough to eat the food in my presence, although I had to stay at a safe distance. Then gradually by degrees it permitted me to approach closer. A sudden spit and hiss always informed me how far I could come.

A cold wave came up one night and froze the river so quickly that the channel was closed. When I finally dared to venture out on the ice I made straight for puasy's island.

When I reached it I heard dismal howling and barking. I hurried up the rocks, and found the cat treed with four dogs howling anxiously at the foot of the tree.

I had to use a good deal of violent persuasian to drive the dogs away They were loath to leave the island with pussy on it.

I tried to coax the cat down from the tree with food, but only succeeded after two hours of patient endeavor. Then I was surprised and not a little frightened when it suddenly dropped down on my shoulders. I expected to feel its claws in my head and neck, but instead it snatched the meat from my hand and swallowed it. I fed it all I had. I was wondering what next to do, with the cat on my shoulder, when a gentle purring noise startled me. It was soft and low at first, and then louder and more rhythmic. I felt the furry head pressed against my cheek in a rub that made me happier than if I had found a small fortune.

I had won the cat's trust and affection, and she was now showing it unmistakably. I put up a hand and rubbed the purring head. It licked the hand and then permitted me to hold it on my shoulder as I walked away.

Pussy and I scrambled down the rocks to the ice. I must have talked and crooned to pussy all the way home, for I was fearful all the time it would get frightened and leave me. When I got it home I made a comfortable bed for it in the kitchen, and there it sleeps every night. I don't think I'd part with that cat for any amount of money, and I know pussy is satisfied with me.

It's a pretty sleek, fat cat to-day, and the most affectionate pet you ever saw, but when I think of my first sight of it on that deserted island I feel very much like saying some hard things about the people who left it on the island without any thought of what might happen to it.—George Ethelbert Walsh, in the 'Epworth Herald.'

THE STORY OF SCOTCH.

A most interesting as well as a most pathetic dog story is related by Enos A. Mills in his book, 'Wild Life on the Rockies.' Mr. Mills and his dog Scotch were on a four days' tramp on the summit of a desolate and lofty range far above the timber limits, and Mr. Mills stopped to take some photographs. The work required that he should remove his sheepskin mittens, which he placed in his coat pocket. The story follows:

From time to time as I climbed the summit of the continental divide I stopped to take photographs, but on the summit the cold pierced my silk gloves, and I felt for my mittens, to find that one of them was lost.

I stopped, put an arm around Scotch, and told him I had lost a mitten and that I wanted him to go down for it to save me trouble.

Instead of starting off willingly, as he had invariably done before in obedience to my commands, he stood still. I thought he had misunderstood me, so I patted him and then, pointing down the slope, said: 'Go for the mitten, Scotch. I will wait here for you.'

He started for it, but went unwillingly. He had always served me so cheerfully that I could not understand, and it was not until late the next afternoon that I realized that he had loyally and at the risk of his life tried to obey me.

My cabin, eighteen miles away, was the nearest house, and the region was utterly wild. I waited a reasonable time for Scotch to return, but he did not come back. As it was late in the afternoon and growing colder, I decided to go on toward my cabin along a route that I felt sure he would follow, and I reasoned that he would overtake me.

When at midnight he had not come I felt something was wrong. I slept two hours and decided to go to meet him. The thermometer showed fourteen below zero. I kept on going, and at two in the afternoon, twenty-four hours after I had sent Scotch back, I paused on a crag and looked below. There in the snowy world of white he lay by the mitten in the snow. He had misunderstood me, and had gone back to guard the mitten instead of to get it.

After waiting for him to eat a luncheon we started merrily toward home, where we arrived at 1 o'clock in the morning.

Had I not returned, I suppose Scotch would have died beside the mitten. In a region cold, cheerless, oppressive, without food and perhaps to die, he lay down by the mitten because he understood that I told him to. In the annals of dog heroism I know of no greater deed.

SHOOTING THE FLYING FISH.

(Honolulu Letter in 'Maine Woods.')

Imagine trying to hit an animated blue-rock with a shotgun during an earthquake, when the bird goes uot of the trap unknown angle wise and plumps out of sight within a thirty-yard flight. Imagine that, and you have some idea of what it is like to bang number seven after flying fish. Talk about the easy marks aeroplanes make! Forget it, and go out some morning after fish on the wing. You will be in a position to talk understandingly after that.

A new sport has just been born, and Waikiki bay, Hawaii, is its birthplace. For the first time in the history of field and gun have flying fish been flushed with a power launch and shot on the wing. It was a brand new experience in the hunting line, which promises to win many devotees in short order.

Taking pot shots at fish on the wing affords plenty of exercise in the good sea air, giving opportunity for quick shooting, providing for the use of all the alertness contained within a man and being not too hard upon the quarry.

The idea came to Jack Young, of Young Bros., only a few weeks ago. He has been plying the waters of the bay at all hours of the day and night for many years and had grown accustomed to seeing the buzzing blue fish leap out of the water as his launch ploughed past. But day after day the sight of those fish scurrying ahead of the launch interested him, and then the idea was born. 'Shoot them on the wing,' he thought.

The young boatman made a few preliminary experiments as his time permitted, and satisfied himself that he had discovered a sport that would discount ordinary trap shooting a hundred percent. So one morning, just as the sun was peeping over Diamond Head, his launch chugged out of the channel with the pioneer expedition to the shooting grounds.

There was a nice little chop to the sea, just sufficient to keep the bows, where the lookout marksmen sat, on a bob to windward, a roll the other way and a shake with an upturn. The motion failed to shake the nerves of the gunners, however, and a sharp lookout was kept for the first school. This came with a great scurry of blue wings just as the boat swept around the last channel buoy and headed toward the sun, the fish taking to the streak that the sunshine made in the water.

'There they are!' and bang went a gun. It would have been a sad day for that flying family if the launch just then hadn't lifted its nose over a roller, and the shot scattered Waikiki-ward.

From that time on the shots came fast and furious, and the dipnet came into commission. For three hours the sport was kept up, the best combination of land and sea sport yet discovered. With shark fishing there is likely to be more disappointments than successes. With flyng fish shooting there is almost a certainty of sport. Besides this the beautiful little sea birds, ranging from ten to fifteen inches in length, are very tasty eating. The native Hawaiians catch them for this purpose by thousands. Their method of doing this is interesting as it is successful. As many canoes as possible are pressed into service, which form a half circle about the school, which is then driven before the advancng boats by beating upon the water, into nets spread to intercept the frightened fish. The flying fish always remain near the surface and may be driven in this manner for a long distance. When the fish are stopped by the net the ends are quickly brought around together, and the catch is scooped up by the canoe load.

A BOMBAY STUDENT.

The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foot on the stirrup and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow.

He has a long mouth and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has four legs; two are in the front side and two are afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs, and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when in a vexatious mood.

His fooding is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on his back, a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at night-time, and always standing awaken.

Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse; no sooner they see their guardian or master they always crying for fooding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tall but not so long as the cow and other such like animals.—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

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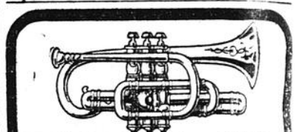

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

WHERE THE DANGER LAY.

The judge of the juvenile court, leaning forward in his chair, looked searchingly from the discreet and very ragged pickaninny before his desk to the ample and solicitious form of the culprit's mother. 'Why do you send him to the railroad yards to pick up coal?' demanded His Honor. 'You know it is against the law to send your child where he will be in jeopardy of his life.'

''Deed, jedge, I doesn't send 'im; I nebber has sent 'im, 'deed'——

'Doesn't he bring home the coal?' interrupted the judge, impatiently.

'But, jedge, I whips 'im, jedge, every time he brings it, I whips de little rapscallion till he cayn't set, 'deed I does.'

The careful disciplinarian turned her broad, shiny countenance reprovingly upon her undisturbed offspring, but kept a conciliatory eye for the judge.

'You burn the coal he brings, do you not?' persisted the judge.

'Burns it—burns it—cose I burns it, W'y, jedge, I has to git it out ob de way.'

'Why don't you send him back with it?' His Honor smiled insinuatingly as he rasped out the question.

'Send 'im back, jedge!' exclaimed the woman, throwing up her hands in a gesture of astonishment. 'Send 'im back! W'y, jedge, ain't yo' jest done told me I didn't oughter send my chile to no sech dange'some and jeopardous place?'—'Youth's Companion.'

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

HIS HEAD QUITE BONEY.

The following furnishes a rare instance of that devotion to a foreign language which has caused one to forget for the moment that he spoke his own tongue. An Englishman, who spent his time in adapting plays from the French for the British stage, was dining once in an English hotel, when, after he had eaten, he was seized with a desire to smoke. He called the waiter, and said to him:

'Peut-on fumer ici?'

The man looked blank. 'I don't understand a word of French, sir,' he said.

The adapter was in despair. 'This, for pity's sake send me some one who does!' he exclaimed.—'Harper's Magazine.'

HELPING HIM OUT.

The holder of a 'Peculiar' deanery in the days when those offices were more plentiful than at present once complained that he and his brother 'Peculiars' enjoyed no distinctive mode of address. An Archbishop is styled most reverend, a bishop is right reverend, and an ordinary dean very reverend, but we are left without any particular mark of honor. 'Why not call you rather reverend?' suggested a sympathetic listener.—London 'Chronicle.'

PROOF OF HER ABILITY.

The One—'I can't understand why you imagine she has wonderful conversational powers, when, as a matter of fact, she talks extremely little.'

The Other—'That's just it. It shows remarkable discretion in the selection of things to be left unsaid.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

NOT HAPPILY EXPRESSED.

The old friends had had a time together.

'You have a pretty place here,' remarked the guest on the morning of his departure. 'But it looks a bit bare yet.'

'Oh, that's because the trees are young,' answered the host cheerfully. 'I hope they will have grown to a good size before you come again.'—'Metropolitan Magazine.'

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

American Children in Europe

W. J HENDERSON in "New York Sun"

(W. J Henderson, in New York 'Sun.')

'What is the matter with the American children?' asked the man. 'The whole trouble,' orated the wife, 'is in a difference of attitude. The ancient proverb, 'Little children should be seen and not heard,' was created by an inhabitant of Europe, but the true American has subjected it to a revolution, says W. J Henderson in the New York 'Sun.' He reads it thus, 'In the presence of little children, grown-up people do not count.' That is what makes the difference. The European child is taught from infancy that when he is in a room where there are adults, he is to be quiet. He is made to understand that the earth does not revolve around him; that the social fabric does not lean upon him for its support. As the advertisers of a certain beverage say, 'There's a reason.'

'Yes, so I suppose,' said the man, 'and I believe I know what it is.' 'I yield the floor to the honorable gentleman,' purred the wife.

'In Europe you find yourself in the presence of old society and long established social observances. People are not in a continual state of strained anxiety about their social manners. They are not constantly wondering whether they are doing the right thing or not. You know our people spend much of their lives trying to find out what the Europeans do and then learning how to copy it; but they have not yet arrived at the philosophy of the thing. If they had done so the American attitude toward children would be changed.'

'What is this philosophy?' 'The philosophy of the maintenance of social relations demands first of all a recognition of the fundamental fact that their basis is conversation. Now, conversation does not consist of such remarks as 'Does mamma's darling want another piece of cake?' Nor can it thrive in the presence of shrill juvenile voices screaming to attract mamma's attention. Children do not converse. They chatter. Conversation is an art known only to adults. Even young men and young women are not experts in it, and doubtless that is one of the chief reasons why they do not occupy an important position in European society. Mere talk, such as you hear at summer boarding-house in one of the rural districts in the United States, is not conversation.

'Now, over here,' continued the man, 'it has always seemed to me that there is an insistance on the great fact that the world belongs to men and women, not to little children. In our country it appears to be principally the other way. In almost every home you are expected to be silent the instant one of the children speaks. Even if you are not, your hostess is not unlikely to turn away from you and listen to her precious offspring.

In hotels the children romp through the public rooms, over the verandahs, and even into the dining-room. In railway cars they ramble up and down the aisles and from far ends of the car shout, "Mamma! Mamma!" Every one is expected to give way to them in all places and under all conditions, and the parents lead the way in this. Naturally the children come to believe that the world is theirs, and that grown-up people exist simply to wait upon them. Now, over here the theory seems to be that children can be kept in the place of children, and still be happy; and they are. Have you ever seen a happier-looking lot of children than you can see any pleasant summer afternoon in the Bois de Boulogne?'

'Most certainly they appear to be thoroughly happy.' 'Have you ever seen any happier children than those you have watched playing in the Grosse Garten in Dresden?' 'None anywhere.' 'And did the children in the Volksgarten in Budapest seem to you to be particularly downtrodden and oppressed?'

'But,' interposed the wife, 'these illustrations of yours do not seem to me perfectly to fit the case, for adults do not seek to practice the important art of conversation in public playgrounds. I perceive indeed that you desire to point out that although obliged to be quiet in the assemblies of their elders those children could indulge in their hearts' content in the noises of their species when in the proper places; but let me call your attention to other instances. Do you remember sitting on a bench at the side of a certain Champ de Mars on a drowsy afternoon in August, when the sun was gilding the green of the lake and the swans were floating sleepily along the marge of the quay, and the lemon-colored sails were slanting against the distant olive slopes of the Mont Veyrier, while away off behind the chateau a bugler was practising a call, and from the other end of the town boomed the voice of a great dog making surly protest?'

'I think I remember,' said the man, 'but you will be made to pay in the hereafter for reminding me of that paradise so many weary miles removed.'

'You will also remember that there came a Frenchman and his wife accompanied by their little boy and girl and sat down on the bench next to us. These were not people who practised the polite art of conversation. Their talk was homely talk about the affairs of the business and the household; but they were permitted to talk in peace. Neither the boy nor the girl pestered them with interruptions. The girl possessed herself of her father's cane, and essayed to balance it on one finger. The boy took it away from her and showed her how much better he could do it. She did not shriek, or call upon mamma for help. Not she. Neither she nor the boy did or said one thing to interfere with the conversation of their parents, nor did either of them do anything to break our quiet enjoyment of the afternoon.

If those had been American children the two parents would not have had their talk, but in all probability they would have been drawn into a dispute about the two pestering children before they had been sitting on that bench half an hour.

'And you will remember,' said the man, 'that there were two French children of a different class in the hotel beside the lake which is always blue. The father was M. le Baron something or other, and therefore the mother was Madame la Baronne. Every evening after dinner you and I used to sit on the lounge and take our coffee while certain unmusical miscreants stood outside and twanged guitars and made a noise which they called singing. M. le Baron and his wife also sat and took coffee and the former buried himself in the latest Paris paper. Madame la Baronne read a book. There was for them no conversation. Yet what of the handsome little boy and the winsome little girl? They, too, sat on a settee in the lounge. They did not emit shrill sounds. They did not canter around the room. They did not upset furniture or fall down and shake the building. They sat and played so quietly that unless you looked up and saw them you would not have known that they were there. And did they appear to be unhappy? Au contraire, as their parent would have said. They seemed to me to be two of the sweetest and merriest children I ever saw, their beautiful eyes beaming with affection and their sweet mouths wreathed with continual smiles. I remember that I tried by insinuating glances to draw them to me, but while they gave me gentle looks in return they never approached. If they had been American children I would have known better than to try any such experiment, lest they might have gone after my watch and wanted to see the wheels go 'round.'

The man and his wife having finished their breakfast, went into the reading-room of the hotel and wearily looked at the newspapers which never publish any news about America, even the paper which tells where all the automobiles are and how many horses their power is; and when they had performed this solemn farce and had wondered what might have chanced in the daily fortunes of New York they wandered out into the garden and went and sat by the side of the lake.

There in a little while they saw children, French and American, taking their morning swim at the bathing place; and the French children were laughing musically and chattering in low voices, like so many little blackbirds, while the American children were shouting and quarrelling and shrieking for mamma after the manner of their kind.

Yet in the midst of all this was one little American maid with hair of dove color and eyes of softest grey. She was swimming with her father, and she showed that she could laugh without making you think of the 'clanging rookery' and that she could be merry without disturbing the surrounding peace of Nature. So the wife said to the man: 'There is one child that knows how to behave herself.'

Presently when they made some secret inquiries they learned that this child's mother was an Englishwoman.

I once gave a lady two and twenty receipts against melancholy; one was a bright fire; another, to remember all the pleasant things said to her; another, to keep a box of sugar-plums on the chimney-piece and a kettle simmering on the hob. I thought this mere trifling at the moment, but have in after life discovered how true it is, that these little pleasures often banish melancholy better than more exalted objects.—Sidney Smith.

Suggestions for Supper Dishes

Delicious Clam Chowder.—This can be made in one hour or less, and is superior to the old way of making it. Take four or five potatoes of medium size, four or five onions of medium size, one quart of water, one cup of milk, fifteen clams, with their liquor, one tablespoonful of flour, one table spoonful of butter. Run potatoes, onions, and clams through the meat chopper. Set potatoes and onions, boil three-quarters of an hour before putting in the clams to boil. Blend butter and flour and milk, stir into the crowder and boil for five minutes before removing from the fire. Season to taste.

Banana Snow.—Press through a ricer or sieve enough banana pulp to fill a cup. Add one cupful granulated sugar, juice of one lemon, and the unbeaten white of one egg. Beat with perforated spoon until solid to bottom of the bowl. It will take about twenty minutes. This mixture may be served in glasses, with boiled custard in whipped cream, and decorated with candied cherries.

Some of the baked beans from a breakfast or luncheon may be curried and make a delicious supper or luncheon dish for cold weather. Chop together half an apple and half an onion and fry to a golden brown in butter. Mix together half a teaspoonful of flour or cornstarch and the same of curry powder. Add this to the combination in the pan. Stir frequently or it will burn. Now turn in a scant half cupful of boiling water and about a pint of the beans. Simmer gently for a moment or two and serve piping hot.

For a cold night supper—Half a pint of cold cooked rice is browned in butter. Into this stir four eggs well beaten with several tablespoonfuls of thick cream. Season with salt, (pepper also, if this is liked), and stir in the chafing dish until the mixture has 'scrambled.' Serve on toast, adding just a soupon of Worcestershire.

For a relish some time use pot-cheese or the cream cheese of urban markets, mixed with finely chopped chives. The cheese is first creamed with a pat of butter, after which the minced green is stirred in and seasoning added. Made a day in advance and kept upon the ice, the combination improves.

For a delicious sweet at 'spreads' and suppers stir together four heaping tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, one of cream and one and a half large tablespoonfuls of minced English walnuts. Spread the mixture over thin wafers or sweet crackers and broil beneath the flame in the broiling compartment of the gas stove.

Lettuce and celery soup.—This is delicious combination. Use the white tops and coarse stalks of celery. Put one cup of it, cut fine, into a stewpan, and add three cups of cold water; stew gently until celery is tender, adding enough water to have at least two cupfuls when done. Mash celery through a fine sieve, and put this and the water in which it was cooked on the fire again and add two bunches of lettuce, chopped fine. Add one minced onion, a tablespoonful minced parsley and a blade of mace; simmer slowly 20 minutes, then add this to a cream sauce made of one tablespoonful butter, two of flour and a cup of milk. Season with a teaspoonful of salt and when ready to serve add one half cupful cream mixed with one beaten egg yolk. Do not strain.

Baked Bananas Tourine.—Cut very ripe bananas in thick slices. When peeling the fruit cut off some of the inside fibrous parts so that the slices will not be round but angular. Place in small heaps in a shallow baking pan. Cover with a little granulated sugar and bake about twenty-five minutes. Remove from the oven, shake with nutmeg and serve on small plates in a circle of whipped cream. Save a little plain cream to be poured over the bananas at table. Baker bananas form a delicious breakfast dish or dessert and are equally acceptable warm or chilled.

PHILADELPHIA CINNAMON BUN

There is nothing more acceptable to the epicure than the huge cinnamon bun made by one of the famous bakers of Philadelphia. This bun is ten inches in diameter, four inches high, and many inches full of deliciousness. No one could expect the makers of this confection to give away, or even sell, the recipe, but I will tell our readers how I believe it is to be made.

Make a bread mixture with three cupfuls of milk and water, one yeast cake, one teaspoonful of salt, and enough flour to make a dough. Let rise, and make into a bun mixture by working into it one cupful of butter, one of sugar, and four or five eggs slightly beaten. It is then rolled into a sheet less than half an inch thick, fifteen inches long and twenty-four inches wide. This sheet is sprinkled lightly with sugar, dusted with cinnamon, and almost covered with six cupfuls of well-washed currants. About two cupfuls of seeded raisins also are scattered on top of the currants. The sheet is then rolled the whole twenty four inches, like a jelly cake. It is then separated with a sharp knife into eight pieces three inches long. A round pan ten inches in diameter and four inches high is well greased, and the eight portions are put into it, one in the middle and the other seven surrounding it, and all set up on the cut ends. It is put in a warm place for the final raising, which should take about an hour. A cupful of sugar is slightly carmelized by cooking it until it begins to brown delicately in a quarter of a cupful of water; then pour it over the buns. The pan should be put in a rather slow oven, although it should be hot at first to continue the carmelizing of the sugar, and it should take about an hour to complete the baking. The bun when done is sweet and rather sticky, rich with fruit, and with a peculiar flavor of slightly burned sugar. When cold it may be cut into wedge shaped sections like a layer cake and these sections are better for being warmed in the oven just before serving.—'Good Housekeeping.'

DON'T GET INTO WAYS

A young Brooklyn woman has a fine scheme for overcoming bad habits. She is getting into her thirties, and being separated from those family friends who alone would dare to remind her of her faults has had the singular acumen to make up a way to atone for the lack of their valuable criticisms.

It used to be said by a wise man that one of the chief objects of marriage was to provide for each of us an interested critic who would apprise us of the development of bad or annoying habits in ourselves. It is a truism that single men and women usually become very 'queer.' Their eccentricities are almost always the result of living alone, with no one at hand to tell them when they are getting into 'ways.' At best, we are always liable to stray, but if somebody who loves us is at hand to warn us of degeneration in any particular direction, we can, if we have common sense, avoid extremes of peculiarity.

Fully recognizing these time-old facts, this clever Brooklyn girl examines herself from week to week, and if she finds a screw loose, so to speak, she proceeds to discipline herself.

A friend calling upon her the other day observed in a corner of her mirror the significant words, 'Miss Smith, you are growing careless of your personal appearance.'

A few weeks before in the same corner might have been seen the words, 'Miss Smith, you are stepping too heavily and moving around with too much noise generally.'

At another time, 'Miss Smith, take care how you eat your soup and drink your tea.'

Again, 'Miss Smith,' you are interrupting people and trying to help them to finish their sentences.'—'Eagle.'

