Fair and Cold

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Cold

VOL. L., No. 1 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1909. PRICE ONE CENT

A QUIET NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Many Spent it Indulging in Winter Sports in the Mountain.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS WERE NEGLECTED AND HOTELS HAD A QUIET TIME.

Zero weather and a keen wind seemed to have the effect yesterday of making usual an a New Year's Day as regards usual on a New Year's Day as regards the number of pedestrians to be seen, but practically all the cabs of the city, and numerous private vehicles were busy all day, carrying people around making their New Year's calls.

The favorite resort of the people during the day was the mountain, where more people than ever were to be seen indulging in such sports as tobogganing, snow-shoeing, and ski-ing. The various skating rinks, too, were well patronized, but the attendances at the theatre matinees were very small, while the hotels had on of the quietest days in their history

Travel on the railways was heavy, but not quite so heavy, railways officials think, as last year. All the outgoing trains on New Year's eve from the Bonaventure, Windsor and Place Viger stations were packed with travellers going to Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, or intermediate stations. There was also a large incoming traffic.

WATCHNIGHT SERVICES.

Special Midnight Meetings Held in Many City Churches.

The usual Watch-Night services were held in many of the city churches, both Protestant and Catholic, and were largely attended. Sharp upon the stroke of midnight, merry peals were rung upon the bells of various churches, and soon afterwards, when thousands of people began to pour from the churches, the streets presented a very gay appearance.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

There was a crowded congregation at St. George's Church, where a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. Paterson-Smyth. In a touching reference to the great disaster in Italy, Dr. Paterson-Smyth said some people might find it impossible to see the love of God in such a catastrophe. Some people might feel that the Almighty had trapped these unfortunates. That was not so; there was no trapping with God.

'Death did not end all things with them,' he said. 'The victims of the earthquake are in God's hands now, just as they were before it occurred. These men, women and children know more of the love of God to-night than they did three days ago. The scoffer might say, "Why did not the Almighty prevent it?" but the wisdom and love of the Almighty were infinite.'

Dr. Paterson-Smyth then dwelt with New Year resolutions. He urged his hearers to enter upon the unbeaten path of 1909 in a spirit of hopefulness. Some might say that it was no good making New Year resolves, because sooner or later they would be broken. Every life, however, was better for the resolves made, if these resolves were made in a spirit of hopefulness. Man profited much by knowledge of failure, and why, asked Dr. Paterson-Smyth, should man give himself up, when Christ would not give him up. Vague aspirations were no good; there must be definite resolutions. The New Year must be divided into separate days, so that failure to do right on one day did not necessarily mean wrecking the whole of the year and throwing up of all good resolves.

There was silent prayer for the last five minutes of the Old Year, and at midnight the Doxology was sung. This was followed by the singing of the hymn, 'O God, our help in ages past.'

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

At St. Martin's Church a midnight choral celebration of the Holy Communion was held, and there was also a sermon by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop. In his sermon, the rector emphasized the need for a commencement of the new year by receiving Holy Communion. Amid all the darkness and uncertainty of the future, said the preacher, the one sure light was Jesus Christ. To recall the past was to be conscious of sin against God, and to feel the need of forgiveness. The forgiveness of sins came through Jesus Christ, who would blot out the past and make us safe in the future.

Touching upon the recent catastrophe in Italy and Sicily, the Rev. Mr. Troop pointed out that such events should teach us to make our own peace with God and to seek the light of Christianity.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

The Dean of Montreal preached at a watch night service in St. Stephen's Church. He urged his congregation to make a conscientious searching of their hearts in order that they might not enter upon the new era without their transgressions admitted, and their blessings duly acknowledged. He asked those present to recall how many of their friends and loved ones had been called across the great divide during the year just coming to a close. Those who were spared to walk on earth should see to it that they carried out God's mission more conscientiously than they had in the past.

In conclusion the Dean called all to silent prayer, and while the congregation was kneeling the sweet chimes of a clock marking the midnight hour, echoed through the church.

At the conclusion of the service, in the reading of the lessons, in which the Dean was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Fee, Holy Communion was celebrated.

ST. JAMES METHODIST.

A large congregation attended the special service in St. James Methodist Church. Preaching on Psalm xc., 12, 'So teach us to number our day that we may apply our hearts unto wiedom,' the Rev. Dr. Young said that was an appropriate occasion on which to seriously consider the brevity of life. Time, he said, is that which stands between the unconverted man, and the punishment due for his sins. The days the Psalmist would have us number were days rich with opportunity; days in which every promise of God might be fulfilled, and every offer of salvation accepted. They were days bright with spiritual hope.

The last few moments of the old year and the first few in the new were spent in silent prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. Young wished all present a prosperous and happy new year—the best in their lives—and the service closed with the pronouncing of the benediction.

OLIVET BAPTIST.

In the Olivet Baptist Church a service of praise and thanksgiving was held from 8 to 9.30 on New Year's Eve, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan conducting. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop gave an address. A social hour was spent before the midnight service.

The Rev. Joseph Sullivan gave a stirring address between 11 and 12 o'clock. On the stroke of midnight he wished every one present a happy new year, and as the watchword for the coming year gave a passage from I. Samuel xii., 24: 'Only fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your heart, for consider how great things he hath done for you.'

A feature of the service was the placing of a blank visiting card in each seat. Mr. Sullivan asked all present to write on these cards their names and addresses, and a brief message to him either in the form of a text, verse or hymn, or any other way they might choose. Nearly all availed themselves of this opportunity.

Before the congregation dispersed a collection was taken for the sexton, who was responsible for the effective decorations in the hall.

AT NOTRE DAME.

Bishop Racicot celebrated midnight mass at notre Dame Church, and also gave a short address to the large congregation. He said he was deeply touched by the spectacle before him of so many Catholics coming to church, at the cost of personal comfort, to fulfil their Christian duties. It was a sign of living faith, and he would assure them that keeping in that condition of mind would give them always peace of mind and inward happiness. If many had during the year experienced that their good disposition had not preserved them from falling by the way, they were aware that means were at their disposal to rise again. The Almighty was just, but He was likewise a kind Father to all.

The number of communicants was so large that ushers had to be sent out into the body of the church to keep them in line and to give means of egress to others who had approached the altar.

NEW YEAR'S RALLIES

THOUSANDS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN ENJOYED THEMSELVES YESTERDAY.

Over seven thousand Sunday School children of this city attended New Year's exercises in the leading churches of four Protestant denominations yesterday morning. It is estimated that there were three thousand children in St. James, 2,500 in Erskine, nine hundred in Emmanuel, and 800 in Olivet, besides teachers, officers and friends.

The Rev. Principal Scrimger presided at the Presbyterian gathering, and the Rev. W. D. Reid gave an address in which he described a voyage down the St. Lawrence, and the means used to avoid shipwreck. He compared the trip to the voyage of life and mentioned the chief dangers to be avoided by boys and girls. The roll call of the schools, the saluting of the flag, the singing in different languages, and the reading of greetings from sister schools were the chief features of the programme.

The Rev. W. Timberlake presided at the Methodist assembly and the speakers were the Rev. R. Corrigan and Ald. Carter. The former spoke of the flag and the loyalty to the Empire, and the latter on 'trees' both being brief and forceful. The English singing was led by Mr. F. W. C. Meyers, and the French and Italian schools were led in their selections by their respective leaders, and were accorded encores. The Rev. Dr. Young in a suitable reference to the Sicilian earthquake, suggested that in the Methodist Sunday Schools of Montreal a collection should be taken on Sunday, Jan. 10, in aid of the sufferers. The proposal was heartily applauded—an unusual reception for an announcement of a collection the doctor remarked. The usual New Year's greetings were ordered to be cabled to His Majesty the King, on the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Shaw, and the reply to last year's message was read by the secretary Mr. H. H. Field. Mr. Nutter, president of the Sunday School Association, led the school in the salutation of the flag. Two new schools were reported, one being the Italian and the other that at the Delorimier Mission. Mr. Robert Irwin, the veteran infant class teacher, who was introduced as an eighty-five year old Sunday School scholar, was given a cordial reception.

Greetings were received by telegraph from Methodist schools in Winnipeg, St. John, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, and from the local Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist Associations. The Congregational greetings being conveyed personally by Judge Leet. The Toronto message said the schools there had withdrawn their rally to fight the liquor traffic.

The missionary report showed the following sums had been contributed by the various schools:—Centenary, $250; Desrivieres, $33; Dominion Square, $255; Douglas, $502; East End, $60; Ebenezer (St. Henri), $110; Fairmount, $137; First French, $10; French Institute, $15; Hochelaga, $16; Hope Chapel, $10; Lachine, $37; Montreal West, $45; Mount Royal Avenue, $60; Mountain Street, $190; North End, $30; Rosemount, $7; St. James (afternoon), $60; St. James (morning), $97; St. Lambert, $30; St. Paul, $15; Shaftesbury Hall, $25; Verdun, $20; West End, $70; West End (French), $8; Westmount, $222; Delorimier, $2.

Emmanuel Church was the rallying centre of the Congregationalists. Mr. J. E. Townsend, superintendent of the Point St. Charles Sunday School presided. There were also present on the platform: The Rev. Hugh Pedley, the Rev. Dr. Warriner, of the Congregational College; the Rev. A. W. Main, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, Mr. Thos. Moody, chairman of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec and superintendent of Emmanuel Sunday School; Mr. J. A. Heath, the Rev. E. J. Day, Mr. A. McA. Murphy and Mr. Charles Cushing.

The following schools were represented: Emmanuel, Bethlehem, Zion, Calvary, Point St. Charles, Amherst Park. The service consisted of an organ prelude, five hymns, two psalms and an address by the Rev. J. K. Unsworth. The Rev. Mr. Main spoke on 'Our Flag,' and the ceremony of saluting the flag was heartily performed. Greetings from sister gatherings were received and exchanged with enthusiasm.

The Baptist rally was held in Olivet Baptist Church, Dorchester street. The chairman was Dr. A. H. Gordon. There was an abundance of bright and hearty singing, and addresses by the Rev. Joseph Sullivan, the pastor, and Mr. Blackaller.

There were about forty Chinese present at the Presbyterian rally. They sang in their own language 'The Light of the World is Jesus,' and 'The Chinese Lily,' a New Year's song. Ten Chinese children sang in English, 'Jesus Loves Me.'

For the first time in eighty years, a class of about a dozen Chinese connected with Mount Royal Methodist Church, attended the rally in St. James Church. They took no active part in the exercises.

MILITARY RECEPTIONS

The officers and non-commissioned officers entertained in traditional style in the local armories yesterday morning, between the hours of ten and one o'clock.

At the Military Institute, Lieut.-Colonel Mackay shook hands with the officers, who afterwards proceeded to their respective regimental headquarters where they acted the part of hosts. Major-General Buchan accompanied by Lieut.-Col. A. Dunbar, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Stewart and Captain Lambert, made the usual series of New Year's visits.

The Drill Hall, Craig street, and the Highlanders and Victoria Rifles armories, presented a lively scene. In the former place the regiments who were 'at home' were: Prince of Wales Fusiliers, in whose quarters Lieut.-Col. J. H. Garland and Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Finlayson were hosts for the officers, and Sergt.-Major W. A. Roberts received the non-commissioned officers; No. 4, Canadian Army Service Corps, Major Sadler and Lieut. Matthews, and Sergt.-Majors Hanson and Tedford; the Garrison Artillery, the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Wilson, assisted by Lieut.-Col. A. M. Renaud, presided here; 17th Duke of York Canadian Hussars, Major Dade and Captain Guerin and Sergt.-Majors Littlewood and Allmond. Others entertaining were the Highland Cadets, No. 3 Army Medical Corps, and the 85th Regiment, Major Carriere presiding over the function of the latter regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel John Carson presided at the 5th Royal Highlanders, on Bleury street, while Sergt.-Majors Bethune and Young received on behalf of the non-commissioned officers.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Starke and Sergt.-Major Rown, attended to affairs in the new Armory on Cathcart street. At the Palace Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, R.O., presided over the annual New Year's reception of the Reserve Association.

There was an intermingling of friendly calls all through the morning, representatives of the Engineers, at Point St. Charles, officers and men from St. Johns and others, making it their business to see that the best feeling of goodfellowship existed between the several regiments.

Major J. A. Edwards, president, Major W. Hostler, vice-president, and officers from the British Army and [illegible] Association, paid a [illegible] and were hospitably received by Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson and [illegible]

FIRST EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Place Viger.

FIREMEN STARTED EARLY.

The first fire of 1909 for city firemen to attend to, broke out in the residence of M. A. Bernier, 1567 Ontario street east, at the corner of Hogan street, at eighteen minutes past three o'clock yesterday morning. The firemen had to pull down a quantity of plastering owing to the fire having worked itself between the walls. The fire, which is believed to have been caused by an overheated stove, destroyed the contents of the two upper floors of the four story building. The two lower floors were flooded by water, and it is estimated that damage to the extent of $1,500 was committed.

A summons to the next fire to need the firemen's attention was received at the fire alarm department about ten minutes after the Ontario street outbreak. This time the central division responded to a fire in the establishment of the Berlin Rubber Company, 276 St. Paul street, and they experienced the greatest difficulty in extinguishing it owing to the dense smoke which arose in volumes from the rubber materials nearly suffocating them. The basement and the two stories above were badly damaged both by fire and water to the extent of about $8,000.

FALSE FIRE ALARM.

The first false fire alarm received by the city firemen for 1909 was recorded one hour and forty minutes after midnight on Thursday. The false alarm was rung from box 263, corner of Conde and St. Patrick streets, Point St. Charles. The brigade was not many minutes out.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENTATION.

Capt. Geo. Reynolds, of No. 22 fire station, was the recipient of a handsome pipe and pouch, which was presented to him yesterday, by a number of friends and the men of his station, as a New Year's gift.

IN THE LAW COURTS.

The first action of the year was entered in the Superior Court by Messrs. Beaudin, Lorenger & Co., who have been the first lawyers to enter actions for thirty years.

The first action in the Circuit Court was entered by Messrs. Beaubien and Lamarche.

The first judgment of the year was rendered by Mr. Justice Hutchinson.

The first transaction in the Tutelle office was the registration of the firm of Thomson and Earle, commission merchants.

THE FIRST PLEA OF GUILTY.

Olivier Repin, the man who attempted to rob Farmer & Son's jewellery store, on St. Lambert Hill, on Thursday afternoon, after assaulting the assistant with a hammer, pleaded guilty in the Arraignment Court this morning, and was remanded till Thursday.

FATAL COLLISION.

The C. P. R. crossing at Berthier was the scene of a collision between a train and a sleigh yesterday morning, Mrs. Dubeau, who was going to New Year's morning mass in the sleigh, was thrown on to the road and sustained severe contusions and internal injuries, from which she died in the Notre Dame Hospital, at 9.30 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Dubeau was the first patient to enter the Notre Dame Hospital for this year, and her body was also the first to be admitted to the morgue for 1909.

AT THE HOTELS.

Mr. G. H. Warwick, of St. John, N.B., was the first guest to register at the Windsor Hotel this year, and Mr. L. A. Roy, of Quebec, was the first at the

THE NEW TURKEY.

The Sultan Presides at a Dinner of His New Cabinet and Prays.

MAY GOD HONOR US WITH MANY MORE SUCH MEETINGS.

Constantinople, Jan. 1.—The Sultan gave a banquet last night to the parliamentary members in the Yildiz Kiosk. He sat at the middle of the table, with the grand vizier on his right and the president of the Chamber on his left. In a speech he said he felt real pleasure in dining with the representatives of the Ottoman nation, and that he believed there was only one precedent for such a meeting in the history of the Empire. He added: 'May God honor us with many more such meetings.' His Majesty continued: 'This happy gathering, the first and the best proof of the benefits which have been conferred by our constitution, and which, by the grace of God, it will continue to bestow in the future on our Government, nation, and Fatherland, is worthy of glorification. You must know that the guardian of the rights and greatness of the Government and country is in the first place the Almighty, and, in the second, the nation and its representatives; consequently, your duties are important and sacred, and it is absolutely necessary that your zeal and dispositions shall be brought into harmony with that task and its sacred character. I declare and repeat that I have devoted my person, with the help of the Almighty, to safeguarding the provisions of our constitution, and to guaranteeing those sacred rights, and in my capacity as your khalif and your sovereign, I shall be the greatest enemy of any one who may act in a contrary sense. May God aid us in our efforts to secure the prosperity and safety of our Government and sacred Fatherland.'

The speech was listened to by all standing, the Sultan included, for the speech was read by First Secretary Jevad Bey. Ahmed Riza Bey, president of the Turkish parliament, replied, pointing out that this sublime meeting of Sultan and people recalled the fact that in ancient times the khalif condescended to meet the representatives of the people. He added: 'Since then Your Majesty is the first to resume the custom.'

The general opinion is that the Sultan's declarations were made in such an unmistakable manner as to remove all doubts as to his sincerity.

FATHER JOHN

THE NOTED RUSSIAN PRIEST IS DEAD.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—The noted priest, Father John, of Cronstadt, is dead. He had for some time been suffering from chronic dropsy and intestinal complaints.

Father John was born in 1829. He became a priest of the Andrew Church at Cronstadt. He drew about him hosts of followers. The Emperor constantly befriended him. A pilgrimage of the present Empress to the shrine of Se. Seraphin, which, among pious Russians was believed to have been responsible for the birth of the desired heir to the throne, was undertaken on Father John's advice.

He was the author of six volumes of sermons and religious works. His best known controversy, that with Count Tolstoy, was waged with great favor in the press and pulpit.

M.A.A.A. RECEPTION

NEARLY 500 MEMBERS ATTENDED ANNUAL EVENT YESTERDAY.

The M. A. A. A. directors held their annual reception in the Association building yesterday morning, between four and five hundred members passing through the building. Mr. Leslie H. Boyd, K.C., president, received the members, assisted by the following directors:—Herb Brown, T. Y. Foster, Gordon Bowie, W. C. Hagar, L. Desrosiers, Louis Rubenstein, G. McPherson and J. Davidson, secretary.

An orchestra stationed near the gymnasium door gave selections, and refreshments were served in the life members' room. A basketball game between M. A. A. A. and Royal Scots was held, which the former won by 33 to 28. During the course of the morning the M. A. A. A. telegraphed good wishes to Lord Strathcona, who is an honorary member. Besides the members, and the popularity of the entertainment can be gauged from the fact that the number present forms a record, visits were also received from the chief clubs, military, civil and sporting.

BREACH OF PROMISE APPEAL.

The Court of Review, on Thursday, granted the petition of Rudolph C. Bach for a new trial in an action of damages taken against him by Miss Emma Sims for breach of promise of marriage. The jury awarded $2,000 damages and the defendant considered this amount excessive. The Court of Review also considered this award too high and granted the demand for a new trial, unless the plaintiff consented to reduce the award to $1,000 and pay the costs of the former trial.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

China has just bought out the Pekin-Hankow Railway from the Belgian contractors, for about $30,000,000. China will at once dispense with the foreign employees of the road, retaining only the consulting engineer. China's initial success in constructing and operating the Pekin-Kalgan railway has created general confidence in her ability to take over and operate other foreign-built railways as they become redeemable.

News of the existence of a new major planet situated beyond Neptune, announced on the authority of photographic evidence by Prof. Pickering of Harvard Observatory, has been received by the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington. The last two major planets, Uranus and Neptune, were discovered in 1781 and 1846 respectively. Neptune has hitherto been the outermost known major planet of the Solar system with a diameter about four times that of the earth.

The request of the Russian Government for money for four new battleships has been refused by the defence committee of the Douma. The committee does not consider that the reform asked for in the naval administration warrants it.

Mr. Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplanist, beat all previous aeroplane records on Thursday with a magnificent flight that lasted for two hours and nine minutes. He covered officially a distance of seventy-three miles, but, as a matter of fact, counting the wide curves, he made over ninety miles.

In Paris on Thursday a crazy man fired several shots at M. Clemenceau, but the Premier escaped unharmed.

Tosti, the Italian composer, who has long resided in England, has been knighted by the King.

E. A. S. Blake, the contractor convicted of attempting to bribe J. M. Kelly, a prospective juror in the Ruef bribery trial to vote for acquittal has been sentenced in San Francisco to four years in the penitentiary.

Mr. Mackenzie King has sailed for India where he will study the situation with respect to Asiatic emigration. Afterwards he will go to Shanghai, to attend the international opium commission. Mr. King had interviews with Lord Morley and Sir F. Hopwood during his stay in London.

Toronto voted yesterday, by a large majority to reduce its saloon licenses from 150 to 110.

MONTREAL JAIL RECORD.

Governor Vallée, of the Montreal jail, has issued his report for 1908. The total number of prisoners committed during the year was 5,122, and on Dec. 31 there were 549 incarcerated.

RECEPTION AT Y.M.C.A.

Nearly one thousand persons found entertainment at the reception given in the Y.M.C.A., Dominion square, yesterday. In point of attendance, attractiveness of decoration and excellence of programme, previous receptions, it is said, were surpassed. In the large assembly room the following gentlemen received: Messrs. D. A. Budge, general secretary; W. E. Cushing, C. C. Holland, W. F. Leslie, C. K. Calhoun, assistant secretary; George Harrower, Robert Henderson, W. H. Goodwin, J. K. McNutt and H. B. Ames, M.P.

Among the numberous features arranged for the entertainment of the many guests, one of the most interesting was a hockey match played on roller skates in the gymnasium of the ladies' class. This attracted a crowd that far outnumbered the capacity of the gymnasium to accommodate.

Another feature of the afternoon was the delivery of a Bickmore lecture on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence by Mr. Isaacs Gammell, of the Montreal High School. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, showing the beauties and natural features of the St. Lawrence. In another room there was hung a collection of interesting cartoons.

In addition to these attractions, each of which came in for its share of attention, tea was served in the large hall. Those in charge included Mrs. D. A. Budge, Mrs. C. C. Holland, Mrs. Henry Birks, Mrs. Wm. Birks, Mrs. W. Godbee Brown, Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. Wm. Tees, Mrs. C. L. MacAdam, Mrs. James Gandle, Mrs. J. Ritchie Bell and Mrs. Robert Dawson.

FAIR AND COLD

Then swift and sweet o'er the door's worn sill
Came the youngest child of Time,
With a gay little bow and a merry laugh,
And a voice like bells a-chime,
Challenging frost and rime.

He found there was plenty for him to do,
The strong and the weak were here,
And both held out their hands to him,
And gave him greetings dear—
The beautiful young New Year.

'I bring you the best a year can bring,'
The newcomer stoutly spake;
'The chance of work, the gift of trust,
And the bread of love to break,
If but my gifts you'll take.'
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Jan. 2, 10 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Victoria, 38, 34; Edmonton, 18, 6; Battleford, 14, zero; Calgary, 20, 8; Qu'Appelle, 14, 12 below; Winnipeg, 8, 4 below; Port Arthur, 4, 4 below; Parry Sound, 28, 22; Toronto, 32, 18; Ottawa, 2, 2 below; Montreal, 8, zero; Quebec, 2 below, 8 below; Halifax, 30, 8.

Fair and cold, a few local snow flurries on the east and south coasts.

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 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

BROOKS — At Ogdensburg, N.Y., on Dec. 25, 1908, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall L. Brooks.

CROMWELL — At Coaticook, Que., on Dec. 29, 1908, the wife of Dr. A. J. Cromwell, of a son.

HART — On Dec. 28, 1908, at North Hatley, Que., a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hart.

MARRIED.

BUTCHER — PARKINSON — At the residence of the bride, 214 Mountain street, Montreal, on Dec. 30, 1908, Mary E., daughter of the late John Parkinson, of Rawdon, P.Q., to Wm. J. Butcher, clerk in C.P.R. office at Windsor station, by the Rev. W. Rilance, 611 Esplanade ave., Montreal.

HAM — PATTERSON — On Dec. 22, 1908, at the Manse, Vegreville, Alta., by the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, Addie Isabel Patterson, of Rectory Hill, Que., to Chas. A. Ham, of Massawippi, Que. They will reside in Hurry, Alta., after the New Year.

JOHNSTON — ADAMS — At 32 Cowan ave., Toronto, the residence of the bride's uncle, John Sinclair, B.A., on Dec. 30, 1908, by the Rev. A. L. Geggie, Mary Scott (Maxie), only daughter of Charles M. Adams, Esq., of Coboconk, to Henry Blackburn Johnston, M.D., of Fenelon Falls.

JARVIS — HUGHES — On Dec. 23, 1908, at Milford, Ont., Nancy Effie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Hughes, Waupoos, to Samuel Delbert, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, of Black River Bridge.

McDIARMID — ARMSTRONG — At the home of the bride's mother, on Dec. 25, 1908, by the Rev. W. S. Lennon, M.A., J. Frederic McDiarmid, of Dalmeny, Ont., to Janet Grace Armstrong, youngest daughter of the late Jas. C. Armstrong, of Clarendon, Que.

McNEIL — CAVERS — On Dec. 30, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, Upper Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., John McNeil to Allison Lillie, daughter of Mr. Walter Cavers.

MILLAR — GRAHAM — In Owen Sound, Ont., on Dec. 29, 1908, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. S. Graham, Frederick Gourlay Millar, classical master of the Boys' High School, Quebec, to Miss Ellen Maude Graham, B.A., principal of the Ladies' High School, Quebec.

MATHER — STEVENSON — In Danville, Que., on Dec. 30, 1908, at the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. N. Brunton, Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. A. Stevenson, of Beechridge, Hinton, and Mrs. Stevenson, Danville, to Ralph G. Mather, Holton, Que.

MURRAY — CAMPBELL — In Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 30, 1908, by the Rev. Mr. Spotting, Christina M., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, No. 237 Barrie street, to Alex. J. Murray, of Toronto.

SHELDON — HUFFSTATOR — At the Methodist Parsonage, Lyn, Ont., on Dec. 30, 1908, by the Rev. George Stafford, Mr. Claude K. Sheldon to Miss Blanche Huffstator, all of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, N.Y.

DIED.

BURNETT — On Dec. 29, 1908, at her residence, 30 Vanauley street, Toronto, Eliza, dearly beloved wife of Samuel Burnett, in her 79th year.

DEAN — At Kenora, Ont., on Dec. 29, 1908, John Dean, son of the late James Dean, jr., of Quebec.

GALBRAITH — At Bowmanville, Ont., on Dec. 31, 1908, Christina Stalker, relict of the late John Archibald Galbraith, aged 69 years.

HEMSTREET — At Milton, Ont., on Dec. 29, 1908, Richard Hemstreet, in his 90th year.

HOUSTON — On Thursday morning, at her residence, 907 St. Urbain street, Margaret Chalmers, beloved wife of M. Houston. Funeral from her residence on Saturday at 2.30 p.m.

MILLER — At Quebec, on Dec. 30, 1908, Jane Borland, widow of the late James Miller, aged 76 years.

MOORE — Kathleen Edith Moore, daughter of Staff-Captain and Mrs. Moore, 26 Cathcart street, city, aged 3 years, died Jan. 1, 1909, at 10 a.m.

REED — In this city, on Jan. 1, 1909, Maria L. Brigham, widow of the late George W. Reed. Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 2nd, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 405 Dorchester street West. Burial at Manchester, N.H. Kindly omit flowers.

ROSS — In Picton, Ont., on Dec. 28, 1908, Mary J. Ross, aged 81 years.

SNOW — At Toronto, on Dec. 24, 1908, William Barclay Snow, C.E., formerly of Ottawa, aged 69 years.

THIBAUDEAU — At Quebec, on Dec. 30, 1908, at the age of 20 years and 5 months, Francois Xavier Oscar Thibaudeau, civil employee, husband of Dame Alice Lachance, and son of Michel Thibaudeau, grocer.

VALLANCE — At his late residence, 352 Greene avenue, Westmount, on Dec. 31, 1908, Hugh Vallance, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Vallance, aged 26 years and 3 months. Funeral will take place on Saturday, Jan. 2nd, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please attend.

VENABLES — On Dec. 31, 1908, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. B. Paul, 1247 St. Urbain street, Susan Clements Draycott, widow of the late John Venables, aged 74 years. Funeral private.

WAGER — At Troy, N.Y., on Dec. 31, 1908, Miss Vosburg, widow of the late Paul Wager, and mother of Mrs. T. W. P. Patterson, of this city, in her 81st year.

IN MEMORIAM.

MILLAR — In loving memory of Margaret Currie, beloved wife of James Millar, who entered into rest on Jan. 3, 1907. Absent, but not forgotten.

EARLY CLOSING. Store closes at 5.30 this month.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

SATURDAY, JAN. 2nd, 1909.

Come! See Our Whitewear! Compare Values!

Special Items for Monday's Sale

We have never before collected a stock of Whitewear upon which we could so confidently depend to uphold our great standard of value-giving, as the one which we invite you to see on Monday. The following special items are well worth asking for.



NIGHT DRESSES.

Made of fine white cambric, Mother Hubbard yoke, with open work embroidery insertion between clusters of wide tucks, wide frill of embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with frill of embroidery.
JANUARY SALE PRICE 91c

CHEMISES.

Beautifully lace trimmed Short Chemises of fine white cambric, with wash ribbon inserted through embroidery beading, and with an elaborately and beautifully trimmed lace yoke.
JANUARY SALE PRICE 55c

CORSET COVERS.

Made of fine quality cambric, full front, round yoke of two rows lace insertion, with wash ribbon inserted through two rows of lace beading.
JANUARY SALE PRICE 46c

UNDERSKIRTS.

WHITE CAMBRIC UNDERSKIRTS, splendid quality, with full flare lawn flounce, headed with embroidered beading, with wash ribbon and extra fine Swiss skirting embroidery.
JANUARY SALE PRICE $1.10

THE S. CARSLEY COMPANY, Ltd.

SECOND DAY OF ANNUAL JANUARY SALE

Greatest Merchandizing Event of the Year—Unprecedented Bargains

Regular $1.25 to $1.50 HIGH CLASS SILKS for 65c yard

A leading silk manufacturer, hard pressed for cash, sold us his entire stock on hand of High Class Chene and Shantung Silks, totaling nearly 10,000 yards. His price was so low that we can turn the lot over to our customers on Monday at a price less than that of the maker, to the trade just previous to our purchase.

Here are particulars:

10,000 yards Waist and Dress Silks in Chene and Shantung, there being over 50 designs and colorings to choose from; the Chenes come in three and four tone effects, or light and dark grounds, and the Shantungs in two-tone stripes; the range of colorings is too great to enumerate. These silks will be shown in both St. James Street and Notre Dame Street windows. Regular values are from $1.25 to $1.50 a yard. Sale price . . . . . .

MONDAY 65c a Yard

THE S. CARSLEY COMPANY, Ltd.

A Determined Clearance of Ladies' Winter Coats

40 only, LADIES' TWEED COATS, 48 and 50 in. long, all up-to-date, in brown and light and dark shades of Grey, loose or semi-fitted back, some lined throughout, some lined only in waists and sleeves. Regular prices from $5.00 to $9.00. SALE PRICE $3.95

LADIES' TWEED AND KERSEY CLOTH COATS, 48 and 50 in. long, latest styles, in brown, blue and black, and different shades of grey, loose or semi-fitting, some with velvet collar, braid button and self applique trimmings. Regular values from $8.00 to $12.00. SALE PRICE $5.49

All Ladies' and Misses' Colored Winter Coats, HALF PRICE

JANUARY EMBROIDERY SALE

Opening Sale of 10,000 Yards

On MONDAY, we will swing into line one of the GREATEST EMBROIDERY SALES in our history. For that day we will have an enormous collection of 'Mill Ends,' including Swiss Muslin, Lawn, Cambric and Nainsook, in Edgings, Insertions, All-Overs, Corset Covers, and Flouncings—all widths and many prices. In all, 10,000 YARDS at Unprecedented Bargain Prices.

A Discount of 20 Percent Will be Given Off Everything in Our Establishment during January.

If you need furniture, mattresses, bedding, rugs, curtains, oilcloths, linoleums, mattings, furniture coverings, cushions, portieres, now is the time to buy them.

You will save 20 percent, or one-fifth the original price by purchasing any of the above during this month.

With a large stock like ours, odd pieces of furniture and other commodities are bound to accumulate and off these we're giving discounts of 30, 40 and 50 percent.

Red Tickets will be attached to the articles bearing discounts of 30, 40 and 50 percent, so that they may be readily seen in our different departments.

Remember, these discounts are all bona fide, as the prices on goods are plainly marked and all discounts come off the original prices.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED,
Cor. St. Catherine and Guy Sts.

TEES & CO.
Funeral Directors
200 St. James Street.

Oct. 1868-Jan. 1, 1909

In tendering my 41st Annual Card of Thanks to my Patrons, I do so with much pleasure to the many, the very many, who have attended to me their support during that long period, and with much gratitude that I have been permitted personally to attend to all the duties that have devolved upon me. I trust all may have a Happy and Prosperous Year in the one just entered upon.

J. T. HENDERSON, 642 Dorchester St.

The Karn Piano is essentially the Piano of the Home. It has stood the test of years. Layton Bros., sole agents, 144 Peel street.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fremona, Thomson line, arrived at Portland on Wednesday.

Kastalia, Donaldson line, sails from Glasgow for St. John to-day.

The Empress of Ireland reached St. John at 7.40 this morning.

Merion, Dominion line, sailed from Liverpool at 6 p.m. on Thursday, Dec. 31, with 158 passengers for Halifax and Portland.

The Empress of Britain, C.P.R. line, from St. John and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool yesterday afternoon.

Montezuma, C.P.R. line, landed passengers at St. John at 9.30 a.m. yesterday.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND'S PASSENGERS.

The C.P.R. line Empress of Ireland is due in Halifax this morning from Liverpool with the following saloon passengers: S. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, G. A. Barrel, Miss R. Barret, C. C. Breakey, C. T. Dutrelly, Major W. Cooke Daniels, Mrs. Daniels, Miss H. Dennison, R. V. Delvey, Captain Jas. Gordon, H. Hains, Mrs. Hains, Master Hains, Mr. Hill, J. L. Jacobs, A. Lemaire, Miss Lemaire, Miss E. Martin, W. C. Murray, C. P. Rice, Mr. Sanderson, Mrs. Sanderson, R. De Stephens, R. B. Townsend, Professor D. D. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, C. F. Webber, Samuel Wood, Miss Hampton Wood.

HOW TO DESTROY EXPLOSIVES

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WITH GUNPOWDER AND NITRO-GLYCERINE.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

The best way to destroy ordinary black gunpowder is to throw it into a stream under conditions that prevent any harm coming to human beings or animals through the dissolving of the saltpetre. If no suitable stream is available the gunpowder may be stirred with water in tubs, or the dry gunpowder may be poured out on the ground in a long, thin line and ignited with a fuse at one end.

To destroy dynamite cartridges the paper wrappings should be carefully removed, the bare cartridges laid in a row with their ends in contact and the first cartridge ignited with a fuse without a cap. Even with these precautions a simultaneous explosion of the entire mass may occur, so that it is wise to retire to a safe distance. The row of cartridges should be laid parallel with the wind and ignited at the leeward end so that the flame will be driven away from the mass.

Frozen dynamite should be handled with special care, as its combustion is peculiarly liable to assume an explosive character. A small quantity of dynamite may be destroyed by throwing it in very small bits into an open fire, or the cartridges may be exploded one by one in the open air with fuses and caps.

Dynamite should never be thrown into water, as the nitroglycerine which it contains remains undissolved and capable of doing mischief. Other explosives which contain nitroglycerine should be treated in the same way as dynamite.

Ammonium nitrate explosives may be thrown in small fragments into an open fire, or if they do not contain nitroglycerine may be destroyed by means of water. Explosive caps should be exploded singly with pieces of fuse.

POTAWATOMIES' LAST CHIEF

SURVIVOR OF ILLUSTRIOUS INDIANS LEADS LIFE OF PATHETIC LONELINESS.

(Detroit 'Free Press.')

A unique character is Phineas Pamp-to-pee, the last chief of the Potawatomies, who resides with 75 of his tribe on the Nottawa creek, 12 miles south of this city. Now nearly shorn of authority that has been handed down to him for 50 years by a long line of illustrious and brave Potawatomie chiefs, his loneliness is pathetic. For years the Indians have been growing democratic, and no longer look with awe upon their chief, having no more respect for him than any other member of the tribe. A chief has been necessary and will continue to be as long as the question of bounties for the Indians exist. The chief is necessary in signing the papers and government documents as representative of the tribe.

Pamp-to-pee was born in St. Joseph county, but has resided nearly all of his life upon the reservation on Nottawa creek, where each Indian head of a family owns a farm. He is really a fine old Indian quite interesting and intelligent, talking good English. He possesses many traits of the real Indian royalty. He came to the rank of chief through the famous Mogua-go, who was his uncle. Preceding Mongua-go was Kosha-west, Kaho-sed and Keche Moguo-go. This is the line of chiefs backward for over 100 years.

Pamp-to-pee when musing on the past says thatthe hunting days of the Indians are over. Once they were independent and hunted the deer, bear and turkey through the woods, and had plenty of game to live upon. Now when they go hunting they are seized by the game wardens. The place where the bones of their forefathers rested is now ploughed over by the white men. All is changed.

Mo-gua-go, whom Pamp-to-pee succeeded, was an independent and spirited old fellow. When the government removed the Potawatomies from Michigan to the West in 1840, Mo-gua-go determined never to leave the hunting grounds of his ancestors, where they had chased deer for hundreds of years. While he pretended to acquiesce in removal, he took his family one dark night, and, escaping the guards, fled to the woods and remained secreted until the soldiers were tired of looking for him, when he returned to his old hunting grounds on Nottawa creek, in this county, where he was joined from time to time by other deserting Indians. This was the foundation of old Mo-gua-go's tribe. There they remain to-day, dreaming of the old days when they controlled all of southern Michigan south of the Kalamazoo river and had frequent sanguinary battles with the Shawnees from Indians.

WHEN HANNA WAS FREED

A DEED OF MANUMISSION AS RECORDED IN THIS COUNTY.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The following is transcribed from the records of the New York County register's office, and is interesting as showing that New York State is not yet a century distant from slavery:

'To all whom these presents shall come or concern Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, attorney-at-law, sends greeting:

'Know ye, That the said Anthony Dey for divers good causes and considerations him thereunto moving, hath and by these presents doth manumit from slavery and forever set free his negress named Hannah by him, the said Anthony Dey purchased from Isaac Clason, which said negress is of the age of thirty-three years or thereabouts. To have and to hold to her the said negress Hannah her full, free manumission and freedom from the day of the date hereof, fully, freely, and absolutely for her own proper use, benefit, and behoof forever, without any claim whatever on the part of the said Anthony Dey or his legal representatives forever hereafter.

'In witness whereof, the said Anthony Dey hath hereto set his hand and seal this third day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and eleven.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Anthony Dey (L.S.) John H. Concklin.

'City of New. York, ss.: Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, attorney-at-law, appeared before me, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Esquire, recorder of the city of New York, and acknowledged that he executed the within instrument as his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. And low it to be recorded.

'P. C. Van Wyck.

'Recorded for and at the request of Hannah, this fifth day of February, 1812, in Liber 96, of Conveyances New York County at page 272.'

It is possible that Anthony Dey was one of the family which gave Dey street its name.

Mill operatives wages in German cities of the 100,000 class are about as follows: Skilled millers, $5.48 to $7.44 per week; ordinary mill laborers, $4.32 to $5.04 per week; enginemen, $6.24 to $6.96, and stokers, $5.98 to $6.71 per week. Foremen millers in larger plants receive from $8.40 to $11.06 per week. In small communities the rate of wages will run about 30 percent less, and in the largest centres 20 percent more than the above scale.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL.

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.



LADIES' CHEMISE.

Paris Pattern No. 2699.

Thin cambric, Lonsdale muslin, jaconet, Persian lawn or nainsook may be all used to advantage for this chemise. The body portion is gathered to a shaped yoke in the front, an inverted box-plait giving the correct fullness to the back. Wide ribbon holds the garment over the shoulders and the deep flounce is trimmed with insertions of narrow Valenciennes lace, similar lace edging trimming the yoke, which may be made of allover embroidery, or of the material, hand-embroidered with mercerized cotton. The pattern is in 4 sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the chemise requires 2 3-4 yards of material 36 inches wide, or 2 1-4 yards 42 inches wide; 6 1-2 yards of insertion, 2 3-8 yards of edging and 1 1-2 yards of ribbon.

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, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address, 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

GREAT JANUARY CLEARING and REMOVAL SALE OF FURS

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED



COMMENCING SATURDAY, JAN. 2nd, '09

ALL OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FURS MUST BE SOLD BEFORE FEBRUARY, as we must vacate our premises by that time. We will sacrifice all our profits rather than carry them over for another season.

NOW IS YOUR TIME FOR BARGAINS.
WHITE LAMB CAPS, only 89c
GREY LAMB CAPS, STOLES and MUFF, 3 pieces, at only $9.00 up.
FINE SQUIRREL TIES and MUFF, $7.00 up.
FINE MINK TIES and MUFF, set .. .. $12.00 up.
CHILDREN'S FURS OF ALL KINDS.
LADIES' FUR COATS from $18.00 up.
MEN'S FURS, Raccoon and Fur-lined Coats, from .. .. .. $25.00 up.
TIES, STOLES and MUFFS, from $1.50 up.
All kinds of Furs to order at reduction prices.
COME EARLY TO GET BEST CHOICE.
Furs remodelled and redyed. All work GUARANTEED.
Mail Orders promptly attended to.

AT THE RELIABLE

AMERICAN FUR STORE,

481 St. Catherine St. East.
TEL. EAST 625. OPEN EVENINGS.

ITALY'S DISASTER.

(See also Page 12.)

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—The members of the Italian colony at Ottawa had a special service celebrated at the Roman Catholic cathedral this morning, for the repose of the souls of the victims of the recent earthquake in Southern Italy and Sicily. The Governor-General and the papal delegate were present.

FROM ABROAD.

From abroad it is reported that several large London business houses have subscribed $75,000 to the Lord Mayor's fund, the King has given $2,500; the Queen and the Prince of Wales, $1,250 each; Sir Ernest Cassel, $5,000; Baron de Rothschild, $20,000 ,and the Bank of England, $2,500.

The Bank of France has contributed $20,000, the French Cabinet, $2,400; President Fallieres, $5,000; the Emperor William of Germany, $1,500; Berlin Municipal Council, $12,500, and the Frankfort-on-the-Main Municipal Council $4,000.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Dec. 31.—While the various subscription funds are but a few hours' old, many of them have assumed generous proportions, and the individual offerings of prominent personages are large. Nothing like a complete list can be computed as yet, but a few of the many items are as follows:—

President Roosevelt personally promised $500; John D. Rockefeller, $10,000; United States Steel Corporation, $25,000; Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, $25,000; Mrs. Russell agSe, $5,000; New York Stock Exchange, $21,000; Italian Chamber of Commerce, in New York, $8,000.

Archbishop Farley, of New York, $2,000; Massachusetts subscriptions, over $45,000; San Francisco subscriptions over $60,000; Chicago subscriptions, over $30,000; Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, $2,000; Wisconsin G.A.R., $200.

By the active work on the part of the American Red Cross approximately $100,000 already has been made available. Mr. Timothy P. Sullivan, vice-chairman of the New York Board of Aldermen, has announced to-day that he will offer a resolution at next Monday's meeting to give $100,000 to the Italian earthquake sufferers. Mr. Sullivan said he expects the resolution will be passed and the appropriation made by the end of the week.

Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 2.—Light earthquake shocks were felt to-night, but no damage was done.

THE LOST CITY

REGGIO HAD A HISTORY OF 2,500 YEARS—A HANDSOME AND PROSPEROUS PLACE.

Reggio, called Reggio di Calabria, was the capital of the province of the same name. It was an archiepiscopal see and had a population of 16,000 innabitants.

It was one of the oldest settlements in Italy, and in antiquity its name was Rhegium. It was originany a Euboean colony and was peopled in 723 B.C., by fugitive Messenians. It rose to great prosperity in the old days, but suffered from war, and in 387 B.C. was captured by Dionysius I. of Syracuse and destroyed.

It was again captured in 270 by the Romans and it underwent many vicissitudes of conquest in the Middle Ages. Totila, the Goth, captured it in 549 A.D., the Saracens did likewise in 918, the Pisans in 1005. Robert Guiscard in 1060 and the Turks in 1552 and again in 1597.

After the great earthquake of 1783 the town was almost entirely rebuilt, and it presented a more modern aspect than some of the other towns and had wide streets which were studded with numerous handsome villas. It had a beautiful cathedral which dated from the seventeenth century, and it possessed numerous other handsome buildings, among them the Capella del Sacramento, highly decorated with colored marble; the Strada delle Caserme, and adjacent to it the Civic Museum, which contained a fine collection of terra cottas, lamps, statuettes and vases, including a few very antique specimens with curious ornamentation.

Above the cathedral and back of it stood the Castello. In the piazza adjoining the railway station there was a fine statue of Garibaldi. Another handsome square was the Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele, where the band often played and which was embellished with a statue of Italia.

The Strada Reggio Campi, which ran along the heights behind the town, was considered a fine promenade, and it gave one of the finest views of the environs and of the Sicilian coast to be obtained anywhere.

Reggio was distant from Messina about six and a quarter miles. Probably its most beautiful feature to the tourist lay back of the town, where the forest called Aspromonte rose in imposing fashion. It was there in the vicinity of Reggio that Garibaldi was wounded and taken prisoner by the Italian troops under Pallavicini, on Aug. 29, 1862. The ascent of this forest slope took about nine hours and when the summit was gained, especially in moonlight, a commanding view of the sea, the islands and Sicily of unparalleled beauty was obtained.

CARRIED LOADED REVOLVER.

Nicola Simono, 20 years of age, was arrested in Perrault lone, yesterday on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver and creating a disturbance.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Make a good article and tell the people of its goodness and the people will buy it and continue to buy it. The truth of this statement is proved by the success of 'Salada' Tea.

COMING EVENTS.

THE NEXT SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Mr. E. Taranto, the young French violinist of Montreal, will be the soloist at the Symphony concert at His Majesty's Theatre, on Jan. 15. The other soloist is Mrs. Rollie Borden-Low, soprano, of New York.

LYRIC HALL NEXT WEEK.

A special attraction has been engaged for Lyric Hall, in the form of a very fine musical act, in which the New York artists, Al Beaumont and Lilly Holt, play on a number of strange musical instruments and other odd features.

The talking pictures, which are new every week, will be in the hands of Messrs. Bothwell Walsh Co., and the singers for next week are J. C. Henderson, Dolly Grace, George Irving and Gerald Harvey, with Willie Eckstein at the piano.