Many have beautiful bits of old embroidery stored away, and would like to make use of them, but the drawback is the yellow tint from years of packing. An old colored laundress, who succeeds in whitening them without acids or weakening fabrics made delicate with age, says this is the way to do it:

The pieces are put into cold water, which is thick with pure white soap and a drop of bluing. This is allowed to come to the boil. Remove the articles at once, rinse through several lukewarm waters, finally through a bluing water, and, if possible, put on the grass while wet to bleach.

Do not rub or squeeze hard. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the washing and boiling if the pieces are very yellow.

When bleached put the right side down on the ironing board, smooth edges into place and iron under a linen cloth. Do not use too hot an iron, as old materials scorch easily.

The pieces may be laid on a clean towel. They bleach better when flat on the grass, though sometimes they need an after rinsing.

Never permit old embroidery to be casually done up. If you cannot do them yourself find an expert.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When next making rice pudding, flavor with lemon and cinnamon. It will be found exceedingly tasty.

To beat the white of egg quickly, add a bit of salt; in making mayonnaise, the salt should go in last.

If a piece of cheese is carefully wrapped in a cloth wrung out in vinegar, it will neither dry nor gather mold.

When using sandpaper to remove old paint, try wettingit with benzine. The work will be accomplished sooner.

Cold cereal, served with ripe berries, stewed and creamed, makes a nourishing luncheon dish for a hot day.

If a fish is dipped in milk and then in flour or cracker crumbs, it will brown quite as well as if first dipped in egg.

Cream and butter should be eaten freely by those who do not eat much meat, as they furnish fats for the system.

If a teaspoonful of water is added to each egg used for dipping croquettes, it will prevent the egg from becoming stringy.

Never leave foodstuffs of any kind in cardboard boxes, as they will not only gather moisture, but will attract insects.

The careful housewife never throws away a bit of bacon fat. She uses it for frying fish or potatoes to good advantage.

Minced chicken, to which a generous amount of mayonnaise has been added, makes a delicious filling for a sandwich.

THE MOTHER WHO WAS NOT PATIENT

There was once a mother who was not patient. She was a good mother, too. Yes, actually. She wanted the very best of everything for her children, and she had such high ideals for them and was so anxious to have them reach those ideals that she couldn't wait to see the completed article turned out. It was as if she had expected her own delicious tea biscuit to be all puffy and brown the minute she put them into the oven; and because they weren't, she kept opening the oven door every minute or two and letting the cold air in, really spoiling the biscuit at last because of her anxiety and impatience.

She scolded the big boy because he often forgot at the table that his chair was a quadruped and tried to make it a biped instead. She scolded because his wits went wool-gathering when he ought to have been studying. She scolded the little girl because her nose was always in a book when she ought to have been putting away her clothes or wiping the dishes. She scolded the big girl because she wanted to be hammering brass when she ought to be practicing her music lesson.

And when the big girl said, 'Please don't put any egg in my lunch unless it's peeled and stuffed'; and the big boy said, 'If you put an egg in my lunch, put it in whole so I can have the fun of cracking it on Billy Thompson's forehead'; and the little girl said, 'You needn't put any eggs at all in my lunch—I don't like 'em'—how she scolded! You see, she didn't want them to grow up to be fussy and finicky about their eating. It would never do at all.

And when the big girl said, 'Mommie, dear, if you put any meat in my lunch, I'd rather have it in the sandwiches, so I can handle it better; and I'd rather not have any oranges—they're so mussy to eat'; and the big boy said: 'If you put any meat in mine, please put it by itself so I can taste it better. And if you put in any oranges, please cut 'em up and sugar 'em'; and the little girl said: 'I don't care about any meat at all in mine. I'd rather have just bread and butter and an apple or an orange; and if it's an orange, I want it whole so I can play with it first; and please don't put my lunch in a basket, but in a paper bag, so I can throw it away afterward'—when all these requests came, this mother who was not patient drove them all out of the kitchen and said in emphatic terms that she didn't want them around. She would put up their lunches to suit herself.

And yet you know as well as I do, that the big girl always found her meat in her sandwiches, her eggs peeled and stuffed, and no oranges; the big boy found his egg whole, his meat carefully wrapped by itself in an oiled paper, and his orange cut up and sugared; and the little girl always had a paper bag with just bread and butter and an apple or an orange in it.

'Mother's awful cross to-day,' said the little girl one afternoon to the big one. 'She scolded like everything when I tore my dress and got skate-grease on my apron, and she said I was selfish 'cause I wanted to cut paper dolls out o' the new magazine 'stead o' taking it to old Mrs. Brown.'

'We do give her a lot of trouble,' said the big girl. You see, this biscuit was browner and nearer done than the anxious kneader gave her credit for. 'See here,' she continued, as the big boy came up, 'I've just thought of something. We all think mother's pretty fussy and particular about us. Now, who's it all for? Ain't it for us instead of her? Why couldn't we try to be for one day just what we think she'd like to have us? S'posen we try it?'

'All right,' said the big boy. 'I'll clean my nails and get the kindling and quadruped my chair and shut the door still and'—

'Kiss her 'fore you go to school,' suggested the little girl; 'I think she was a little cross about that, this morning.'

'Oh, you mustn't say "cross" any more,' said the big girl, ''taint—'tain't—loyal.'

'And you mustn't say ''tain't'' if you don't want to make her cr—unpatient.'

'That's so,' with a sigh. 'There's a lot to remember.'

Next morning the big girl made an announcement at the breakfast table. 'I've got the lunch things all ready,' she said. 'I've made sandwiches with meat in, and sandwiches without any meat. I've boiled two eggs, and peeled and stuffed one of them. I've got a whole orange and a cut-up-and-sugared orange. And I've marked slips of paper meaning each one of these things, and Mommie's going to hold 'em and we'll all draw, and we're going to take just what we draw.'

They drew. The big girl got the whole orange, the whole egg and the bread and butter sandwiches. The big boy didn't get any egg or any orange, and had to take the sandwiches with the meat inside; while the little girl drew the stuffed egg, the sandwiches with the meat separate and the cut-up orange, which meant that she would have to carry a basket that day to hold the glass. 'Never mind,' she said, cheerfully, 'I guess I can stand it just for one day.'

It was easy, too, to remember just for one day the things that would please mother, and when the family gathered at the table that evening, it was with a happy side glance over a day unclouded by a single scolding.

'Say, mother,' said the big boy, 'I got the worst of it in the draw this morning, but I guess after this you'd better put up my lunch any way that's easiest. I'd enjoy it better that way.'

'Me, too,' chimed in the big girl and the little girl.

Not heeding the interruption, the boy continued, 'this has been a pretty good sort of a day, after all, and after this when you see me doing things you'd rather I wouldn't, if you'll just give me the wink'—

'Or a knowing smile,' put in the big girl.

'Why, I'll try to make it unnecessary for you to say anything at all.'

'Me, too,' chimed in the big girl and the little girl.

Which proves that they were all browner and nearer done than the anxious kneader gave them credit for.

And the best of it all was, that when once they had gotten the idea of attending to their own baking, the anxious kneader soon learned to leave the oven door shut long enough to let them brown.—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

THE COST IN LIVES OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Nobody will ever know how many boilers blew up in the United States in 1909, but any one who will take the trouble may learn that at least 550 of them did. That is at the rate of an explosion for each sixteen hours and six minutes in the year. In those 550 boiler explosions 227 persons were killed outright and 422 others were injured. Considering the modest and unobtrusive way in which the slaughter goes on this is a pretty good score.

There is one class of boilers, and only one, concerning which official statistics exist, and even these are incomplete; and this is the locomotive boiler. The Interstate Commerce Commission is able to announce that from July 1st, 1904, to June 30th, 1909, 265 persons were killed and 3,656 were injured in explosions of locomotive boilers; but not even the Interstate Commerce Commission knows how many boilers were blown up to accomplish this result.

From unofficial sources it may be learned that in 1907 there were 57 locomotive boiler explosions, which means that one out of each thousand in use that year blew up, killing 101 persons, or nearly one-fourth of the total killed in boiler explosions that year, and injuring 68. In 1909, there were 42 explosions of locomotive boilers, which was 7.6 percent of the total number of explosions, in which 44 persons were killed, which was 19.3 percent of the total number killed in explosions, and 60 were injured.

Saw-mills, which have a pretty hard reputation in such things, only scored 34 explosions; but then saw-mills are not nearly as numerous as locomotives. There were 45 persons killed in these accidents, which was one more than was credited to the locomotives, and 41 were injured.—From 'When the Boiler Blows Up,' in December 'Technical World Magazine.'

INCREASE OF CANCER DENIED.

(From 'American Medicine.')

Denials of any modern increase of cancer are being made by those who are competent to judge, both here and in Europe, and it is a timely warning against the popular terror which has been created by the mass of lay literature on the subject.

There is no doubt that more cases are reported since we learned how to recognize them, so that the statistic increase does not necessarily mean an actual increase.

Again, there are more people who survive early diseases and reach the 'cancer age,' so that there should be an actual relative increase of number of cases, but that is far from saying that a person in the cancer age is any more liable to contract that disease than were those who lived fifty years ago.

Taking into consideration all the available data, it has been decided by those who have looked into the matter exhaustively that the proportion of the population of cancer age who contract malignant disease is the same as it always has been.

A few thousand years ago, when our fighting ancestors rarely reached 45 years of age, or even 35, there were mighty few cases of cancer, but the proportion was probably the same as now. Thus vanishes another of the bugaboos due to improper study of modern medical statistics.

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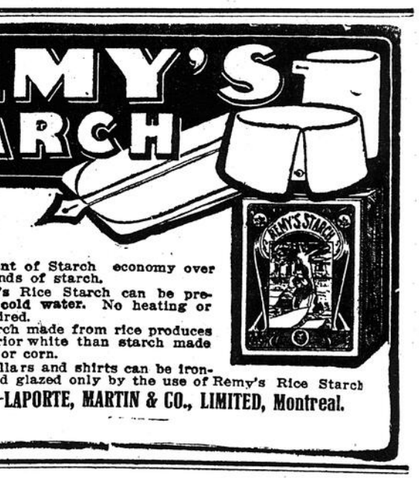

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE HIGHEST GOOD IN LIFE.

Several of the new publications set themselves seriously to discussing the great problem of getting the best out of life for oneself and others. One of these, 'Making Life Worth While,' by Herbert Westcott Fisher (The Musson Book Co.), regards the question largely from the point of view of physical fitness as the groundwork of all high achievement. In the opening chapter the author laments the loss of power that is very marked in any ordinary crowd of men before middle age is reached. Under present day conditions man is steadily degenerating physically. Moreover, he is quite indifferent as yet to the warnings he has received, and goes on his downward way with a smile. Yet the case is not hopeless. The same quality which is leading him down to destruction may be directed towards his salvation. It is the plasticity of man that leaves him open to every influence brought to bear upon him, whether for good or ill. What is needed is really to bring home to the mind and conscience of the race that they need a new ideal and a new rule of life to aid in attaining this ideal. The great source of ill to the majority of men is found in what are called 'negligible transgressions' of the laws of health. By avoiding these a man may attain all the vigor he has lost. Two examples of the result of 'little reforms persisted in' are given. The first is Louis Comaro, a contemporary of Columbus, who was restored from the results of dissipation by the exercise of 'consistent, devout, unswerving temperance,' and lived to be over a hundred years old. The second man is Horace Fletcher, of our own day. By the principle of improved mastication, he recovered from a condition of physical wreck to be 'a miracle of common sense,' so that at fifty-eight years of age he outdid in vigor and endurance all the athletes of Yale. The result of obedience to this simple rule is 'a disinfected body,' and this spells happiness, and happiness makes virtue easy. Man has gone far from Nature. Houses have produced tuberculosis, clothing colds. Though it is impossible to return to Nature, yet it is possible to take down the bars of civilization wherever they shut out friendly forces and keep them up wherever they shut out hostile ones. There are four topics—diet, activity, automatic environment, mind—under which a 'regime of health' is considered. A table of food values and suggestions for a profitable arrangement of meals is based upon experiments with Yale students. The one rule is to eat only with appetite, and to have the food thoroughly salivated. Attached to the chapters on diet is one on nervines, tea, coffee, alcohol, and tobacco. The importance of exercise comes close upon that of diet. Exercise with enjoyment is one of the necessaries of a full life, and ought to be a never-neglected duty. Fresh air and sunshine and mental health, through the proper occupation of leisure with that which feeds the mind and spirit, develops character, and prevents aimlessness, are the other requisites for the ideal full and perfect manhood. In order to have a healthy regime, man has to 'win elbow room from society,' impress society by the force of his example and personality with the need for itself of these four elements of health. The ideal of efficiency held up is that of the Ancient Greek civilization. He pictures an ideal youth, strong, beautiful, joyous, pure, and then falls to the level of the ordinary man, endeavoring to rouse him from his indifference to a sense of what it is possible for him to become if he but observes the conditions of fitness.

Another solution of the problem is found in 'Life Transfigured,' by Lilian Whiting (Little, Brown and Co., $1.25). In this case it is the mental and spiritual which are the cause of physical fitness, rather than its effects. The one transfiguring influence is the knowledge that life is one, here and hereafter. That what our future life is to be is largely what it is in present life. Eternal life is here, and now, as well as beyond the veil of death. 'It lies simply in recognizing in the common experiences of every day the divine leading.' Interpenetrating the body, yet independent of it, is the 'ethereal body' which, like the great enveloping ether which has been shown to be the strongest, surest, and most material fact in the universe, is the true and permanent form of bodily existence. The larger unfolding of consciousness involves development in the physical organism. The body is to be trained into being the perfect servant of thought and will.

All the discoveries of recent science, physical and psychical, are reviewed to establish the relation between 'the ether of space' and the 'life more abundant' which is the next phase following the change we call death. All the religious teaching of the present day, also, is ransacked for whatsoever of truth it contains with reference to the 'ethereal body.' The phenomena of spiritualism are used to strengthen the Christian belief in immortality. The tenets of theosophy are shown to be not in opposition to the teachings of Christianity, but subsidiary thereto. 'Theosophy provides the intellectual explanation of which the Christian religion provides the spiritual interpretation.' A close study of the most recent results of psychical research is a striking feature of the book. As the progress of physical science has given wireless telegraphy, motors, airships,—all new triumphs in the annihilation of space—and the ever-increasing knowledge of radio-activity has entirely altered the idea of the construction of matter, so the progress of physical science has annihilated the distance between this present state of consciousness and the ethereal condition which exists around us in the world, though our eyes are not subtle enough to 'receive it.' The ethereal body is not merely a matter of speculative imagination, but has become a truth as recognizable as many other results of scientific or of psychic research.' The invisible becomes the most important element in life. 'This is life eternal to know Thee.' Thought and will take the first place in human development. Desire, the influence of outside things, has to yield to Will, the definite following of a chosen aim. The physical body has to be kept in subjection. All its regime should be arranged with a view to self-control and purity. Thus will the nature become more spiritual, more in accord with the conditions of the ethereal life, the intercourse with its inhabitants easier. 'In the unfailing fidelity to every duty; in the noblest use of every privilege and every opportunity, is found the path that leads to eternal life—that surrounds man and encompasses him round about and for ever with the Ineffable Blessedness—with the power to increasingly enter on the Transfiguration of Life.'

Still another attempt to answer the great problems of life is that found in 'Christianity and Social Questions,' by W. Cunningham, D.D., F.B.A. (Duckworth and Co.) According to Archdeacon Cunningham, the solution is to be found, not in lofty speculation, not in the most perfect self-culture, but in Christian love and service between man and man. He seeks to practically apply the principles of Christ's teaching and his spirit to the special needs and problems of human society. In the first place he analyzes the physical conditions under which society exists, adopting the Malthusian doctrine of population, though he shows its limitation by the great increase of the means of subsistence owing to the recent discoveries of science. Racial differences complicate the problem. Uncivilized peoples fail in power of accumulation and practice of exchange, fulfilling in large measure the conditions advocated by the ardent socialists and communists, but these do not tend to produce either personal or national efficiency. The Christian spirit of fair play is necessary to adjust the relationship between the strong and the weak among nations as among individuals. The spirit of self-sacrifice is needed also to leaven public life to make men truly public-spirited. The ideal of citizenship is much more nearly reached in Britain, where a deep sense of responsibility exists, than in America, where a more purely utilitarian idea of the state prevails. The Christian atmosphere is the favorable one, not only for the best conduct of Government, but for the regulation of economic relations. The true path to the millennium is not in upsetting the existing social order, but in causing it to be pervaded by the spirit of Christianity. A close study of all the conditions of national, social, and economic life leads inevitably to this conclusion. It is by the positive application of such principles by the individual with relation to himself, and by the state with reference to the community, that true social betterment is to take place. All three of these books by different paths reach one common conclusion. Whether from the point of view of the physical constitution, the ethereal life at present or to come, or the meeting of practical everyday conditions as they exist in the world to-day, it is a paramount duty of every man to seek the highest development of all his powers, not only that he may reach the highest efficiency himself and be the most serviceable member of society, but that he may bestow upon his children a pure and rich inheritance of well-being, physical, mental, and spiritual. Thus the world will go forward from strength to strength and perfection to perfection.

A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY.

To students of the history of the Church of England the new handbook, 'The English Church in the Eighteenth Century,' by C. Sydney Carter, M.A. (Longmans & Co., and Renouf Publishing Co., 30 cts.), offers much valuable information in a concise and compact form. The century treated is a very remarkable one. The general laxity of thought and practice, the absence of any religious life, so that a church could hold service on Sunday with not a single attendant, and a communion service at St. Paul's Cathedral have six participants, forms a striking contrast to the zeal which organized the great missionary and educational societies of England. Within little over the hundred years were formed such institutions of world-wide interest and activity as the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Religious Tract Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Baptist Missionary Society. The notes on the formation of these institutions are a feature of the handbook, which give it value to readers beyond the bounds of the Church of England. Nor was this the only expression of the reviving spirit of the people. The free thought movement which found its most powerful expression in Deism, led to the Oxford Methodist Movement, and this in turn to the extension of Methodism throughout the land. A later outcome of the same struggle against Deism was the Tractarian movement at Oxford. Between the tremendous wave of popular religious excitement stirred by the preaching and singing of the Wesleys and Whitfield, and the work of the High Church Tractarians, the almost extinct life of the Church of England was aroused to fresh vigor and zeal. No less remarkable was the result of the intellectual controversy between those who voiced the prevailing tendency to free-thought and the upholders of the doctrines of the National Church. Hume's 'Essays,' Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' and Tom Paine's 'Age of Reason' were met by such prodigious counterblasts as Butler's 'Analogy,' Paley's 'Evidences,' and Watson's 'Apology for Christianity.' The same period saw the institution by Robert Raikes of ragged schools, leading on to the Sunday School Movement, which has assumed such world-wide importance. It is a time of violent reactions, first from the morbid tendencies of extreme Puritanism to utter license in thought, speech and conduct, and then from this to fervent religious enthusiasm and missionary and benevolent enterprise, a time whose importance can hardly be overestimated in the development of the religious life of England. This little handbook should find many interested readers.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Conscript' (London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.); 'Fortunes of Nigel,' by Sir Walter Scott; 'The Abbot,' by Sir Walter Scott (Oxford University Press: Henry Frowde); 'The Hunting of the Snark,' by Lewis Carroll; 'Princess Flower Hat,' by Mabel Osgood Wright; 'Child Problems,' by George B. Mangold, Ph.D.; 'Hearts and Coronets,' by Alice Wilson Fox; 'Great American Universities,' by Edwin E. Slosson (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'The Land of Living Men,' by Ralph Waldo Trine (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.); 'Poems,' by Frederick George Scott (Toronto: The Musson Book Company, Ltd.); 'A Blossom of the Sea and Other Poems,' by Lyman C. Smith, Wilmington, Del., (New Amstel Magazine Company); 'The Discovery of Self,' by James M. Ludlow, D.D., Litt.D.; 'Crowding Out the Christ-Child,' by S. D. Gordon (New York: Fleming H. Revell); 'Dust and Ashes,' by A. C. Stewart; 'Scribner's Magazine;' 'Hampton's Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES

TOLSTOY.

The rugged simplicity of the pages of 'Three Days in the Village, and Other Sketches,' by Leo Tolstoy (London: The Free Age Press), the matter-of-fact touching on great problems are easily accounted for by the fact that these are in reality pages from the late author's diary during the past year. It is a privilege to follow the feeble steps of the weary old man so soon to close his troubled journeyings among his fellow men but interested to the last in the people and their difficulties. These are records of how he touched the people, being among them as one of themselves, put down by himself for himself as he thought over afterwards the conversations, the little greetings in passing. Here, in part, is the account of a talk he had with one peasant:

I point to his pipe. 'And how much do you spend a year on smoking? Three or more roubles, I daresay!'—'Three? That would hardly be enough.'—'Why not give it up?'—'How can one give it up when one's accustomed to it?'—'I also used to smoke, but have given it up . . . and I feel so well—so free!'—'Well, of course . . . but it's dull without it.'—'Give it up, and the dulness will go!'—'Smoking is no good, you know!'—'No good at all.'—'If it's no good, you should not do it. Seeing you smoke, others will do the same . . . especially the young folk. They'll say, "If the old folks smoke, God himself bids us do it!"'—'That's true enough.'—'And your son, seeing you smoke, will do it too.'—'Of course my son too . . .'—'Well then, give it up!'

BRIEFLY.

The English author, John Trevena, has completed with 'Bracken,' the trilogy of which the two earlier volumes were 'Granite' and 'Heather.' It has been excluded from the English libraries, but the 'Westminster Gazette' condemns it on another count: 'We have little praise for 'Bracken' as a work of art, and we regret that we should have cause to make the pronouncement, for Mr. Trevena has fine powers.'

'The Oxford Book of Ballads,' chosen and edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, is to be issued immediately by the Oxford University Press. This volume, consisting of nearly 900 pages, includes 176 ballads, a form of art, which, as the editor points out, has been dead, or as good as dead, for 200 years. The new volume is exactly uniform with 'The Oxford Book of English Verse.'

'The Argentine Republic,' by A. Steuart Pennington, has just been published by Stokes. It deals with the history, physical features, natural history, government, productions, etc., of this great South American Republic. Mr. Pennington has been a resident of the Argentine Republic for over twenty years and during that time has contributed extensively to local publications. He is therefore fitted both as an expert and as a writer.

The December issue of 'The Century' contains the first chapters of a life of Martin Luther, which is to run through the magazine year. This biography is the work of the Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert, who holds the chair of church history in Union Theological Seminary, New York, and it has as its chief motive the story of Luther as a personality and as an influence upon his time. A large amount of pictorial material has been collected to illustrate his narrative.

Old residents of Motherwell, Ont., will be interested to learn that their town has found a scribe in Mr. J. A. King, who, under the nom de plume of 'Old Resident,' has published a volume entitled 'Motherwell Seventy Years Ago—and Now.' The little book abounds with the humor and life of the days when Motherwell was a small village, with the residents growing their own food and making their own homespun. The tale is well told, in crisp chatty language, without unnecessary padding and embellishment.