The moving picture part of the entertainment will be entirely new, with many of the Pathe and Biograph latest subjects. Performances will be given every afternoon and evening next week, at 3 and 8 p.m.

'A MESSAGE FOR 1909.'

The Rev. Dr. Symonds, of Christ Church Cathedral, will speak at the men's meeting, Fairmount Avenue Branch Young Men's Christian Association, at 4.15 p.m., to-morrow. His subject will be 'A message for the year 1909.' This is a New Year's subject. Mr. J. Herbert Lauer will have charge of the music.

TYPHOID FEVER

MARKED PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE STILL CONTINUES IN THE DISTRICT.

The marked prevalence of typhoid fever, reported in the 'Witness' on Wednesday last, still continues, and the accommodation at the hospitals has been taxed to the utmost; in fact, in several instances patients have been declined, and the Royal Victoria Hospital has had to open a new ward for typhoid cases. Many of the patients, of course, are those coming from beyond the city limits, but the city cases show a large disproportion as compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year.

The prevalence of the disease, the city authorities declare, is generally emphasized at this season of the year, when the ice 'takes' in the river, and again when the ice breaks up, though the present prevalence is more marked than usual.

THE HAWKESBURY TRAGEDY.

ARREST OF A PASSENGER ON A MONTREAL BOUND TRAIN.

With his feet and legs frozen to the knees, and his hands frost bitten, a passenger on the train from Calumet was arrested by Detective Markey at the Mile End station last evening on a charge of murder.

The prisoner is believed to be Salem Assayla, the Syrian who shot and fatally wounded his brother, J. M. Assayla, at Hawkesbury on Monday last, and also wounded his sister-in-law, a Syrian woman, who is now at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

It was the conductor of the train who first noticed the Syrian passenger, and at once connected him with the murder. At Lachute he notified the station agent, and the latter told Chief Carpenter, who was spending the holiday with his family in Lachute.

When the chief heard of the suspected passenger he telephoned to Detective Markey to meet the train at Mile End, and hold the passenger if he answered the description of the Hawkesbury murderer.

When Detective Markey boarded the train the Syrian was sound asleep on one of the seats. When he was awakened, he denied that he was the man wanted, but admitted he was a cousin of the man who committed the murder.

He is now in the cells awaiting the arrival of the authorities from Hawkesbury.

DECREASE IN CUSTOMS.

The Customs duties collected at the port of Montreal for the past twelve months show a decrease of $3,973,072, as compared with the previous year, 1907. In fact every month shows a big falling off when compared with the corresponding month of 1907. Following are the comparative figures for 1907 and 1908:

	1907.	1908.
January	$1,243,005.66	$1,129,092.91
February	1,280,752.06	1,179,147.80
March	1,334,026.14	1,147,978.93
April	1,277,112.82	998,990.98
May	1,558,076.46	1,021,311.28
June	1,546,678.48	1,060,326.71
July	1,946,512.75	1,065,077.81
August	1,512,180.08	1,104,646.75
September	1,345,999.75	1,049,526.53
October	1,456,420.76	1,078,272.98
November	1,449,000.30	1,128,124.11
December	1,231,721.60	1,041,418.11
	$16,883,486.76	$12,909,413.18

TORONTO'S NEW TUNNEL.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Without any ceremony or official announcement, the new tunnel under the Bay was filled with water last night. Apart from the workmen attached to the waterworks department, the only officials present were Mr. Fellowes, the waterworks engineer, and Mr. Wilson, the park commissioner. The water will be pumped from the tunnel three or four days to thoroughly clean the tube and guarantee a supply of pure water.

CANADA HELPS ITALY.

Mr. F. H. Clergue Tells How Hard Times Here Affected Europe.

SAVINGS OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS ESTABLISHED AND RESUSCITATED INDUSTRIES.

Fresh from a European tour, which included a prolonged stay in Italy, Mr. F. H. Clergue, founder of the world-famed industries at the 'Soo,' halted at the Windsor on New Year's eve on his way back to Sault Ste. Marie.

At the hotel he encountered a 'Witness' reporter, who, naturally, led him on to talk of the earthquake, and of Italy. Mr. Clergue, however, had not been farther south on this tour than Naples, where he was a fortnight ago.

"The earthquake shock was felt there, though,' he remarked. 'Not, of course, when I was there—that would be anticipating events—and it has been traced all the way to the Simplon tunnel, through which I passed a few days ago. The tunnel was insufferably hot, as it always is, and I should not have liked to be going through it at the time of the earthquake. You will remember that one of the difficulties enccuntered in its construction was the gushing forth of boiling water from the cuttings, which clearly showed the volcanic nature of the district.'

No country in Europe, Mr. Clergue said, had impressed him more with its progress in the past decade than Italy, and he thought it might surprise Canadians to know that they had unwittingly a large share in the revivifying of industry there.

'You see,' he said, 'the Italian laborers in the United States and Canada send home large sums of money—I have it on the authority of Italian bankers that it approximates $1,000,000 a month—and all that money is put in the banks, and is employed in capitalizing industry.

'During the recent depression, when the Italians in North America stopped sending money, and sent men instead—boat loads of them—it staggered the people there I can tell you, and they are as glad as we can be that trade over here is on the upgrade again. Every country in Europe, with the exception of France, which has few investments here, and few emigrants, is affected when trade is bad in Canada and the United States, and investors in the Old World are keenly watching our progress.'

Mr. Clergue's tour, which has lasted several months, embraced Austria-Hungary, Germany, France and Great Britain, and when over in London he met and had a conference with Senator Dandurand, who is still there.

What development of the industries at Sault Ste. Marie the visit to the Old Country foreshadows is, however, a secret. All Mr. Clergue would say on that topic was that the 'Soo' is forging ahead, and is looking forward to a prosperous 1909.

ALABAMA DRY

NEW PROHIBITION LAW WENT INTO EFFECT YESTERDAY.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 1.—With the passing of the midnight hour last night, prohibition became effective throughout Alabama. A number of social clubs have been opened and charters for these places will now be in great demand. In these clubs drinks will be dispensed to 'members only.' Before the doors of the saloons were closed last night, whiskey and beer were given away in large quantities, and during the day drinks of all kinds were sold at nominal prices.

THE MORGUE IN 1908

A YEAR'S RECORD OF TRAGEDIES IN MONTREAL.

During the year that has just closed 850 cases were investigated by Coroner McMahon or Deputy-Coroner Biron, at the morgue.

Deaths from foul play during the year numbered 23, ten of these being Italian tragedies. There were 29 suicides. Drownings numbered 78. Fifty deaths are due to railway accidents, and 22 to street car accidents. There were fifteen deaths from explosions.

Only two fatalities resulting from automobile accidents were recorded. Eighty-four deaths of infants were investigated. Deaths from burns numbered 27, and there were six from scalding.

Other accidents are classified as follows: Accidental falls, 46; factory accidents, 7; crushed by material, 8; elevator accidents, 3; caves-in, 3; scaffolding collapse, 2; deaths in jail, 13; deaths in police cells, 2; death in penitentiary, 1; accidental discharge of firearms, 2; killed by bulls, 2; kicked by horses, 3; derrick accident, 1; deaths from natural causes, and miscellaneous, 72.

THE SWAFFHAM TINKER AND HIS DOG.

(From the 'Strand Magazine.')

Two quaint figures are carved on the two top pews and reading desk of Swaffham Church. According to legend a tinker had a dream bidding him go to London Bridge and a stranger would reveal to him how to find a pot of money; so off he went with his dog, and at the bridge a stranger stopped him, saying: 'Last night I had a dream bidding me to Swaffham and dig in such and such a place and there find a pot of money; but I don't believe in dreams.' Then back went the tinker, dug for and found the pot as described, and also an inscription bidding him dig deeper, which he did, and found another, and with them restored Swaffham Church. The carvings were put up to perpetuate his memory.

FIGHT FOR DIAMONDS.

Jeweller's Desperate Struggle With a Robber in St. Lambert Hill Store.

THIEF ATTACKED SHOP-KEEPER AND HIS ASSISTANT WITH A HAMMER.

Fighting for dear life, and dazed from the effects of a blow over the forehead with a hammer, Young Albert Farmer, a jeweller, late on Thursday afternoon, had struggled desperately with a daring desperado, in the effort to save his father's stock of jewels.

After knocking his assailant down and catching him by the throat and almost choking him to death, Farmer ran for his revolver in a nearby drawer, and threatened to shoot him if he moved. By this time, the clerk, who had been stunned by a blow from the robber, and lay on the floor, rose to his feet, and Farmer handed him the revolver, while he ran for the police.

The shop, where the struggle took place, was on the second floor of the building at 40 St. Lambert Hill, and is occupied by Farmer & Son, jewellers, and is only a few yards from the corner of Craig and St. Lawrence streets.

When the robber entered the shop, about 3 o'clock, Farmer and Barrette, the clerk, recognized him as a man who had been in on several occasions. About two weeks ago, he called at the shop for the first time, being accompanied by another man, and together they examined several diamonds, the assailant's companion finally purchasing a ring, for which he paid $33.

About 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, the would-be robber, again entered the shop, and asked to look at a ring to which he seemed to have taken a fancy. He did not purchase it, but returned early in the afternoon, when Farmer and his clerk were alone, and remained hanging around for over an hour, prior to starting his attack with a hammer on the two men, who were at work at a bench.

The robber was taken to the Central station, where he gave his name as Oliver Papin, 23 years of age, of Gladu street, Sherbrooke. He had on an expensive fur-lined overcoat, but when he was searched all that was found in his possession was one copper.

It was at first thought that the prisoner might have been the man who smashed the window of Turcotte's jewelery store, near the City Hall, about three weeks ago, and stole $1,400 worth of diamonds, but when the proprietor was taken to the station, and looked at the prisoner he failed to recognize him as being the man that robbed his store.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLUMN.

The closing month of the year has been a record one in the history of Nazareth Society. The consecration service of Sabbath evening, the sixth, was a great occasion. Eleven members in all were received, all of whom took the active membership pledge, repeating it in concert. Two short addresses of welcome were given by the president and vice-president. Miss E. Hall, secretary of the Union, and Mr. Owens, were present.

December was also a record month in the experience of the Junior Society, bearing the same name, of which Miss S. M. Logan is superintendent. The great event was a Christmas tree, given on the evening of the 23rd, when about two hundred Christmas articles were given to the members.

Thanks are due to all who assisted in any way.

ROYAL GUARDIANS.

At the annual meeting of Rushbrook Lodge, No. 3, Royal Guardians, held in White's Hall, Wellington and Richmond streets, the following officers were elected for 1909:—J. Simpkins, P.M.G.; G. C. Black, M.G.; R. G. Noel, V.M.G.; J. Nicoll, overseer; I. Markell, secretary; T. A. Veary, financier; H. S. Kerr, treasurer; N. Stata, guide; W. Wallace, I.G.; J. E. Bishop, O.W.; J. Simpkins, J. T. Berridge and T. P. Hunt, trustees.

Maisonneuve Lodge, No. 20, Royal Guardians, have elected the following officers for next year:—H. Bisson, P.M.G.; L. G. A. Crease, K.C., master guardian; Thos. St. Jean, V.M.G.; Armand Gauthier, overseer; P. A. Archambault, secretary; A. Bourret, financier; J. Breux, treasurer; J. Lavergne, guide; L. H. Boisseau, I.G.; J. G. Boissonneault, H. Lanctot and U. Garand, trustees. In future this lodge will hold its meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays, at 149 Berri street.

ONE WAY TO CURE HICCOUGHS.

(Ohio 'State Journal.')

Did you ever take nine swallows of water to cure the hiccoughs? Do you remember the time some one scared the hiccoughs away by telling you of a whipping due for some meanness?

Well, science has been studying hiccoughs and caught the hiccoughs by the nape of the neck. The nine swallows of water had a little science in it, and so did the scare cure. The scientific hiccough cure consists in pressing down to numbness the nerve that connects the stomach, heart, lungs and brain, the pneumogastric nerve. The pressure partially and locally paralyzes this nerve and of necessity the hiccoughing must cease.

Have the hiccoughing patient sit down and be at ease, with the muscles of the neck relaxed as much as possible. Grasp both sides of the neck somewhat toward the back part and press down steadily and as hard as the subject may permit for about one minute, having the patient work the head from side to side. Within about one minute the nerve will be numbed and rested and the spasmodic motion will cease. It may require longer pressure in some cases, but the result is sure if patience is maintained.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST VICE.

Rescue Work Must Go Hand in Hand With Suppression, Says the Rev. Mr. French.

'This is not a flash in the pan, a spasmodic effort, a newspaper sensation, or a campaign of sentiment,' declared the Rev. Arthur French, yesterday, in speaking of the crusade against immorality in which he is so active. 'There will be no truce till public vice is rooted out of the community. Those who are interested in this matter mean business; we know the horrible conditions in which the white slaves live; we know that many of them long for deliverance, and are only waiting for the hand of the deliverer, and we are confident, moreover, of the assistance of the authorities. We are certain we have the moral support of the right thinking people in the city, who comprise the great majority of our citizens.'

But the suppression of houses of ill-repute involves the problem of housing and training the inmates, and perhaps even the keepers, until they can be fitted to fill useful and honorable positions in business or domestic life. And this is the problem that is now occupying Mr. French's mind. 'Where can we send the inmates of houses that will be closed? Who will care for and train them? Who will provide an institution to meet their needs?' he asks.

Asked as to the existing institutions that in any way may be made use of, Mr. French replied that they were very few and the capacity totally inadequate. The Sheltering Home, on St. Urbain street, was always willing to help, but its object was not to care for or train girls in the way that was called for. This Home can accommodate only about twenty persons. It is divided so as to keep new cases from hardened ones. Girls are sometimes committed by the magistrates to this Home on probation. Inebriated and fallen women are given temporary shelter in one part of the Home, while those who have just started on the downward path and wish to retrace their steps, are cared for in the other side.

The Salvation Army Rescue Home in Seigneurs street can accommodate twelve women and fifteen children. The cases that go there are almost all voluntary and it is full all the time. Occasionally girls have to be turned away for lack of room, and the Army is on the lookout for larger premises.

A French institution of much larger proportions and doing work along rescue lines, is the Home of the Good Shepherd, which is classified to accommodate very young girls who are found in bad surroundings, girls who have gone astray but may be reformed, and others that are less hopeful. The Maternity and the Misericordo Hospitals, and other city hospitals, Mr. French says, do all they can for cases sent to them.

'The only place to send any large number to would be the jail,' said Mr. French, in a tone that indicated that he felt the situation keenly. 'And the jail, where there is practically no classification or possibility of it, is a bad place to send girls to who have not sunk very low. I have known girls who have committed some trivial offence, such as petty theft, to come in contact in jail with vicious girls who have given them addresses of houses where they were promised "plenty of money, friends, and an easy time." Keepers of such houses when sent to jail have been known to take advantage of their period of incarceration to persuade pure girls to go to their houses of vice upon release, on very attractive terms; and the girls with the stain of a short prison sentence upon their characters sometimes yield to the temptation.

'But, if we do not stem the tide the stream of misery will go on forever, and we must try to stop the evil right at the fountain, and it appears to me that with this object in view we must urge the enforcement of the law, directing our strongest efforts against those houses, the strength of which seems to be that they are supported by moneyed people and by influential people, who do not offend openly against the police regulations as to drunkenness and rowdyism. The offence, as I see it, is not only one of indulgence in a certain form of vice, but involves the degradation of womanhood to its lowest possible level. It is not only the principle of enforcing law, but the stretching forth of the hand of help and rescue to many who are treated as cattle and are in veritable slavery.

'The suppressing of these houses must result in the coming into view or arrest of many young women. In the case of persistent, wilful offenders, the only thing is jail, and experience has shown that while a first entrance hardens and enrages, continued sentences sicken and secure not always sorrow for sin, but the determination not to risk the continuance of prison discipline. This has been proved over and over again. They are hence more ready to avail themselves of any sincere help that is offered. There are also others who are not so hardened and wilful, and who are prepared to try at once a new life, and accept the help that is offered them, but many of those from either class are unfitted, owing to their manner of life, for any steady employment. These require to be well known and tested before being placed in responsible positions, and need moral, mental and physical training.

'Those who are active in securing the application of the law and the closing of these disreputable houses will incur a serious responsibility if they do not do all that can be done to prevent the migration of these people to other parts of the city and suburbs. No one has a right to drive his rats into his neighbors' houses. It will become the duty of the Government to see that an institution is provided to which these people can be committed, and it will become the duty of philanthropists to see that the institution is of such a character that it shall become a home for the outcast and a hospital for the vicious. The employment should not be only that of the laundry or house cleaning, scrubbing floors, etc. Among saints that may develop more saintliness and deeper penitence, but it will not enamour the pampered and spoiled doll with the prospects of a purer life. We have got to take people as we find them, and remember that we are human ourselves. Many of these poor girls have been but silly and wilful and have fallen victims of circumstances.

'To this institution girls should be committed with ample authority given to its governing body to place them in positions as early as may be deemed wise, under suitable supervision. Some may have to stay there quite a while before they learn to be steady and useful. The law as it stands now may not allow of the commitment of those who are over statutory age; but the end may be reached by a wise use of the power of deferred or suspended sentences. Many cases could be mentioned in which such a system has proved most beneficial without the existence of the proposed institution; but, in proportion to the increase in the number of cases to be cared for, must the means of helping them be provided?'

EARLY CLOSING NOTICE.
PLEASE BEAR IN MIND
Allan's Stores
Will Close at 7 p.m. Evenings, and 11 p.m. Saturdays During January and February.

R. & W. KERR LIMITED REGAL RANGES
1909
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
We take this opportunity to thank our patrons for business courtesies extended us in 1908, and assure them we shall always aim to merit the continuance of their favors.
Whether in Sporting Goods or Kitchen Equipment, each department is prepared to supply the best and latest, and our catalogues should be in your home for easy reference to aid selections.
R. & W. KERR, LIMITED,
328 West St. Catherine street, Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

Cor. Atwater & St. Catherine **FORUM** Direct Car Service

The Most Unique Ice and Roller Rink

Offering to the growing generation a Hygienic, Healthy Amusement in the shape of Open Air Ice and Roller Skating.

OPEN ALL DAY. MUSIC EVERY EVENING AND HOLIDAY AFTERNOONS. BEST SKATES ON HIRE.

The Finest and Most Up-to-date Accommodation for an Ordinary Price of Admission.

ARENA TO-NIGHT
At 8.30.
QUEBEC vs. SHAMROCK,

Band will play 8.00 to 8.30 and at half time.

Seats now on sale at 'ARENA' Box office; hours 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

PRICES—Admission 50c. Reserved 75c.

Tickets ordered and not prepaid will be held only when convenient to the management.

INTERMEDIATE C. A. H. L. CHAMPIONSHIP
2.30—SATURDAY AFTERNOON—4.00
SHAMROCK vs. MONTREAL | VICTORIA vs. WESTMOUNT
Admission 25c. Children 10c.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
631 DORCHESTER STREET WEST.
SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M. Preacher on SUNDAY will be the
REV. R. ATKINSON, of Chesley, Ont.
GROUP MISSION STUDY CLASSES at 10 a.m., in Rooms of Young Men's Association. Sabbath Schools at 3 p.m. Midweek Service at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.
STRANGERS ARE WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine St. West
Rev. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor. Rev. N. D. DREW, Church Secretary.
Morning, 11 O'Clock, Subject: "A MESSAGE FOR 1909".
Evening, 7 O'Clock, Subject: "A NEW YEAR'S CALL"
FELLOWSHIP MEETING, 10 A.M.
Communion, at close of Morning Service.
Song Service at close of Evening Service.
Mr. HARRY T. DICKINSON . . . . . Choir Director.
Visitors Heartily Welcome at all Services.

LYRIC HALL
TWO SHOWS DAILY, AT 3 P.M. AND 8 P.M.
Talking, Moving and Song Pictures,
Great Attraction—The Great New York Musical Act of Al Beaumont and Lilly Holt.
DOLLY GRACE, Soprano. J. C. HENDERSON, Soloist. WILLIE ECKSTEIN, Piano.
THE BOTHWELL-WALSH COMPANY, IN TALKING PICTURES.
10c Admission—Reserved Seats, 15c and 25c. Children at Matinees, 5c. Adults, 10c. Reserved, 15c.

CITY OF WESTMOUNT

Municipal Elections

PUBLIC MEETING

By Authority of the City Council, a PUBLIC MEETING of Citizens will be held at VICTORIA HALL, Sherbrooke Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th January prox., at 8 o'clock, to consider reports of the retiring Mayor and Aldermen, and to suggest candidates for the coming Municipal Elections.

A large attendance is desired.

A. D. SHIBLEY,
City Hall, Westmount, 21st December, 1908. City Clerk.

Great Temperance Rally.

JOHN H. ROBERTS,

A Very Distinguished and Successful Temperance Speaker, has been engaged to hold a Series of Meetings in our City, as follows:

SUNDAY, JAN. 10 ..... Douglas Church at 11 a.m., and Knox Church at 7 p.m.
MONDAY, JAN. 11 ..... Taylor Presbyterian, 8 p.m.
TUESDAY, JAN. 12 ..... Emmanuel Church, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13 ..... Mountain Street Methodist Church, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, JAN. 14 ..... St. James Methodist Church, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, JAN. 15 ..... Zion Congregational Church, 8 p.m.

We earnestly plead for a large attendance at those meetings, and for the cordial co-operation of all friends of Temperance.

GOOD MUSIC WILL BE PROVIDED, and a collection will be taken at the close of the Week-Night Services to defray expenses.

G. G. HUXTABLE, Secretary. S. J. CARTER, President.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL BALL

in aid of the Charitable Funds of the Society will be held in the WINDSOR HOTEL, on

MONDAY, 25th JANUARY 1909
AT 9 O'CLOCK P. M.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Hon. Cor. Secretary. CHARLES CASSILS, President.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON CLASS
FOR STUDY OF SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.
Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 to 5.45 P.M.
Rev. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D., Leader.
Class for Primary Teachers, Y.W.C.A., on Monday Afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3.

MEN'S OWN
Special New Year's Gathering
CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET
SUNDAY, Jan. 3rd, 3 p.m., 1909.
Speaker, Mr. EDWARD McGOUGHAN,
Baptist Church.
Solos, Miss WINNIE PATCH.
A HEARTY WELCOME TO ALL MEN.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4.

Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY
Day and Evening Classes
Will reopen on MONDAY, Jan. 4th, 1909.
Private classes may be formed and appointments made for private lessons. Pupils wishing to enter any class are requested to make immediate application to the Principal, Miss ELLIS.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY.
DEMONSTRATION
MONDAY, Jan. 4th, at 8 p.m.
"Suggestions for Teas and Receptions."
Admission, 10 cents. Recipes 5 cents.

Weekly Calendar.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 3.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Dorchester & Guy Streets
— PASTOR —
JOSEPH SULLIVAN
Sunday, January 3rd, 1909.
Morning at 11—Evening at 7
Morning Subject:
"Our Watchword for 1909"
Ordinance of the Lord's Supper at the close of Morning Service.
Pastor's Men's Bible Class, 3 p.m.

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO MEN.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,
SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
Mr. E. W. OWENS . . . . . Speaker.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS,
SUNDAY, 3 P. M.
Mr. D. A. BUDGE . . . . . Leader.

MEN'S MEETING,
SUNDAY, 4 P. M.
Rev. G. O. GATES, D.D., Pastor Westmount Baptist Church.

GYMNASIUM MEN'S BIBLE STUDY CLUB,
SUNDAY, 5.15 P. M.
Mr. J. E. MERRITT . . . . . Leader.

ALL YOUNG MEN CORDIALLY INVITED.
Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4.

Young Women's Christian Association
502 Dorchester Street, West.
WINTER TERM OF EDUCATIONAL CLASSES
Reopens MONDAY, Jan. 4th, 1909.
Dressmaking, Plain Sewing, French, Physical Training, English, Reading Circle, Art Needlework, Shorthand, Arithmetic, Girls' Club, Bible Study.
POINT ST. CHARLES BRANCH, 695 Wellington street.—Dressmaking, French, English, Art Needlework, Shorthand, Arithmetic. Girls' Club, Girls' Sewing Class.
For further particulars apply at the office, 502 Dorchester street West.

LAURENTIAN COUNCIL No. 1321 ROYAL ARCANUM
The First Regular Meeting in 1909 will be held on MONDAY, at 8.30 p.m., 4th inst., at INGLIS HALL, St. Catherine street West.
D. A. ROSS, Regent.

WEEK OF PRAYER,

January 4-9.

During the WEEK OF PRAYER, Meetings will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association, 502 Dorchester street West, every morning from 11 to 12 o'clock, and all ladies are most cordially invited.

MONDAY—Confession and Thanksgiving.
TUESDAY—Prayer and Praise.
WEDNESDAY—Christian Work and Christian Workers.
THURSDAY—The Homes and the Young.
FRIDAY—World Wide Missions.
SATURDAY—Consecration.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

NOTICE!

To the Laity of the Church of England

Diocese of Montreal.

A COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON will be tendered by the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese to the Very Reverend Dean Farthing, Bishop-Elect, at the WINDSOR HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1909, at 2.30 p.m.

Those desirous of attending will please send in their names at once to the Committee, from whom tickets can be obtained. Price of tickets, $1.50.

COMMITTEE:

Very Rev. Dean Evans.	Rev. Dr. Symonds, S. O. Sherey,
Sir Melbourne Tait,	R. Wilson-Smith,
G. E. Drummond,	J. G. Brock,
E. G. Penny,	O. R. Rowley,
J. R. Mackey,	Col. Carson,
W. McWood,	G. G. Foster,
W. W. Hutchison,	W. L. Bond.
J. J. Fiske.	

DR. L. H. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

N.B.—Lay Delegates intending to be present at the Consecration Service are requested to notify Mr. F. F. Perkins, Chapter House, Cathedral, Montreal, without delay, that seats may be provided as far as possible.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

COMING EXHIBITION of MODERN FRENCH ART.
Under the Patronage of the French Government.
ART GALLERY January 1909.

SPORTING NEWS

WITH THE CURLERS.

Clubs Were Thronged With Members and Visitors Yesterday.

The Curling clubs were all busy yesterday, members turning out in large numbers, greetings were exchanged and delegations received and sent out bearing the good wishes of one club to another.

The president of the Royal Canadian Curling Club, Mr. Alec Ramsay, accompanied by the vice-president, Dr. J. T. Finnie, went the rounds of all the seven clubs, on friendly visits, and also their duty as supreme heads of curling in Canada, and were heartily welcomed at every visit.

At the Montreal Club nine games in the President's prize were played, and the ice was busy all day with scratch games.

The luncheon at which Mr. T. L. Paton, the president, took the chair, was largely attended. Mr. R. I. Griffin, vice-president of the St. Lawrence Club, presided at the luncheon in the St. Lawrence Club. The club house was decorated for the occasion and there was a record attendance of members and visitors. Messrs. J. H. Huthison and W. L. Thom, the Caledonia Club's representatives on the curling team for Scotland, were entertained to luncheon by their club yesterday, and the members had many visitors. Thistles, Heathers and Outremont were all well attended, the last named club playing a match against Magog and defeating them by two. Details:

ON MONTREAL ICE.

T. H. Pitcher	H. T. Shaw
A. G. Gardner	R. B. Chillas
Charles Saxe	C. W. Tyre
H. S. Brainerd Skip— 6	A. J. Darling Skip—12
W. A. Reid	Rev. A. J. Doull
H. B. Brock	E. Stanger
S. Huxley	H. J. Chard
H. E. Smith Skip—15	Rev. A. J. Mowatt Skip— 6
R. C. McMurtry	T. Drummond
E. P. Butters	H. E. Mussen
Dr. Mathewson	C. F. Gordon
W. Williamson Skip—18	Dr. Elder Skip— 4
W. A. McAvity	F. J. Luverty
P. B. Tytler	E. E. Howard
Ed. Darling	W. L. Jamieson
W. Abbott Skip—14	F. C. Wilson Skip—13
J. Hutchison	R. S. Skinner
C. W. Oliver	G. C. Smith
C. E. Neill	Dr. Morrison
G. Darling Skip— 9	W. A. Wilson Skip— 4
I. H. Carter	J. T. Gnaedinger
A. S. Robertson	T. P. Bacon
J. W. Brown	J. R. Gordon
E. H. Busteed Skip— 5	W. Brown Skip—12
H. D. Carr	H. R. Trenholme
H. B. Cushing	W. E. Blackader
Guy Brock	J. F. Johnston
H. E. Suckling Skip—15	R. A. Dunton Skip— 9
G. H. Russell	R. J. Younge
J. C. Hickson	J. G. Borthwick
D. Macdonald	W. W. Walker
Tom Brown Skip— 9	H. J. Miller Skip—11
C. G. MacKinnon	L. A. Macfarlane
George Chillas	J. M. Hickson
W. S. Gardner	P. W. McLagan
C. F. Notman Skip—10	R. J. Rattray Skip—12
Total.....23	Total.....21

Outremont thus won by two points.

OUTREMONT BEAT MAGOG.

At Outremont the two-rink match with Magog resulted in a win for the home club, after a close game, by 2 points, Skip H. M. Barcelo tying Magog's skip, George Cunningham, with a score of 12, and Skip W. J. Little getting the best of Skip John Marshall's men by 11 against 9, which won Outremont the match. There were many ladies present to witness this feature, and a return match will be played at Magog in a fortnight's time. Details:—

Outremont.	Magog.
George Robinson	F. Mitchell.
A. Bremner, jr.	W. Macdougal
John Moore	J. H. Hindes
W. J. Little Skip—11	John Marshall Skip— 9
R. A. Nixon	F. Mitchell
John Gray	A. Cunningham
O. Mowat	R. Campbell
H. M. Barcelo Skip—12	Geo. Cunningham Skip—12
Total.....23	Total.....21

Outremont thus won by two points.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD

Pretoria, Jan. 1.—R. E. Walker, the South African sprinter, to-day established a new world's record of 10 2-5 seconds for the 100 metre dash. Walker won the 100 metres at London in 10 4-5. A few days ago he ran 100 yards in 9 2-5.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

THE ST. MICHAEL ROAD COMPANY

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the ST. MICHAEL ROAD COMPANY will be held at Room No. 311, Third Floor, Montreal City and District Savings Bank Building, 180 St. James street, Montreal, on the Fifth Day of January next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, to consider the offer made by the City of Montreal to said Company, for the purchase of its turnpike road and charter rights, and to accept such offer, if found satisfactory, and authorize the officials of the Company to execute a Sale and Transfer of such property, and to deal with any other business that may be placed before the meeting.

Montreal, December 19th, 1908.
ALEX. McD. DRUMMOND,
Secretary-Treasurer,
St. Michael Road Company.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1909, in Room 108, Bell Telephone Building, 118 Notre Dame street West, Montreal, at TEN O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may legally come before the meeting.

By Order of the Board.
R. W. SHEPHERD, Secretary.
Montreal, Dec. 19th, 1908.

ST. ANDREW'S CLUB.

Large Number of Curlers Attended Formal Opening Held Yesterday Afternoon.

St. Andrew's Curling Club had their formal opening yesterday afternoon when representatives from all the other curling clubs gathered to wish success to the latest addition to their ranks.

At 4 o'clock hand-shaking between delegates from Thistle, St. Lawrence, Montreal, Caledonia, Outremont and Heathers were in full swing, in goodfellowship to the new club. President W. M. Kearns in a few words expressed his thanks on behalf of the club for the visits, to which Mr. Arch. Forbes, of St. Lawrence, replied, hoping when St. Andrew's came to St. Lawrence they would be as well entertained as now, and expressing the kind interests of the St. Lawrence.

Amongst those present were Alec. Ramsay, president Caledonian Branch R.C.C.C.; Dr. J. T. Finnie, vice-president Canadian Branch R.C.C.C.; Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, David Guthrie, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Campbell, C. P. O'Connor, president Caledonia; Peter Lyall, past president Caledonia; A. C. Hutchison, past president Heathers, O. W. G. Dettmers, and G. A. Forbes, St. Lawrence; W. P. MacDougall, Toronto; Chas. Thackeray, C. G. Ramsay, and J. Anderson, from Outremont; R. S. Clift, Thistle; Arch. Robertson and H. Roffy, Heather; W. D. Aird, sec.-treasurer Canadian Branch R.C.C.C.

Among those who spoke were: His Worship Mayor Galbraith, the Rev. Dr. R. J. Campbell, Col. Gardner, Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, Messrs. Alec Ramsay, R. S. Clift, A. C. Hutchison and Peter Lyall. His Worship Mayor Payette was expected but he was prevented by illness. The pipers were kept busy between each deputation, suitable airs being rendered by Pipe-Major Manson of the Royal Highlanders.

Following the address by the delegations two games were played between rinks skipped by Alec. Ramsay, president of Canadian branch, against W. M. Kearns, president of the club, and David Guthrie, against Mayor Galbraith, both games resulting in close finishes. Details:

R. Godden	F. G. A. Kearns
W. H. C. Muesen (Thistle)	Dr. Henderson (St. Lawrence)
A. C. Hutchison (Heather)	Hugh Ross (Caledonia)
W. M. Kearns (Skip)— 8	Alec Ramsay (Skip)— 7
W. P. McVey	Ald. Brady
W. J. McNally	A. G. Racey
Louis Rubenstein	A. Milne
Mayor Galbraith (Skip)— 7	David Guthrie (Skip)— 6

'Auld Lang Syne' and 'God Save the King' brought the official opening to a close.

CURLERS FOR SCOTLAND

COMPLETE LIST OF PLAYERS WHO WILL REPRESENT CANADA IN THE FORTHCOMING TOUR.

From Quebec—Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, representing the Canadian branch of the R.C.C.C., of Scotland; D. McGill, Montreal Club; George Darling, Montreal Club; H. G. Wills, Thistle; J. H. Hutchison, Caledonia; W. L. Thom, Caledonia; D. A. Bethune, St. Andrew's; F. S. Stocking, Quebec Club; Wm. Stuart, Ottawa Club; Jas. Stewart, Pembroke; Alex. Macaulay, Thistle, St. John, N.B.. Rideau Club, Ottawa will have no representative, it being found impossible to replace Lt.-Col. A. P. Shearwood, the curler selected.

From Ontario—Col. Robt. Mackenzie, Sarnia; J. I. Neelands, Barrie; Alex. Logan, Parry Sound; J. T. Hamilton, Fergus; R. M. Waddell, Peterborough; T. M. Lennox, Churchill; R. L. Paterson, Toronto; H. MacDonald, Toronto; Simpson Rennie, Toronto; R. G. Strath, Toronto.

From Manitoba—W. L. Parish, Winnipeg; T. C. McLean, Pilot Mount; Hy. Hurden, Duluth; Ch. W. McPherson, Dawson City; Wm. Robertson, Kenora; Alex. Fowler, Balgur; Adam S. Ross, Regina; J. P. Robertson, Winnipeg; Dr. Harrington, Dauphin; D. McMillan, Butte, Mont.

From Nova Scotia—H. St. C. Silver, Halifax, John Dover, Truro; Geo. E. Munro, Westville; G. F. Wallace, Pictou; Daniel Patterson, Pictou.

The Montreal members of the team going to Scotland on the 9th instant will play a match to-day at 3 o'clock against a picked rink of Thistle Curlers at the Thistle Club.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

(Canadian Associated Press).

London, Jan. 1.—Following are the results of to-day's Association football matches:

FIRST LEAGUE.

Manchester U., 4; Notts County, 3.
Everton, 0; Newcastle U., 1.
Blackburn R., 1; Preston N.E., 1.
Middlesborough, 1; Chelsea, 4.
Sunderland, 1; Liverpool, 2.
Bury, 1; Aston Villa, 2.
Sheffield W., 3; Leicester F., 1

SECOND LEAGUE.

Bolton W., 2; Bissington, 1.
Bradford, 4; Blackpool, 3.
Chesterfield Town, 2; Fulham, 1.
Stockport C., 0; Grimsby T., 1.
Barnsley, 3; Leeds, 1.

THE VICTORIA RINK

HALF-MILE SKATING RACE BACKWARDS WILL BE HELD TO-NIGHT.

This evening at Victoria Rink at 9 o'clock will be held the championship backwards half-mile skating race, open to any Montrealer, and for which a valuable medal is to be given by the Skating Association who are having a series of races continued during the season. The band and skating will be in progress before and after the races.

THE E.C.H.L. SERIES.

First Game Will Take Place To-night Between Quebec and Shamrock.

The opening match of the E.C.H.L. series will take place to-night at the Arena when Shamrock and Quebec meet. Quebec is a popular team with Montrealers and a good house can be relied on even after the exciting cup games of earlier in the week.

Shamrock's team is still in the experimental stage, McNamara and Marshall being the only players of last year's team to take places this year.

McNamara was signed by the Shamrocks after the second Stanley Cup match, getting his release from Edmonton at his own request. Pitre was expected by the Shamrocks, and a definite answer was expected on Thursday, but the player left for Ottawa with the Edmonton team without giving a reply.

The officials to-night will be Messrs. Hodge and Boon.

The line-up of the team will probably be as follows:

Shamrocks.	Quebec.
Baker	Goal	Moran
Dubeau	Point	Leader
H. McNamara	Cover	J. Power
Ward	Rover	C. Power
Marshall	Centre	Jordan
Darrogh	Right	Hogan
G. McNamara	Left	Malone

DORANDO VS. LONGBOAT

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST TAKEN IN BUFFALO OVER TO-NIGHT'S MARATHON RACE.

Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 1.—The Marathon craze has spread to this city where to-morrow night Tom Longboat, the Indian, and Dorando Pietri, the Italian, will renew their struggle for supremacy in a 25 mile run at the 74th Regiment Armory. Those who witnessed the exciting race in Madison Square Garden three weeks ago, when Dorando lost, collapsing in the twenty-sixth mile, look for a still more gruelling contest in the Buffalo race. Longboat, who parted temporarily from his bride in Toronto the other day, has been training at Niagara Falls, and Dorando arrived from New York on Thursday. Both principals are very much in earnest, and feeling runs strong among their followers. Not only is Buffalo greatly interested in the race, but all nearby Canadian Towns are widely discussing it, and excursions will be run from Toronto and Hamilton for the occasion. Wm. J. O'Connors, one chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will start the men, and Mayor J. N. Adam will present a cup to the winner at the track-side. A special nine-lap dirt track has been constructed, and record time is promised by both men.

LONGBOAT'S CONDITION GOOD.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Jan. 1.—Tom Longboat, who is training here for his Marathon race with Dorando Pietri in Buffalo on Saturday night, walked twenty miles along the country roads yesterday. Half the distance he did in the morning and the balance in the afternoon. Flanigan feels confident of the Indian's victory, and is pleased with his condition. In a bowling match on Ford's alleys, the team captained by Longboat defeated that of E. F. Fraser, M.P.P., in three straight games. To-day the Indian was in Buffalo, but returned here in the afternoon and will remain here till Saturday morning.

EDMONTON HOCKEY TEAM

WILL CHALLENGE FOR CUP AGAIN IF CLUB RETAINS WESTERN LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ottawa, Jan. 1.—The Edmonton hockey team arrived here to-night, the players being in splendid shape for to-morrow's match against the Ottawa Senators. The team came to the Capital minus Tom Phillips and Fred. Whitcroft. Phillips has left the team and is at Toronto, visiting relatives, while Whitcroft also went to Toronto to arrange an exhibition match against the Toronto 'pros.' Whitcroft, however will play to-morrow. He will arrive in the morning, and the team to meet Art. Smith's fortune-hunters will be identical with that which defeated the Wanderers on Wednesday. Lester Patrick is acting captain of the Westerners, and McNamara is the only man who has left in addition to Phillips. McNamara was released at his own request. Vair and Lindsay say they will stick with the challengers. Pitre has his wife with him, and claims that he is going clean through to the wheat fields. Pitre had several offers from the Shamrocks but declined all.

Officers of the Edmonton septet announced to the 'Gazette' to-night that Edmonton will again challenge for the Stanley Cup next year. The team will be kept intact for the season in the Western League, and if successful in winning out there, Edmonton will file another challenge for the trophy and come East again next fall. The trip has been a bigger financial success than many supposed, and the deficit is already made up in subscriptions.

The Senators team to meet Edmonton will be: Hutton, Moore, Baird, H. Smith, Art. Smith, Roberts and Harrison or Westwick.

DRAWN GAME IN CORNWALL

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 1.—The Brockvilles and Cornwalls played an exhibition game of hockey here to-night which resulted in a score of 2 to 2. The crowd was small for a holiday, and the hockey was of the holiday variety. The teams were as follows:

Cornwall—Airey, Smith, Day, McMillan, Phelan, Degray, Boyce.

Brockville—Burns, Price, Servies, White, Frego, MacLean, MacCrimmon.

Referee—E. Runnions, Cornwall; assistant, F. Robinson, Brockville.

ENGLISH
DRY GINGER ALE
—AND—
SODA WATER,
SCHWEPPES
IN THE ORIGINAL AND UNIVERSAL BRAND.

McGILL EXAMINATIONS

MORE RESULTS OF CHRISTMAS TESTS ANNOUNCED.

The names in the following lists of those who have passed in their various years, through the Christmas examinations at McGill, are arranged in order of merit in the different subjects.

FIRST YEAR.

COMMERCIAL CLASS — ARITHMETIC.

Class I.—Mathewson, F. S.
Class III.—Alguire, Emmans.

FRENCH ORDINARY.

Class I.—Manay, Lawrence.
Class II.—Clark, Winslow, Pearse, Young, Henry; Harrington, Joseph, and Kneeland, equal; M. L. Walker.
Class III.—Dunsford and Freeman, equal; W. Mathewson, Ross, Brower, Wilkes and Younger, equal; Ashby, Gold and Longworth, equal; Pedley and Dumaresq and Hissen, equal; A. E. Barlow and Armour and S. McGillis, Common and French and Allan, equal; Greenwood and Brown and Hall, equal; Oughtrd. B. McLaurin, H. McGillis, equal; W. Davidson, E. L. Smith and Scott and Lusk, equal.

FRENCH—ADVANCED.

Class I.—Couture and Goldblatt, equal; Bennett.
Class II.—Legris and Stewart, equal; Mathewson, F. S.; Mathewson, J. A.; Bronin, Budyk.
Class III.—Kert and Demers, equal; Roback, Hadrill; Muhlstock and Gnaedinger, equal.

GEOMETRY.

Class I.—Longworth, Young, Freeman, Davidson, W. L.; Kert; Ross and Goldblatt, equal; Budyk, Going; Hatcher and Barlow, A. F., and Pearse, equal; Gronin; Allan and Boright and Cockfield, equal; Wilkes, Hyatt; Lawrence and Richards, equal; Bennett and McInnis and Kneeland, equal.
Class II.—Walker, H. F.; Robinson and Babcock, equal; Gnaedinger; Walker, M. G., and Common and McVittie, equal; Many and Henry, equal; Dumaresq, Mathewson, J. A.; McLaurin, C.
Class III.—Lumsden, Pennington, Clark, Youngheart, Brown, V. L.; Percival and Muhlstock, equal; Mathewson, F. S.; Scott; Campbell, W. N. and Harvey and Hall, equal; MacLeod; Mathewson, W., and Lindsay, equal; Green, Cameron, H. L.; Ashby and Fiske, equal; Greenwood and Oughtred and Davidson, equal; Duguid and Younger and Quigley, equal; Thompson, H. F., and McGaghey and Johnson, equal; Ellis, Stewart, McLaurin, B., and Town, equal; Thomson, A. K. and Davidson, D. A. L., and Renaud, equal.

GEOMETRY—ADVANCED SECTION.

Class I.—Papineau, Couture.
Class II.—French.
Class III.—Joseph Dean.

GERMAN BEGINNERS.

Class I.—Goldblatt, Gronin, Budyk.
Class II.—Kert.
Class III.—A. F. Barlow, McGahey, W. D. Barlow, Ellen F. Ellison, and Quigley, equal.

GERMAN.

Class I.—Roback, Martin, Muhlstock.
Class II.—Jackson, Joseph, McInnes, and Stewart, equal.
Class III.—Winnifred Mathewson, Going.

GREEK.

Class I.—Babcock, Hyatt.
Cass II.—French, Cockfield.
Class III.—Percival, Roback and Lindsay, equal; McVittie, Brauer.

BEGINNERS, GREEK.

Class I.—Gronin, Rivard.
Class II.—Proctor, Davidson.
Class III.—Hatcher, Bradbury, Osborne, Gay.

LATIN.

Class I.—Babcock, and Pearse, equal; French, Hyatt, Couture, and Ross, Equal.
Class II.— Goldblatt and McInnis, equal; Gronon, Cockfield and Lindsay and Lawrence, equal; Clark and Kert, equal; Ashby, Young, and Manny, equal; Thompson and Freeman, equal; Joseph Brower, Stewart, Budyk, Johnson, Jackson, Gnaedinger, Longworth, Henry.
Class III.— Percival and Younger, equal; Roback, McVittie, McLanrin, Ladd, Allan, and C. MacLarin, equal; Dean and Kneeland, and M. G. Walker, and Oughtred, equal; Barlow, A. F., and W. Davidson, equal; Muhlstock, Robinson, Hall and Scott, equal; Hatcher and Thompson, equal; Hughes, W. N. Campbell, Pedley, Hodgson, Bradbury.

PHYSICS.

Class I.—Couture, Cockfield, and Joseph, equal; French, Wilson, W. G. Lawrence, Martin, Longworth, Manny, Goldblatt and Pearse, equal; McInnis, Bennett, Young Kert, and Wilkes and McGahey, equal; Babcock, Hatcher, Davidson D.; Richards Hyatt, equal.
Class II.— Freeman and Ross and Bradbury, equal; Robinson, Davidson, W. L.; Budyk, Walker, H. F.; Harvey, Allan and Dean, equal; Lindsay and Walker, M. G., equal; Mathewson, J. A.; Campbell, W. N., and McLaurin, B., and Going equal; Clark, Thomson, H. F., and Boright, equal; Cameron, H. L. and Pennington, equal.
Class III.—Muhlstock, Fiest, Green and Oughtred, equal; Ellis, Holden and Cummis and Smith, E. L., and McVittie, equal; Stevenson and Gnaedinger, equal; Groesman, Thomson, A. K.; Ashby and Dumaresq equal; Kneeland and Johnson, H. L., and McLaurin, C., equal; Marler and Osborne, equal; Common and Campbell, L. M., equal; Brown, V. L.; Macleod and Henry, equal; Percival and Mick and Hadrill and Hall and Scott and McGillis, S., equal.