"SLEEPLESSNESS."

Thousands of people all over this land toss night after night on a sleepless pillow. The eyes do not close in the refreshing slumber that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Some are troubled with weak and smothering spells; others palpitation of the heart; others have their nerves unhinged; but whatever the cause—it comes entirely from a derangement of either the heart or nerves, or both. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound, refreshing slumber. They do this by their invigorating effect on the heart and nerves and will tone up the whole system to perfect condition.

Mr. H. Jewel, Keswick, Ont., writes: "I am glad to have the pleasure of telling you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills did for me. I would have weak spells, seemed to lose my breath, and would have to get up in the night as I could not sleep. I tried many medicines but found nothing good until I used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I took three boxes and it is three years ago since I did so, and I haven't been troubled since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When You Feel Cross

And are easily worried and irritated, chances are that the liver is not right and you need

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY LIVER PILLS

Life is too short to be cross and grouchy. You not only make yourself miserable, but also those about you.

Don't blame others. Blame yourself for not keeping the liver right.

When healthy and active the liver filters the poisonous bile from the blood and passes it into the intestines, where it aids the process of digestion and keeps the bowels regular.

But when the liver balks the whole system becomes clogged with a mass of fermenting food, which gives rise to gas on the stomach, belching of wind, pains about the heart, and a multitude of annoying symptoms which accompany indigestion and constipation.

There is nothing in the world which will more promptly afford you relief than Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. This statement is true. A trial will convince you. This medicine acts definitely and directly on the liver and bowels, and cleanses the whole digestive and excretory system.

Mr. Theo. Bedard, Lac aux Sables, Portneuf County, Que., writes:—"I have found Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills the best treatment obtainable for indigestion and impure blood. They cured me of indigestion, from which I suffered for four years.

"This certificate is given without solicitation, so that others may not waste their money buying medicines of no value when they can get Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, which I am convinced are the best."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE BOY SCOUTS

The possibility of sending representatives of the Montreal Boy Scouts over to England for the Coronation next June has been occupying the minds of several of the scoutmasters for some time. At first the undertaking appeared altogether too big; but after thinking it carefully over and considering it from all points of view some of the scoutmasters have determined to carry it through. It would indeed be a fine thing for Canada to send over representatives of her youth to help in uniting the bonds of fellowship between Canada and the Mother Country. Canada, which has already had the proud distinction of being the first of the oversea dominions to send her troops over to England to train at Aldershot would also be the first to send representatives of her boyhood over to take part in the Coronation.

Mr. Nigel Young has written to Col. Burland asking him to obtain official permission through the Governor-General to enable them to do this. Mr. Young, scoutmaster of the Outremont troops, announced his intention to take over a patrol from his troop at a dinner which was given to his boys by Mr. Bronsdon, at his cafe on St. James street, on Wednesday last. Great cheers greeted this announcement. This troop has been working for the past few weeks to earn enough money to fix up their club house at 1153 Mount Royal avenue. They are now setting to in earnest to earn the necessary money to pay their expenses next June. They have just six months in which to work, and with perseverance and hard work they should be able to make sufficient to pay their way. Any one willing to help them do so by giving them work of any kind would be doing them a great service. They are arranging to give an entertainment at the Auditorium Hall about the middle of January, the proceeds of which will be put towards this fund. Other troops are also ready and anxious to get work of some kind by which their boys can raise the necessary money. Mr. Nigel Young has worked out the following scheme for his troop, which may be of assistance to some of the other scoutmasters in starting their organization: The six scouts to be chosen will be the ones obtaining the greatest number of points which are to be given as follows: four hundred points will be the maximum number obtainable, and will be divided up in the following manner: One hundred points will be given for earning the necessary money, one point for every twenty-five cents a boy pays into the fund; one hundred points for attendance at parades, and the prompt payment of his subscription; one point for each parade and one point if his weekly subscription is paid before the next one becomes due; half a point only will be given if a scout is late for parade, without a satisfactory excuse. If a boy is unable, through no fault of his own, to attend a parade, and he obtains leave of absence from his patrol leader, he will receive his point, as if he had attended. One hundred points will be given at the final examination, which will be held in May, and which will be conducted by two independent examiners, and one hundred points for efficiency badges obtained up to the time of the final examination. In this way every boy has an equal chance.

The boy who has the greatest actual knowledge will not necessarily be the one to go but rather the one who is the greatest credit to the troop all round. In order to encourage all boys to work for the money, even if they have little chance of being one of the six to be chosen, three prizes will be given to the boys earning the most money but who do not go to England and also a prize to the patrol as a whole which earns the most for the funds. In this way all have something to work for. Each week a list is posted on the notice board in the club house showing how many points each scout obtained during the previous week, as well as his total number of points to date. This system has been found to add considerably to the enthusiasm with which the boys are carrying on their work. They are making progress and are working hard to become proficient, as they are anxious to send over six King scouts as their representatives; if they continue as they are doing at the present time they should be able to do so.

One way by which some of the scouts have been making money is by selling copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial.' This is one of the best illustrated papers in Canada and the boys have little difficulty in selling it, over one hundred copies were sold by the Outremont troop one Saturday afternoon. Other scouts should be able to do the same.

The boys deserve all the assistance possible in this work which they are undertaking. It does one good to see an organization so young, yet so full of life, and as the Boy Scouts have shown themselves to be in Montreal. The scoutmasters deserve all credit for their determination to carry out such a big undertaking after only a few months' organization.

SCOUT ORDERS.

Fifth Montreal Outremont Troop, headquarters, 1153 Mount Royal avenue. Orderly patrol. Hounds. This patrol to send two members to headquarters fifteen minutes before each meeting for orderly duty.

DIARY:

Tuesday, Nov. 29, 7.30 to 8.45.—Troop parade at headquarters.

Friday, Dec. 2, 7.30 to 8.45.—Troop parade, headquarters. Band practice.

Saturday, Dec. 3.—Troop to parade at headquarters at 3 p.m. Instruction will be given in cooking.

The following scout has passed his second class tests: Corpl. Johns, dated Nov. 12, 1910.

NIGEL B. YOUNG,
Scoutmaster.

To show their appreciation of the kindness of Grace Church in lending them a room to hold their meetings in the boys of the Point St. Charles troop, on their own initiative, and with their own management unaided, held a stall at the Grace Church bazaar, and were able to hand over thirty-six dollars to the building fund. The articles sold were hardware, flour and copies of the local journal, the 'Echo.'

A HOLE.

Mystified Constable Watched a Subsidence in Fortification Lane.

Constable Lamouche, No. 383, walked with slow and stately steps down St. Lawrence street from St. James towards Craig street. He looked the personification of dignity and calm. Then suddenly he stopped, and consternation began to spread across his features. There in the middle of the road—Fortification lane—a hole was commencing to form before his very eyes. It was about a foot in diameter, and appeared as though it was being made by an invisible drill of massive proportions. Down, down it sank, till it reached about two feet; then the constable made rapid strides to the telephone, and appealed for assistance from the City Hall. He returned to the hole, and found that it had stopped. The top layer of macadam was far below the surface, and the various layers which had gone to the making of the road could be seen smoothly round the sides. Apart from the strange manner in which it had appeared, the hole was dangerous, as a horse could easily slip its foot in and come to the ground. The constable remained on guard, therefore; but there is no intention of erecting a tablet at the spot.

NEW YORK CENTRAL CHANGES

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad have issued a circular announcing changes which come into effect on Sunday. The following is the only local reference: Train No. 35, Adirondack and Montreal express will make additional stops as follows:—Peekskill, 8.41 p.m.; Fishkill Landing, 9.05 p.m.; Hudson, 10.21 p.m., and will arrive at Utica at 1.23 a.m. instead of 1.18 a.m. as at present.

AGAINST DELORIMIER.

In the civil courts on Thursday, Mr. Justice Greenshields settled a claim brought by Mr. M. J. Daguerre against the town of Delorimier before its annexation. The town was condemned to pay $150 and interest in respect of injuries the plaintiff sustained from falling into an excavation, which was guarded neither by barriers nor sufficient light.

FOR THE SICK ROOM

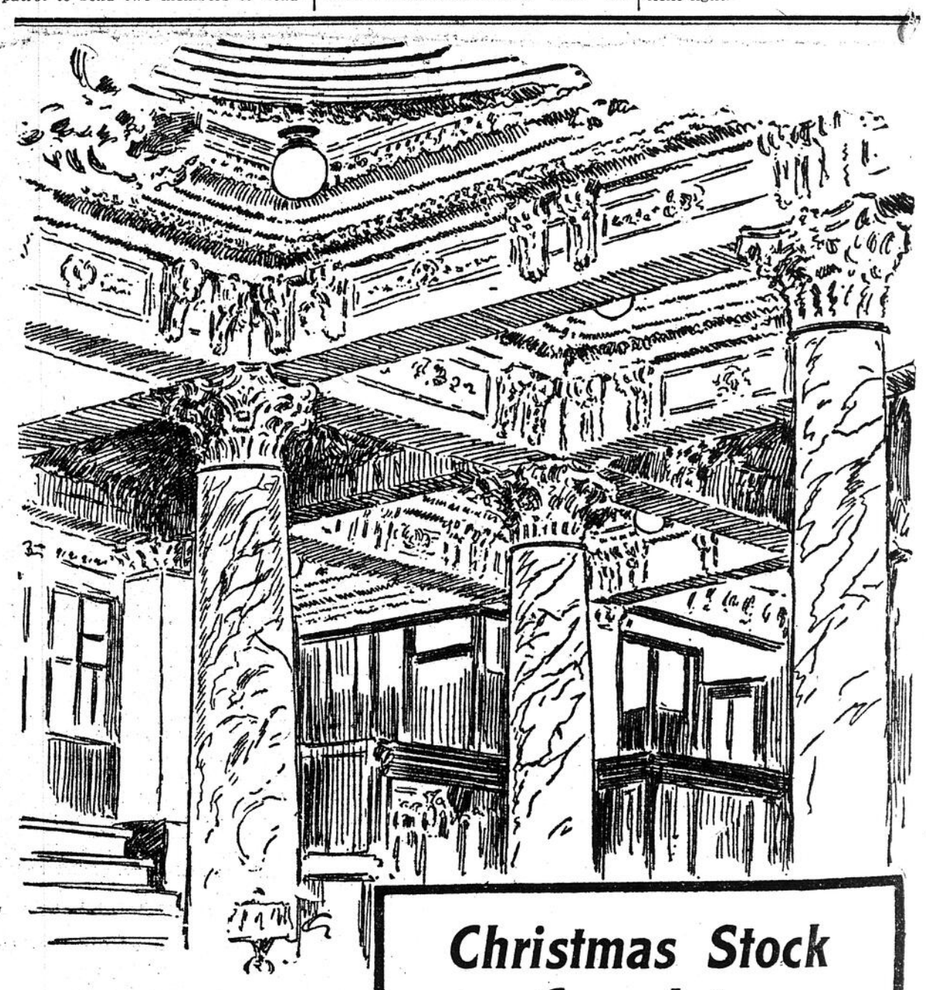
A Most Refreshing and Agreeable Drink

Allan's CHAMPAGNE KOLA

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION and those who have sick ones at home are requested to give it a trial. As many cases have been reported to us of the apparent benefits derived from this DELICIOUS and NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE, and for Feverish Children, as well as Adults, it is a great boon, and is also very much appreciated by those who have tried it. It is quite sufficient of itself, although it can be used with milk or cream AS IT POSSESSES THE STRENGTH SUSTAINING PROPERTIES OF THE KOLA NUT. It is not merely a colored and sweetened aerated water, it is made from a genuine old Recipe from the Best Makers in Edinburgh, Scotland. Recomended for Table and Family use, and always acceptable as a Temperance Beverage at the evening party. To be had of principal grocers, or if your grocer cannot supply it, Telephone direct to the Factory.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

ROBERT ALLAN, 86 Dorchester St., West, Montreal. Telephone Main, 1784.



Christmas Stock Complete

We announce the completion of a most distinctive and desirable stock of gifts for the approaching Holiday Season.

The usual high quality and great variety has been strictly maintained in every department, and selection may now be made with the fullest assurance as to satisfactory choice.

Early selection is urged. Our assortment is largely composed of articles not to be had in duplicate.

Henry Birks & Sons, Limited.

PHILLIPS SQUARE

WORLD'S WELFARE

CATCH MY PAL.

Rev. R. J. Patterson, the pioneer of the 'Catch-my-Pal' movement, said at a farewell meeting in Holborn Hall that he had found less encouragement in his London campaign than he had among the hard-headed Aberdonians. In Aberdeen 2,000 persons had signed the pledge in one night, but in London men who were willing enough to promise on their own behalf were unwilling to commit themselves to a pledge to catch others. Some 4,000, however, had taken the pledge during his campaign. In London, too, there existed a amount of drinking among women of the upper classes which would not be tolerated in Ireland. Ireland, he was convinced, would lead the van in the march of progress. Public opinion there, aided by the Roman Catholic Pioneer Movement, forced backsliders into good habits. In his experience the most useful man for 'catching a pal' was the confirmed drinker, the man who was regarded as beyond the pale and incapable of redemption. Sir A. P. Gould, senior surgeon of Middlesex Hospital, wished Mr. Patterson success in his tour in the provinces, and said he was convinced that the march of national progress must be by the way of teetotalism.

HAS LOCAL OPTION ANYTHING TO DO WITH YOU?

(By Mrs. Blanche Johnston, editor, Dominion, W.C.T.U. 'Sunday-school Teachers' Quarterly.')

'Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and establisheth a city by iniquity . . .

'Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and makest him drunken.'—Habakkuk.

'Shall it longer reign in triumph,
Longer wear its tyrant crown?
Shall it firmer draw its fetters,
Firmer bind the nation down?
Shall this grand young country longer
Bow and tremble 'neath its frown?

'No!' let every heart re-echo;
Rouse, ye gallant men and true!
Rouse, ye broken-hearted mothers!
See, the night is almost through.
Rouse ye, every man and woman—
God is calling now for you.'

M. Florence Mosher.

Who can tell the story of strong drink? The orator has tried to vividly depict it. It has been the theme of poet and singer, the subject of teacher and preacher, and lecturer. I would like to arraign it at the bar of every good man's conscience and bring a serious indictment against it for the depths of anguish it has caused have never been sounded; the hearts it has broken have never been counted; the homes it has wrecked have never been numbered, the lives it has blighted are beyond comprehension. It is a subject which touches the sacred springs of the home life. Strong drink has driven the love-light from the eyes, the bloom from the cheeks, the color from the lips, the strength from the parent's arm, the love from his breast, and the comfort from his home. It has bruised the baby's tender form, snatched the shoes from its tiny feet, the food from its expectant lips. Strong drink has filled the prisons and asylums, the poorhouses and hospitals with its victims.

Strong drink! There is no crime of which it has not been guilty, no cruelty of which it has been innocent, no deception which it has not practiced, no dishonor of which it is not capable, no wreck and ruin to body, mind, and spirit, which it has not wrought. There is a great crowd of witnesses. Go to the felon's cell, and ask the youthful criminal the cause of his delinquency; go to the murderer's dungeon, ask him what brought him there; go to the struggling widow, ask her what ruined her husband; go to the stricken mother, ask for her noble boy; go to the helpless orphan, ask for his parents. One chorus of voices will groan an answer, 'Strong drink! Stroong drink!'

I indict it in the name of the childhood of the nation and challenge its right longer to exist. I indict it, not upon a single count, but upon many counts.

I charge it with the theft of childhoods' birthright, the right to cloudless happy days, the right to a 'fair chance' and a 'square deal.'

I charge it with contributing to the neglect of childhood, with the alienation of parental affection, both father and mother.

I charge it with contributing to the delinquencies of childhood, with alluring it into paths of vice and of sin and crime, perilous paths—paths from which, if it return at all, returns with tired and leaden feet, with joyless heart, with defiled body, with sin-scarred soul.

I charge it with impairing the efficiency of childhood, its physical, mental, and moral efficiency with corrupting the fountains of its life even before its birth.

I charge it with the murder of childhood after its birth, with child-murder—child-murder literal and actual, with infanticides cruel in form and multiple in number.

Upon this indictment and these specifications I place it upon trial in the form of public opinion, ask a verdict of conviction, and demand a judgment of condemnation.

Strong drink! It is the enemy of all purity and righteousness. There is nothing new to say on the subject, but there is plenty to do, it seems, to put the evil away from us. All will acknowledge its baneful influence upon the life of our nation, but few, comparatively, seem to realize their personal obligation toward this momentous question.

First.—I would like to say a word or two as to our relation to this matter as citizens. All thoughtful people recognize the fact that this evil is a menace to the homes affected by its existence, but it seems hard for many to realize that their homes, their own loved ones, the boys and girls of their family circle are in danger of the ravages of this foe. But who are exempt? Who can say that the avenger may not smite his child or home? As long as the evil lives in our midst all our homes are in danger. This enemy is no respecter of persons. He snatches his prey from the ranks of high and low, rich and poor, cultured and ignorant, old and young.

As a Christian nation (so-called) we have no right to build our towns with blood, or establish our cities with iniquity. Even if we could prove that the revenue which accrues from this traffic was any gain, we should have no right to replenish our exchequer thus. The criminal statistics of our country show that twenty-five percent of the maniacs and seventy-five percent of the criminals are the direct and indirect result of liquor drinking. The cost of maintaining these, with other expenses caused by the liquor traffic, is annually greater than the revenue. Can we then, be considered wise from a financial standpoint? Even if there were a monetary gain, how small that would be compared with the great loss, physically morally, and mentally, to the home and nation. What is the value of a few dollars, compared to the sorrow, degradation, and death?

Of many arguments used against prohibitory legislation there is one which says that if local option is granted the traffic will be carried on by 'boot-leggers' and 'blind pigs,' and driven into 'dives.' If the traffic must exist at all these are the very places whither it should be driven. Old 'topers' will find them, of course, but our boys will have a chance, for the time being, of being saved from the temptation of the open saloon. And when the saloon becomes illegal, drinking becomes less respectable. Let us protect the young. Out of sixteen thousand prisoners incarcerated in one of our penal institutions, sixty-five percent were criminals before the age of twenty-five, the great majority through drink, and a large proportion of these, doubtless, through being led away by companions through the treating system.

What is our duty, then, as citizens?

'New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward, still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth.

We must first realize the full strength of the enemy to be combated; we must measure his stature and estimate his power. He is a real foe, a human foe, actuated by the love of gold, and that is a strong consuming passion.

Second.—As citizens, we must be ready to pay the price, and make all personal interests subservient to the interests of humanity. Until this is done, we shal never win the day. There has always had to be a sacrifice before victory—it seems to be a divine as well as a human law. Citizens will have to do more than pray and talk, they will have to vote and induce others to take the trouble to cast their ballots in the interest of this great movement.

It is not my purpose to give statistics or to discuss the question of compensation, or any political, economic, or commercial aspect of the subject. If I mention compensation, I should ask who will compensate the widows and orphans made by this traffic? Who will heal the broken hearts of the mothers who weep because their children are not? Who will restore the lost manhood and womanhood? Who will bring back the smile to the emaciated babies frightened by drunken fathers' frenzies? Compensation! Who will restore the bliss of eternal joy that has been forfeited, for no drunkard can inherit the Kingdom of Heaven?

I have been astonished by the attitude assumed by some who claim to have the public weal and the prosperity of our young nation at heart. There is no space here to take up their arguments, but it seems to me to be a confession of weakness when it is argued that new laws will not, or cannot, be enforced. It surely is a line of argument which those who advance it would not care to follow out upon any other subject.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

'Once to every man and nation comes
the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth and Falsehood,
for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah,
offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and
the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by for ever 'twixt
that darkness and that light.

'New occasions teach new duties; Time
makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
who would keep abreast of Truth.
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we
ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our 'Mayflower' and steer boldly through the desperate winter
sea.
Nor attempt the Future's portal with
the Past's blood-rusted key.'

—James Russell Lowell.

A SUNDAY ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

(S. Pollard, China, in the 'Christian World.')

One of the greatest pleasures of aeronauts must be soaring above the clouds, when between them and the earth there stretch great masses of thick mist, on which the sun shines with dazzling splendor. Not only aeronauts, but missionaries in West China sometimes have experiences like this. Those whose work lies among the great hills often revel in the sunshine, while in the valleys beneath thick clouds roll along, isolating the hills like islands in the heavens or kingdoms in fairyland. One who has seen the white clouds filling the valleys below and has looked across them to the island hills on the other side is not likely to forget the sight. On one occasion I was standing on some hills above the valley of the Golden River, and below there was an expanse of white clouds, like an arctic sea in brilliant sunshine. Right across were great hills rising up out of the cloudland sea, and calling to one with all voices of Nature at her alluring best. One longed to run across the white sea and rest on the hills on the other side. While seemingly so near, those hills were really two days' hard travelling away; and to reach the riverside, lying in the shadow of the thick banks of cloud one had to climb down a very dangerous thirty miles.

A few Sundays ago I saw such a sight once more. The sea of clouds was not so large as that above the Golden River, but it was full of the same alluring wonderful beauty. A friend and I were spending the Sunday at Sz-fang-ching, which may be translated 'Everybody's Well.' We had reached there two days before, coming through a storm of tropical rain which washed the trees and the crops so clean that when the sun shone on them again they were like fields of colored crystals. Can one find anywhere a more beautiful sight than a field of buckwheat in full pink flower? As one walks along he hears the homely humming of thousands of bees and smells strongly the scent of the new honey, as from flower to flower the bees fly, stealing the sweetness but scattering the life.

All by itself, on the slope of the hills at 'Everybody's Well,' there is a large building which the Posu Christians have erected. The building contains a chapel, a schoolroom, vestries, classroom, dormitories, kitchen, etc. Here Sunday by Sunday a congregation of 'Blackbloods' gathers to worship Jesus. Blue blood counts for nothing in these parts. Black and not blue, is the sign of aristocracy, and good ancestry. Tall, well built, very proud, and often terribly fierce are the Nosu who live in the castles and homesteads among these hills. Fighting and murder, robbery and arson, jealousy and death, are topics of conversation on every market day, and the stories told by some are indeed terrible. If anybody needs the message of the gentle, strong Christ it is these brave fighters of the western hills. Strange it is that the idea of brotherhood and eternal friendship should fascinate men who are always ready to fight for their own, and in whose homes there are always weapons ready for use at a moment's notice. Christ and His message have touched the hearts of some of these strong, hardy men, and now in their own homes, and in the chapels they have built day by day, the story which is transforming the world is being read and studied with interest.

When Sunday morning came we found the valley of the Tolo River just below us, filled with the beautiful clouds. The Nosu say they come from the limestone caves in the deep-river ravines. Away across the clouds rose up the hills, cultivated to the very top, the pink of the buckwheat alternating with the yellow of the ripe oats and the deep green of the as yet unripe maize. Away to the south we saw the lands of a great Nosu chief called Lo-gee. He is one of the cruellest of these great chieftains. The deeds of darkness which have been done in his castle rival the deeds of darkest Africa. Some of the Christians have suffered cruelly at his hand. He has overstepped the mark at present, and, while fighting in defence of some land he had captured, was taken by the Chinese officials and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The people are wondering how much money he will have to pay to get off his twenty years. Many hope he will never get off.

In all these country chapels the Sunday is begun with an early prayer-meeting. Sometimes the prayers of the people are original, and not altogether orthodox. While one of the missionaries, was away on furlough two of the converts died. When the missionary returned the friends brought a letter asking him in the service to pray that God would let these two persons into heaven. I wonder where they thought they had been in the meantime. Had they been groping after a purgatory of their own? And what are you to do when you hear women pray that God will save the heathen, and not let them be lost by going down to the 'Pigsty'! 'Pigsty' is a funny word for hell, and does not call up visions of Milton's hero and his companions in their magnificent Pandemonium.

The chapel at 'Everybody's Well' is for the Nosu, but the Sunday we were there such a crowd of Miao came to greet the returned missionary that they filled the chapel, and for a while no Nosu got in. Like some of the chapels in the great North-West of Canada, this was used on the same day for services in different languages. When the Miao service was over the folk crowded around the missionaries, some of them bringing gifts of honey and eggs. Part of the latter were cooked and part were raw, and when one forgets which is which there is apt to be trouble later on. You cannot very well make pancakes out of eggs which were a week or two ago boiled for twenty minutes.

After the Miao service the Nosu came in. They had shown no resentment at the capture of their chapel, and willingly took second place. The way the Christian Nosu treat the Christian Miao is to me a sign of the working of the Spirit of Christ. Many of the 160 Nosu who were present had come a long distance on horses or mules, and the animals were tied up in the courtyard outside. Now and again, while we were busy in the service, the animals would get up a discussion of their own, and the braying of mules, the marking of fierce dogs and the crowing of fowls stopped for a while the flow of thought or the reverence of prayer. The people, however, are used to these things, and are by no means so worried by them as are the English missionaries. Now and again, when the congregation is standing in prayer, a baby strapped on the back of the mother will object to the proceedings, and will start crying as lustily to the minister but the mother holds her hands reverently before her eyes and stands still, as if the baby belonged to some other woman. She is apparently surprised when the minister stops short and owns that the baby has the best of the struggle. The baby never wins when singing is on, for these aboriginals with their song can down the cries of a score of babies, and the minister can go right through the hymn-book, if necessary. It is not always convenient or wise to tell the mother to take the child out, for it may be raining hard outside, and if you cannot put up with the babies the mothers cannot come. We must have the mothers at any cost.

In the afternoon, while there was a lull between the services, everybody began shouting and running. On the hills close by were a lot of sheep and goats grazing. The shepherd in charge was standing before a clump of trees. Unknown to him, but in full sight of the people at the chapel, a wolf stole down and went off with one of the flock. The chapel folk shouted and shouted, but the shepherd did not know what the noise was about. The wolf went off in safety with his prey and disappeared over the brow of the hill. When the shepherd came to count up the flock on the way home to the fold he would discover his loss, and, unless informed by his friends, he would wonder where the missing one had gone. Such a theft is all too common when the mist is over the hills and the shepherd can see but a short distance. This theft was, however, in brilliant sunshine. The thief must have been a hungry, daring old hand.

The sunshine of the day was followed by rain in the evening. Two hundred were present at the service, and this was over by nine o'clock. The missionaries then retired to their room for the night, but were not there long when a deputation of elders came asking that another service might be held. This second service was held, but the missionaries were too tired to conduct it. Long after, when we were trying to sleep after the work of the day, the crowd was still singing heartily.

What is the meaning of it all? Were the five or six hundred tribesmen who came to the services all in earnest in their worship of Jesus? Have they all broken away from heathenism and terrible sin? No missionary would answer 'Yes' to these questions. He, however, who sees most clearly and loves most truly knows that in the hearts of many of the hillmen the truth of Christ has taken deep root, and that while some would fall at the first approach of temptation, some others would lay down their lives, if necessary, for the sake of him who was born in Asia and never left it during his life except to take refuge once on the continent where the black men dwell. Among the Nosu also there are some educated men who are worshipping Jesus. The first scholars who bent reverently, before the 'Son of Man' were the wise men from the East. In Nosuland there are once again wise men of the East worshiping Jesus. When the East discovers Jesus, what will the world see?

Stone Gateway.

IT IS NEWS WORTH GIVING TO THE WORLD

How Ravages of Kidney Disease are Checked in Quebec.

Mrs. Julien Painchaud, for seven years a sufferer, finds quick relief and complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Whitworth, Temiscouata Co., Que., Nov. 25.—(Special).—With the coming of winter the ravages of Kidney Disease are again felt in this province, and the fact that a sure cure is vouched for in this village is news worth going to the world. Mrs. Julien Painchaud is the person cured, and she relates without hesitation that she found her cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

'For seven years my heart and Kidneys bothered me,' Mrs. Painchaud states. 'I was always tired and nervous, I could not sleep. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. My eyes had dark circles under them and were puffed and swollen. I was so ill I could hardly drag myself around to do housework.

'A neighbor advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I found relief in the first box. Six boxes made me perfectly well.

'If you have any two of Mrs. Painchaud's symptoms your Kidneys are diseased. Cure them and guard against Bright's disease, if not fatal results by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Consumption"

Three Doctors Attended Her. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

It has long been known that the balsamic odor of the newly cut pine tree heals and invigorates the lungs and consumptives improve and revive amid the perfume of the pines. Since but few can command the luxury of a visit to the pineries, it will be good news to many to know that the essential healing principle of the pine has been separated, and refined, and combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth in the manufacture of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had Consumption and had three doctors attending me, and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs so I got a bottle and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything as I owe my life to it."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

OPEN TO ALL REGULAR 'WITNESS' READERS

New Members Welcome at Any Time.

Any reader of the 'Witness' who wishes to join the 'Witness' Bible Study Club has only to send stamped and addressed envelope for reply and full particulars together with past questions from the beginning of the year's course will be sent them with pleasure. Address, Bible Study Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

END OF THE YEAR'S COURSE IS APPROACHING.

Members Should Get Their Manuscripts Ready.

The year's course of study under the 'Witness' Bible Study Club is fast drawing to a close. As explained repeatedly, any regular 'Witness' reader may join the Bible Study Club and may even now send in a complete set of answers of the questions of the year (only one per week is answered in writing) and compete for the valuable gold and silver medals, Bibles and book prizes.

Last year there were quite a few who sent in the complete set of answers after the course was over, three weeks being allowed after the close of the year for sending in of the manuscripts. We have no doubt there are many following the same plan this year.

The 'Witness' Club made a very excellent showing in last year's results, and we hope this year's record will be a good one, though, the number of competitors will doubtless be larger this year, as the International Newspaper Bible Study Union grows, and the the readers of the newspapers in other parts of the United States and Canada take up the course.

Look carefully over the answers you have on hand, and if here are any lacking, and you wish to obtain questions for a certain date, send a stamped and addressed envelope to the Bible Study Department, and it will be promptly sent you.

Manuscripts may be sent at the rate of one cent for two ounces, if folded flat and the ends left open. If sealed up, two cents an ounce is the rate. A self-addressed post-card will secure prompt acknowledgment of MSS. received. Otherwise we will acknowledge in due course in these columns.

Competitors are urged to remember that only one side of the sheet is to be written on, and that name and address MUST APPEAR ON EACH sheet used, so that there may be no danger of losing part of an answer when the complete MSS. are sent to headquarters for examination.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Dec. 4th, 1910.

Peter's Denial. Matt. xxvi., 31-35, 69-75.

Golden Text—Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. I. Cor. x., 12.

Verse 31—Is it, or not, usual for a company, or a cause, to be scattered when the leader is taken away? Give some examples.

Did the writer in Zec. xiii., 7, from which Jesus quotes, have Jesus in mind at the time he wrote, and does Jesus mean to imply that he did? Give your reasons.

Why is not the flock to be blamed for scattering when the wolf is upon them, and the shepherd has been smitten?

Verses 32-35—Why would it have been better, or worse, for Peter, or the cause of God, if in view of subsequent events, he had not made this strong declaration of loyalty to Jesus?

Regardless of what the future may develop, ought we, in the present, with unshaken confidence, to make an eternal covenant of loyalty to God, with full expectation of keeping it? Give your reasons.

In the obtainment of technical, or intellectual knowledge, mistakes are absolutely unavoidable, why therefore does not the same rule obtain in acquiring moral courage, knowledge, or conduct?

Which man is more likely to be true to God, and why, one who is confident from his warm love to God that he will be faithful to him in the future, or the one who is timid and is fearful that he will be unfaithful?

Verses 69-70—By what law, moral, spiritual, or psychological, did this truly earnest Peter deny the Christ that a few hours, at most, before he said he would die for?

Was Peter's denial moral cowardice or, policy, a suddenly formed plan of campaign to defeat the enemy?

If Peter's denial was not a real denial, from his heart, what moral blame would you attach to it?

Verse 71—When a lie has been told whether 'white' or 'black,' what are the chances that more lies will be necessary to back it up?

Describe the nature of each of Peter's three lies, and show how they illustrate that those who start at wrong-doing, invariably get 'worse and worse'?

When a man has to curse and swear to back up his statement, is it, or not, prima facie evidence that he is lying?

Verse 75—What is the value of warning, or good advice, when we know it will be disregarded?

What is the moral difference between the sin of Judas and that of Peter?

What evils, or good results, have followed from Peter's sin? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Is the world and the church, better or worse because of Peter's denying Jesus?

Lesson for Sunday, Dec. 11th, 1910. The Crucifixion. Matt. xxvii., 15-50.

ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Since last acknowledgment, the following complete answers have been received from members of the 'Witness' Bible Study Club:—

Miss Edith Allen, St. John, N.B., July, August, September, and October.

Miss Nellie M. Brown, Elgin, Ont., October.

Mrs. Kate Cameron, Columbus, Ont., July, August, September, and October.

Miss Annie Hutson, Outremont, Que., January, February, March, April, May, June, and July.

Miss Winnifred Jackman, Kilsyth, Ont., April, May and June.

R. F. Whiteside, Little Britain, Ont., April, May and June.

D. Robertson, New Perth West, P.E.I., October.

P. Duval, Grand Mere, Que., August and September.

Andrew Allan, Wolfville, N.S., October.

Mrs. Alex. McCullough, Lower Onslow, N.S., July, August and September.

REVIEW OF THIRD QUARTER OF 1910.

For the benefit of our members who may want to refer to some one question, we append review of the one question to be answered **IN WRITING** for each Sunday in the third quarter.

Lesson for July 3, 1910.

What will be the standard for estimating good and bad men, at the end of the world?

Lesson for July 10, 1910.

Give a reasoned opinion as to whether Jesus' method helped this woman much more than if He had received her kindly, and granted her request at the first.

Lesson for July 17, 1910.

What are the evidences that the Christian Church is the mightiest force on the earth, and that it will finally conquer the world?

Lesson for July 24, 1910.

State what, if any, scriptural or other evidence there is, that it is possible for Christians in these days, to be conscious of the presence of their departed friends?

Lesson for July 31, 1910.

Why is it not possible under any circumstance for one to enjoy the favor of God while he cherishes a grudge against his brother?

Lesson for August 7, 1910.

Why is it not possible for Christian parents to teach, and train their children so that they will certainly be true followers of Jesus when they become adults?

Lesson for August 14 1910.

How many points of resemblance are there between work in a vineyard and Christian work?

Lesson for August 14 1910.

Suffering is no doubt the lot of all, who would be free and faithful, but on what basis does God make promotions, or put his servants in prominent position?

Lesson for August 28, 1910.

Why can it, or not, be well pleasing to God for our houses of prayer, in these days, to be turned into places for selling, concerts, lectures, refreshments, etc.?

Lesson for Sept. 4, 1910.

What special responsibilities has God given to our nation? and to us as individuals?

Lesson for Sept. 11, 1910.

What excuses do people make to-day for not coming to the gospel feast?

Lesson for Sept. 18, 1910.

May every one attain to loving God with all the heart, and his neighbor as himself, and how can it be done?

Lesson for Sept. 25, 1910.

Verse 25—Do those who receive the Spirit have to learn to walk in Him, and if so, how is it done?

HARRINGTON LAUNCH FUND.

The Hospital Work.

While there has been no detailed report issued of the work of Harrington Hospital, the report of the St. Anthony Hospital is now out, and gives some idea of what a large place such centres of healing hold in the life of these Northern coast communities. Leaving out of the question the full complement of in-patients, St. Anthony has treated during the past year a total of 1,707 out-patients, 881 of these being medical cases, and 826 surgical; all sorts and conditions of diseases and all sorts and conditions of patients from all sorts and conditions of communities, not only from the lonely shack or tiny village, but from the city of St. John's itself. Not only during the summer have they been operating a hospital stretched to its fullest capacity, but they have been also building and equipping new operating rooms and staff living rooms. During the year two new wards have been opened. Bacteriological work and other modern methods have been instituted. At present four modern tuberculosis shacks are being built. At one time during the summer 91 persons were fed in the hospital alone at one meal. The mail boat's largest number of patients at any one time was 54; smallest number 20. This, of course, is the record of St. Anthony, the largest of the hospitals under Dr. Grenfell's general supervision, a hospital requiring three doctors, three nurses and other attendants, but it is doing on a somewhat larger scale exactly the work in which Harrington is engaged, and just as the mail boat at St. Anthony is constantly engaged in pouring in patients to the care of the doctors, the launch at Harrington is the means of bringing the patients into reach of the hospital's benefits Where, however, the mail steamer can carry in to St. Anthony as many as may need to go there, the launch at Harrington has been able so far to carry, but one patient. That met the needs in the early stage of this hospital's work, but it does not now. It is to raise the carrying capacity of the Harrington launch to at least room for two patients that we are now anxious to supply Dr. Hare with a new launch.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the new launch:—

A Friend, Duxbury, Alta.	$ 10.00
A Friend, Burnstown	5.00
'Scot', Pt. St. Charles	1.00
Wm. Freeman, Bannockburn	5.00
A. E. K., Mt. Healy	6.00
Thomas H. Payne, Strathroy	5.00
Mrs. W. Clark, North Wiltshire, P. E. I.	1.00
J. E. P. Aldous, Sec.-Treas. Grenfell Labrador Branch, Hamilton	10.00
Previously acknowledged	746.00
Total on hand Nov. 22	$ 789.00

We have also received for other objects in connection with Dr. Grenfell's work the following sums:—

Mrs. A. C., Sherbrooke, Que.	$ 1.00
Mrs. McF., Carling	2.00
A. E. K., Mt. Healy	4.00
A Friend	1.00
Collier Hill S. S., St. Catharines, Ont.	7.00

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.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

HELPLESS CRIPPLE FROM RHEUMATISM

Five Boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Her

4 Home Place, Toronto, Dec. 15th, 1909.

"I was a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism for nearly a year, and my right arm was swollen and the pain was fearful. All down the right side, the pain was dreadful, and I could hardly move for the agony. I was treated by two physicians but their medicine did me no good, and I tried numerous other remedies but received no benefit. I was simply a helpless cripple and suffered from Rheumatism all during last winter.

"I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised in 'The Telegram' and decided to try this remedy. After I had taken one box I was much better and the pain less, and I continued the treatment with good hopes. When I had taken three boxes I was so well that I could use my arm again and the pain was practically gone. After I had taken five boxes, I was entirely well again—no pain—no suffering—and now I am as WELL as I ever was.

"The cure of my case by 'Fruit-a-tives' was indeed splendid, because all the doctors failed to even relieve me of my sufferings.

"For the sake of others who may suffer from this terrible disease, Rheumatism, I give you permission to publish this statement."

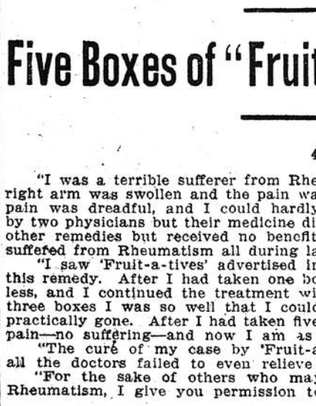
MRS. LIZZIE BAXTER.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy that actually cures Rheumatism, and Sciatica because "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine that actually prevents Uric Acid being formed in any quantity in the body. If there is no excess of uric acid in the blood, there can be no Rheumatism.

"Fruit-a-tives" keeps the stomach clean—the liver active—the bowels regular—the kidney strong and the skin healthy. These are the organs that rid the body of all waste. When "Fruit-a-tives" so regulates the system that all waste is eliminated, then there can be no waste or "urea" to be changed into uric acid. Thus, there can be no uric acid in the blood, to inflame nerves and cause the pain which we know by the names of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia. "Fruit-a-tives" will cure every trace of Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Swollen Hands and Feet, and other troubles due to the blood being poisoned by uric acid.

If you are subject to Rheumatism, cure yourself now with "Fruit-a-tives" and be free of pain this winter.

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



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All the Steamship Companies report a very large number of passengers leaving for the Old Country. We never had such a large trade in *CANADIAN SOUVENIRS, Indian Curios, Moccasins, Indian Pillow Cushions, Enamel Jewellery, Views,* etc. We are constantly packing up large parcels of the above for the Old Land. Have we supplied you yet? Have you been to our store? Please bear us in mind.

Open Evenings.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO.,

142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

THE SERMON.

A GOD-FILLED MAN.

[Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of Central Church, Chicago.]

Dr. Gunsaulus took for his subject 'The Greatness of a Man the Greatness of God in Him.' The text was from Ephesians iv. 13: 'Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ, Colossians 1.19, 'For it pleased the Father that in Him should all fulness dwell;' Colossians, ii:19, 'For in Him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily;' John i:16, 'And of His fulness have we all received;' and Ephesians iii:19, 'To know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge (in order) that ye might be filled with the fulness of God.' Dr. Gunsaulus said, among other things:

Now, if I have read these passages aright, and you have thought to look into their logical relations, each to each, we have come together, by means of some of the deepest sayings of which any literature knows, to the idea that all true greatness—such as you have been studying here in recent days, all the greatness of a man worthy of the name is the greatness of God in him. The cup must be filled that we may know what it can hold. The finite must be overflowed with the Infinite that we may see its full capacity.

Three ideas unite and illustrate these passages. One is that the 'perfect man' is identical with 'the stature of the fulness of Christ.' The second is that all those who, through Jesus, have found their true being and relationship, have received 'of His fulness.' And the third is that 'His fulness' consisted in the fulness of God in Him.'

To the first and last of these ideas, Paul seems especially attracted. He is always intent on the idea that manhood under God was revealed in and by Jesus Christ. He talks about Him as more than we can be, and yet, though the Godhead contemplated itself in Jesus Christ, and He is far above all kings and priests, though He is human capability full of Deity. He has so submitted Himself unto the laws which govern men, and He has so illustrated the presence of God in men, by showing the presence of God in Himself, that He has discovered man to himself, and made it clear that, just as He, Jesus, became Saviour, and sanctifier to the world, by holding within Him the fulness of God, so every man shall attain his own greatness and power by holding in a less large nature, but with no less faithfulness, the same 'fulness of God.'

I think that there is no truer hint of the infinity, the boundless greatness of God, than that which every thoughtful man feels is contained in the fact that such seemingly adverse ideas, such palpably antagonistic conceptions, are shadowed and lost in the greater conception of such a Being.

A man filled with the 'fulness of God' will somehow get God's intention, lying latent in what comes to him, and will gain more greatness by being great through the greatness of God in him. He will see that what is a contradiction between the goodness of God and human suffering is only a deeper relation which binds them together, as beneath the ocean Europe runs into America. Let us look at three contradictions which I think more than all others perplex us.

I. The contradiction between the Practical and the Ideal. This every soul has felt. Greater than all other differences between two men is that between a man tremendously practical and a man etherially ideal. One will talk solid business, the other the most unsubstantial philosophy. One says 'here,' the other 'there.' One talks statistics, the other hums verses. One believes in the earth, the other in the sky. One reads market reports, advertisements, and figures of public debt, tax receipts, deeds and notes; the other reads the poetry, love stories, and old letters, fancy sketches, and the latest speculation about the nature of the soul. One lives in the concrete, the other in the abstract. Both are incomplete. Added together, well shaken, the liquid lives of both might fill one soul with a full life.

And we feel all this in ourselves. Sometimes our practical side begins to dominate. We inquire after the health of the cattle and pigs, are anxious concerning the crops, stop the councilman of our ward and get the official vote, canvass for a ditch, worry about the expenses of the church, tell the children that the old books will do, think Thanksgiving Day and Christmas are days wasted or nearly so, and say that the dreamers are running off with the world. Then the ideal comes. We think of eternal heights, the fathomless blue, are anxious about these longings for the world to come, believe in the soul, doubt the reality of what we see, think this is a bad, earthly, worldly world, and fix our eyes dreamingly on the world to come, while this cries for us to look at her.

Well, we are not at our best in either case. When we live this half life, the whole thing is a contradiction. And how it worries us! We long for the holy and forget the whole, and think that we must not be cheerful that day. We dream of the unseen, and the house is in disorder, and our stores are in confusion. We pant for the life to come, and the life that now is has frightfully big accounts against us. And then, sometimes, we try both. How mechanically we bring the practical and ideal together! We act as if we expected trouble, and it generally comes. All that unceasing humdrum of life scares, as we think, the ideal away; and the dirty-faced children and unboxed goods that were promised a week ago, with the weeds in the fence corners, and the mowing machine covered with snow—all these stand to say that there is no ideal, or, if there is, here is no place for it. We would like to be consistent. We know that we ought to live a complete earthly life, and a complete heavenward life, but we can not see how they may be reconciled. This gets into our religion and makes the war between works and faith. We do one day, we believe the next. Then it gets into other corners of our life, until we feel that this contest is getting to be a little too much.

And it is. It is too much for you, my brother, if you are not yourself yet. Open your soul to the 'fulness of God,' and there will come the full man. Life in God through God's life in us—this is the solution of the old discord you have been feeling. It was your unfilled self that could not encompass the practical and the ideal. You have thought, that what is and what ought to be were eternal opposites, but with your fulness of manhood, you will see them related to each other. Over the earth is the sky. Over the practical is the ideal. The fulness of manhood through the fulness of Godhood within it is over them both, and mingles them both in the busy life of an imperishable soul in a perishable world.