TRIGONOMETRY.

Class I.—Pearse and Goldblatt and Budyk and Longworth and Freeman, equal. Mathewson, J. A.; McInnes and Wilkes, equal; Going and Ross and Boright, equal; Kert; Lawrence and Bennett and Walker, M. G., and McCaghey, equal; Kneeland and Manny and Scott, equal; Muhlstock; Thomson, A. K.; Babcock; McLaurin, B.; Campbell, W. M.; Robinson and Gnaedinger and Hyatt and Clark, equal; Young.
Class II.—MacKay, A. G., and Allan, equal; Green and Campbell, L. M., equal; Davidson and Henry, equal; McLaurin, C.; Cockfield; Lindsay; Lummis; Hacther; Hodgson; Hadrill; Youngheart; Common and Johnson, equal.
Class III.—Walker, H. F.; Barlow, A., and MacLeod and Oughtred, equal; Braeuer and Pennington, equal; Pedley; Lumsden; Quigley and Bradbury, equal; Wilson, E. W.; Dumaresqu and Cameron and Dunsford, equal; Brown, V. L.; McVittie; Renaud and Thomson, H. F., equal; Harvey; Stevenson and Ashby and Percival, equal; Demers and Duguid and Younger and Richards, equal.

SECOND YEAR.

BIOLOGY.

Class I.—Schafteitlin, Anna.
Class II.—W. Currie George.
Class III.—Moyse, Robt. E.; Macdonald, Susan V.; Argue, Allan F.; Goudie, Robert.

ANALYTICAL CONICS—ADVANCED SECTION.

Class I.—Scott; Maass; Creaghan and Paterson-Smyth, equal; King.

CHEMISTRY.

Class I.—Cunningham and Maass, equal; MacQueen; Creaghan and Davidson, equal; Scott; Lockhead.
Class II.—Coote; Livinson; Cherry; Armstrong and Tannenbaum, equal; Mewburn; Donald; Herschorn.
Class III.—Hulburd; Bissett; Kerry and Roberts, equal; Dunsford and Hill, equal; MacLean; Van Vliet; Wadleigh; Barlow, W. D.

DYNAMICS—ADVANCED SECTION.

Class II.—Scott. Paterson-Smyth.
Class III.—Maass, Creaghan, King.

FRENCH (ORDINARY.)

Class II.—Caswell, Robertson.
Class III.—Hayden and Bernstein and Van Vliet, equal; Reid and Macqueen, equal; Wanklyn and Shanly equal; Maas and Scott, equal; Olmstead; Livinson and Thornton and MacAdam, equal; Brown, A. G., and Greer, equal; Tannenbaum and Coote, equal; Gilmour, Macnaughton, Heney, Kerry.

FRENCH (ADVANCED..)

Class I.—Angus, Grimes; Hammond and Paterson Smyth.
Class II.—Lariviere, Williams, Dewey, Slack, McGoun, A. F., Schafheitlin, Cherry.
Class III.—Duval, Lochead.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class I.—Angus, Howard, Weir, Bisset, Murchison and Williams, equal; Schafheitlin, Hammond and Warburton, equal; Macnaughton, W. W., Smith and King and Kerry, equal.
Class II.—Cunningham and Grimes, equal; MacAdam, Bernstein and Kanklyn, equal; Wilson, Van Vliet and Reid and MacDonald, equal; Bridges and Beattie, equal; Gillmor and Green and Ellison, equal; Donald, Horlburd and Slack, equal; Craig, Fletcher, Irving and MacEwen and Ellison, equal.
Class III.—R. Morris, Cook, Olmsted and McQueen, equal; J. F. Morris and Hill and Hillis, equal; Robertson, Christie and Moyse, equal; R. A. Davidson, Hadden and Heney, equal; Sturgeon, Armstrong and Browne, A. G., equal; Treanor, Lariviere, MacLean.

SOLID GEOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

Class I.—Howard.
Class II.—Cunningham, Coote.
Class III.—G. H. Macdonald, Macnaughton, Peck, G. G. McGoun, Donald.

GERMAN.

Class I.—Bernstein.
Class II.—Tyndale, Coote, Cherry.
Class III.—Craig, Williams.

HEBREW.

Class I.—Fletcher, Dowd.
Class II.—Gordon, Nicholson, McCuaig, Stevenson.
Class III.—Merrilees, Gale, MacKay, Booth, Munn, Sinclair.

GREEK.

Class II.—McGoun, King, Weir, Hammond, Morris, R.
Class III.—Murchison, Hannah, Angus, Dewey, F. A. Morris.

LATIN.

Class I.—Angus, Smyth and Grimes, equal; King, Weir, A. F. McGoun, Hammond and Murchison, equal.
Class II.—Cunningham, Dewey, and Wanklyn and Slack, equal; Bridges, Macnaughton, Davidson, Fletlher Schafheitlin, Maclaren, and Warburton, equal.
Class III.— Reid, Bisett, Williams, Currie, and Tannenbaum and Robertson and Olmstead, equal; Heney, J. F. Morris, Howard, Robt. Morris, and Newcombe, equal; Hannah, Hayden, Moyse, Craig, Kerry, Dowd, and Roberts and Hill and VanVliet, equal.

PHYSICS (HONORS).

Class I. — Paterson-Smyth, Maass, Scott.
Class III.—Creaghan.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class I.—Angus and Dowd and Warburton, equal; Bridges and Currie, equal; Tulk; McGoun, A. F., and Reid, equal; Greer and Murchison, equal; Herschorn and Tannenbaum, equal.
Class II.—MacDonald; Proctor; Howard; Cook and Wanklyn, equal; Dewey and Dixon and Ellison, M.K., and Olmstead, equal; Fletcher and Heney and Millman and Caswell, equal.
Class III.— Irving and Kerry and Browne, M. M., equal; Booth and Moyse, equal; Christie and Browne, A. G. and MacEwen and Wadleigh, equal; Hill, Newcombe.

SPHERICAL TRIGNOMETRY.

Class I.—M. P. Smyth, Maasse.
Class II.—Coote, Cunningham, Creaghan.
Class III.—Scott, Donald.

THIRD YEAR.

ASTRONOMY.

Class I.—Mabon.

ANALYTICAL CONICS (ORDINARY.)

Class I.—Trainor.
Class III.—Lawlor.

ECONOMICS.

Honors, Class I.—De Sola, Elder, Mariotti, Papineau, Couture.

GEOLOGY.

Class I.—Mabon, Badgeley, Rosenberg, Lamb, McWhinney, Murchison and McCuaig, equal. Tippet, Taylor, Carr, Hutchinson, Powles.
Class II.—Wilson, McEwen, Harrington, Plaisted, Sutherland, Brownlee, Lawlor, Baylis and Cushing, equal; Prentice, Miller, McMahon.
Class III.—Runnells, Bennetts, and Robinson, equal; McGannon, and Moule, equal.

GERMAN.

Class III.—Prentice, Taylor, Sutherland, Bennetts.

GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Class II.—Eton.

GREEK.

Class I.—Murphy, Seymour, and Cockfield, equal.
Class II.—Paterson-Smyth, Powles, Tippett.

HEBREW.

Class I.—Gordon.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.—Gordon.
Class II.—A. B. Macdonald, and McCuaig, equal; Merriles.
Class III.—Runnels, H. J. MacKay, G. Ross.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Bruneau, Trenholm.
Class II.—Macnaughton and Cushing, equal; McKinnon.
Class III.—Bennetts, Taylor, Plaisted, Badgley and Prentice equal; Brownlee, Hutchinson, Solomon.

GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Class III.—Corse.

SOLID GEOMETRY (HONORS).

Class I.—Mabon.

PHYSICS (HONORS).

Class I.—Mabon.

PHYSICS.

Class II.—Armstrong.
Class III.—Cassells.

FOURTH YEAR.

PHYSICS.

Class I.—Surprenant.
Class III.—Keays.

FRENCH.

Class I.—Maasse, Packard, Tremblay, Fisher.
Class II.—Vipond, Plimsoll, Elliott, Fleet.
Class III.—Drummond, Cheesbrough, Archibald, Holden, Wilson.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Class I.—Cameron.

GEOLOGY.

Class I.—Denrison, Ross.
Class II.—T. E. Wilson, Hindley.
Class III.—Keays.

GERMAN.

Class I.—Townshend.
Class II.—Vipond.

GREEK.

Class I.—Estabrooks.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.—J. McDonald, and Paterson, equal; Pedley, Surprenant, and Green, equal; Scott.
Class II.—Hindley, Bradley, and Carey, equal.
Class III.—LeMesurier.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.—Carey and Daw, equal; Fleet.
Class III.—Wodehouse.

BRITAIN AND THE STATES.

PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT UPON OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS RECEIVED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 31.—The news of the preliminary agreement of the outstanding questions between the United States and Great Britain, has been received here with satisfaction tempered with doubt and caution in view of the plain lessons of past negotiations. As no indication of the terms of the new agreement is yet afforded, it is impossible to say how far they are likely to form the basis of a reasonable and enduring settlement. It is noted with pleasure, that during every stage of the negotiations the Imperial Government has consulted Canada and Newfoundland on every point. The most serious consideration has, of course, been given to the views of the colonies, and in view of the conciliatory attitude which has been manifested on all sides, it is held in official quarters that the present negotiations for amended draft treaties have a far better prospect of success than those of the past.

PEKIN-HANKOW RAILWAY.

CHINA TAKES IT OVER FROM THE BELGIAN STOCKHOLDERS.

Pekin, Dtc. 31.—Belgium to-day relinquished the Pekin-Hankow Railway to China, following the payment of the redemption price, about $30,000,000, at Paris and London last Tuesday. China will at once dispense with the foreign employees of the road, retaining only the consulting engineer. China's initial success in constructing and operating the Pekin-Kalgan Railway has created general confidence in her ability to take over and operate other foreign-built railways as they become redeemable.

CHILDREN MADE HAPPY.

One hundred children of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution yesterday partook of a dinner of roast turkey, ice cream, jelly, cakes and similar delicacies. The bountiful supply of the occasion was furnished through the kindness of Lady Hickson, Mr. Frank Scott, Mrs. Aird and Mrs. Mitchell. Mr. G. F. C. Smith, assisted by Messrs. John Gibb Carsley, Allister iMtchell and Lachlan Gibb performed the necessary carving.

PROF. COX'S LECTURE.

The third in the series of six public lectures being delivered this winter at McGill University will take place on Monday evening, when Prof. John Cox will speak on "Matter and Ether," in the Physics Building. These lectures are free and are attracting considerable attention.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Store closes daily at 5.30 p.m. | Saturday, January 2nd, 1909

ON MONDAY WE BEGIN

The Greatest January Sale in Our History

It is not a question of clearing our own stocks alone. The stocks of manufacturers, of wholesalers, of importers, to the value of tens of thousands of dollars—perfectly new, fresh, reliable and high class goods, all of them—have been taken over by us to be involved in our January sale, at prices much less than you would expect us to quote on our own clearing lines.



The John Murphy Company Limited

On Monday we begin the Sale of

Fifty Thousand Yards of

NEWEST SWISS EMBROIDERIES

At Half Price and Less

When the manufacturers of St. Gall came to the end of their business for 1908, we found some of the higher class ones anxious not to lay off their employees as is usual at such periods. We came in with a proposition to place with them, then and there, an order for 1909 designs, of proportions immense enough to keep their mills in full operation during the dull season, on condition that the prices quoted on these embroideries would represent the mere cost of production. Our proposition was accepted. In consequence of it and the close margin at which we ourselves marked these goods we stand ready to begin the sale on Monday of 50,000 yards of the newest and most perfect of 1909 embroideries at half price and less.

To particularize some of them:

5,000 yards of fine Swiss embroidery work—open and blind designs of the newest order—insertions with edgings to match; worked on either cambric or Swiss muslin and worth .15, to be offered at per yard.. .. .. .07½

3,000 yards are embroidered edgings and insertions, Swiss worked on splendid muslin and fine cambric—qualities, styles and designs of the .20 and .25 order, offered at per yard.. .. .. .10

3,000 yards are wide and more elaborate edgings with insertions to match. None but the most perfect and very dainty patterns, Swiss embroidered on cambric and muslin—numbers worth .25, .30 and .35, for per yard .. .. .. .15

2,000 yards of flounce embroidered edgings in lacey open work, patterns worked on Swiss muslin and cambric—numbers worth .40 and .50, to be offered at per yard.. .. .. .25

Insertions to match worth .35 and .40, at per yard.. .. .. .20

2,000 yards are deep flounce embroidery heavily worked in both open and blind effect—numbers which ought to be sold at .60, .65 and .75, and offered at per yard.. .. .. .35

Insertions to match worth .40 and .50, at per yard.. .. .. .. .20

EXTRA SPECIAL

2000 yards of corset cover embroideries in ten different patterns worked on cambric, Nainsook and Swiss muslins and valued at .40, .50, and .60 offered, at per yard.....25

20,000 Yards of Guaranteed European Silks

To Be Put Right Out

The First Day of Our January Sale

High class Fancy silks.....
French chiffon taffetas and messalines.....
Black and colors.
.75, .85, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 values.

At 59 Per Yard

Never before has this store been able to offer such an assortment of guaranteed silks at so small a fraction of their regular prices. That statement measured against all the really extraordinary sales of really genuine silks, held by us in the past, is the mightiest compliment we can pay to the offer prepared for you on Monday.

There is not one yard in the twenty thousand but what has been tested as to its wearing qualities, its perfection of dye and its excellence of finish.

What they are:

6000 yards of guaranteed black dress silks in the finest of French chiffon taffetas, Bonnet's black peau de soie, messalines, satins, etc. Regular values, .75, .85, $1.00 and $1.25. Monday per yard.....59

10,000 yards of high class French chiffon taffeta silks, guaranteed every thread pure silk. Every fashionable color is represented. Amongst them are catawba, wistaria, paon, taupe, mulberry, grape, wine, bordeaux, claret, champagne, raspberry, tan, biscuit, fawn, castor, beaver, putty, helio, mauve, violet, vieux rose, strawberry, gobelin, cadet, mais, Copenhagen, navy, royal, marine, sky, pale blue, coral, rose pink, brown, corn, resida, myrtle, olive, moss, tabac, snuff, argent, elephant, London smoke, poppy, cardinal, maroon, tuscan, royal red, peacock, turquoise, nile, old gold, ivory, yellow, white, cream and black. Regular values .75, .85, $1.00 and $1.25. Monday at per yard.... .59

4000 yards of high class fancy silks in new stripes, check and floral effects in a big range of exquisite colorings and designs. Regular values, .75, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00. Monday, per yard.....59

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS

Thousands of yards of black and colored dress goods will also be on sale Monday at discounts of from 10% to 50%.

The Daily Witness.

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

CLUBBING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address:

	worth	only
'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.30
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'...	4.40	3.10
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.20	3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.20
'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.20

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address; 'World Wide,' in clubs, 15c extra postage. ('World Wide' alone at $1.50 is postpaid the world over.) 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,' $3.60 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 per annum.

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

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

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

F.M. 6 LQ. 14 **JANUARY** N.M. 21 F.Q. 28

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1909.

Has Montreal no heart, or is she paralyzed by holiday happiness, is it that she has been so thriftless as to have no money, or is it the old excuse that her charter will not permit her to respond to the cry of sudden and vast distress, or that the aldermen would not have the handling of the appropriation? Surely if we have not been the first we shall not be the meanest. There are times when communities must act as communities. The moral purpose of municipal existence is that the people should be able to act as a mass on emergency, according as the common heart prompts. It is true that we know that in the rush and tumble of such events money is not always spent to the best advantage. We cannot help that. Giving at such a time is a sacrament good for the soul of the community that gives and bad for that which refrains. We know that money sent at such times has sometimes been reserved for the rebuilding of churches and shrines, and has sometimes followed the unhousseled souls of those who have been engulfed. We have not the choosing as to what any people may account its most immediate needs—we cannot even choose who shall choose for them. As for individual gifts there are churches and institutions of the ancient Waldensian or Vaudois Church all over the region.

Even they who kept the truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipped sticks and stone.

There are also a number of Baptist Churches. It is natural that the Presbyterians should desire to use the former as their almoners and the Baptists the latter. The Rev. Dr. Hill, Professor Welch and others have undertaken to be responsible for the speedy transmission of any funds meant for distribution by the Waldensians. The 'Witness' will receive and forward any sums sent it, as the givers may designate. Such letters should be marked on the outside, Earthquake Contributions.

Toronto is to be congratulated on having got her licenses reduced from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and ten. This has been accomplished in spite of the best fight the liquor men could put up. Although undoubtedly such a reduction adds present value to the remaining licenses, the trade always stands pat against any kind of reduction. There are two reasons for this solidarity. One is that the trade is doomed as a whole and every step gained by temperance brings it by so much nearer that doom. The other is that the most of the licenses are in the hands of the brewers, and to them the loss of every license is a loss of business—a distinct reduction in the amount of drink that will be consumed. This is their badness, that they really wish the people to drink more and do all they can to make them. Here is where the people gain by the reduction in the number of licenses and where the people's worst moral enemies lose.

'I can now die in peace—long live the king,' said a dying sufferer in Messina as he saw the King pass and knew him by the people's passionate plaudits. He hailed his king and died. After all our democracy, and one-man-one-vote, and so on, it seems yet that 'divinity doth hedge a king.' Men need something to figure forth the corporate being of a people. In addition to our individual life we have a corporate life, which is almost as dear to us. The emblem of the corporate life in a republic is perhaps a flag, perhaps a tutelary goddess. In a monarchy, whether absolutely despotic or absolutely democratic, it is the sovereign who receives love as being part of men's corporate life, just as one's members are part of his physical life. This old man felt that his life on earth was at its last flicker, but here was the great corporate life, of which he was a part, that was not going to die, so in the noble self-forgetfulness with which the individual merges himself in his race he shouted 'long live the king,' and died. The development of individuality has been a slow evolution. That people is greatest in which individuality is strongest. But it does not add to greatness that it should be developed at the cost of what each owes to the brotherhood to which he belongs. When we cease instinctively to lose ourselves in our tribe, we should see to it that we replace that involuntary and instinctive submergence by voluntary and purposeful service and sacrifice.

Are the reactionaries of France going to claim also this crazy Corsican who emptied his revolver at the Premier as another champion whose mistaken work is to be condoned on the score of its high and noble purpose? The anti-climax, from Deroulede's attempt to lead the troops to attack the Chamber of Deputies to Gregori's firing bullets of wax at Major Dreyfus, and from that to a lunatic waiter pulling President Fallieres's beard suggests a decadent course on the part of the Clerical-Royalist party. The last of these acts would be beneath notice were it not that it has unashamed sympathisers in the press and in the ranks of men of position. Their defence of or allowance for the spirit of the act, whatever they may think of the wisdom of it, is the measure of the weakness into which they have fallen. Their next effort to frighten the Republic will be with a pumpkin lantern or a false face, and the performer of that feat will add another hero to the Pantheon of the 'Action' and the 'Libre Parole.'

A correspondent calls to our notice a report in a St. John despatch relating how a Presbyterian clergyman from his pulpit in that city, in what appears like railing language, not merely questioned, but denied, the virgin birth of Christ and the atonement as that is set forth in the standards of his church. We presume that this reported language will be vigorously denied and repudiated by the person accused of it, or else that it will become the subject of church discipline. Every church must have some method of dealing with either doctrines or acts that misrepresent it. Allowing the utmost scope for reverent inquiry as to the authenticity of the records of the Saviour's birth, and the utmost room for inquiry as to the meaning of the doctrine of atonement, a church could still condemn such a contemptuous attitude towards received beliefs as is suggested in the phrase 'birth from the gods,' which is a brief but rude and offensive way of saying that the Christmas story is merely a variant of many a heathen myth. Whatever be the merits of any sort of fixed standards as strongholds of belief—and every living age has seen these becoming superannuated—it is always possible for the living church to assert itself and declare that such and such is contrary to its belief, or that such and such a method is contrary to its sense of propriety. Prosecutions for heresy on the basis of standards forfeit much sympathy, but surely a church can say that any given teaching is not what it believes, and can refuse to have it taught in its name.

A battle for morality has been won in the recent mayoralty campaign in Atlanta, Georgia. The necessity for strenuous fighting arose in this way. The Democratic nominee for mayor, Mr. James G. Woodward, who was named to succeed himself, was arrested, immediately after his success in the primaries, in a drunken condition in the red light district of the city. This aroused the wrath and disgust of the decent people, and resulted in the nomination of Mr. Robert F. Maddox, a young business man, on a reform ticket. The campaign which followed was a strenuous one and morality was the only issue. The election is worth studying, as it gives Atlanta's answer at least to the often debated inquiry as to what bearing the private life of a public official has upon his eligibility for the post which he holds. Atlanta has declared in no uncertain way that a man's private life must be clean if he would hold or retain office in that city. Never, we read, 'since the burning plowshares of battle harrowed the soil of Atlanta has 'the heart and conscience of the city 'been more profoundly stirred,' and a telling rebuke was given to those who callously proclaim the doctrine that a man's private life has little, if any, bearing upon his fitness for office, the idea being, of course, that the formal performance of the duties involved in office discharges his responsibility to the public. The doctrine is mischievous, says a writer with whom all right-minded people will agree. It is utterly untenable upon any grounds that square with enlightened civilization. The private life of a man is the unerring index to his character. If it be immoral, the man himself is immoral and that should be, if it is not, a bar to public position. It is hopeful to find that this is the professed view of United States journals without, so far as we have seen, an exception.

The Commonwealth of Australia has had the same difficulty in selecting a capital that arose in Canada at the time of Confederation. As the provinces could not agree on any proposed seat for the Dominion Government, so the states were unable to fix the location of their political headquarters. Sir John Macdonald got over the difficulty by persuading the representatives of the provinces to submit the choice to the Queen. Practically this amounted to leaving the decision in his own hands, and Ottawa was selected. It was a scattered lumbering place at the time, remote from the frontier, fairly central, and contained ordnance property beautifully situated and singularly well adapted as a site for parliamentary and departmental buildings, with the additional advantage of costing nothing. In choosing the site for their capital the Australians have preferred to follow the example of the United States rather than that of Canada. In their terms of confederation the agreement was made that there should be a federal district not less than a hundred miles square, like the District of Columbia, in which the capital of the Commonwealth would be situated. It was also agreed that this district should be within the colony of New South Wales and not less than a hundred miles from Sydney, the capital of that state. This limited the area in which the capital was to be situated in a region where settlements were few and unimportant. The two states principally interested insisted each on a different locality. New South Wales wanted a place called Dalgetty selected, while Victoria claimed it should be Tumut. The Senate favored the former and the House of Representatives the latter. Recently, both Houses came to an understanding and agreed upon the Yass-Canberra district, which lies 193 miles south-west of Sydney and 395 miles from Melbourne. It can be made accessible by a branch from the railway connecting these cities. The situation is mountainous, therefore healthy, and has a good water supply from the Murrumbidgee river. Nearby the projected city there are quarries of excellent building stone, including marble and sandstone of fine quality. New South Wales will cede the land to the Commonwealth, so that the question as to where the capital shall be situated may be considered settled. It seems to lack a civilized name. They had better follow their model here, too, and call it Edward.