How, in great souls, the practical and ideal do touch and influence each other! Nothing seems so grand about the life of Jesus as this ensphering of the ideal and practical within its mighty curve. Think of ideals that were inclusive of the destinies of a race of the sons of God—ideals which outran the eternities, and builded their gigantic structures beyond the reach of the sounds of discord; ideals shivering with holy light, and glorious with the foregleams of eternal life; and then think of that Man of Nazareth, going about from place to place, healing the sick, and helping the lowly—oh, he is the most practical, and withal the most ideal man the world has ever seen. And that sublime union of the practical and ideal within that life came from the same fact which shall give you the power to wed your practical to your ideal. 'In Him,' says the Apostle, 'dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily.'

II. The contradiction between the Emotional and Intellectual. Quite as deep-seated is this old feud. And who remembers his past or analyzes his present life, but knows of its whole history within him. It frets us that they are so unlike. We feel that there is much to enjoy—all the gladness, mirth and cheer of the children's enjoyment, all the fun and laughable experiences of our own way, all the incongruities and strangely ludicrous phases of living. But one day there rises up before us the awful seriousness of life, and we stop ourselves and tell the children to take their plays and games to their hiding places. We never seemed impressed before with the almost terrible greatness of the forces with which we have to do, and wonder why we ever yielded to mere pleasure. 'Hereafter,' we say, 'life shall be serious.' We are suddenly changed; the face which beamed with pleasure, now is 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.' The features which were so strangely capable of expressing greatest hilarity, grow solid and stationary with seriousness and calm. We are done with the emotional, entirely, and propose respect to the intellectual alone.

Here is a man who has been taking real joy in living and doing, in this world, who now sits down to think it all over. His family do not understand him, and they divide their wonder with him and another neighbor who has suddenly become a joyous, happy man.

This neighbor has come to the conclusion that the thought will ruin him. He has headaches. He has tried to run life on thought. He has read philosophies and quoted long sentences from he dead languages. He has confined his religion to commentaries, and has discouraged all this, which he calls sentimentalism, in life. Now, he believes there is nothing else. Why, he thinks there is nothing like enjoying life. He says: 'These headaches, and this thoughtful, philosophic way is wrong. There is nothing more irrational than the 'rational life' I have been talking about. 'I want no more calm,' he says, 'no more intellectual calm; I want feeling and nothing else.' There is another exchange of sides with no gain to either.

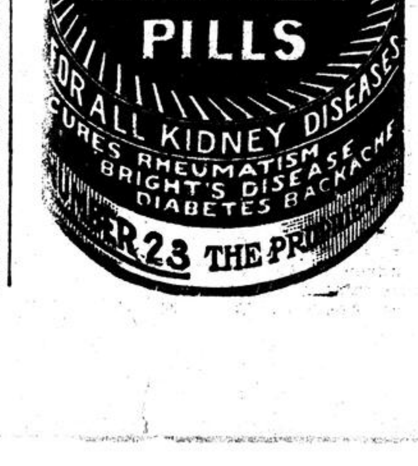
And then there is love. It is the best that the emotional side of us has, but the intellectual grins its scorn at love. How many stories the intellectual could tell about the emotional, on the subject of love! They love to taunt each other. They never can be harmonized, we think. It is all sentimentalism to the intellect and then the emotions say: that is a cold life you live. 'Whoever saw a man think when live, pure, holy and invincible love came to him?' 'Whoever heard a man quote philosophy when he wooed his mate.' 'Whoever knew of a dignified, grave, calm proposal when life's issues lay before two human beings?' All these questions I have heard an intellectual man ask of an emotional spirit, who only said in reply: 'The emotional and the intellectual are contradictory.' We think so in religion. We do not want to hear of the great Thinker of the universe in the same breath with 'God, who is Love.' They will not coinhere. We do not want to allow our feelings any liberty, if we are to discuss theology, and we do not want to allow our thoughts any liberty, if we are at the camp-meeting. We know that they antagonize each other in us. Some days we admire God to please our intellectual nature and then we dare to love Him to satisfy our emotional nature.

Have I gone so far, and have you not seen that, if no other, there is One whose nature and life encompassed them both, and made of the fusion of them both in the forces of His will, the grandest manhood of which the eternity has ever known? Of course, we have only a few touches of the life he lived, but what have come to us prove that his nature ensphered the whole, and within that mighty curve, the greatest ideas and the profoundest feelings found themselves harmonized and made beautiful.

III. The contradiction between selfhood and self-denial. We do believe we ought to respect ourselves. We say, 'Charity begins at home.' We quote verses to assure ourselves that a man who does not have any respect for himself cannot get it from others, and, besides, he will not be so much of a power with his fellows if he does not regard himself with care. These we all believe, and we rather like to run our life on that theory. It is easier, and we love to pile up what we may see, and call it ours.

It was the 'fulness of God,' coming into him, which has made every reformer conscious of himself and great to his race. It is the 'fulness of God,' which, rushing into his soul, has given every lover of his race his fulness of power to himself, and his fulness of power to the children of men. It is 'the fulness of God' which makes Calvary, and in the same way makes our selfhood and sacrifice, our selfregard and self-denial, beautiful and true; and opens out from homes of poverty, places of business, desks of offices and the furrows of the plough, the enlargements of which we shall be capable. The new contradictions we shall be ample to harmonize, in the eternities to come.

And so, this is the genesis of greatness. The fullness of a man is the 'fulness' of God' in him. The greatest manhood is the greatest presence of the Godhood. This is the true enthusiasm.



CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

How to help: No one is ever helped by being looked down upon. Whether it be a drunken man in the gutter or a convicted wrong-doer serving his term in prison, if, seeking to help that one, we go to him in a spirit that shows that we count him any lower in the scale of life than ourselves, we have barred the way to the real help that we might give him.

We cannot sympathize with anyone until we get on the same level with him, and we cannot help in any real way until we do sympathize. This man may be our superior. He is certainly our equal in needing, no more than we, the forgiving love of God in Christ.

Not only that; we cannot help as Christ helps, and would have us help, until we believe—not as a figure of speech, but as a genuine fact—that serving one of the least is serving Christ.

We must therefore render service to any needy and outcast one as though such were Christ, or, as Richard Roberts, of London, has said, we must show 'pity without patronage, comparison without contempt.'

'THE TENTH LEGION.'

The blessedness of faithfulness: It is a blessing to know God's will and a privilege to have the opportunity of doing it. When we have brought to God the tenth in faith, we may rest assured that we have his blessing; he has promised, and his words cannot fail. He invites us to prove him, 'Bring ye the whole tithe into the storehouse, and prove me now herewith, said the Lord of hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room to receive it.' The blessing is guaranteed. Shall we not trust him to fulfil his word? Will he not be grieved if we doubt him? What the blessing may be in individual cases we cannot know before hand; but it may sometimes lie with us to discern the blessing. It may come in various ways, in increase in spiritual strength and peace, in deliverance from unknown dangers and sickness, and in earthly prosperity.

WARNING.

A society in a neighboring city was so anxious to increase its membership that the members started a contest, which resulted in getting a great many members indeed, but such as were not really interested in the work, and in fact some had not even signed the pledge, others had signed it without knowing what they signed. The society became demoralized and, after the contest was over, cooled off, becoming colder than ever before, for the energy that started the campaign was worn out and tired. May this not be the experience of any society in this province or city, but may all build so solidly that after the campaign is over there will be no relaxation. Mr. Marion Lawrence uses this comparison: He says: 'Pour a quantity of cold water in a boiling pot all at one time, and it will cool off the pot, but pour in a steady stream and take a little nice time to put it in, and you can keep the pot boiling all the time.' That is what we want to do, keep our steam up all the time, never cool off just to make an outward appearance of bulk.

VISIT TO CORNWALL.

Miss Hall, the secretary of the Montreal C. E. Union, visited the Christian Endeavor Society of Knox Church, Cornwall, on Monday evening. This society is well organized and doing splendid work. The president, Miss C. Alguire, full of energy, with the interest of the society at heart, is supported by a band of faithful workers. This society also has the deepest sympathy and hearty co-operation of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Harkness, and of Mrs. Harkness, in all their plans and undertakings.

Three of the members attended the Missionary Conference at Knowlton last summer, and as one result of this, a mission study class on the why and how of foreign missions was organized, and is ably conducted by Miss Alguire. The social and missionary committees are making arrangements for a missionary loan exhibition, to be held December 8th and 9th in the lecture room of the church, and the members of these committees have secured curios from several foreign countries, and also missionary literature of all kinds. A deep interest in this missionary loan exhibition is being shown by the Endeavorers. The delegates to Knowlton reported the missionary conference, and it is expected that there will be a larger delegation from Cornwall to next summer's conference.

A MISSIONARY GUESS SOCIAL.

At a British social the members represented the names of missionaries by curios and cunning devices. A prize was given to the one wearing the best device, and another prize to the person guessing the most names. Both prizes were won by a minister present whose impromptu device was a linen duster with a tuck pinned in it worn as an apron, and representing Bishop Tucker.

A MISSIONARY TRIP.

The lecture room of Sherbrooke Street Church, Montreal, was well filled with an interested and appreciative audience on Monday evening, when the Juniors had charge of the meeting. Captain Freeman ably conducted a missionary trip around the world, assisted by a competent guide, news agents and natives in costume. At the close an officer of the Senior League voiced the thanks of the audience to the children and their superintendent, Miss Bridgman, for their splendid programme, and urged the parents present and those interested in the child life of the Church to see to it that the little ones were sent, or brought, to the Friday afternoon meeting, where they receive such helpful training for future usefulness.

HELPFUL THOUGHTS.

The Bible tells us to weep with those that weep, but I think there is such a thing as cheerful weeping. As the sun paints a rainbow while the drops are falling, so love and hope can shine through tears.

A grateful heart makes a cheerful life. If we remember what God has done for us, we will feel like doing good to others.

Anger is a human boiler explosion—it is not only a waste of energy, but it destroys the container of the energy.

FAIRMOUNT PRESBYTERIANS.

The anniversary services of the Fairmount Presbyterian Church, Papineau avenue north, will be held on Sunday, when sermons will be preached by the Rev. Charles Shelley, of Valleyfield. This church was founded and established under the superintendence of Mr. Shelley, who is thus revisiting his former scene of labor.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. The Rev. W. G. Nicholson, Curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11.00 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible Lecture for men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Short organ recital after evening service.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets—the Rev. W. Sanders, Incumbent. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Incumbent. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Monday at 2.30 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.45 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 pm. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Subject: 'The Nicene Creed.' (II.) 7 p.m., shortened service, with special administration of Holy Communion. Subject of sermon: 'The Second Advent a Fact, not an Allegory.' Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
Advent Sunday.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 48.
Venite, Burrowes.
Psalms, Fitzhubert and Nares.
Benedicite, Best in C.
Benedictus, Langdon.
Hymns, 51—362.
Recessional Hymn, 217.
Anthem, 'How beautiful upon the mountains,' Stainer.
Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth.
Bible Lecture for men at 3 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 47.
Responses, Tallis.
Psalms, Turle, Goss and Purcell.
Magnificat, West in E flat.
Nunc Dimittis, West in E flat.
Hymns, 49, 203.
Anthem, 'By Babylon's Wave,' Gounod.
Preacher, the Rev. W. S. Major.
Recessional Hymn, 53.
Rector's Bible Studies in Church on Tuesdays at 11.30 a.m., and on Thursdays at 8 p.m.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet street. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S. S. and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Holy Communion on first Sunday of month at 11 a.m. Second Sunday of month at 7 p.m. Baptisms on last Sunday of month at 4.30 p.m. Assistant's address, 1086 Greene Avenue.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

UNITED MISSION TO ISRAEL, Beshura Hall, 1196 Cadieux street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Girls' Sewing Class on Tuesday at 3 to 5 p.m. Men's Gospel meeting on Saturdays at 8 p.m. All invited. Stanley Barker, director.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible Class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig street West, Montreal. Commencement of the regular winter season. Services in the Mission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock. Hearty Song Service and Gospel of Jesus Christ. Children's service on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible Class for converts only, on Sunday afternoon at 4.30. Mother's meeting every Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Nursery and children's class at the same time. Cottage Meetings, Children's Sewing Class and Kitchen Garden Class as usual. W. G. Taylor, Superintendent.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 4 p.m., and song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square. Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY — The Salvation Army holds public meetings in the city on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., and on week nights, except Tuesdays, as follows:
The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton, in charge.
Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles.—Captain and Mrs. Turner in charge.
French Corps, 11 Vitre street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoefflin in charge.
Demontigny street, near Delorimier avenue—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Nov. 27, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Principal Rexford, D.D.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily, Sunday excepted. Sunday, November 27, 1910. Subject:—'Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced.'

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Villeneuve and Hutchison streets. O. K. Butler, Pastor. Services:—Saturday, 11 a.m., Eld. G. H. Skinner, preacher; Sunday, 7 p.m., Eld. G. H. Skinner, preacher.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke street West and Simpson street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur sts. Emil Jestinsky, pastor, 280 Mance street. Service at 11 a.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor, will preach at both services. Pastor's address, 686 St. Hubert street.
Sunday school, Bible classes and Men's Own meeting at 3 p.m. C.E., on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At 11 a.m. Mr. James Rodgers will occupy the pulpit on behalf of the Laymen's Missionary movement. At 7 p.m. the pastor will occupy the pulpit and preach.
School for Chinamen at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Adult Bible Class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mission Band for Boys and Girls on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. I. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. H. R. McGregor will speak on the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the morning, and the pastor will preach at night. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m., and Mr. Taylor's class for men at same hour. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Meeting of Women's Missionary Auxiliary on Monday afternoon at 3.30 p.m. 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 ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., minister. 11 a.m., Matthew v., 8. Preacher, the minister. 7 p.m., Laymen's Missionary Movement. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday school Mission at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., Pastor Emeritus. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A., D.D., of the Presbyterian College, will officiate at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.
Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday Afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTER'N CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school—all departments—3 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) **CHURCH** Davaar avenue (near Town Hall). Mr. E. Herbert Gray, B.A., B.D., acting-pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sunday services: 11 a.m., Laymen's Missionary Representative, Mr. C. W. Davis. 7 p.m., the minister.
Bibles Classes at 3 p.m. Mixed Adult Bible Classes in MacVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 10 o'clock. C.E. Society Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois street. Caretaker, Mr. J. J. Roddis, 400 Bourgeois street.

MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner St. Viateur and Hutchison st., near Park ave. Rev. Jas. G. Potter, B.A., Minister. Residence, 2564 Mance st. Telephone St. Louis 614. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, Missionary services. The pastor will be assisted by J. A. Hawthorne. Evening sermon, by the pastor. Subject: 'Entrance to the Strong City.' 10 a.m., Chinese school. 3 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay. Morning service at 11 a.m., will be conducted by the Rev. Prof. Mackenzie. Evening service, at 7 p.m. by the Rev. Prof. Mackenzie and Mr. E. H. Liversedge. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers invited to all services.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. Budge and others representing the Laymen's Movement to conduct the morning service, the pastor the evening service. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) **CHURCH**, Elgin avenue, Westmount Park. The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will occupy the pulpit in the morning, and Mr. Walter Paul will speak on the Laymen's Missionary movement in the evening. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 12.15 p.m.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. R.W. Dickie, B.A., minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The minister conducts both services. In the evening the minister will preach the St. Andrew's Society anniversary sermon. Subject: 'The Spirit of Puritanism.' You are welcome.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor. 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. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor, No. 369 Clarke avenue. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. On Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Monday evening, C.E. prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. F. M. Dewey, D.D., Pastor Emeritus. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning service, address by Mr. J. B. Gass, on the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Evening service, the Rev. W. J. Fowler will preach. Subject:—'Christ's Seeking Love.' Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Friday at 8 p.m. Free Seat Church, supported by voluntary offerings of the people. Come, and welcome.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st. Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.00 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

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EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. and 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.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues.—Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Second in series of Seven Sunday Evening Sermons on the Apostles' Creed. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—ROYAL BANK BUILDING (cor. 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. Baraca and Philathea Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. Sherbrooke street and Union avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'Peculiar Results of Faith.' Evening subject: 'Why I Trusted Christ, Believed the Bible, and joined the Church.' Baptism at close of the evening service. 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.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain st. a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

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 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m. (English). Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, B.A., pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

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EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), 169-171 Drummond street. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Morning preacher, the Rev. Prof. Raine, of Berea, Kentucky. Evening preacher, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. (pastor). Subject of evening sermon:—'The conversion of a Criminal.'
Ladies' Aid every Monday afternoon in the month except the second, when the Woman's Missionary Society meets. The Young People's Society on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month. A welcome to all.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, cor. Mance and Milton sts. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the pastor. Subject:—'A message from afar.' Evening preacher, the Rev. Prof. Raine, of Berea College. Subject:—'Can the modern man pray?' S. S. at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in Y. M. C. A. Hall at 3 p.m. C.E. Society and Zion Brotherhood on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia streets. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Belanger and Christopher Columbus streets. Rev. S. W. Anthony, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets. The Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Dr. Cook. 7 p.m., Dr. Martin. Subject:—'A Threefold Loss,' preceded by Song Service. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Subject:—'God as revealed in Christ's prayer.' Strangers and visitors welcome to all services.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. The Rev. J. J. Martin, D.D., will preach at morning service. The Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D., will preach at evening service. Visitors welcome.

AT THE Y. W. C. A.

Address by a Japanese Lady, and Exhibition of Pupils' Work.

Two very interesting meetings were held ta the Y. W. C. A. Thursday, addressed by Miss Michi Kawai, of Japan. At the evening meeting the rooms were filled with an audience that listened with closest attention to the Japanese lady, who speaks fluently in English. Miss Kawai left home about fifteen months ago, and visited Young Women's Christian Associations in China, India, Mediterranean countries, Holland, Switzerland, etc., on her way to attend the World's Y. W. C. A. conference in Berlin. During the past summer she has attended conferences in the United States, and is now on a tour of Canada, after which she will sail, next March, from Vancouver for Japan. In addition to giving some impressions of the work in the places visited, Miss Kawai told of the upbringing of girls in Japan, particularly under Shintoism, of which religion her father was a priest. After the address, the gathering adjourned to one of the class rooms, where an exhibition of the work of some of the Y. W. C. A. classes was on view. In millinery there were about thirty hats and bonnets, 'creations' so tastefully designed and carried out that some of the visitors showed a desire to possess one or more of them, but they were not for sale, being the work of girls learning millinery for their own use. There were a few products of dress-making, enough to show the practical nature of the instruction given, and specimens of art needlework were admired. Altogether, the display was highly creditable.

The admissions to the Y. W. C. A. educational and industrial classes this fall has reached a record number of 401.

TWO PRESBYTERIAN CHANGES.

Quebec, Nov. 25.—At a meeting the Presbytery of Quebec dealt with two calls. The first was from the congregation of Inverness, addressed to the Rev. J. Miller, of White Lake, Ont. The call was sustained and transmitted to the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew. The clerk then submitted a call from Knox Church, Saskatoon, Sask., to the Rev. Wylie C. Clark, of Chalmers' Church, Quebec. The c... was accompanied with a promised stipend of $2,500, with fuel and six weeks for holidays. As Mr. Clark had intimated his desire to accept the western call, the Presbytery reluctantly granted the translation. Mr. Clark's connection with Quebec ceases on December 15th. The Rev. J. R. Mel... was appointed moderator of the session of Chalmers' Church during the vacancy.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

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HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough St., near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny st. The Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. ... sermon for the boys and girls ... the pastor, 'The Secret of Mighti...' S. S. at 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E. Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League Friday at 4 p.m. Eastern Young Men's Club on Friday at 8 p.m. Social H... at close of Sunday evening's service. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. W. M. Patton, Ph.D. 7 p.m., pastor. Special sermons on behalf of the educational Society of the Methodist Church. Sunday School Organized Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Choral Society on Friday at 7.15 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., at which the pastor will preach. Service for young people 4.15 p.m., to be addressed by the Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, of Chicago. 8 p.m. union evangelistic service led by the Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Chicago. Subject: 'An Old-Fashioned Truth.' Union evangelistic services every evening during the week except Saturday, at 7... o'clock.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. Sabbath, Nov. 27. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., S. S. and Adult Bible Classes, the orchestra will lead the singing. The pastor will preach both services. Mr. G. Bradford, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The pastor, the Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., Morning service, by the pastor. Subject: 'Philemon.' Evening service, the Rev. H. Mick. Subject: 'Ideal Christian Living.'
Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry ... Young, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH — Corner of Convent and St. Antoine streets, St. Henry. Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sermon Topic:—'Spiritual Prosperity the true Standard and Test.' Evening service at 7 p.m. Sermon Topic:—The Two Slaveries. S. S. and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All church seats free. Strangers made welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. Men's Own at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subjects:—11 a.m., 'Peace Makers'; 7 p.m., 'Not Tall Enough.' Visitors always welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west. The Rev. Wm. Spasling, B.A., D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., 'The Church Perpetuating the Cross.' 7 p.m., 'Wanted: Trained Leaders.' A Rally of Epworth Leaguers at the Evening Service and at the 'Social Hour,' following in church parlors. Sunday Schools at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Association at 3 p.m. The public most cordially invited.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount. ... a.m., John H. Roberts, Secretary of Dominion Alliance; p.m., the pastor. Subject:—'Is there a personal devil?' The Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday school and Bible Study Circle at 3 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting, 9.30 and 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. W. P. Boshart, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

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 street. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3.30 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Open-air meeting at 6.30 p.m. Syrian Sunday school at 19 Gosford street at 2 p.m. Superintendent, 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.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain street. 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.

'THE DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS.'

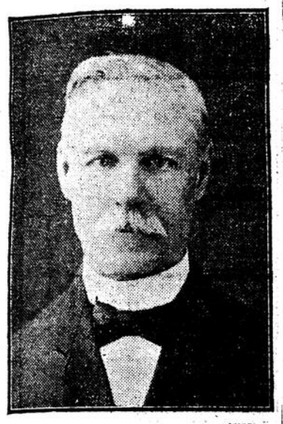
Stainer's beautiful religious ... 'The Daughter of Jairus,' formed the principal portion of a musical programme given at the Zion Congregational Church Thursday, in aid of the organ fund. The choir gave a reverent rendering of the ... chorus's, 'In the Death of ...' being particularly well sung. ... solos also were undertaken ... considerable feeling. The first ... of the programme contain... solo, Mendelsohn's, 'Be thou ... ful unto Death,' which was rendered by Mr. W. J. Gittus; an organ ... by Mr. Sweeting, and a reading ... Burial of Moses,' by the Rev. ... Day.

Joseph F. Baril yesterday ... guilty to stealing $94.22 from the ... liance Nationale. He will ... voluntary statement on Tuesday.

PIANO DEALERS CONFER.

Windsor Hotel Thursday Night.

The Piano Dealers' Association held their annual meeting at the Windsor Hotel Thursday, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. P. Willis, outgoing president. An excellent dinner having been disposed of, the minutes of the previous annual meeting were read, after which the chairman announced the names of the officers selected for the ensuing year. These were as follows:—Hon. president, Mr. A. P. Willis; president, Mr. J. W. Shaw; first vice-president, Mr. C. W. Lindsay; second vice-president, Mr. P. E. Layton; third vice-president, Mr. L. J. Rivet; treasurer, Mr. E. A. Gervais; secretary, Mr. Edouard Quevillon; assistant secretary, Mr. W. W. O'Hara; executive committee, Messrs. A. P. Willis and G. A. Dies; auditors, Messrs. C. Cubrass and Geo. W. Foisy. Toasts were then given. First came 'The King,' then 'The retiring officers.' Responding to the latter, Mr. C. W. Lindsay paid a warm tribute to retiring president Willis for

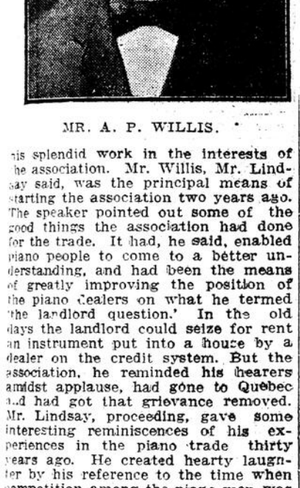


MR. A. P. WILLIS.

his splendid work in the interests of the association. Mr. Willis, Mr. Lindsay said, was the principal means of starting the association two years ago. The speaker pointed out some of the good things the association had done for the trade. It had, he said, enabled piano people to come to a better understanding, and had been the means of greatly improving the position of the piano dealers on what he termed 'the landlord question.' In the old days the landlord could seize for rent an instrument put into a house by a dealer on the credit system. But the association, he reminded his hearers amidst applause, had gone to Quebec and had got that grievance removed. Mr. Lindsay, proceeding, gave some interesting reminiscences of his experiences in the piano trade thirty years ago. He created hearty laughter by his reference to the time when competition among the piano men was so keen that it was not an uncommon thing for three or even four pianos to be put into one house.

Mr. L. J. Rivet thought the teaching of music was as important as the teaching of grammar. Without music, he said, there was nothing very agreeable on earth. If there was trouble ahead and by-laws detrimental to piano men were to be proposed in the province of Quebec or city of Montreal they should fight against such by-laws and do all in their power to resist them.

Other speakers to the toast were Messrs. E. A. Gervais, G. W. Foisy and R. C. Frazer. Mr. Willis, who on rising to reply, received an ovation,



MR. J. W. SHAW.

said that though the association had existed in embryo for fifteen years, it was only two years ago it took definite shape. He referred to the Piano Dealers' Association of New York and Chicago, the latter, he said, being particularly harmonious. The instalment system, Mr. Willis considered a very important matter for piano dealers, and he described the piano business on the instalment system as a savings bank for the poor man. They were great believers, he said, in the instalment system for the poor man, and he himself believed that the instalment plan was the greatest blessing that could come to any community of small means. From the poorer rank had come some of their best Canadian musicians. Happy, the speaker declared, was the industry that worked for the good of the public. The chairman next referred to the very gratifying increase which was taking place in the output of pianos, particularly in Eastern Canada. Twenty-two thousand pianos and seven to eight thousand organs were now being made each year in the Dominion of Canada. A few of these were exported, but most of them came down to the Eastern Provinces, so that these were now absorbing $1,-000,000 worth of pianos annually. The piano business was one in which they could all take a pride, as it was a business which did a good deal, especially by its very generous instalment plan, to create a refining culture in the home, the family and the country at large. Mr. Willis then gave the meeting a synopsis of some of the more important matters dealt with during the past year. Besides the landlord question referred to by Mr. Lindsay, the question of carting had been settled on a basis which should prove satisfactory to dealers and purchasers alike. Rules for the care and preservation of the piano had been prepared and circulated by the association, and were expected to have a very good effect. Another matter which had occupied the attention of the executive was the important question of tuning, and in this also the foundation of a satisfactory arrangement had been laid, thanks largely to the efforts of Mr. P. E. Layton, who the chairman very much regretted was unable to be with them on that occasion. During his term of office Mr. Willis had been supported and sustained right and left by all the officers and members of the association. That association, the chairman said, had brought piano people together and had annihilated suspicion amongst them, and in its place had come the most perfect confidence. The chairman then introduced Mr. Fullerton, of the 'Music Trades Journal,' Toronto, and he also thanked Mr. Fullerton for the services his paper had rendered to the music trades of Eastern Canada.

That the people of Canada were getting more desirous for the cultivation of that culture, which the increased output of pianos indicated, was a fact emphasized by Mr. Fullerton. The increase in the production of pianos in Canada in the past five years amounted to fifty percent. It was unnecessary for him, he said, to dwell on the advantages of uniting. They all realized how advantageous it was to combine for the protection of their interests. He thanked the trade in Montreal for the courtesy they had shown towards the 'Music Trades Journal,' and concluded by expressing the hope that the association would embrace the whole piano trade of Canada in the near future.

The incoming president, Mr. J. W. Shaw, next spoke. He considered it a great honor, he said, to be called upon to act as president of the association for the coming year. He was sorry Mr. C. W. Lindsay could not find it convenient to act. Mr. Shaw expressed great pleasure that Mr. Willis would continue as an honorary officer, and that the executive would have the benefit of his advice and guidance. Few trades, Mr. Shaw thought, could show a more respectable, businesslike and intellectual class of men than he saw around him. No one member of the association, he held, would get more benefit out of it than another. They should heartily thank Mr. Willis and the other outgoing officers for what they had done during their term of office.

Mr. Lindsay observed that the meeting would be glad to hear a few words from Mr. Willis, junior, a remark which was greeted with applause, whereupon Mr. Robert A. Willis rose and having thanked the meeting for its cordial reception of him, made a plea for the younger men in the trade, who, he said, would be very glad to be allowed to come into the association and co-operate with their seniors in forwarding its interests. (Hear, hear.)

The toast of the 'Press' was then given, an enjoyable evening, making a most perfect combination of business and pleasure, was brought to a close by the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'God save the King.'

During the evening musical items were rendered with rare taste and skill by the following gentlemen:—Mr. Desjardins, violin solo; Mr. Edwards, piano selection; Mr. Fred G. Sharpe, song; Mr. W. W. O'Hara, songs.

The attendance included:—Messrs. A. P. Willis, C. W. Lindsay, John A. Fullerton ('Music Trades Journal,' Toronto), W. H. Leach (the Leach-Frazer Co.), Arch L. MacDougall ('Music Trades Journal'), Fred G. Sharpe (Willis & Co., Ltd.), Robert A. Willis (Willis & Co., Ltd.), Alf. E. Marchand (Willis & Co., Ltd.), Edouard Quevillon (Quevillon & Landry), G. W. Foisy (of Foisy Freres), Wilfred Poissant, A. Desjardins, J. W. Shaw, B. A. Edwards (C. W. Lindsay, Ltd.), E. Hamilton (C. W. Lindsay Ltd.), H. Delfoise (Willis & Co., Ltd.), Chas. E. Patterson (Willis & Co., Ltd.), E. A. Gervais.

SELLING WITHOUT LICENSE.

Costa Michelidaquis for selling goods on the streets in the east part of the city without a license, was sentenced to pay $5 or fifteen days in jail by Recorder Dupuis yesterday. Accused pleaded that he did not know he had to have a license.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Offers for Sale Its Splendidly Located Lots in the Townsite of

Melville

"the Wonderful"

Melville's Astonishing Growth

Three years ago Melville had but one building—today it has over 500 buildings, and this number is constantly being added to. The assessed value of Melville real estate in 1909 was $521,360. The assessed value of Melville real estate in 1910 was $1,792,000, an increase in the past year of 350 per cent. The same forces which have caused this rapid increase in population and realty values are still operative, but their influence is cumulative, and the proportionate rate of growth in population and advance in values should increase from month to month.

Every day the traffic on the main line of the G.T.P. is increasing, and with every increase comes an addition to the force of railroad employees, making Melville their homes and headquarters. With every additional mile of steel laid on the Hudson Bay, the Regina, Lethbridge and International Boundary branch lines, Melville's trade territory is increased.

A population of 10,000 for Melville will mean an increase manifold in the value of real estate in all parts of the town, based upon present values. If real estate has advanced in some instances 500 to 1,000 per cent. in two years, during which time the population was increasing from 625 to 2,000, it is reasonable to expect a much larger proportion of increase in values while the town is advancing from 2,000 to 10,000.

Advance in values at Melville

Melville Lots, which originally sold at $75 to $100 a lot, are now being sold as high as $500 a lot. The site of the Municipal Rink was purchased originally for $225, and a year ago was sold to the city for $1,350. Two other lots sold originally at $100 and $150 respectively. J. Rowan bought the two lots later for $1,200, and sold one for $1,200 and the other for $1,-500. Two other lots, which were originally bought for $350, were recently tendered to the city as a site for a town hall at $2,000 each.

A special correspondent of the Winnipeg 'Free Press' writes of Melville real estate values as follows:

'In the central business sections lots average from $300 to $2,500, whilst upon the Main Street properties between Second and Third Avenues, the sales have averaged $200 per foot. Prices of lots in the residential quarter average from $75 to $300 a lot. Recently a corner site, comprising six lots on Main Street, was offered to the town council for the new town hall, at the actual market value of $16,000. Last year a large number of business premises and residences were erected, which, according to official statistics, approximated $300,000. Judging from the rate of building activity which now obtains, these figures will certainly not be lessened this year.'

Buy Direct from Grand Trunk Pacific

The rapid increase in population of Western Canada towns has made fortunes for thousands of investors who had the foresight to discern the possibilities for profitable investments and the courage to back their judgment. You cannot make a mistake in buying lots in a divisional point city. The railroad makes the city, and, in the case of Melville, no new city along the line of the G.T.P. between Winnipeg and Edmonton is likely to grow more rapidly.

The Grand Trunk Pacific does not plat into townsites land located in swamps and so far away from the city proper as to make the lots of questionable value. The purpose of the Grand Trunk Pacific in selling these lots is to encourage the upbuilding of Melville, from which the Grand Trunk Pacific will receive more benefit than from the amount of money secured from the sale of the lots. It is for this reason that the Grand Trunk Pacific is offering lots in this townsite at such a low price, and on such easy terms. No interest is charged on deferred payments, and when the final payment is made the purchaser can rest easy in the knowledge that he will receive perfect title to his lots, and that they will be located exactly as represented.

Melville Has No Near Competitors

Melville's future as a commercial centre is as assured as are its transportation advantages. It has no dangerous competitors within striking distance. In a commercial sense, it is strategically located—a point the Grand Trunk doubtless had in mind when selecting it as one of the chief divisional points on their system. It is 279 miles from Winnipeg, nearly 100 from Regina, almost 200 from Saskatoon and over 150 from Brandon. These are the cities with which it must compete, and the distance from each is such as to permit Melville to expand and grow in friendly rivalry, and with even greater speed. To the north lies a vast territory, as yet commercially undeveloped, but which will be opened up by the building of the Hudson Bay Railway. Melville is ready to take immediate advantage of this development, and is of all other cities of Western Canada the one best qualified by geographical position to do so. The fact that it is sitting right at the gates of this coming business is one that is already recognized by wholesale and distributing firms. Manufacturers and distributors will here erect branch houses as they have done at Regina and Saskatoon, and this will involve not only large building expenditures and monthly pay-rolls, but also increased population and local business of a permanent and highly desirable character.

An Important Grand Trunk Pacific Divisional Point

The Largest New Town on the G.T.P. Between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Melville's Excellent Strategic Position

But few towns in Western Canada can approach Melville in the matter of transportation facilities. It is both a divisional and junction point on the greatest transcontinental railway on the American Continent—The Grand Trunk Pacific. The ardently desired Hudson Bay railway, the dream of the prairie pioneer, is now in process of construction, and is already completed from Melville to Canora, and trains are running between these points. This road will bring past the doors of Melville the bulk of the grain crop of Western Canada, and make it one of the great traffic centres of the country. Another branch line is now being constructed from Melville to Lethbridge, by way of Regina, from which point another branch line is being constructed to the International Boundary. When completed this line will give Melville transportation facilities to all points in the United States. This road is already completed from Melville to Balcarres, and trains are now operating between these points. The main line of the G.T.P. from Melville will afford five water outlets, namely, Prince Rupert, B. C., on the Pacific Ocean, Halifax, N.S., on the Atlantic Ocean, St. John, N.B., on Newfoundland Bay, Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, and Fort William and Fort Arthur, on Lake Superior.

Melville has many unquestionable points of superiority over other Canadian towns in the matter of transportation facilities. It resembles Chicago in "sitting at the gates of trade." The junction point of railways so important as the Grand Trunk Pacific and Hudson Bay Railway must, in the natural course of events, become an important City.

Melville as a Manufacturing Centre

It is inevitable that Melville must become a jobbing centre of much importance. Already several big concerns have made it a distributing point for their goods, others are seeking locations there for branch houses. Two big implement concerns, two brewing companies and one oil company now use Melville as a distributing point, and another oil company has established a branch at Melville and is negotiating for a tract of land near the railroad.

The lead taken by these institutions is about to be followed by others of similar importance, and in a short time the railway yards will be hedged in by warehouses and mercantile establishments.

As a distributing point, Melville has strategic advantages which wholesalers will not overlook. It will command a large part of the jobbing trade for a considerable distance up and down the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the two important branch lines which centre there. Its shipping facilities make it an especially advantageous location for manufactories. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch line westward to Lethbridge will give Melville direct connection with the coal fields of Southern Alberta and provide one of the main requisites for a manufacturing centre—cheap fuel.

Backed by a rich agricultural district, an important railroad centre, a distributing centre and a manufacturing centre, Melville cannot help continuing to grow rapidly, and continued growth means continued increase in real estate values and big profits for those who invest in real estate there at present prices. Today is the time to buy lots in Melville.

Why Melville Lots Will Increase in Value

A few years ago what are now the important cities of Western Canada were no larger than Melville is to-day, and probably had no advantages that Melville does not have. It is usually safe to judge the future by the past. Fortunes were made by the early investors in lots in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Lethbridge and Prince Albert. Almost innumerable instances might be cited where lots located in these cities were offered to and refused by investors at from $100 to $300 a lot. These same lots, in some instances, are now worth upwards of $25,000, but the opportunity to reap the large profits that were made by the early investors in these cities, at ground floor prices, is gone forever.

History repeats itself. The profits that have been made by far-sighted investors in real estate in the growing cities of Western Canada will be repeated in Melville. But these profits will be made by those who have confidence in the future of Western Canada and invest in well located lots at present low prices—not by those who delay from day to day until this opportunity is gone also.

The Grand Trunk Pacific offers, in its splendidly located lots in the townsite of Melville, an opportunity to the investor to share in the large profits that will accrue to him as the result of the rapid growth of the town. When Melville lots have doubled, trebled and quadrupled in value, it will be poor consolation for you to look back and remember that you had an opportunity to share in these profits but did not take advantage of it.

Now is the time to buy—the prices for choice lots are extremely low and the possibilities for profit practically unlimited.

We Will Select Your Lots

The building of the Railway from Melville to Hudson Bay will extend over a period of at least three or four years. During this time we believe Melville will be the best known Grand Trunk Pacific division point between Winnipeg and Edmonton. This will necessarily create a great deal of activity in Melville real estate and this will redound to the benefit of the owner of Melville lots.

In order to secure well-located lots, it is not necessary that you specify the lot and block number. All the lots in this Grand Trunk Pacific townsite are practically level prairie land. The Grand Trunk Pacific does not offer for sale lots located in swamps or so far from the town proper as to make the lots of questionable value.

Mr. J. Rowan is our exclusive agent at Melville for the sale of lots in the G. T. P. Townsite. Mr. Rowan is one of the pioneer residents of Melville, and a member of the Board of Trade. He will take pleasure in giving information relative to these lots to any one interested.

Our representative is well acquainted with the location of these lots and we will select for you the best ones remaining unsold. Don't wait to write, but telegraph us, at our expense, the number of lots you desire us to reserve for you and the price you wish to pay. Then forward your remittance direct to the Land Commissioner of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

If selection of lots made by our representative is not satisfactory, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company agree, at any time within thirty days from date of purchase, to give the purchaser his choice of lots remaining unsold, at the same price, or refund all money paid.

All telegraphic reservations and correspondence should be sent to International Securities Co., Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man., and it is important that Melville be mentioned in such telegrams and letters.

In case you desire further particulars, maps, etc., before ordering lots, use coupon below.

INFORMATION COUPON.
(Melville Dept.)
International Securities Co.,
Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Please forward to me by return mail full particulars regarding the sale of town lots in the townsite of Melville

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Buy to Your Limit Now for Big Profit.

Prices of inside Lots ..... $100 and $125
Prices of Corner Lots ..... $150 and $175

Where a corner lot and an adjoining inside lot is purchased, a discount of $25 will be allowed.

Lots are large, double size, 50x140 feet. If the purchaser should desire to sell his holdings, each 50 foot lot can be divided into two 25 foot lots, which is the size ordinarily sold.

Lots sold on ten equal monthly payments; $10 cash and $10 per month for nine months buys a $100 lot; $12.50 cash and $12.50 per month for nine months buys a $125 lot, and so on.

Discount of 5 per cent. allowed for full cash payment. $95 cash pays in full for a $100 lot; $118.75 cash pays in full for a $125 lot.

No interest on deferred payments.
No taxes to pay by the purchaser until year 1912.
Perfect title issued to purchaser direct from Grand Trunk Pacific.

APPLICATION BLANK FOR PURCHASE OF MELVILLE LOTS.
Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.,
Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

I hereby make application to purchase ..... lots at the price of $..... each, and enclose herewith remittance for $..... being one-tenth the total purchase price. I agree to remit the same amount each month for nine consecutive months.

I desire your representative to select for me in the townsite of Melville, what he regards as the best lots remaining unsold at this price. Title to lots to be clear and indefeasible. No interest to be charged on deferred payments, and no taxes until the year 1912. Please make out and forward to me your formal "Application to Purchase Town Lots," which I will sign and return.

Name.....

Address .....

.....

Make remittances payable to order of and send direct to

Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Sole Representatives for the Sale of Grand Trunk Pacific Lots in Montreal

BEAUDRY REALTY CO.

Credit Foncier Building, - - - - - 35 St. James Street, **Who will be pleased to furnish full particulars on request.**

Loss of Appetite

is loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a forerunner of prostrating disease.

It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and doing or get behindhand.

The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system.

Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar.

HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.

St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, to Hold Special Services.

Quebec, Nov. 25.—The congregation of St. Andrew's Church will, on Sunday, celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the present church edifice, and in keeping with the important occasion an elaborate programme has been arranged to mark the auspicious event.

Under the guidance of the Rev. Dr. Love, the popular and energetic pastor of the church, special services have been arranged, and a fact worthy of note is that the Rev. Dr. John Forrest, Moderator of the General Assembly, and Principal of Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., will be the preacher. Dr. Forrest is a profound and scholarly clergyman, besides being a most pleasing speaker.

The choral part of the service also promises to be of a high order, and under the instruction of Mr. W. J. Smith, the masterly organist of St. Andrew's, are arranging a splendid programme.

St. Andrew's has at all times exerted an invaluable influence in the religious life of the Ancient Capital, and one and all of the citizens of Quebec, regardless of creed, will felicitate the congregation upon the important anniversary, and extend to them the wish that the present fine edifice may long continue to serve as a house of worship.

VICTORIAN SUNSHINE SOCIETY

Yesterday afternoon, at Victoria Hall, Westmount, the Victorian Sunshine Society held a sale of home-made articles. The proceeds are to be expended in the providing of dinner for about 25 poor families and the giving of Christmas presents to 100 poor children.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

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

MARRIED.

BOVEY — MACKLIN — At St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Canon H. Hensley Henson, Wilfrid Bovey, advocate, eldest son of Dr. H. T. Bovey, of Montreal, to Eleanor Lily, daughter of J. G. Macklin, of Montreal.

CRABB — ELIGH — On Nov. 24, 1910, at All Saints' Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. A. W. Mackay, Charles P. Crabb to Ethel Maude, third daughter of Captain and Mrs. P. Eligh.

CORBETT—MACLEOD—At the home of the bride's parents, Parrsboro, N.S., on Nov. 23, 1910, by the Rev. H. K. Maclean, assisted by the Rev. W. Donkin, Frederick Augustus Fulmore Corbett, M.D., to Mabel Dean, daughter of A. E. Macleod, Esq.

MACLAREN — HASKINS. — In St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on Nov. 23, 1910, by the rector, Ven. Archdeacon Cody, D.D., LL.D., Geraldine Madeleine Haskins, daughter of the late W. F. Haskins, Esq., Toronto, to Jas. Alexander MacLaren, Barrie, Ont.

ROWLEY — MOULE. — At Grace Church, on Nov. 23, 1910, by the Rev. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., Gertrude Moule, of Kidderminster, England, to Harold A. Rowley, 340 Hibernia Road, Point St. Charles.
Kidderminster, England, papers, please copy.

SLATER—MORRISON—At the residence of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. William Slater, Pleasington, Sunbury County, N.B., Canada, on Nov. 21, 1910, by the Rev. Abram Perry, John E. Slater to Jeannie Morrison, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland. Glasgow papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLAN—At the Homeopathic Hospital, Montreal, on Nov. 24, 1910, Isabella Allan, of Perth, Scotland.

EMERY — On Nov. 23, 1910, at his residence, 183 Somerset street, Ottawa, Dr. George F. Emery, in the 44th year of his age.

MACKAY — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Christiana S. McCann, 261 St. Clarens avenue, Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 23, 1910, Rosanna McInnes, widow of the late Rev. Alexander Mackay, M.A., late of Summerstown, Glengarry.

PORTER—At his home in Lisgar, Que., on Friday, Nov. 18, 1910, suddenly, James Porter, beloved husband of Mary Olivia Lester, in his 60th year.

ULLEY — Suddenly, on Nov. 24, 1910, Margaret Ann Brown, dearly beloved wife of Wm. H. Ulley, Esq.
Funeral from her late residence, 64 Bleury street, on Saturday, at 2.30.

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

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1653. (Note change of Address)

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

SEALE & SON
Funeral Directors
312 Dorchester St. West.
Phone Up 969. Residence, Up 2671

FREE "MARCIL'S MAGAZINE" for 6 mos. Illustrated. Shows HOW Fortunes are made in Montreal land. Write Geo. Marcil & Co. Dept. W., Montreal, Que

4 Phones.
The Laundry Of Quality
In our Handwork Department we include the laundry of most of the best dressed men in the city.
If you wear expensive shirts or collars, it will pay you to have your laundry done by us.
Mark your parcel "Handwork Dept."
TROY LAUNDRY CO.
VERDUN.

FORWARD! WESTERN FARMERS.

BY THOMAS C. ROBSON.

(All Rights Reserved.)

Forward! Western farmers,
Holding now your own;
See! King Trust before you
Tread the tyrant down.
Fear not ye his boasting.
Threats no longer dread.
Doomed are all his mergers,
Tariffs almost dead.