In Nigeria under British Government all conditions of trade, commerce, productive industry and treatment of the natives offer a strong contrast to those in the Congo Free State under the rule of King Leopold of Belgium. This is shown in a striking manner by the published United States consular reports. Southern Nigeria especially is progressive, prosperous and contented. It is one of the three provinces into which the protectorate was divided in 1906. The area of the whole three provinces is 77,260 square miles, in all of which the natives enjoy freedom and protection in their chief industries of agriculture and hunting. They have been reasonably quick to learn improved methods of culture, as shown by their annually increasing exports of palm oil, ivory, gum, copal, nuts, rubber, and especially in coffee, cocoa, cotton and maize, the last four products requiring the exercise of skill and intelligent labor. The British Cotton-Growing Association reports that at present fifty thousand bales of cotton are grown annually in the Karia and Kano provinces of Northern Nigeria, the hinterland of Southern Nigeria. Canadians will be interested in the development of the country from the fact that Sir Percy Girouard, High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria, who has already made his mark in railway building in Africa, is now engaged in extending the railway, and also from the fact that a Montrealer, Mr. Robinson, is the advising engineer for the improvement of the navigation of the Niger, as he has been also for the upper Nile. Towns of commercial importance are rising along this line, and it is pleasant to read the names of places, notorious in former times for tales of slave-trading and piracy, which are now centres of legitimate and flourishing industry and commerce. Such are Old Calabar, Obopo, Bonny, Brass, Benin, Akassa and Forcados, each having a population ranging from 2,000 to 10,000.

The savages are by no means all dead, not even those with white skins, who are by courtesy described as 'civilized.' Every year we read how big game is illegally and barbarously slaughtered in the Maritime Provinces, Vermont and Maine, and now a similar shocking story comes to hand from British Columbia. Numbers of irresponsible men, we read, ride along the trails in spring, when the deer are in deplorable condition after a hard winter and almost too weak to get out of the way, 'taking pot shots 'at the poor creatures with revolvers, 'hardly troubling to see whether they 'make a kill, and never following a 'wounded animal.' What monsters of cruelty! It is asserted that almost every district which has had a mining excitement has had the game almost entirely depleted in this manner, and that only the more outrageous offences have been stopped to some extent. There would seem to be need in all the provinces where fish and game abound of a much more stringent enforcement of the laws, otherwise the country will suffer economically from the practical extinction of some animals valuable for food and in other ways, besides bearing the stigma of tolerating a most repellant form of brutality.

FOOD FOR POLITICIANS.

'A fellow who is fond of figuring'—so they used to describe young Charles Babbage, afterwards the great mathematician—has been spending time over the official returns of the federal elections, and has found some things in the comparative figures which are more or less curious from a 'representation by population' point of view. In Ontario, for instance, out of the 86 members returned to the Federal House, 49 are Conservatives and 37 are Liberals, while the total vote cast for the Conservatives was 236,919, as compared with 224,821 cast for the Liberals. That is to say, out of over 51 percent of the votes, the Conservatives got nearly 57 percent of the seats, while the Liberals, with some 49 percent of the votes got a trifle less than 43 percent of the seats. In Quebec there are 65 seats, and the Liberals gained 54 of these with 158,393 votes, while the Conservatives only won 11 seats with 129,364 votes. So that with 55 percent of the votes the Liberals got 83 percent of the seats, and the Conservatives with 45 percent of the votes only got 17 percent of the seats. In Manitoba there are ten seats, eight of which are Conservative and two Liberal. The total Conservative vote was 34,890, and the Liberal was 28,196. Therefore 55 odd percent of the votes gave the Conservatives 80 percent of the seats, and 45 percent of the votes gave the Liberals only 20 percent of the seats. The most anomalous result was in Alberta. Alberta at the last elections returned four Liberals to three Conservatives, yet the Conservative total vote was 19,290 to the Liberal vote of 18,565; which shows that while the Conservatives obtained 51 percent of the votes they only got 43 percent of the seats, and that the Liberals with only 49 percent of the votes captured 57 percent of the seats. This is suggestive of politically plotted constituencies.

British Columbia has seven seats, two of which are now represented by Liberals and five by Conservatives. The total vote cast, according to the figures yet to hand, was 5,493 for the Conservatives and 3,514 for the Liberals, the Conservatives thus getting 61 percent of the voting and 71 percent of the seats, and the Liberals consequently 39 percent of the voting and 29 percent of the seats. Nova Scotia has 18 members, 12 of whom are Liberals and six Conservatives. The total vote for the Liberals was 48,434, and that for the Conservatives 47,615. So that with 50 odd percent of the voting the Liberals were given 66 percent of the seats, while the Conservatives with very few less votes only got 34 percent of the seats. Prince Edward Island returns four members, three of whom are Liberals and one Conservative. The total Liberal votes amounted to 14,496, and the Conservative to 14,286. Therefore with slightly over 50 percent of the votes the Liberals got 75 percent of the seats, while the Conservatives only got 25 percent of the seats with an aggregate vote so little less than that of their opponents. New Brunswick has 13 members, 11 of whom are Liberal and two Conservative. The Liberal vote was 40,716, and the Conservative 34,945. In other words, with less than 54 percent of the votes, the Liberals have over 84 percent of the seats, leaving the Conservatives with about 46 percent of the vote and 16 percent of the seats. The total popular Liberal vote, as compiled by the Clerk in Chancery, was 574,356, and the total popular Conservative vote was 542,685. So that sixteen thousand votes, more or less, would have changed the result, if given to the other side. It is the invariable and acknowledged rule of parliamentary government, which is government by constituencies, not by total majorities, that majorities in parliament are much larger than majorities in the country. Up to a certain point there is a practical advantage in this, as it is desirable that governments should make laws and treaties with more than a bare majority of parliament behind them. Government by constituencies is liable, however, at times to be politically manipulated.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The last day of the old year found business throughout Canada in a healthy and promising condition. Indeed, 1908 drew to a close with a hopeful but sober spirit pervading all avenues of trade. Circumstances in the financial and industrial world are in happy contrast with twelve months ago. Trade has been quiet and recovery slow, but the outlook for 1909 is such as to give encouragement from Halifax to Vancouver. Confidence is growing daily, and our natural resources are, of course, unimpaired. The past year has been one of anxiety to those engaged in the more important and responsible pursuits of business, while those in minor occupations have not escaped worries. Business men and others will be able to look back upon 1908 as a period of trying experiences, and now that all danger is past they will appreciate their responsibilities and recognize the wisdom of economy and caution in all transactions, no matter how trivial.

The stock market has been an interesting study. During the early months of 1908 there was a feeling of uncertainty and many reliable and profitable securities found it difficult to interest the investing public, notwithstanding the fact that they were selling much below their actual value, and well within the means of the average investor. Such stocks as Montreal Street, Power, Textiles, Canadian Pacific, Illinois preferred, Toronto Rails and several industrial issues as well as bonds went abegging early in the year at prices which to-day appear as 'giving away' bargains. M. S. R. has advanced from 170 to 204. Power took a jump from the low level of 85 to 111 1-2. Textile common gained from 40 to 67, and the preferred from 78 to 107. Canadian Pacific was at one time selling as low as 142, but to-day it is quoted at 177. It would be easy to go on and show such remarkable gains practically all along the list, but a few references such as these will tend to show the healthy improvement and the confidence placed in our locally listed securities by the patrons of the stock exchange. International issues have also enjoyed appreciable advances, and there is not a stock listed on the local exchange which has not shown a gradual rise from the low levels of months ago. The market, even with the holiday feeling in the air, continues to show strength and vitality. We are getting into the zone of January disbursements and unless a reaction occurs soon, which does not seem probable, we must continue to feel in higher prices the effects of the large amounts of idle money seeking investment. In the mining world Canada occupies at the close of the year a prominent position, thanks to developments made at the Cobalt silver camp with increased outputs at different other mines all over the country. The wealth from these sources is enormous, and with the enthusiasm which pervades the different mining regions and the desire to further operate the properties the output during the coming twelve months is likely to surpass all records and prove to the Dominion a means of much revenue.

The recent depression was at times severe in Canada in some lines of business, and throughout the year there was manifest one of the usual phenomena of after-panic conditions. Money released from productive employment in trade and industry was a drug on the market and turned largely to the securities markets for investment. Undoubtedly the strength in leading securities which began to develop in the early months of the spring was an important factor in bringing about the gradual improvement in all avenues of trade. Several important financial and industrial deals have been put through during the past twelve months, necessitating the floatation of new stock on the London market. This brought into Canada millions of dollars, which have been placed in channels where they might do the most good in stimulating industry and the development of natural resources. It is estimated that at least $250,000,000, if not more, was raised by Canadian financial and commercial interests during 1908. During the past twelve months there has been experienced a considerable amount of unsettled feeling in labor circles, as to possible wage reductions and shorter hours, but happily the close of the old year finds the forces of capital and labor in Canada agreed as to a better understanding in future regarding each other's interests and welfare. Our railway and steamship companies, as well as traction and industrial concerns, report large increases in earnings for the closing weeks of the year. This is probably the most conclusive evidence as to the increase in general trade, which is confidently expected to show unprecedented advances during 1909.

With its usual anticipatory methods, Wall Street proceeded to discount the effect of all favorable factors, prices advancing almost without interruption during most of the year. No other measures of improvement show nearly as large advances as the average of the sixty railway stocks, which rose from $76 late in 1907 to $104 in December, 1908. This gain of over 36 percent was facilitated by the abnormally easy money market. Late in the year some effort to liquidate part of the long line of stocks caused a moderate reaction from best prices, bue the close marks a most striking comparison with the prices of a year previous, and the last few hours of the dying year found Wall Street enjoying a healthy recuperation from the depression and inactivity of recent movements.

Insolvency statistics for Canada and the United States indicate that the customary aftermath of a panic continued to cause unusually numerous suspensions throughout all of 1908, according to carefully compiled statistics by Bradstreets, although there was notable improvement in this respect after the first three months. Losses diminished as the financial stringency decreased, the banks extending accommodation more readily as confidence was restored, although commercial paper was at all times closely scanned. Each quarter recorded more failures than in the corresponding three months of 1907, but there was a gratifying improvement in the comparison of liabilities in the closing quarter. There were more small banking failures across the border than in the preceding year, but the amount involved was $110,000,000 less. Latest figures of banking suspensions were encouragingly small, and the closing weeks of the year recorded fewer failures and lighter defaulted indebtedness in commercial channels all over the continent.

FORTY-NINE BODIES RECOVERED

Bluefield, W. Va., Dec. 31.—Forty nine bodies have been recovered from the Lick Branch coal mine, in which an explosion occurred on Thursday. It is thought that one more victim is still within the death trap.

RESIDENCES FOR SALE

$8,000

MILTON ST.—3 stories and basement, stone front house, 11 rooms; modern heating and plumbing.

$10,000

METCALFE ST. — Above Burnside St. Stone front house, containing rooms, very central. Lower entrance.

$10,500

MACKAY ST.—Well built stone and brick residence, containing 10 rooms, concrete basement. Plumbing and heating apparatus in good condition.

$13,000

DORCHESTER ST.—Between Mountain and Crescent streets, 3 story red freestone house, modern heating, lighting and plumbing, concrete basement, 12 rooms.

$14,500

MOUNTAIN ST.—Stone front self-contained house, contains 12 rooms, lane side and rear, modern heating, plumbing and electric light.

$13,000

DORCHESTER ST.—3-story stone and brick residence, 10 rooms, cement basement, thoroughly modern.

Apply to

THE Cradock Simpson Co.
205 St. James St.

PRESS RAILWAY PASSES

SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE QUESTION OF VALIDITY UNDER HEPBURN LAW.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Whether newspaper and magazine publishers may legally accept transportation over the railways in return for advertising in their columns probably will soon be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, generally known as the Monon route, has brought to that court a case involving this question, and it is probable that the court will find in it a subject of such general importance as to justify it in advancing the hearing.

The suit originally was instituted by the government in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. That court held that such a transaction would, in all probability, result in discrimination, and therefore decided against the company. In delivering the opinion of the court, Judge Kohlsaat said: 'It is essential to the spirit of the statute (the Hepburn law), that the value of transportation be fixed and certain. In no other way can it be held to be exactly the same to all. If one person may purchase it with advertising, and another with labor, and another with produce, the value of which is a matter of agreement between the parties, how can it be said schedule rate is always maintained? Would not the rate rest in the whim of the carrier? Such is not the intent of the law.'

If the case should be advanced it will be possible to hear and decide it before the final adjournment in May of the present term of the court.

RECORDS OF THE YEAR

HOTTEST DAY 92 DEGREES; COLDEST DAY 21 BELOW ZERO.

The hottest day of last year was on July 7, when the mercury stood at 92 degrees (City Hall record).

The coldest day of the year was on Feb. 5 last, when the mercury dropped to 21 degrees below zero (City Hall thermometer.

During the year, 1,283 permits were issued by the city building inspector, representing a total value of $4,317,753.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY VETERAN RETIRES.

One of the last of the commissioned officers of the old regime of the Hudson's Bay Company has just retired from the service. He is Mr. George McKenzie, brother of Mr. Peter McKenzie, of this city, who up till a few weeks ago was in charge of the James's Bay district. Mr. McKenzie entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1856, at the age of sixteen. In 1876 he was made a commissioned officer, and held appointments at various places in eastern and northern Quebec and Ontario. He retired from the service in 1879, but re-entered it again in 1901, when he was appointed officer in charge of the James's Bay district. Mr. McKenzie was one of the most successful traders in the company's service, and besides this, he was one of the best posted men in Canada regarding northern Quebec, the Ungava district and the country between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay. Mr. McKenzie will make his future home in Victoria, B.C.

A MODERN NERO.

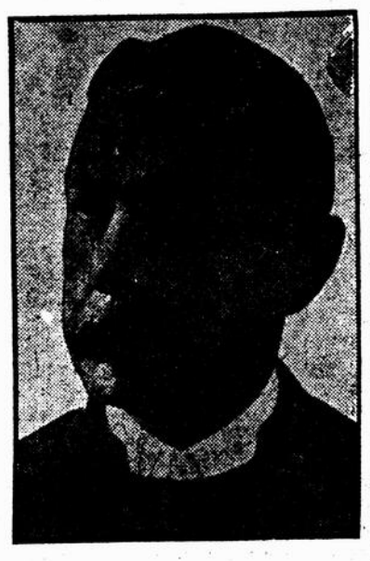
The Crown Prince George of Servia is not exactly one's ideal of a model ruler. This young gentleman, whose hobby is said to be to bury cats in the ground up to their necks and then stamp them to death, is more one's idea of a youthful Nero or Caligula, and Heaven help the nation delivered over to his tender mercies.—From January 'Wide World Magazine.'

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D.D., LL.D.

The following tribute—a labor of love—has been written for the 'Witness' by the Rev. Joseph Sullivan, pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal:

The year of our Lord, 1908, has witnessed the departure from earth to heaven of many noble men who were



THE LATE REV. C. C. HALL, D.D.

actively engaged in devoted service for their fellowmen in the various departments of this world's activities—science, art, literature, political life, the world of affairs, the Church of Christ—have, as in other years on this North American continent, lost some of their most eminent and useful men. I wish in this paper to pay my tribute to one of the heroes of the Church of God who departed during the past year to be 'with Christ, which is far better.'

As one of his students I would honor the memory of the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., LL.D., president of Union Theological Seminary, New York, who died on March 25 last, in that city, where he was born on Sept. 3, 1852. He was a member and a faithful minister of the great Presbyterian Church, but he belonged to, and was claimed and loved by, the universal Church of Christ. He was a graduate of William's College, the college of Mark Hopkins and President Garfield, and he studied theology at Union Seminary, New York, the Presbyterian College, London, and the Free Church College, Edinburgh. He was pastor for a few years at Newburgh, N.Y., but his greatest work as a minister of the Gospel was accomplished in the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, where he labored for over twenty years.

His ministry in Brooklyn attracted universal attention because of his wide culture, spiritual potency and charming eloquence. In 1897 he was elected president of Union Seminary, which he guided through a critical period of its history and placed at the forefront of theological colleges in the United States. The author of this tribute, who had been pastor of a church quite close to New York for two years, began to attend occasional lectures at Union soon after Dr. Hall was placed at the head of the institution. Being of the school the writer was bitterly hostile to much of the theology and Biblical criticism which were attributed to Union Seminary. But acquaintance with Dr. Hall soon made one feel that the Seminary could not be such a terrible den of heretics and heresy with so true and devoted a Christian scholar at the head of affairs. My love for Dr. Hall and my respect for his high standing of scholarship that prevailed among the members of the faculty and the lecturers from other countries grew more and more with the years, until at last an opportunity came to take up regular post-graduate work in the Seminary. The year 1905-1906 will always be cherished by me not only because of the opportunity long sought for critical study for the purpose of mental readjustment in view of the new thought in the theological world, but more especially because of the privilege of intimate fellowship with some of the men who are are confessedly masters in their several specialties. My studies were pursued under Professors Vincent, Hugh Black, McGiffert, Briggs and Dr. Hall. Some of these men had been before the public because of their supposed heretical views. All that I can say in regard to that matter is that I would that many others might be similarly afflicted, if only the affliction would turn out equally humble and devout men.

Dr. Hall's lectures were very largely attended by graduates and undergraduates. His manner in teaching was winsome without being weak. He was a perfect gentleman, kindly and gracious. But there was not the slightest element of self-consciousness. He was to the manner born. I shall never forget his pathetic tenderness when lecturing one day on, 'The minister and his personal religious life.' 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'this institution stands for the highest and most comprehensive and accurate scholarship. But you need something in addition to knowledge. You need profound spiritual reverence. Think on the words and preach on them—"And when I saw him I fell at his feet as dead."'

And then he closed with a quotation from the Prologue to 'In Memoriam':—

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

His lectures on Christian missions drew not only the students but ministers and Christian men and women from all the churches. The University of Chicago had sent him to India as Barrows Professor of the Haskell foundation in 1903 and 1904, (he was also sent in 1906) to lecture to the high class Hindoos. I noticed three things in these wonderful lectures: First, a cordial recognition and appreciation of the benign influence of British rule in India. Second, a great longing for some sort of union of Christian churches and their missionaries on the foreign field. Third, a catholic spirit that recognizes that God, even among the heathen, had not left himself without a witness.

I also attended his lectures on 'The religious education of the young,' and noted his deep interest in Sunday-school work. To him the Bible was a great Book, The Book. There was no minimizing its importance. Hence, he and the professors gave instruction to Sunday-school teachers and to the public from week to week, with the greatest devotion and enthusiasm.

Dr. Hall was a great scholar, lecturer, teacher and author; but, after all, it was his personality that most impressed me, and that will be cherished as a most precious inheritance by his students scattered in many lands. He was devoted to them. That he might help the writer he promised to preach for him on a Sunday evening in the spring of 1906. It took him about two hours to reach the church. And he came, although a member of his family hovered between life and death that night. The church was packed with the finest people in the city, and he preached one of the grandest sermons I ever heard, on 'The nature of worship.'

To him the Christ was the great reality. He had no doubts concerning the Saviour. When pastor in Brooklyn for over twenty years it was his custom on Sunday mornings, as he came to the end of a passage leading from the study to the pulpit, to bow down and ask Christ to grant him aid, as he endeavored to preach the Word of Life to the waiting congregation.

That same Christ whom he loved and so faithfully served was his thought and support when the end was approaching.

As his body lay in the casket in the chapel of the Seminary, the Rev. William R. Richards, D.D., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, read the following message written by the beloved president's own hand:

'I have indicated what shall be said and sung to-day because my one great longing is for the joy of witnessing in death, as I have tried to witness in life, to my adoration and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, my Lord and my God, in whom I rest securely for salvation, pardon and peace. I lie among my friends. They love me. I love them.'

The Presbyterian Church, the Universal Church of Christ, and, indeed, all good men who love their Maker and their fellowmen, may well thank God for such a noble life, and seek to emulate his virtues. For him, death has been transition! For him, to be 'absent from the body is to be present with the Lord!' He is 'with Christ, which is far better!'

There is a lesson in such a life for us all. It is a lesson of faith and hope and good cheer. It is an exhortation to fight our fight and to do our work and look up and trust in God and grow till we go to him.

'Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple nobler than the last
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till you at length are free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.'

THE GRACE DART HOME

The Grace Dart Home Hospital for Incurables desires to gratefully acknowledge the following subscriptions and donations:—

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First Baptist Church Sunshine Christmas present for each female patient; Mrs. Whyte and Mrs. Williams, Point St. Charles, bed comforter; C. L. Friedman, Elm avenue, one turkey; Mrs. M. J. Page, one turkey; Mrs. Luke, two mince pies; A Neighbor, home-made preserves; A. P. Tippet & Co., parcel gelatine and prunes; A Friend, raspberry vinegar and preserves; F. E. Phelan, magazines; Miss M. Mackay, fifty bound books; J. R. Dougall, the Art Bible, and a fine engraving; No where to lay his head'; two chickens, Westmount.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S GOLF STROKE.

(London 'Standard.')

The Lord Chief Justice, now on circuit at Birmingham, had a curious experience while playing golf over the Edgbaston course with Walter Whiting, the local professional. At the second hole His Lordship drove into a bunker, the ball lying badly under the bank. Taking his niblick, he hit hard. The ball jumped into the air and dropped into his right hand jacket pocket.

NEW PASTOR IN THE CITY

THE REV. R. W. DICKIE TO BE INDUCTED AT CRESCENT STREET CHURCH ON JAN. 22.

The Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., the new minister of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, spent a few days in Montreal this week making arrangements for taking up his residence in this city.

The Rev. Prof. Mackenzie, moderator



THE REV. R. W. DICKIE, B.A.

of the Montreal Presbytery, states that the induction of Mr. Dickie will take place in Crescent Street Church on Friday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. The moderator will preside; the Rev. Dr. Barclay will address the minister; the Rev. Dr. Mowatt, the congregation, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Clark, of St. Andrew's, Westmount.

The Rev. Mr. Dickie will preach at both services on Sunday, Jan. 24, and arrangements are being made to hold a congregational social and reception early in that week.

A 'Witness' reporter had a short talk with him during his visit.

Mr. Dickie's strong, manly qualities came out during the conversation, as clearly as his sympathies were revealed. He is one of the ministers that have made the churches of the West a strong force in the community and given them an attractiveness that has resulted in people being turned away frequently from the evening services, as is the case in Winnipeg, Brandon and other important centres. Coming from Brandon, Mr. Dickie, naturally spoke very favorably of conditions there, but from references to other places in Manitoba and farther west, it is apparent that times are good and the type of prosperity is of the permanent kind.

But in the midst of the wealth that is being produced and enjoyed by the trained and capable settler, is to be found the poverty and squalor of the ne'er do well, and the incapable or unpractical immigrant. The problem as to what can be done with the indolent and pauper classes is as acute in the West, Mr. Dickie says, as it is in Montreal, and he considers that it is about time the question was taken up in a thorough, businesslike way, and solved.

The temperance question was suggested by the conversation on social matters, and Mr. Dickie is optimistic regarding conditions in Mantoba. The temperance party has been a sort of football for the politician in the past, but that is an experience of days gone by, and the province, he says, has now as good a liquor law as any in the Dominion. The Rev. Principal Patrick is president of the Provincial Social and Moral Reform League, which includes representatives of both Protestant and Roman Catholic denominations, labor organizations and temperance societies; and these are uniting in a temperance campaign which is described as the most sane and reasonable ever undertaken in the West. While not infringing on the liberty of the citizen the law aims at the abolition of the bar and the treating system in the large centres and provides for local option in rural districts; and the local option law in Manitoba is said to be the most stringent regulation of its kind in Canada.