Chorus.

Forward! Western farmers,
Freedom's banner wave.
'Neath whose blood-red ensign,
Never breathes a slave.

Ask no tax nor favor,
Work shall make us free;
Tax not the bread of needy
Friends across the sea.
Open doors our purpose,
Where shall enter in
All, who, to befriend us
Help our kith and kin.
Chorus.

Forward! Western farmers,
Even as of old.
Freemen dragged the tyrant
From his fortress bold.
One king! one aim! united
Clasp hands! o'er the sea,
Forward! Western farmers!
Yours, the victory.
Chorus.

Making Room for an Exclusive Men's Fine Shoe Store

PETERMANN'S GIGANTIC LADIES' SHOE SALE

Long to be remembered, never before in the middle of the season has such tempting prices been offered to shoe buyers.

All our season's stock of high grade Ladies' and Children's Shoes were on our shelves before we accepted Mr. Cottrell's tempting offer for part of our store and to dispose of the complete stock in rapid fire order is the task we must accomplish before December.

$30,000 of Fine Boots, Shoes and Slippers at Quick Disposal Prices

Since the opening day of the sale there has been a continuous procession of economical buyers and we sold hundreds of pairs of ladies' shoes during the last two weeks, as many as three and four pairs to a customer. We have been so busy during the afternoons and evenings that we are going to offer a further substantial discount to all the ladies or children who visit our store in the forenoon.

A further Discount of 10% on all purchases made between 8.30 & 10.30 a.m.

Every pair of women's and children's shoes in this store reduced from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. Shoes by such celebrated makers as Laird & Schobers, Wickert & Gardiner, the famous Hanan shoe, and many others of excellent style and splendid wearing qualities.

FRIDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MORNING WE ARE OFFERING TO THE MEN 500 PAIRS OF OUR FAMOUS $5.00 WATERPROOF BOOTS, IN BLACK AND TAN, ALSO KID AND PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, AT **$3.69** A PAIR. THESE BOOTS AND SHOES ARE EXCEPTIONAL VALUES AND CANNOT BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE AT THIS PRICE. AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR THEY ARE THE MOST SERVICEABLE BOOT MONEY CAN BUY. SO MANY OF THE MEN WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER THAT THE STOCK WILL NOT LAST LONG. YOU MUST COME EARLY IF YOU WANT TO SHARE THE GOOD FORTUNE OF THE LADIES.

PETERMANN SHOES LIMITED, 517 St. Catherine St. West FOUR DOORS WEST OF PEEL STREET.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

DANTE AND THE 'WITNESS.'

(To the editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am obliged to you for your confession, as I must call it, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's naval policy is the media via that Dante pictures in such damning language. Such a policy is not a naval policy, but a power policy, a policy to help him in power. With regard to your statement that the people elect men who are cleverer than they are to do their thinking for them, surely you are joking. The essence of representative government as you must well know is that representatives are sent to carry out the will of the people, not their own. You are advocating bureaucracy, which, of all forms of tyranny, is the worst. Those Conservatives who are rejoicing at Mr. Bourassa's triumph are going too far. There is only one merit in Bourassa's conduct. He has produced a crisis. The country was being slowly poisoned and he detected it. But that he has the remedy no one believes who is a believer that Great Britain and her people the world over are capable of empire. Away with the little Canadians! And now we have settlers in Alberta declining to allow their children to sing 'Rule Britannia.' What next?

J. A. BURNHAM.

Peterborough.

Note—1. We have at all times said that the government policy was not the best, but that it was a compromise without which no policy could have been carried with a united country behind it; so that Mr. Burnham's discovery of our attitude is his alone. 2. Dante uses the Italian phrase media via (midway) to express his age, thirty-five, and does not damn it at all. The Latin phrase media via, middle course, is proverbially used as discriptive of the path of wisdom. 3. Mr. Burnham's theory of Parliament is not that of constitutionalists, nor is it a possible one. Under it any kind of dunderheads would do for members, while unlimited and mature wisdom would need to express itself continually in their constituencies.

TO THE DEAF
A Wonderful Book Given Away Absolutely Free.

In a most interesting book recently published, the causes of Deafness and Noises in the head are clearly stated; but what is of more importance to suffering thousands, it gives particulars of a self-applied home system which is proving remarkably successful.

This new method is unique, in that out of the hundreds of cases cured, the majority are those of people treated entirely by correspondence. There must be thousands of our readers to whom such a book would be of inestimable value, and arrangements have been made whereby every person interested may receive a copy free of charge.

Write at once to Elmer Shirley (Room 227), 6, Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C., England, and you will receive by return of post a copy of the book absolutely free. The value of this system is incalculable, inasmuch as it relieves quickly and cures permanently.

WAR IS MURDER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I think the time has come for Canadians to cry out as King David did of old, 'Scatter the people that delight in war.' (Psalm lxviii., 30), and to look and pray for that time foretold by the prophet Isaiah, saying: 'And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not rise against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.' (Isaiah ii., 4; Micah iv., 3.) The prophet Micah also asks this question, 'Is the Spirit of the Lord straightened? Are these his doings?

I see that Lord Strathcona has given another large sum of money to have the art of war taught in the Canadian public schools, making in all about half a million dollars to corrupt the youth of Canada, by teaching them in the direct opposition to the plain teaching of Jesus the Son of God. Children attending the public schools require all their time to fit them for the several avocations of commercial and industrial life without adding military training; and it is a wickedness to impose it upon them, or upon the teachers of the public schools. If young men wish to be soldiers let them do so of their own accord after their course in the public school is completed; and in a separate place than the public school. I hope that every Christian in the land who names the name of Christ will raise his voice against it. I believe that Tolstoy was right when he labelled war as 'legalized murder,' and I call upon every Christian in the land to lift his voice in solemn protest against this iniquitous proposition, and thus be on Jesus' side. Whoever is not on Jesus' side is against him, and no person dare say that Jesus approves of war. He says, 'Suffer little children to come unto me,' and he was displeased when his disciples tried to keep them from him; and training children to be soldiers is keeping them from him.

ALEX. DINGWALL.

FATHER VAUGHAN AND BISHOP SELLOW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—After his remarks in Montreal, Father Vaughan made matters worse in New York, by saying that one Sellow, 'a Protestant bishop,' had recently said worse things about the decay of Protestantism than he himself had ventured to say. In the 'Literary Digest' of Oct. 29, appears the following statement by the editor:—

'We are asked to print the following from Bishop Walter A. Sellow, of the Free Methodist Church:—"I have been quoted in the secular press recently as having said Protestantism is dying out and will soon be a thing of the past. I did not say this, neither do I think so. I was quoting what was said by a Roman Catholic speaker in Montreal, and some newspaper, controlled and edited by Roman Catholics, garbled my address, and made me say what I quoted from him."'

F. T. DIBB.

The Vicarage, Napanee, Ont.

A PROTEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see again, as in years past, the conundrum word 'eksmas,' or 'crossmas' used in advertisements for the approaching holiday trade. Do you not consider this word silly, unexplainable, unjustifiable, and in some people's opinion sacrilegious? I know of no language and I speak several, in which the name of the most hallowed Christian festival has been mutilated or substituted. I believe that there is a way of having this misnomer excluded from the pages of the three English papers in Montreal, if the advertising manager of each paper would, in all and every instance, on every copy of 'ads, substitute the word 'Christmas' for 'Eksmas.'

F. RASMUSSEN.

Note.—Neither 'Eksmas' nor 'Crossmas' is used for Christmas but Xmas. The usage is very ancient, dating from the time when the language of the Church was Greek, and not Latin, and when it was customary, probably out of reverence, to use only the first letter of the name of Christ, which in Greek is X, equal to Ch.

PLUNGING INTO THE SUBJECT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The mud at the corner of St. Antoine and Windsor streets is at least three inches deep. The St. Antoine cars here draw up barely to the crossing, but the length of the car, down which the would be passengers thereon have to travel, stretches back through a region offering no more decently possible footing than the dove could find when first liberated from the ark. From the car your correspondent aimed to take this morning the disembarking passengers, mostly ladies, hesitated fearfully before they made the required plunge, and one gentleman and myself remained upon the crossing waiting to board the car as it passed, rather than render null and void the morning's polish. The motorman motioned us to the rear of the car, when my companion said, 'Pull up, pull up, a little nearer. We can't go through that mud!' Whether our expressions of disgust displeased his majesty or he did not take to our looks, he pulled past that crossing at full speed, so that boarding the car was impossible to any unwilling to risk life or limb. The next car, No. 914, disgorged in a full complement of passengers several nuns and a number of other ladies. With properly chastened actions, but inwardly fuming spirits, we fell in line with the five or six business girls on their way to offices, and the two streams passed each other through the flood. 'And I'll have to wear these shoes all day,' remarked one of the girls ruefully to her companion, but the rest of us had feelings too deep for words. Must we continue to suffer in silence?

TRANSFER.

Nov. 25.

Note—This crossing is one where the public has been wilfully insulted in this manner for a long time. The reason for the course pursued is no doubt because the crossing is at the foot of a steep hill, and the regulation is probably absolute that cars must not draw up across the street. There is nothing, however, to hinder stopping on the other side of the crossing. We used to think that the reason why that convenient method was not followed was the folly of the City Council in ordaining it otherwise. The recent investigation by the Controllers revealed the fact that it was done in the interests of the company, which can make better time in that way. It is for the company to make such regulations as will secure the safety of the public, but it is for the Council to demand such as will secure its convenience. The first step that the Controllers should take should be to enforce the rule as it is and not allow cars to block not only the crossings, but in many places half or three-quarters of the roadway.

FIREARMS AND BOYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Can you tell me what is the law re firearms? My nephew, aged 17 years, arrived here from England last week en route to St. Paul, Minn. When out he with the usual young Englishman's ideas went into a store and was there told that he needed a gun to protect himself, if going west. He thereupon bought a revolver and cartridges for three dollars. We found this out, to our consternation, yesterday (Sunday). The lad had to start this morning, and on our going to the store to return the articles (which, of course, we could not allow him to keep) the proprietor not only refused to accept the same, but was rude and impudent, and laughed at the idea of law or City Hall. Sir, when we hear so many sad cases of shooting, can you tell me if it is legal to sell firearms or ammunition indiscriminately, as this storekeeper claims?

Surely it is high time that the stores around the railway stations were watched more closely, and it is a scandal to our city that strangers are allowed to get such a false impression of our dealings.

C. FOSTER SIMPSON.

Montreal, Nov. 21.

Note—The city of Montreal has no by-law regulating the sale or carrying of firearms by any one. At a recent meeting of the City Council a motion regarding such a by-law was struck from the 'orders of the day' on the ground that without an amendment to the charter the city had not the right to pass such a by-law.

At present all such actions must and may be taken under the provisions of the Criminal Code. Section 105 provides that every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, who, not being a justice or a peace officer or a soldier or sailor or not having a certificate of exemption has upon his person a pistol (revolver) or air gun, elsewhere than in his own dwelling house, shop, warehouse or counting house.

If sufficient cause be shown upon oath to the satisfaction of any justice, he may grant to any applicant therefor, not under the age of sixteen years, a certificate of exemption from the operation of the above section for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Section 166 says, 'Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, who sells or gives any ammunition therefor, to a minor under the age of sixteen years, unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the justice before whom he is charged that he used reasonable diligence in endeavoring to ascertain the age of the minor before making such sale or gift; and that he had good reason to believe that such minor was not under the age of sixteen.

Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, who sells any pistol or air gun without keeping a record of such sale, the date thereof, and the name of the purchaser and of the makers' name or other mark by which such arm may be identified.

SALESMEN WANTED

My business has increased to such an extent since locating in my new quarters, 517 St. Catherine St. W., that I require several more competent salemen to help me cope with the increased demands.

Cottrell

PHONETIC SPELLING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Re your article in Saturday's issue, 'English should be easier,' it seems to me the first move towards phonetic spelling should be to have a definite value of sound for each character of the alphabet—a letter, or combination of letters to represent each sound used in English speech.

C.

Note—To have a letter or combination of letters for every sound, and to use it only for that sound is phonetic spelling. In some languages this is approximately accomplished by simple letters, in others by uncouth combinations, but in either case the reading of the language is very easily acquired. It is the reverse of the conditions which prevail in English, where every sound has many spellings, and every spelling answers to many sounds.

Houses For Sale

Tara Hall Ave.	$3,300
Irvine Ave.	3,600
Clarke Ave.	6,500
Lansdowne Ave., above Sherbrooke	8,700
Arlington Ave.	15,000
Wood Ave.	15,000

These are most desirable houses, and quite worth while looking at

H. J. Ross,
180 St. James street.

THREE HEAVY SENTENCES.

May's Landing, N.J., Nov. 26.—Two months in jail and a fine of $300 each was the sentence passed upon Charles Quinn and Joseph Vaughn yesterday in the County Court for tarring and feathering Frank Sichort at Mizpah City, near here, several months ago. James Seats, who was convicted as accomplice, but who did not actually assist in the tarring and feathering, was fined $300, and in default was committed to jail. The men said Sichort tarred and feathered Sichort, who was married, because of his alleged attentions to a McKee City widow.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Mason & Risch Pianos.—A fine collection of these superb instruments are on display in our warerooms. Grands and Uprights in plain and art cases. The Beethoven Upright Mason & Risch Pianos are sold by Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine street (cor. Stanley St.).

Up 2990 Open Evenings.

517 St. Catherine St. West.

The Real Real Estate Man

HOUSES For Sale.

WESTMOUNT:—

Bruce Avenue residence		$ 5,500.00
St. Catherine Street West, fine residence,		15,000.00
Grosvenor Ave., residence	Real	7,000.00
Roslyn Ave., residence	Genuine	12,000.00
Grosvenor Avenue	Bargains	9,500.00

Scores of other houses in WESTMOUNT.

OUTREMONT:—

Hutchison St., residence	$8,500.00	De L'Epee Ave., 12 semi-detached	
Wiseman Ave., residence	7,200.00	houses, just new	$6,500.00 ea.

A few other high priced houses FOR SALE in OUTREMONT.

CITY:—

Waverley St., 6 flats, good paying proposition	$10,000.00
St. Urbain St., flat and two apartments	4,500.00
Mance St., 6 flats, three stories	14,500.00
Prud'homme Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, 2 flats, easy terms	7,000.00
Esplanade Ave., 2 stores and house	5,000.00
Esplanade Ave., store and tenement above	12,000.00
Benard St., 3 stores	7,200.00
St. Antoine St., store and dwelling, 2 cottages, 2 flats	20,000.00
St. Urbain St., 6 flats	13,500.00

FACTORY SITES:—

A large piece of ground in the North End, along the C.P.R. track; two houses on property.

A large piece of property in the South-west End, along the canal. Both properties good factory sites.

We make a Specialty of selling WEST END BUILDING LOTS from $98 upwards.

For information re the above properties please PHONE, WRITE or CALL.

Cottrell

517 St. Catherine St., West. **HAROLD COTTRELL,**
Up 2990. **Sales Manager House Dept.**
OPEN EVENINGS.

30 TENEMENTS FOR SALE

Just East of Bleury Street, near Craig; all rented; land area 14,000 Square feet; present rental income $5,364, subject to increase first May next. $10,000 invested in this proposition will net you 18 3-4 p.c. from present rents.

ROBINS COMPANY

First Floor **282 St. Catherine Street West**
Uptown 6161 **Jacobs' Building**

Bell Telephone Main 2669.

A Fine Corner Residence

FOR SALE

On Sherbrooke St., West,
NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.

14 rooms, all modern conveniences, newly built, ask about it.

COLONIAL REAL ESTATE CO.,

13 Beaver Hall Hill - Montreal.
James Morgan, President. **A. E. Rollit, Manager.**

"Don't Put Off for To-morrow, What You Can Do To-day"

A. W. Christie Realty Co.

Lindsay Building
518 St. Catherine Street W.
Montreal, P.Q.

Tel. Uptown 735 Residence, St. Louis 4017

CARILLON PARK

The price of a lot on this property has advanced to

$175.00

and will shortly advance again. Buy at the lowest figure you can get in at and make a good profit. Among other properties we have for sale are some valuable houses and flats in the city. To a quick purchaser these properties will be sold at a price which will return large interest. Would you like to purchase a high class House or Hotel in a well-known summer resort in the Eastern Townships? If so, we have just the property to suit you. Write or call upon us and let us know what you want, and we feel sure that we can suit you.

Have you got for sale a three-flat house, five or six rooms and bathroom, furnace heated, situated between Cadieux and St. Urbain or Ontario to Prince Arthur; or a small store, well let, on the Main, Ontario St. or St. Catherine St. E? If so, let us know, as we have clients waiting and anxious to purchase such properties for investment.

TO INVESTORS IN UPTOWN REAL ESTATE

I have for sale one of the finest properties on St. Catherine Street West, including the busiest transfer point in the uptown district. It has a frontage of about 100 feet on St. Catherine Street by a depth of 100 feet on the next street. Buildings are in first rate condition and well rented. Anyone who is interested and able to handle a proposition of this kind should call to see me about it.

JAS. BIRCHENOUGH

Tel. Main 7979. **210-211 Quebec Bank Building**

FOR SALE

Nos. 17 to 25 Conway Street, Point St. Charles; also vacant lot adjoining. This property pays 10 per cent. on the Sale Price. It is a good investment. Call for price and terms.

A. W. D. HOWELL, - 212 St. James Street.

FOR SALE

158 Metcalfe Street

Four-story stone front house, 14 rooms; in perfect condition. Large brick stable in rear. Price reasonable, and terms can be arranged to suit purchasers.

Full particulars from

The John Hyde Agency

"If It's Real Estate, It's Our Business."
304 MERCHANTS BANK BLDG.

DOMINION REAL ESTATE AND RENTAL CO'Y

16 McGill College Ave.
TELEPHONE UPTOWN 3700.

OUTREMONT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

6 First class flats, Laurier Ave.	$25,000
6 Stone front flats, Park Ave.	24,000
6 flats, Laurier Ave. (This is a corner.) Make an offer.	
Cottage on Durocher St. (Semi-detached)	6,000
6 flats, Querbes St., side light	12,500
9 flats (a bargain), Hutchison St. Pays over 10 per cent.	19,000
House and Lot, corner Durocher and Fairmount	5,500
2 semi-detached cottages, McDougall Ave., fine location	21,000

VACANT LOTS.

Laurier Avenue.
Fairmount, corner Durocher.
Boulevard St. Joseph; fine site.

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE —AND— TO RENT

St. Paul and St. Helen Streets.

H. JOSEPH & CO., Inc.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET AT 41 LATOUR street. Central.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED TO BORROW, $3,300 AT 5 percent on private residence; present mortgage has been running for five years, and present holder requires money. Address, M.R. 16, 'Witness' Office.

SIX FLATS FOR SALE

Corner Hutchison and Laurier Ave.

This valuable property to be sold at once. Splendid corner for bank; finest business corner in Outremont. For price and other information, apply to

THE YALE REALTY COMPANY
226 ST. PAUL STREET.
Phone Main 763; St. Louis 902.

BUY OUTREMONT PROPERTY FOR RAPID ADVANCES.

$6,500—DE L'EPEE AVENUE. New semi-detached house, all modern conveniences. Best finish. A SNAP.

$20,000—LARGE HOUSE, and grounds, beautifully located, facing OUTREMONT PARK. In perfect order. Oak floors.

$2,200—TWO FLATS, well rented. Stable in rear, on DE L'EPEE ST. DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

$8,600—PARK AVENUE, above Sherbrooke. Adjoining house sold at a much higher price.

$9,500—PARK AVENUE, House, 25 x 80. Lot 25 x 120.

BUILDING LOTS.

THREE LOTS, situated on DUROCHER AVENUE, Outremont, between St. Viateur and Fairmont Avenue. Size 100 x 103½.

LOT situated south east corner MANCE and FAIRMONT AVE.; 110 feet on Mance Street, 100 feet on Fairmont Avenue.
ACT QUICK.

LOT, situated south west corner PARK AVENUE and ST. VIATEUR; 50 feet on Park Avenue, 100 feet on St. Viateur. A GENUINE SNAP.

LOT ON DUROCHER STREET, north ST. VIATEUR. Size 25 x 100. Price, $900.00.

BENJAMIN BURLAND Real Estate, General Insurance and Investments,
303 Board of Trade Bldg., MONTREAL. MAIN 3089.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES IN 60 different patterns, make and finish; the very latest designs, in Mission, etc., at about one-half their actual value; our stock consists of a very large quantity, finished, and a large lot unfinished. Call and see them without delay. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

TYPEWRITERS —INVESTIGATE REmanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John street, Montreal.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., new showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone, Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

MISSION STYLE FURNITURE—WHY lose your valuable time at auction sales, bidding on old style furniture and often in very bad condition, when you can buy the real thing of the highest class about one-half the price at GEO. H. LABBE & CO.'S, 350 St. Paul street. Established 1883.

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the Manufacturers, 350 St. Paul street, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

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.

PROPERTY.

FLOUR MILL, 100 BARREL CAPAcity, in progressive Alberta town. Elevator, 35,000 bushels. Equipment fully modern and in first class condition. Unlimited supply of wheat direct from farmers. Cheap fuel. Fine opportunity for practical man. Full particulars by mail. GEO. EDWARDS, 317 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

TIMBER LIMIT AND SAW MILL IN British Columbia.—I am authorized to offer for sale property, comprizing 120 million feet standing timber, some of the finest in the province, consisting of Cedar, Pine, Fir, and Spruce. Saw Mill with capacity of 60 m. Daily. Lumber on hand and logging equipment. This will be sold as a going concern, and affords one of the best available opportunities for taking up a first class lumber proposition. Full particulars mailed on application. Principals only. I have also for sale the following Timber Limits:—In British Columbia, good logging proposition, well situated with thirty million feet standing timber. Can be logged at reasonable cost, and offered at a very low price. In Northern Alberta, twenty-three square miles virgin forest, Pine and Spruce, fronting river and convenient to railway, affording fine opportunity for Pulp Mill. In Central Alberta Timber Berth with estimated cut of sixty million feet Pine and Spruce. In Southern Alberta, Timber Berth with seventy-five million feet standing Timber. Wanted, from Eastern Owners, Western Lands for Sale. I have exceptional advantages to facilitate sales. Correspondence solicited. GEO. EDWARDS, 317 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

PLANTATION IN FLORIDA FOR Sale or exchange for city property. First class Florida Pineapple Plantation, charmingly situated, adjoining the town of Fort Pierce, on the Indian River, where there is abundance of fine fishing and excellent boating, having packing house and siding for shipping on the East-Coast Florida Railway. The crop realizes about 3 000 boxes of pineapples yearly, which sell in the U.S. and Montreal at $2.50 and $3.00 per box. Requires no cultivation or planting for at least 12 years, packing all young growth. Price, only $12,500. For particulars and terms, apply to J. C. BERTRAND, 50 Notre Dame street west.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—KARN UPRIGHT GRAND Piano, fine San Domingo mahogany case, 7 1-3 octaves, full iron frame, overstrung, beautiful singing tone. Nearly new, was $400. On sale at $295. Payable $20 cash and $8 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE is sanitary looking, pleasing to the eye; refined people prefer it to the ordinary furniture for their children's rooms. A great assortment to select from, and at extremely low prices at the Manufacturers' Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

ORGAN FOR SALE—IN GOOD CONDITION, fine tone. Suitable for Sunday School. Apply 55, Souvenir Ave., City.