Asked as to the view of the West on church union, Mr. Dickie said that the ministers in Manitoba appeared to be mostly in favor of it, but the matter had not yet been submitted to the laity in a way that would give them an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the subject. The West, he believed, was the field where church union was most needed, and it probably would derive more benefit from the union than any other part of Canada. He believed that the church played a larger part in the life of the community in the West than in Ontario, and he claimed that there was a catholicity of spirit, there that was attractive to thoughtful, well disposed people.

SPORTSMAN'S SHOW IN BOSTON.

Advices received by the Grand Trunk Railway system from the Sportsman's Show at Boston announce that this year's exhibition is one of the best that has ever been held. The Grand Trunk exhibit as usual is attracting a tremendous amount of attention and more inquiries for sportsmen's regions have been received this year than ever before. The attendance for Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week was 19,000 people, and as the Grand Trunk exhibit is entirely Canadian, Canada is getting a good advertisement in the 'City of Culture.'

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 31. — Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Mr. Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, will be invited by the local board of control, headed by Mr. Robert Insinger, to attend the seventeenth National Irrigation Congress in Spokane, Aug. 9 to 14, when it is expected there will be delegates and visitors from all parts of America. Invitations will also be extended to prominent Canadians interested in railway building, irrigation, reclamation, agriculture, forestry, water power and home building.

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F. C. HART,
Galt, Ont.

(With club subsription to 'World Wide' and 'Canadian Pictorial').

JUST OUT

The following are the contents of this week's 'World Wide':

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Failure of the Education Compromise—Westminster Gazette.'
Women's Suffrage at the Albert Hall—Mr. Lloyd George's Speech—'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Mr. Asquith's Speech at the National Liberal Club—English Papers.
Two Preliminaries to Labor Copartnership—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Struggle for German Freedom — The 'Nation,' London.
Free Turkey—The Capital on the Eve of Parliament — Charles Roden Buxton, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Evolution of the Pantomime—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
Old French Music—Eighteenth Century at Beckstein Hall — C. W. James, in the 'Standard,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A True Man—By Thomas Campion.
Milton—Mr. George Meredith's Lines on the Tercentenary—English Papers.
The Tudor Boy—The 'Nation,' London.
Mr. Churchill's African Journey—Manchester 'Guardian.'

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Western Kingdoms of China—Recent Exploration—'Morning Post,' London.
A Word for the Teacher — The 'Evening Post,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.
THINGS NEW AND OLD.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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THE MERRY CHRISTMAS HAS COME AND GONE.
May its blessings remain with us, and now for the New Year. If you want to begin it well, you should get some of the GOOD THINGS that are to be had at
WALTER PAUL'S STORES
He has everything in the line of Cheese, including English Stilton, ripe and ready; Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon; Real New-Laid Eggs in abundance; Real Fresh Butter, without salt, Fresh Powdered Butter; Rich Creamery Butter, made in October; Biscuits, of all kinds, from Scotland, England, Ireland, Montreal, Toronto, London, and Brantford.
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PENNSYLVANIA'S FUR TRADE.

(From the 'Punxsutawney 'Spirit.')

It is a common notion that the fur trade of Pennsylvania fell into innocuous desuetude when the Indians moved out of the state. Nothing could be further from the truth. One fur dealer in Columbia county has just taken two hundred mink skins to New York, following a shipment of six bales of furs, consisting of fox, coon, skunk, mink, weasel and muskrat skins, and Columbia is only one of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania.

FREE STREET LIGHTING.

City Will Probably Accept Power Company's Gift of Fifteen Day's Illumination.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED ON JANUARY 11 BY ACCEPTANCE OF ARBITRATION.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe, the leader of the City Council, expressed the opinion yesterday that the city should accept in good spirit the offer of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company to light the streets of the city free of charge for fifteen nights, pending an understanding between the company and the city on the question of arbitration. He understood from Mr. Walbank's letter that the company was willing to accept the basis of arbitration laid down in Ald. Lavallée's motion for the next meeting of Council, and on that basis he expected arbitration would be agreed upon at the meeting on January 11 inst. This basis is as follows:—

1. The cost of power based on the prices paid by the largest power consumers of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, due consideration being given to the fact that this power will be used during the night only, and be resold from daylight to sunset.

2. Losses chargeable to transformation and distribution.

3. The cost of carbonic, repairs, attendance, patrol and other expenses chargeable to street lighting.

4. A fair allowance for office and general expenses in connection with the street lighting.

5. Interest and depreciation at a rate of ten percent per annum on the actual value of such portion of the plant of the company as is used for lighting the streets; the company to use its present system of street lighting; all equipment for additional lights ordered by the city to be installed at the expense of the city and remain its property.

6. To the above to be added five percent as a profit of the company.

The price so determined to be the price which will be paid to the company from December 31, 1908, (or if the company's gift is accepted, from January 15, 1909,) to December 31, 1911.

TORONTO SALOONS

MAYOR RE-ELECTED BY LARGE MAJORITY.

Toronto, Jan. 1.The license reduction by-law was carried in Toronto to-day by majorities variously placed at from 400 to 750. The newspapers collected their own returns, and the estimates therefore do not agree. The larger figure will probably be found the more nearly correct when the official announcement is made. The by-law calls for the reduction in the number of liquor licenses from 150 to 110.

Mayor Oliver was elected by 18,899 majority over his next strongest opponent, ex-Ald. Tom Davies. Lindala, the Socialist, and Brigge, the independent candidate, polled insignificant votes.

The controllers elected are: Geary, Hocken, Hanson and Ward, and the aldermen are: Ward 1, Chisholm, McMillan and Hilton; Ward 2, Church, O'Neil and Foster; Ward 3, Bredin, Maguire and Bengough; Ward 4, McMurrich, Vaughan and Welch; Ward 5, Dunn, Graham and Keeler; Ward 6, McGhie, Adams and Graham.

The latest figures give the mayoralty vote as follows:—Oliver, 24,377; Davies, 8,746; Lindala, 1,523; Briggs, 345, and a majority of 750 for license reduction.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—Yesterday the bars were closed and in spite of the 200 liquor dives, with which A. W. Wright credits the city, there were only four arrests for drunkenness. Christmas Day the bar did business merrily and without hindrance, and when the police of the various divisions had finished counting and working, the figures showed over 80 arrests for too frequent imbibing. Yesterday not a patrol waggon in the city was out of its station, after 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon. On Christmas day men and horses worked without rest until sunrise the following day.

THE DOUMA DEFENSE COMMITTEE

REFUSES GOVERNMENT'S DEMAND FOR FOUR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—The defence committee of the Douma rejected to-day the Government's demand for a grant of $1,500,000 towards the construction of four new battleships. The rejection was based on the ground that there has been no reform in the naval administration.

DEATH OF MRS. SAMUEL MYERS.

Mrs. Samuel Myers, widow of the late Samuel Myers, jeweller, of Notre Dame street, died on New Year's Day, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Friedman. Mrs. Myers, who was 82 years of age, has been a resident of Montreal for the past fifty years, and is survived by a son and daughter, Mr. Philip Meyers, of the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, and Mrs. C. L. Friedman, and a sister, Mrs. Henry Jacobs.

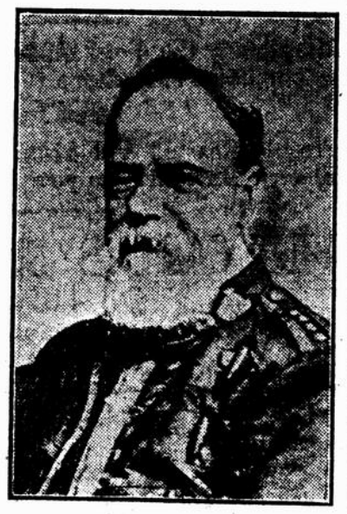
CAUTION.

In Montreal the genuine Pianola-Piano can only be found at Nordheimer's, 589 St. Catherine street west. Almost all manufacturers are now attempting to imitate this instrument. None of the imitations contain the Pianola, however, with its Metro-style. Themodist and other features which have made this instrument famous. Daily demonstrations at our warerooms.

COMMISSIONER CADMAN

FIRST SALVATION ARMY CAPTAIN ARRIVES IN MONTREAL FOR REVIVAL SERVICES.

Commissioner Cadman, of the International Headquarters of the Salvation Army, London, will begin to-morrow in



COMMISSIONER CADMAN.

the Citadel, University street, a week's revival services. He has just concluded a series of special meetings in Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces that were attended with much success.

THE ICE PALACE

POSSIBILITY OF DIVISION OVER DIFFERENCE OF OPINION REGARDING THIS FEATURE.

The divergence of opinion in different quarters regarding the advisability of having an ice palace in connection with the winter carnival, threatens to divide the interests and forces that have been promoting the project. Thousands of dollars have been subscribed with the expectation and on the condition that there would be an ice palace, and thousands more are being withheld on account of the ice palace that will be contributed if this feature of the carnival is eliminated.

Even the railways are divided on the subject of fares, it being understood that the United States lines will give reduced rates, while the Canadian lines are hesitating to do so, though they are to consider the matter at a meeting to be held early next wek.

The carnival committee, while not wishing to offend any one in Montreal or in the whole Dominion by insisting on the ice palace, look upon it as the chief attraction, and would regard a winter carnival without an ice palace in the same light as the production of 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out. The boys on the street are asking only one question: 'Where is it—the ice palace—going to be?' Our ordinary winter sports can be seen every day throughout the season, but the ice palace would draw. It would be the advertising card and the contention is that it will do no harm, especially if along with pictures of the ice palace photographs of Canadian orchards, wheat fields, summer sports and similar scenes were shown, which could be done at practically no extra cost.

'I strongly maintain the original position of the executive in favor of the ice palace,' declared Mr. W. B. Baikie, in discussing the matter this morning. 'I am convinced that the people of Montreal would be greatly disappointed if there were no palace. The construction of an ice palace will provide almost the only labor necessary to make the affair a success, and would put hundreds of dollars into the pockets of our poor working men, which otherwise will be expended for fireworks and other things that will not add much warmth to our climate or the appearance of the photographs that will be taken of a snow-covered mountain as an alternative. It sounds strange to hear such objections against publishing the facts concerning our beautiful climate when people are perishing of cold in England and France and business there is at a standstill, which is not the case in Canada to-day.'

TORONTO BIRTH RATE

NOTABLE INCREASE LAST YEAR.

Toronto, Jan. 2.—There were 7,945 births in Toronto last year, as against 6,715 in 1907, an increase of 1,230. In 1906 there were 5,985, and in 1905 the births totalled 5,816. The marriages last year numbered 3,413, as against 3,611 in 1907, a decrease of 198; 3,108 in 1906, and 3,065 in 1905. The deaths totalled 4,650 in 1908; 4,562 in 1907; 3,960 in 1906, and 3,887 in 1905.

NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB TREE.

The McGill University Neighborhood Club gave a Christmas treat to children of the club on Tuesday. About a hundred young people, boys and girls from eight to seventeen years, gathered at the House of Refuge, the use of which was loaned for the occasion. A substantial three-course dinner was served, after which the contents of the Christmas tree were distributed, each one receiving a garment to wear, as well as a present. Girls of the High School assisted in dressing the dolls, trimming the tree, etc. The McGill Alumnae, who conduct the club, are grateful to all who assisted either with money or by giving their time.

THE EARTHQUAKE

RAILWAYS AGAIN RUNNING. THE POPE GIVES A SECOND $200,000.

Rome, Jan. 2.—The following, sent by Wm. H. Bishop, the American consul at Palermo, on Wednesday evening at 8.45 o'clock, to the Associated Press here, reached home early this morning:

'No news regarding Mr. Arthur S. Cheney, the former American consul at Messina. It is believed that he and his wife died together, the consulate at Messina having collapsed. Mr. Lupton, the new American vice-consul at Messina, was seen shortly after the disaster, but no answer has been received to telegrams sent him.'

The American gunboat 'Scorpion' will arrive at Messina Monday, and with other foreign ships will transport refugees from the affected districts, carrying messages and co-operating in all possible ways with the authorities in the alleviating of the distress. Returning from a visit to the Calabrian coast, north of Reggio, King Victor Emmanuel sent the following telegram to Premier Giolitti:

'I have visited Canitallo, eight miles north of Reggio, which was literally rased to the ground. Villa San Giovanni also was destroyed. As at Messina, the rescue work is well organized. The fires at Messina have now been reduced to small proportions. Three other British and three French warships have arrived at Messina.'

In compliance with the orders of the King that the royal palaces at Caserta and Naples be placed at the disposal of the wounded, one hundred injured persons from Messina already are occupying a portion of the San Ferdinando palace, the royal palace providing everything. The Duchess of Aosta has transformed into a hospital the large hall of her palace at Cape Di Monte.

The Duke of Aosta has now gone to Reggio, where he is continuing his work of alleviating distress and giving encouragement to the natives.

It is stated here that a train which left Reggio early on the morning of the earthquake, carrying passengers, and of which nothing has been heard since, was overwhelmed by the tidal wave following the earthvuake.

Almost all of the people of Reggio and Messina, it is said, are making up their minds to abandon their beloved cities.

RAILWAYS AGAIN RUNNING.

As an indication of the progress that is being made in bringing order out of chaos, the railway line from Reggio to Cantanzaro was again put in operation last night. There is a break on the line, however, of six hundred and fifty feet, over which passengers and freight must be transferred from one train to another. A distribution of food also is being made more regularly in the afflicted districts, and many of the starving, therefore, have been relieved temporarily. Many persons living along the coasts of Calabria and Sicily paddle out in canoes to the large steamers passing through the straits and receive food.

THE POPE GIVES A SECOND $200,000.

It is said that nobody in Italy envies King Victor Emmanuel his errand of mercy more than does Pope Pius, who always has felt that his place was with the stricken earthquake sufferers. Having been prevented from going there, His Holiness has tried to keep in touch with the prevailing conditions as much as possible, and has offered the bishops of the afflicted zone all that he could give. His latest gift has been another $200,000. The Pontiff has never so much regretted the loss of the liberty he enjoyed as patriarch of Venice. Now is the time that he would like to be free again to pawn his pectoral cross for the benefit of suffering mankind.

CANADIAN CATHOLICS SEND SYMPATHY.

Mgr. Sbaretti, papal delegate, has sent a message of sympathy to Pope Pius X., in the name of all the Catholics of Canada, on the occasion of the recent disaster.

DIED WITH DOCTOR NEAR

PHYSICIAN COULD NOT FIND SUFFERER HE WAS SUMMONED TO ATTEND.

The body of a young man from whom life had but recently departed, was found in a vacant lot near the Ontario street subway in Maisonneuve about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. There were no marks of violence about the body and exposure did not appear to have been the cause of death.

A curious feature of the case was the f shortly before the dead man was found, Dr. Grenier, of St. Hubert street, miles away from the spot, received a telephone message that a young man was seriously ill near the subway. On his arrival Dr. Grenier could find nobody in need of help, and shortly afterwards the body was discovered and an ambulance summoned from the Notre Dame Hospital.

A statuette of St. Joseph and $1.30 were all that was revealed by a search of the clothing. The victim was clean shaven, except for a slight black moustache.

The body has been removed to Bourgie's new morgue, at the corner of Craig and St. Elizabeth streets, where an autopsy will be performed.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 4.)

THE ARENA

APPOINTMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 9.

MONDAY.
3 to 4 p.m.—Commercial and Technical.
4 to 5 p.m.—High School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Imperial Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Sterling.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Wanderer.
10 to 12 p.m.—Westmount.

TUESDAY.
10.30 to 11.30 a.m.—Windsor Hotel Hockey Club.
1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham School.,
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
10 to 12 p.m.—Junior Victoria.

WEDNESDAY.
10 to 12 a.m.—Westmount Ladies.
3 to 4 p.m.—Crichton School.
4 to 5 p.m.—St. John's School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
8.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Wanderers.

THURSDAY.
1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Commercial and Technical.
4 to 6 p.m.—High School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Inter. Shamrock and Westmount (practice).
8 to 9 p.m.—Senior Victoria.
9 to 10 p.m.—Senior Montreal.
10 to 11 p.m.—Inter. Wanderers.

FRIDAY.
10.30 to 11.30 a.m.—Windsor Hotel Hockey Club.
2 to 3 p.m.—Mount St. Louis College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount Academy.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec-Union vs. Bank of Montreal.
6 to 7 p.m.—Imperial vs. Eastern Townships.
8 to 10.30 p.m.—Skating—Knowles's Band.

SATURDAY.
8 to 9 a.m.—King's School vs. Westmount
9 to 10 a.m.—Westmount Academy.
10 to 11 a.m.—Crichton School.
11 to 12 a.m.—St. John's School vs. High School.
2.30 p.m.—Westmount vs. Wanderers.
4 p.m.—Shamrock vs. Victoria.
8.30 p.m.—Ottawa Cliffsides vs. Victoria.

BASKETBALL

MALONE AND PETERBOROUGH FIVES VISITED MONTREAL YESTERDAY.

Peterborough basketball team gained and lost a match in two holiday games with Y.M.C.A. teams here, while Malone was defeated yesterday by Victoria Rifles in the first of two games to be played by the New York state team, the second being billed for the M.A.A.A. Gym this evening.

On New Year's Eve Peterborough was defeated the Central Y.M.C.A. by a score of 51 to 26, Centrals proving that they have a fast scoring combination. Last night, in the Fairmount Y.M.C.A. Gym., the home team was defeated by Peterborough, the score being 34 to 20.

Victoria Rifles had the better of the games played against Malone in the Vic. Armory yesterday morning by 21 to 13.

A fourth basketball game was played in the M.A.A.A. Gym yesterday morning, M. A. A. A. defeating Royal Scots 38 to 28.

All four games drew large gatherings, testifying to the growing popularity of the game here.

M.A.A.A. RINK

The M.A.A.A. rink was taxed to accommodate the number of skaters who took advantage of the holiday, and it is estimated that about 3,000 people enjoyed a turn on the ice yesterday. The officials were busy during the afternoon, but everything went off smoothly in spite of the fact that the number present constitutes a record attendance.

NO POLICE INTERFERENCE

CHIEF CAMPEAU SAYS PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES MUST LOOK AFTER MOVING PICTURE SHOWS.

No action will be taken by the police against the proprietors of moving picture shows that may be open to-morrow, though the judgment in the appeal in the Ouimetoscope case given by Judge Cross on Thursday, maintained the action of the Police Court in declaring them illegal. The prosecution in this case was by the provincial authorities, acting under instructions from the Attorney-General.

Regular theatres kept open on Sundays are recognized as constituting an entirely different offence, for which it is believed that the police can prosecute, but Chief Campeau explains that only the provincial authorities can proceed against the proprietors of moving picture halls, which come under a different classification to that of theatres.

The Chief takes the view that there is nothing in the civic by-laws specifically prohibiting moving pictures on Sundays. The actions taken recently against the manager and proprietor of the moving pictures exhibited on Sundays in the Academy of Music, the Theatre Francaise and the Theatre National, however, were entered under the regulation prohibiting theatres being open.

Mr. J. B. Sparrow, president of the Sparrow Theatrical and Amusement Co., announces that the Academy of Music and the Theatre Francais will not be opened to-morrow, and that no Sunday presentations will hereafter be given in any of the theatres owned by the company.

Mr. Sparrow added that the company was opposed to Sunday amusements, but had opened their theatres in order to make a test case, or, in other words, to show that the same law should apply to all amusement resorts. Now that the courts had declared Sunday moving picture shows illegal, Mr. Sparrow said he was satisfied, and would close his theatres on Sundays.

Mr. L. E. Ouimet, proprietor of the Ouimetoscope, has signified his intention of appealing to the Supreme Court from Thursday's judgment of Mr. Justice Cross maintaining the conviction pronounced against him for having kept his establishment open on Sunday.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. A. Gould, of Pine avenue, returns to-day from a visit to Perth.

Mr. J. H. Ashdown, of Winnipeg, is a patient at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Mrs. George R. MacGregor, formerly Miss Ethel M. Graham, will be at home on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Mr. A. Betts Brown, of Montreal, is among the passengers on the Haverford, which sails from Portland for Liverpool this evening.

Mrs. Hutchinson, who has been spending the Christmas season with her mother, Mrs. MacVicar, returns to her home in Sherbrooke to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Munro, of Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, left last evening for St. John, N.B., whence they sail by the 'Lake Manitoba,' for Liverpool.

In Owen Sound on Tuesday, Dec. 29, a quiet wedding took place at the residence of Mrs. Samuel Graham, when her daughter, Miss Ellen Maud Graham, B.A., Principal of the Girls' High School of Quebec, was married to Mr. Frederick Gourlay Millar, B.A., classical master of the Boys' High School of Quebec. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Henderson, of Wiarton, and the Rev. J. C. Morris, B.A., B.D., of Owen Sound. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. J. H. Moir, of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Millar will continue to reside in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. George Caverhill entertained about three hundred at a dance at the Windsor on Thursday night. The Ladies' Ordinary was effectively decorated with bunting, flowers, and evergreens, presenting a bright appearance. Supper was served in the large dining-room. As the hour of midnight drew near, lights were extinguished, and at the stroke of the hour, a curtain at the end of the room was drawn aside, exposing to view three large bells formed of electric bulbs, bearing the message 'Happy New Year.' The whole company joined hands and sang 'Auld Lang Syne.'

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at the home of Mrs. A. Stevenson, Danville, Que., when her daughter, Isabella, was united in marriage to Mr. Ralph G. Mather, Holton, Que. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. N. Brunton, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Danville. The bride who was given away by her brother, Dr. R. H. Stevenson, wore white silk eolienne, and bridal veil. The bridesmaid, Miss A. Stevenson, wore a dress of pink silk voile. Mr. Ransom Struthers, nephew of the groom, was groomsman. The wedding march was played by Mr. Ronald Brown. The groom's present to the bride was a solid gold watch chain; to the bridesmaid, a pearl brooch, and to the groomsman gold cuff links. Mr. and Mrs. Mather left on the afternoon train for Montreal. The out-of-town guests were, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gordon, Montreal; Mr. and Miss Struthers, Mr. T. McLeod, St. Remi, and Mrs. A. McGregor, Aubrey, Que.

The President and Council of the Art Association held a reception yesterday afternoon at the Art Galleries, from four to six o'clock. Guests were received at the entrance to the new gallery by the President, Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Mr. W. R. Miller, and Mr. J. B. Abbott, and tea was served in the large gallery, where the orchestra was stationed. Among the many present were Lady Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harris, Dr. and Mrs. N. C. Smillie, Miss Roddick, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Nelles, Mr. Ives, Mrs. A. F. Dunlop, Miss Dora Dunlop, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Renouf, Mr. H. D. Lighthall, Mrs. J. H. Liddell, Miss Ethel Liddell, Miss Blackader, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Seifert, Mr. George Hadrill, Mrs. Hutchinson (Sherbrooke), Miss Eglaugh, Miss Juliette Payette, Mrs. James Sinton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mathews, Mrs. Garrow, the Misses Hunter, Miss Muir, Mrs. A. Richardson, Miss Ashford, Mr. W. Drysdale, Miss Drysdale, Mr. Mignault, Mr. Clarence Gagnon, Mr. G. C. Dunlop, Mrs. H. McLaren, Mrs. J. R. Smith, Miss Derick, Miss Brittain, Mrs. W. C. Buckley, Miss Buckley, Miss Katherine Doyle, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. A. H. Holland, Miss Pangman, Miss Taylor.