FOR SALE —BOSTON SQUARE Piano, beautiful rosewood case, carved legs, iron frame, 7 1-3 octaves, ivory and ebony keys, rich tone, of splendid appearance. Only $125. Payable $5 cash and $4 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West (corner Stanley street).

SIDEBOARDS — 35 DIFFERENT Patterns and finish, of the latest production to select from; extension dining tables and genuine leather seats, solid oak dining chairs to match; china closets, etc., all 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary price, at the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE — ALL 'WITNESS' PICtures, 75 cents. I will frame all the 'Witness' Pictures at 75 cents. They will make fine Xmas Presnts. G. H. HEASLEY, 315 Bleury, corner St. Catherine.

WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, Chiffoniers; a very large range at lowest wholesale prices, at 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

FOR SALE — GILBERT, BOSTON Square Piano, mahogany case, in splendid order, ivory and ebony keys, good tone. On sale at $65. Easy terms of payment. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West (corner Stanley 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 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables; 1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table; 1 4-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

FOR SALE—BOARDMAN & GRAY small Square Piano, fine rosewood case, metal frame, in splendid condition. Sweet tone and fine touch. An opportunity $95. Payable $4 cash and $3 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street west (corner Stanley street.)

YOU GET SWELL FURNITURE FOR very little money at the Manufacturers' Store, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

HOIST FOR SALE, CHEAP — One Double belted floor type freight hoist, with cage and wheels, in good condition; platform, 5 x 5 feet; fully 1500 lbs. capacity. Counter shaft, pulley and splendid H.P. motor; 110 D.C. included, if desired. Apply to 142 St. Peter street.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:

1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18 inch Lap Wheel.

These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time.

Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

Motors FOR SALE

2 10 h.p. 115 volts D.C.
1 8 h.p. 110 volts. D.C.

All in A1 condition, and can be seen any time. Will sell cheap.—Apply,

'WITNESS' OFFICE

BARGAINS.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—If you are contemplating a trip to the City of Montreal, and have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter who are soon to be married, be sure that you come to see us. It does not matter whether you sell furniture or not. We make and carry in stock the most complete lines of Bedroom, Dining-Room, Sitting-Room, Parlor, Library and Kitchen Furniture in Canada, in fact, the best up-to-date goods to be found anywhere. We guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices and very prompt delivery. If you can save on your purchases from 25 percent to 33 percent, you owe it to your family to do so, and it is certainly worth your while to make the trip to Montreal. If we have been able to suit such concerns as the Canadian Pacific Railway in the furnishing of their several hotels, we surely ought to be able to serve you. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for spot cash or 30 days. We will pack your goods so that the freight charges will amount to a very small percentage. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. Established 27 years.

DAINTY BUFFETS, FINISHED EARLY English, also, Leather Diners, Extension Dining Tables, China Closets and Dinner Waggons to match; just the articles wanted for Apartment Houses and Flats; a big range to select from, and at 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the Manufacturers' Showrooms, 350 St. Paul st. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, OF THE very latest styles, such as Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, etc., at 25 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the manufacturers. Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, 303 GARNIER ST., 5 rooms, with gas, and every convenience; $9.00 per month. Apply, 301 Garnier street, 5 doors above Mount Royal avenue east.

LACHINE, EAST OF WHARF STATION—Brick houses. Immediate possession. Furnaces, baths, w.c. In fine order. Stables. Coach and garages. T. A. DAWES, Lachine.

FLATS TO LET.

BREWSTER AVENUE, 107 — MIDDLE flat, furnace; newly decorated; immediate possession; low rent; very comfortable; central. JAS. M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James street.

TWO BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED New flats, 2231 (lower), 2289 (upper) Hutchison street, above Fairmount; hardwood floors, china cabinets, furnace, large yard ready for use. Keys at 2283. $15.00 till May. ANDREW HALCRO, 171 St. James street. M. 3996.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANYONE WHO WANTS TO DO SOMEthing for his or her Maker, will be given a choice of suitable opportunities at the end of our Sunday Evening Service. Our church is alive, and growing, and needs your help. Come a little before seven and enjoy the Song Service. It will hearten you up a bit. **CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,** Guy Street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED; Must be capable and clean; plain cooking. Apply, with references, from 4 to 6 or after 8 p.m. 4471 St. Catherine st., Westmount.

THIS MAY MEAN YOU—PERMANENT position to experienced salesman for hardy nursery stock. Grown in Quebec. Best outfit free. Investigate. CANADIAN NURSERY COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal.

MAKE MONEY CORRESPONDING, newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Middleport, N.Y.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACtors, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m., sharp.

MAN WANTED; MUST BE WILLING to learn, and capable of acting as our representative; no canvassing or soliciting; good income assured. Address, National Co-Operative Realty Co., 1264 Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

OFFICE BOY WANTED FOR A wholesale house. Apply in own handwriting to P.O. Box 2303.

SMART ERRAND BOY WANTED, AT F. E. GRAFTON & SONS, 227 Notre Dame street West, Montreal. References.

GENERAL—WANTED, A GOOD General, one who can do plain cooking. Apply, with references, to Mrs. Lamb, 455 Mackay street.

WANTED—NIGHT NURSE AT THE Protestant Infants' Home, Cote St. Luc Road.

WANTED, NURSE-HOUSEMAID, with good reference. One child three years old. 606 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount. Phone West 3752.

YOUNG PEOPLE WANTED

Those who have no regular and friendly church home, will enjoy the services, societies, and sociabilities of our church. Our new minister, Dr. Martin, will surely interest you. Come ten minutes to seven Sunday evening and enjoy the preliminary song service. George McGarry, Clerk, of Calvary Church, Guy street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets.

SINGERS WANTED

for Voluntary Platform Chorus for Special Evangelistic Sunday Evening Services. Apply immediately after morning or evening services, to Chorus Leader. Calvary Congregational Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Come at ten minutes to seven and enjoy the song service.

School Boys Wanted

who can interest other scholars in A. 1. straight honorable business proposition, in which parents and teachers approve. Address, The Manager, P. O. Box 2234, Montreal.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

WANTED — PART OF ONE OR TWO days work each week, greenhouse and furnaces, etc. HENRY COOKE, 23 Alexander street.

WANTED, BY YOUNG MAN (Colored), situation as butler, valet, indoor servant, or similar position. Can furnish highest references as to sobriety, industry, honesty, etc. Address, N. SMARTT, 1215 Simard street, city.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, Office Tables, Library Tables, Rotary and Tilting Chairs, at 25 percent to 33⅓ percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

Z. CHRISTIN DIT ST. AMOUR CO. Gravel and Cement Roofer. Snow and Ice removed from roofs in winter. 1509 St. Denis street, Montreal.

PARLOR FURNITURE—PRETTY AND neatly upholstered Parlor Sets, latest designs and shades. Also, Comfortable and Pretty Lounges, Davenports, Easy Chairs, Centre Tables (very large variety), Jardiniere Stands, all 25 percent to 33 percent lower than market price, at Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINTing, plastering, etc., experienced workmen, best materials; reasonable price. J. BACON, Decorator, 75 Hallowell avenue. Phone Westmount 1588.

TABLES — OUR STOCK OF TABLES of every description and for every purpose is certainly the largest in this city, and the prices away below the current prices. Call early while our stock is very complete. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

WEATHERED OAK, FUMED OAK, and Early English finished furniture, of the latest designs at lowest wholesale prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARDING? LONELY?

Best cure for 'boarding house lonely' is a real old-fashioned church home where you will be appreciated as one of ourselves. Church is growing rapidly and yet there's room for more. There is a brotherly atmosphere in the church that will do you good and be strengthened by your presence. There is a sociability about our church that you will like. We do not want to rob other churches, but if you have no real church home COME—and you will come again. Our new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Martin, will interest you. If you cannot come any other time, come Sunday evening at ten minutes to seven and enjoy the preliminary song service. George McGarry, Church Clerk, Calvary Congregational Church, Guy street between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

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. Mathews, 103 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.

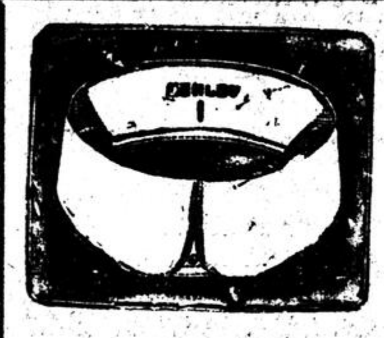
20 Words for 10c.

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.



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HENLEY
2⅛ inches deep
12 1-2 Cts. Each.

WOLSEY UNDERWEAR

Made by the largest makers of Underwear in the British Isles. Wolsey has year by year increased in popularity until to-day it represents the highest standard of underwear excellence throughout the world. The largest stock in the city, at our three stores.

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED
177 St. James Street.
493 St. Catherine St. W.
473 St. Catherine St. E.

DEGRADED WOMEN.

Keepers and Inmates of Disorderly Houses Fined.

Four disorderly house cases were brought before Mr. Recorder Dupuis yesterday morning. In the first Mary Brown, the keeper of a house on St. Elizabeth street, was sentenced to a fine of $50 or four months, and Evelyn Watts, an inmate, was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 or two months. The second case was Mrs. P. Beauvais, who kept a disorderly house on Perrault lane. She was fined $50, while the female inmates, B. Lalonde, Mari St. Jean, and Eva Francoeur were sentenced to pay a fine of $20 or two months. The male frequenters got off easier, for they were sentenced to pay a small fine of $3 or ten days. The third case was that of Cora Edwards, who had the option of choosing a fine of $50 or serving four months in jail, for keeping a disorderly house on St. Justin street. Ernette Landrieu, Bertha Quintal, Alice Mercier and Jennie Rose, had each to pay a fine of $20 or two months in jail, as they were inmates of the house.

Maggie Clarke was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or four months for keeping a disorderly house on Charlotte street, and the inmates, Nellie Quinthal, Charlotte Sauve and Laura Martel, will have to choose between a $20 fine or two months in jail.

WIFE PLEADED FOR HUSBAND.

So He Escaped With Three Weeks to Sober Up.

John Mahoney, residing at 242 Seminary street, would likely have received a heavy sentence from Mr. Recorder Dupuis yesterday had not his wife, who made the charge against him, which was one of assault when drunk, pleaded that he might escape with only three weeks to sober up. 'All right then!' replied the Recorder, 'Three weeks for you to sober up.'

TOO OFTEN DRUNK.

Patrick Harvey, residing at 1169 Dorchester street east, appeared before Mr. Recorder Dupuis yesterday on a charge of being drunk for three days in succession.

He pleaded guilty, but called for his sister, Mrs. Harvey, as he wanted to ask her a question. Mr. Recorder Dupuis asked him what he wanted to ask. Accused replied that he wanted her to go to the bank. 'What for, to get money to buy liquor and get drunk,' asked Mr. Dupuis; $10 or two months for you.'

WARD 4, WESTMOUNT.

A public meeting of ward 4 was held at the City Hall, Stanton street, Thursday night, at which there were present about 20 ratepayers. Mr. R. S. White was elected chairman, and Mr. A. H. Ransom secretary. The electors decided that there had not been sufficient publicity given to the meeting to justify them in making a selection of candidates, so it was unanimously resolved to adjourn until Thursday, December 15, and the secretary was instructed to see that proper notice of the meeting was given by advertisement in the daily press prior to that date.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD

Two weeks ago, at the David Lewis Manchester Epileptic Colony, near Alderley Edge, Sir William Mather unveiled the portrait of the late Benn. W. Levy, which he presented to the institution. Mr. Levy founded the colony in conjunction with Mr. David Lewis, trustees. Sir William Mather, in unveiling the portrait, gave an outline of the history of the work of the trust, which had been applied to the amount of about $2,000,000, for the benefit of the poorer classes. He described the late Mr. Levy as a large-hearted, noble-minded character. Mr. Eliot Levy, who represented the family, said that the greatest reward that his brother could have was the knowledge that his memory would be kept green.

* * *

The sad occasion of the funeral of the first Speaker of the first Douma shows that the existing Russian Government is callously insensible to the first decencies of civilized life. All the requiem service arranged in the great and small centres of the Empire in memory of the deceased liberal were forbidden by order of the Minister of the Interior (M. Stolypin). Although M. Kasso has visited the grave of M. Muromzeff, the anti-Semites have utilized what may be called the participation of the Jews in the national grief to prove that the Jews still possess that admiration for revolutionary ideals, the extinction of which the Premier and the Right of the Douma had made conditional to the introduction of pro-Jewish legislation.

* * *

M. Jaures, the eminent leader of the French Socialists, has addressed a letter to the Polish workmen, calling upon them to withdraw from the anti-Semitic movement, which is lately conquering everything else in Poland. 'France,' he wrote, 'had enough of anti-Semitism during the Dreyfus affair, and the Republic will not view with favor an anti-Semitic Poland'

* * *

A critical situation again exists at Kieff. It will be remembered that a few months ago trouble arose from a ministerial circular, denying Jews certain privileges originally bestowed on them by M. Stolypin's circular. This time the local police propose to act on the Premier's suggestion to the Senate, urging the enforcement of the strict adherence of Jewish merchants to the trades indicated in their certificates. Should they succeed in obtaining the consent of government to their plans, over 5,000 Jews will either have to change their occupations or leave for the Pale.

* * *

A Jew has been appointed to the office of coroner for the Central Division of the County of Middlesex, England. This appears to be the first time that a Jew has ever been appointed to this position in England. The new coroner, who succeeds the late Dr. Danforth Thomas, is Dr. George Cohen, son of the late Alderman Sampel Cohen, of Hull, is M.B., B.C.M. (Edinburgh University), a past student of the Middle Temple, and a Powell prizeman in common law. He is the author of 'Physiology for Beginners,' and a contributor to the 'Lancet.'

* * *

For some weeks past revolutionary Bulgarian committees in Sofia have displayed fresh activity with a view to a renewal of their sanguinary exploits in Macedonia (which will sooner or later drag Bulgaria into war with Turkey). Secretly tolerated by the authorities, these bandits go so far in their audacity as to demand large sums of money from the peaceful population. Within the past few weeks, some Jewish bankers and other leading Jews in Bulgaria have received anonymous demands for the payment of large sums to the revolutionary committee in favor of Macedonian work. A fortnight ago five revolutionaries made an attack on a Jewish bank, which is located in one of the most important streets in Sofia. In the attempt to seize the funds of the bank, the principal servant and a policeman who had hastened to the spot, was killed; three other persons were seriously injured. A few of the assailants were arrested. This attack in open daylight has created a profound impression.

* * *

As the result of an influx of Jews from Russia, the Jewish community in Copenhagen has increased in numbers by over 4,000 in recent years.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Fraulein Pauline Herzl, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Theodore Herzl, the celebrated Austrian journalist, and the founder of Modern Zionism, to Herr J. Hift, an engineer at Serajewo, Bosnia.

* * *

Some time ago a colonel in the Roumanian Army struck a lawyer a blow on the ear while riding in a tramcar, in the mistaken idea that he was a Jew. The lawyer prosecuted his assailant, who has been sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment. This punishment involves a delay of ten years before the colonel can receive promotion.

* * *

The two new Austro-Hungarian Dreadnoughts are being built from the plans of a Jew, Herr Siegfried Popper, formerly Chief Naval Constructor at the Ministry of Marine, and at present chief constructor to the company building the Dreadnoughts.

* * *

The announcement of the leaders of the Right that they intend to oppose the Pale Bill has aroused the feelings of the opposition deputies, who have determined to organize a great Pro-Jewish demonstration in the Douma during the discussion of the measure. The attacks of the Left will be specially directed against the right wing of the Octobrists and the Government. Deputy Dzubinsky has prepared a statement of the sufferings of the Siberian Jews, who are compelled to reside only in the towns or villages where they are registered or born.

* * *

The present Chief Rabbi of Adrianople has won golden opinions for his tact and success in handling difficult problems of the community. All members recognize his value, and some of the richest among them, who formerly held aloof from Jewish communal affairs, have recently concerted important measures with the Chief Rabbi with a view to the promotion of useful institutions.

* * *

M. Purishkevitch has issued a statement to the effect that he has succeeded in obtaining from M. Kasso an assurance that he will not interfere with his predecessor's anti-Jewish circulars.

* * *

Deputy Bulat attacked anti-Jewish educational restrictions in the Douma Budget Committee during the discussion on the education estimates. He specially criticized the fact that purely Jewish secondary schools are obliged to restrict the number of Jewish students in order to enjoy the privileges bestowed on Government institutions.

* * *

In connection with the Brussels Exhibition the King of the Belgians has conferred the commandership of the Order of Leopold the Second on the French Senator, M. Ferdinand Dreyfus, member of the Superior Jury, and the Commandership of the Order of the Crown on M. Schwob, Commissary-General for the French Colonies.

* * *

Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Senator has been appointed honorary president of the Berlin Medical Society.

* * *

The official report on crime in Russia during the past year proves that Jews furnish only three percent of the criminals in the country. What is, however, more important is the official recognition of the fact that the Jews are almost entirely free from all serious crimes. Amongst the heaviest offences committed by Jews are mentioned infringements of passport regulations and classifications of documents of residence, the responsibility of which may be safely borne by those who created special restrictions against Jews.

* * *

The Russian Jews learnt with deep regret of the death at Odessa, at the age of fifty-two, of M. E. Levinsky. The deceased was one of the most active nationalistic workers Russian Jewry possessed, and his exceptionally bright articles in the Hebrew and Yiddish press gained for him the admiration of all circles. During the Pogroms of 1882 he retired from university life and joined the Jewish National Movement. After a stay in Palestine he became a member of a Zionist Union. His description of an imaginary journey to Palestine in many years to come is said to have inspired Dr. Herzl to write his 'Altneuland.' He was the founder of the Odessa school 'Yavno,' an active member of the Palestine Colonization Committee, and the manager of the Odessa Carmel Wine Company. The deceased was accorded a great public funeral.

WHERE TO BUY LOTS.

A striking instance of the interest taken in town sites on the Grand Trunk Pacific has been recently afforded in Alberta. A lot on the line at Wainwright has been sold for $850. It was bought originally for $200.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'

'The "Witness" stands in the front rank of Canadian Newspapers.'—Toronto News.

1910 THE MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

Financial.

BANKS.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, 95 St. James. M. 121.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James street. M. 3071.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, 187 St. James St. M. 4410.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, London and Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James street.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 263 St. James st
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill streets.
LA BANQUE NATIONALE, 99 St. James. M. 1590.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. M. 446.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James st.
STERLING Bank of Canada, 157 St. James street. M. 3340.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.
Traders' Bank of Canada, 179 St. Jas. M.7866
MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK HEAD OFFICE, 176 St. James street.
BRANCHES.
750 Notre Dame street, West.
504 St. Catherine street, East.
Cor. of Centre, Grand Trunk and Conde streets.
1398 Notre Dame street, East.
946 St. Denis street, cor. of Rachel.
381 St. Catherine street, West, cor. McGill College ave.
Cor. Ontario and Maisonneuve sts.
952 St. Lawrence st., cor. Pine ave.

BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 124 St. James. M. 1561.

BOND DEALERS.

Investment Trust Co., Ltd., 84 Notre Dame W. Main 2115-6.
Montreal Securities Corporation, Limited, 94-95 Bank of Ottawa Bldg, St. James. M.7424

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

MONSELL, H. W. & CO., B 28, Board of Trade. M. 636.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH, R. 160 St. James st. M. 950.

INVESTMENT BROKERS.

HANSON BROS., 164 St. James. M. 1239.
Hurd, Oliver E., Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. 130.

Insurance

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

GRIER, J. W., & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.
The Provident Accident & Guarantee Co., 160 St. James street. Main 5027.
Rolland, Lyman & Burnett, General Accident Co., 99 St. James St. Main 1051.

BURGLARY.

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY AND PLATE GLASS INS. CO., N. Y. L. Building. M. 2367.
The Dominion Guarantee Co., Limited, 302 St. James st. Main 5041.

PLATE GLASS.

GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co. of Canada, 237 Board of Trade Bldg. Office Main 2046. Residence, Westmount, 1994.
CALEDONIAN FIRE INS. CO., 112 St. James st. M. 670 and M. 236.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 232-236 St. James st. Main 748.
FIDELITY-PHENIX INS. CO. OF NEW YORK, 1-5 St. John street. Main 3630.
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, St. John st., M. 3630.
Law Union & Rock Ins. Co., Limited, 112 St. James. M. 3213.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Blachford, 180 St. James st. M. 868.
New York Underwriters' Agency, 151 St. Jas. street. Main 1105.

FIRE INS. AND PLATE GLASS.

Mount Royal Ins. Co. M. 3929. M. 6599.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James. M. 3162.
GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.
Hampson, R & Son, Limited, 1-5 St. John. M. 3630.
TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 40 Hospital st. M. 2206.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

Le Beau, Geo. L. & Co., 40 Hospital. M. 57.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

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McCuaig, Colin M. & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xavier. Main 7270.
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McDOUGALL & COWANS, 95 N. Dame W. M. 1738.

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Investment Trust Co., Ltd., 84 Notre Dame W. M. 2115-6.
Montreal Trust Co., 142 Notre Dame St. West.
The Royal Trust Co. M. 3660-3663.

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BLAIR & LAVERTY, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1413.
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BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James st. M. 42-43.
BUSTEED & LANE, New York Life Bld. M. 1427.
CAHAN, C. H., K.C., Royal Ins. Bldg. M. 4186.
Chauvin, Baker & Walker, 179 St. Jas. M.2194
COUPER, W. M., 107 St. James. M. 3005.
Cruikshank, W. G., K.C., 107 St. James. M.2360.
Decarie & Decarie, 413-16 Que. Bk Bldg. M. 1269.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 22 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771
FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., 179 St. James. M. 2054.
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GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, 806-811 Quebec Bank Building. M. 3093-4-5.
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HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. James. M. 2118.
JACOBS, HALL & COUTURE, Power Bldg., Craig st. M. 174.
Lamothe & Tessier, Quebec Bk Bldg. M.3555
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James. M. 1212.
Lighthall & Harwood, Quebec Bk Bldg. M. 2382.
MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGoun & Pelletier, 157 St. James. M. 1978.
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McMaster & Papineau, Can. Life Bldg M1749-7332
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DANIELS, H., 139 Fulford street. Up 3116.
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