THE CARE OF TREES.

A meeting of the Montreal Women's Club will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 4, at half-past three o'clock. Mr. W. Lochead, of Macdonald College, will give an address on the 'Care and Preservation of Trees.' Miss Climie will sing, and Miss Mary Tooke will play the violin.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

The educational department of the Young Women's Christian Association will re-open on Monday, Jan. 4. Classes will be organized in dressmaking, art needlework, plain sewing, French, shorthand, physical training, reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. A reading circle, under the charge of Miss Jackson, the librarian, meets every second Thursday evening, and the reading room and library are open daily, Wednesday evening excepted.

The Alexandra Club will meet for the first time in the New Year on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 9, at two o'clock. The 'I Will Trust' Club entertained twenty-four children at a Christmas-tree and tea on Monday evening, Dec. 28.

The Monday evening cookery demonstration, entitled 'Suggestions for teas and receptions,' will be given by Miss Ellis, the principal of the school of cookery, on Jan. 4, and new classes will be formed at once.

A Bible class is held every Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, and young women, especially strangers in the city, are cordially invited.

During the week of prayer, January 4-9, meetings will be held at the Y. W. C. A., every morning from eleven to twelve o'clock, and all ladies are most cordially invited. The subjects for the several days are:—Monday, confession and thanksgiving; Tuesday, prayer and praise; Wednesday, Christian work and Christian workers; Thursday, the home and the young; Friday, world wide missions; Saturday, consecration.

The Monday meeting will be led by Miss Caroline Palmer, one of the teachers of Dr. W. W. White's Bible training school, New York.

KILLED BY A LIONESS

BRITISH COLUMBIA MAN SUCCUMBS TO WOUNDS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Vancouver, Jan. 2.—Word comes of the death in South Africa of Willie Eagle of wounds received in a combat with a lioness. Willie Eagle was one of the best known men in the Cariboo country. He was born on the Onward ranch and lived for many years at William Lake. He went to South Africa with the Kamloops contingent, and after the Boer war was over he joined the Transvaal police force.

DEATH OF A NONAGENARIAN.

Mr. T. W. P. Patterson left to-day for Troy, N.Y., to attend the funeral of Mrs. Patterson's mother, Mrs. Fanny Wager, who died on New Year's eve. She was in her 91st year. Mrs. Patterson was with her mother in her last illness.

1909

MR. CHAPMAN thanks his clientele for their patronage and many kindnesses in the year past, and wishes them all the good things they would wish for themselves for the New Year, 1909. :: ::

CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE
MONTREAL

RUPTURE CURED.

76 Manufacturers street, Montreal.

MR. B. LINDMAN, City:
I have much pleasure to state that I am quite cured of rupture, and can go about my business without wearing your truss after about two years.
JOHN SLY.

Call or write. Consultations free and absolute secrecy.

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16 McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

Intending Piano purchasers should see the January bargains offered by the Leach Piano Co., Limited, 560 St. Catherine street west, near Drummond. Cash or easy terms.

BROWN FUR MUFF LOST OR LEFT IN some store on St. Catherine street. Finder rewarded on leaving same at 12 Marlborough Flats.

LOST — FOX TERRIER LOST NEW Year's Day, on Lachine Road, or in western part of city. White, with one jet black ear, sturdy build. Reward at 33 Ontario avenue. Telephone Uptown 1878.

THE KRAMER SALVE HEALS WITHIN 3 days all sorts of wounds, sores, boils, and is best remedy for corns; $1.00 will relieve you from suffering. Send for it, and you will be able to rest. J. & H. KRAMER, P.O. Box 621, Montreal.

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR THE C. of E. St. Paul Protestant School; salary, thirty dollars per month. Apply at once, with references, to W. C. FRAAS, Secretary-Treasurer, 12 Workman avenue, Cote St. Paul.

WANTED, AT ONCE, POSITION AS Tool Maker or Machinist, have had a large amount of experience; can give best of references as to ability and temperance, etc. Address, with full particulars, to G.L., 43 'Witness' Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. Rev. G. C. Heine, B.A., pastor. Service at 11 and 7, conducted by the Rev. J. B. Maclean, B.D., minister-in-charge. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 9.45 a.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, pastor. Evening subject: 'The Roll Call of 1908. A Survey of the Distinguished Dead of the last year.'

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Sunday, Jan. 3. Congregational praise service in lecture hall at 10.15 a.m. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'A New Year's Message.' Evening subject. 'Redeeming the Time.' Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

DIED.

FRASER — At Huntingdon, B.C., on Dec. 24, 1908, Aggie, the third daughter of the late John Dobbie, and beloved wife of W. J. Fraser, aged 34 years, 8 months and 21 days.

HERSEY — At her winter residence, Riverside, California, on Dec. 31, 1908, Margaret Ann Crawford, in her 62nd year, beloved wife of Randolph Hersey, of Montreal.
Funeral notice later.

HOLIDAY TRADE IN CANADA WAS AHEAD OF LAST SEASON.

Trade during the past week has had very much of a holiday nature. Wholesale business is quiet; travellers are in and retailers are reviewing the results of the holiday business. Reports from all parts of the country confirm statements to the effect that the business done was of good volume. The excellent condition of country trade has much helped and collections and remittances show further improvement. Travellers are getting ready to go out again with spring samples, and the general feeling regarding the outlook is confident. It is generally believed that stocks in the retail hands are light and that there will be a good sorting oftrade for winter lines if weather is at all favorable. The movement of holiday groceries is heavy. Staple lines move fairly well and prices are generally steady. The hardware trade is moderate in volume. A fairly good business is doing in country produce. Butter and cheese hold firm. The demand for meat and products is about normal, prices being steady.

Wholesale trade in Toronto is seasonably quiet, and most of the houses have been busy taking stock and preparing for spring trade. In nearly all lines of business there is considerable satisfaction expressed with the way in which the holiday trade has rolled up. It is generally stated that the volume of trade is ahead of that of a year ago, and in some lines, such as jewellery and fancy goods, it is reported that the demand was for a better class of goods. This is taken as an excellent indication for future business. It is generally felt that stock-taking will show lessened profits for the year in most lines of business, but trade is on a much healthier basis than a year ago. Collections seem to be satisfactory. They have been steadily improving and the middle of January should see money coming forward quite freely.

Winnipeg business men generally are resting up after a strenuous holiday season. The volume of retail business throughout the West was well ahead of last year and there is a feeling of satisfaction and confidence apparent in all lines of trade. Collections have improved and a satisfactory feature of the situation as the unusually large percentage of cash business that has been done. Staple lines of goods are moving fairly well and the outlook for business after the turn of the year is bright. The clothing and footwear trades report a better demand for their lines.

General business at Vancouver and Victoria has been quiet during the past week but excellent reports are coming to hand regarding the turn-over of goods during the week or two before Christmas. Collections continue fairly good. The outlook for the lumber trade is improving and a better demand for timber is looked for early in the new year. The salmon pack of the province for the year was better than last by well on to a hundred thousand cases.

Hamilton reports say business there is now quiet but the holiday trade was satisfactory both at retail and at wholesale. Orders for spring trade are fairly good and it is expected there will be a good sorting trade in winter lines as retailers' shelves are not heavily stocked. Collections are fair to good.

London reports that the holiday trade there was well ahead of last season. Collections have improved and country trade has been active. The outlook is for quiet business during the next week or two, but favors a large demand for general lines once the dull period is past. Local industries are fairly well supplied with orders and country trade is now fair.

Ottawa states that the holiday business was fair to good and was generally ahead of that of last year. Wholesalers are stock taking and are looking forward to a good spring trade. Country produce comes forward fairly well and prices hold steady.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div. paybl.	High. 1907	Low. 1907	High. 1908	Low. 1908	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last. Sale.	Price per share.	Re turn.
C. P. R.	3½H Jan.	201½	140	178⅝	142	177⅝	177	177	$177.40	2.3
Power	1½Q Nov.	96¼	79	113	85	142	109¼	113	113.00	5.3
N. S. R.	2½Q Feb.	239	127	204	170½	206½	202	203	202.00	4.9
Twins	1¼Q Nov.	106⅝	160	97¼	78⅞	97¼	95½	97	97.00	5.1
Tor. Ry.	1½Q Jan.	115½	82⅞	109¼	94	109	108⅝	108¼	108.25	5.5
Detroit	....	81½	28½	58¼	34½	55⅝	54	56½	55.00	...
Rapellen	1¼Q Dec.	32⅞	43½	78	6.2	77¾	76½	76½	76.60	5.5
N. S. Steel	....	79	45	58½	41⅛	58	54	58	58.00	...
Can. Coal	1Q Jan.	70¼	37	58½	..	56	56	56	56.00	7.1
Iron bonds	2½H Jan.	80	64½	80¼	70¼	69	68⅝	68¾	68.75	7.3
Iron Com.	....	80	64½	80¼	14	19½	19	19	19.00	...
Mackay Com.	1Q Jan.	15	42¼	77½	41¾	76¼	74½	75	75.00	5.3

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2½ Q.	Dec.	257	250	228	245	4.9
Merch.	2 Q.	Dec.	170	165	143½	164	4.7
Hoche.	2 Q.	Dec.	158¼	160	133½	148	5.4
E. T.	1 Q.	Jan.	109	156	148	155	5.1
Mols.	2½ Q.	Jan.	215½	267	178	204	5.0
Toronto	2½ Q.	Dec.	234	220½	205	....	4.5
B.N.A.	4 H.	Apl.	152½	147	141	147	6.8
Royal	2½ Q.	Jan.	242½	232½	211½	220	5.4
Dominion	3 Q.	Jan.	265¾	225	225	225	5.3
Imperial	3½ Q.	Feb.	230	218½	218½	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Feb.	240½	....	....	215½	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	Dec.	264	....	....	226	4.4
Quebec	1½ Q.	Dec.	145	176	120	123	5.7
Union	1½ H.	Dec.	152	154¾	121½	134	5.2
N.S.	3 Q.	Jan.	253	286	267¾	281	6.9
Comm.	2 Q.	Dec.	179½	170½	156	170	4.7
BONDS							
Coal	3½ H.	June	100	102¼	87	102¼	5.0
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	110¼	109	103	107⅜	5.4
M.S.R.	3¼ H.	Nov.	104	202	95¼	202	4.9
Col. Cot.	1½ Q.	Dec.	98	100	93	100	6.3
Lke. Woods	3 H.	Dec.	107	106	102½	106	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2 Q.	Jan.	120	115	108½	115	6.9
Iron	3½	....	....	66½	75	44	68¾	..
Coal	3½ H.	Jan.	112	103	85	102¼	6.8
Calvie	1¾ Q.	Dec.	120	130	44	118	5.9
Switch	1¾ Q.	Jan.	105	102	92	100	7.0

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
PREF. CON							
Mackay	1 Q.	Jan.	71¾	71½	69¾	69½	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Dec.	112	118½	103	116	6.0
Illinois	1½ Q.	Jan.	94¼	95	77	92¾	6.5
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Jan.	190½	89	69	83½	7.3
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q.	Jan.	110	115	100¼	115	6.0
Magd.	....	....	71¾	....	....	71¾	6.7
Havana	1½ Q.	Jan.	85	96	88½	86	6.9
Textile	1¾ Q.	Jan.	98¼	107¼	78¾	105¼	6.6
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	74¾	....	....	74¾	..
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	145	142½	123	141	8.6
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	162	148	135	141½	8.7
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	128	120	105	121	6.5
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	Jan.	104½	107	95	107	5.6
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	Jan.	78	....	....	5¼	6.5
Toledo	..	....	29¼	15	5½	8¾	..
Switch	7 Y.	Dec.	98½	93	60	79	8.8
Soo	1¾ Q.	Apl.	136⅞	133¼	80¼	130	4.6
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Feb.	93	112½	93	110	..
Magd.	..	....	31½	....	....	34½	..
Havana	..	....	45¼	39	20	39	..
Textile	1¼ Q.	Jan.	45	67	40	66	7.5
Lke. of W	1½ Q.	Dec.	107	98¾	71	98¼	6.1
Mexican	..	....	57¼	79½	45⅞	73	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Jan.	138½	157	113	154⅞	5.1
Rio	..	....	48	80	38	80	..
Ohio	..	....	30⅝	31	15¾	19½	..

PAST YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Recuperative powers disclosed by commercial and financial interests in the United States during 1908 were beyond the hopes of the most sanguine. The year opened with everything at a low ebb, and confidence was so badly shaken that undertakins were abandoned until the number of unemployed rose above all records since the panic of 1898. Idleness was so general that the previous year's net immigration of over a million changed to an excess of emigrants in 1908. So as to all measures of business, the early part of the year comparing more adversely with similar figures in 1907, while the closing months marked a recovery so great that not only did the comparisons with the previous year show gains, but in many cases there was improvement over 1906. As usual the security market showed the earliest evidence of betterment, the average of the sixty most active railway shares rising $27, or about 36 percent. General conditions did not make any such gain, but Wall Street always discounts the future, and the preceding fall in securities was disproportionable to losses in other directions.

When it was seen that no further setback threatened, trade generally increased, and growing confidence brought renewal of interest in work projected prior to October, 1907. However, there were two factors that still produced caution—uncertainty as to crops and politics. Not until late in 1908 were the people as a whole satisfied on these two points, although a large majority anticipated both events sufficiently to begin work some time before the election, or the final official figures on farm products, which proved to exceed all previous records in value. Progress was also retarded somewhat by lack of rain that not only caused much uneasiness as to agriculture, but low water in the streams interrupted work at the mills and traffic on the rivers, while forest fires did much damage. Nevertheless, all obstacles have been overcome, and the year closed with mills reopening, while money was abundant and credits readily granted. New records were established in 1908, but the present rate of acceleration suggests that the Republic may resume the attainment of new high-water mark in 1909.

MONEY SITUATION IN U.S. LAST YEAR

After the sensational fluctuations and the extreme range of call loans from 1 to 100 percent in 1907, the events of the past year in the United States financial world appear almost commonplace. By the middle of January the maximum rate had declined to 6 percent, and from the week ending Jan. 4 until the second week of November call money never loaned as high as 3 percent; toward the end of the year there was a slight hardening of rates, but no high figures were touched, and it is probable that an average of all call money transactions in the local money market during 1908 would be less than 2 percent. This was the logical result of the tendency to hoard money at the close of 1907, together with a contraction in the volume of business that reduced the demand for accommodation to the lowest point in years. Meanwhile, the total amount of money in circulation rose above all previous records, and even with the growth of population there was a new maximum amount per capita of $35.61 on Feb. 1, and in December the average was only 22 cents less, despite an increase in the estimated number of inhabitants to 88,000,000. Including the stock of money in the Treasury, the total for the country has risen to $3,392,-016,961.

After confidence was restored and hoarded money began coming out of safe deposit boxes and other hiding places, funds accumulated in the banks to a phenomenal extent, especially as requirements had also fallen in the minimum. On Aug. 29 the associated banks of New York City recorded a surplus reserve above the legal limit of 25 percent cash to total deposits of $39,-358,975, and it was not until the last month of the year that the surplus declined below the highest for the corresponding date in any year since 1894. The public debt statement showed a decline of $283,817,490 when the three percent certificates of indebtedness matured, but Panama Canal bond issues added $30,000,000 during December, and further issues on that account are to be expected from time to time.

BUY DIVIDEND PAYS ON EVERY REACTION

Mr. H. K. Evans, in a wire from Wall Street, at the close of the New York stock exchange on Thursday afternoon to the local office of E. & C. Randolph, says:

'The market seems in the trading area, but I believe that good dividend payers may be bought on all recessions, as I look for higher prices next month. Money and stocks will come together, and good rails, paying 5 percent and over, must naturally advance in a 3 percent money maker. The industrial situation is slow in reviving, therefore it is natural that the industrials should hang fire more than the rails.'

Capital paid up, $6,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits, $4,400,997.

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THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

A general Banking Business transacted.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and Town of St. Louis.

Crown Reserve Mining Company, Limited.

Dividend No. 2.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 12 percent for the current half year, ending December 31st, and being at the rate of 24 percent per annum, and a bonus in addition of 4 percent, making a payment of 16 percent in all, has been declared, and will be payable on January 15th, 1909, to Shareholders only of record December 28th, 1908.

Transfer Books will be closed from December 29th, 1908, to January 15th, 1909, both days inclusive.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on Jan. 14th, and Shareholders are particularly requested to see that their proper addresses are on record in the Company's books before that date.

By order of the Board,
JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 14th December, 1908.

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Regular Quarterly Dividend of one and three-quarters percent on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared payable on January 2nd, 1909, to shareholders of record on December 21st, 1908.

By order of the Board,
P. D. SAYLOR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg, Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

OWEN N. EVANS
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Merchants Bank Building, Montreal

EARNINGS OF RAILWAY FILED AT ALBANY

Albany, Jan. 2.—The earnings of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis report, as filed at Albany for quarter ended Sept. 30 shows net revenue from operations, decrease $11,-030; net income, decrease $11,749.

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WALDO W. SKINNER,
WILLIAM G. FUGSLEY.

F. S. MACLENNAN, K.C.
Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor
New York Life Building, Montreal.
Tel. Main 4703

Tel. Main 3930
PATTERSON & ASTLE,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors
CITY & District Bank Building,
180 St. James street, Montreal.
W. Patterson. T. F. Astle.

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

ATCHISON EARNING AT RATE OF 12 P.C.

New York, Jan. 2.—Comparisons of the statistical position, including earning power, of Atchison, with other roads is being made by certain houses, with the conclusion that the stock is worth more than many others selling above 120, and is in a position now to resume the six percent dividends, inasmuch as the latest reports show that Atchison is earning at the rate of more than 12 percent.

INCREASE IN BUSINESS HELPS RAILWAY CO.

Without any very substantial improvement in volume of traffic, Baltimore and Ohio income has been such during the first half of the present fiscal year that the company will be able to put back into the surplus the $1,373,700 taken therefrom to pay regular dividends on common stock last year, besides paying 3 percent dividend out of earnings of the past six months.

SKIBO LAIRD SHOWS INFANT HAS GROWN.



Mr. Carnegie reveals the Steel Trust giant. Now strong enough to run alone—unprotected!

Situations Vacant.

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. street.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, with knowledge of cooking. References required. 88 Shuter street.

WANTED — ORGANIST AND CHOIRmaster (Reed Organ), for church in West End of city. Applicants to state qualifications and salary expected. Address, C., 24, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TRAVELLING SALESMAN for a wholesale supply house in Western Canada selling only to the trade. Lines handled: Plumbing goods, hot water and steam boilers, radiators, pipe and fittings, valves, etc. State experience, age, and when at liberty. Address R.L., 786, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED
Representative for Eastern Townships. Apply by letter only.
TOOKE BROS., Ltd., St. Henry.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS —SELL PATENTED RADIUMITE Self Honing Strop. Just being put out as an agency proposition. Strop covered by 16 patents. A $2.00 razor free with every strop sold. Strop retails for $1.00. Millions being sold and agents coining money. Throw away old, worn-out positions for something new and saleable. F. J. King made 33 sales on Saturday afternoon in two hours. Outfit free. THOMAS MFG. CO., 916 Home Building, Dayton, Ohio.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TWO PROTESTANT TEACHers for School Municipality of Hull, holding Model School diplomas preferred for Province of Quebec; duties to commence after New Year's. Apply, stating salary and qualifications to ROBERT. A. STEWART, Sec.- Treasurer, Box 76, Aylmer, Que.

WANTED, AT ONCE, TWO FEMALE Teachers for the balance of the scholastic year, that is, up to 30th June, 1909, said Teachers to hold Quebec diplomas, Elementary or Model; said Teachers are wanted for the Municipality of Clarendon, County Pontias, Que. Applicants will state grade of diploma, experience, and salary expected by the month for said term. Application addressed to HUGH MATHESON, Sec.-Treasurer, Shawville, Que., Dec. 28, 1908.

Business Chances.

TENANT WANTED TO LEASE NEW 3-story brick hotel, 35 bedrooms, ready Feb. 1st, in Winchester, Ontario, best town between Smith's Falls and Montreal, population 1,200, now under local option two years. No other hotel, modern conveniences, steam heating. Hotel can be leased with or without first class barns and livery stables in connection. Lessors will either furnish hotel or not, as may be arranged. Correspondence invited. F. HENDERSON, Secretary, Winchester, Ont.

For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A CORNER PROPERTY, 58 feet front on St. Catherine street, and by 84 feet deep on St. George street. Three Blocks West of the St. Lawrence Boul. Very suitable for Newspaper Building. Will be sold at very reasonable price, or let for a period of so many years. Alterations to suit tenants. Address,
C. ST. LOUIS.
Po. O. Box 967, or 232 St. George, Montreal.

Business Cards.

CRYSTAL SPRING PARK IS THE Safest Savings Bank in the country. Why? Because these lots will more than double in value in the next three or four years. Give us $3.00 or $4.00 cash and come and choose your lot. HENRY FRIGON, Montreal Real Estate Market, 141 St. Peter street. Phone M. 1414.

Dressmaking, &c.

DRESSMAKERS, Etc.

Buttons made from your own cloth by the dozen. All fashionable shapes. DOMINION BUTTON WORKS, 728 Visitation street, near Lafontaine Park. Largest Button Factory in Canada. Take Ontario car.

Rooms to Let

ROOMS — TWO LARGE DOUBLE Rooms, on bathroom flat, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple. Hot and cold water, shower bath, private family. Apply at 107 Anderson street.

ESTIMATE IS MADE ON STEEL DUTIES

Pittsburg, Jan. 2.— A prominent steel manufacturer, in close touch with developments in Washington says: 'From what I can learn the reduction in steel and iron duties will range between 25 and 50 percent. Generally speaking, the reduction will average closer to 25 than to 50 percent. Some articles will be cut 50 percent, but to reduce duties on certain grades of steel to that extent would work hardships on the industry from which it could not immediately recover.'

CHICAGO AND OHIO MAY SOON PAY 4 PERCENT

New York, Jan. 2.—Accumulation of Chicago and Ohio is going steadily on, according to private reports. Reference to a prospective 4 percent dividend is made. If this is put into effect the price of the stock is yet too low.

FINANCING BY ERIE IS ON THE TAPES

New York, Jan. 2.—It is rumored in well informed circles that financing by the Erie is near, in anticipation thereof, the stock is said to be preparing for a rise.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, FURNACES OR SNOW SHOVeling, or any kind of work, by married man. W. ROGERS, 581 St. Dominique st., city.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, A SOLID GOLD CHAIN BRACElet on St. Peter street, between St. James and Notre Dame streets, on Tuesday night. Finder will be rewarded on returning to 'Witness' Office.

Miscellaneous

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.

For Sale.

FOR SALE
Two Copying Presses, 2 Fire-Proof Safes, 1 Roll Top Desk, 1 Flat Top Desk.
THE TIMMIS NOBLE CO., Stationers, 315 St. James street, Montreal.

100,000 FEET PIPE.

All in good condition, from ½ in. up to 6 in.; useful for any purpose. Also, Pulleys, Hangers and Belting. Write for prices.
IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., Tel. M. 4259. 7 QUEEN STREET.

NEW TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE CHEAP, some new Canadian Standard Oliver Typewriters, of Number 2, 3, and 4 Models, fully guaranteed, worth $97.50, to be sold for $35 while they last, to make room for new models. Splendid opportunity. Call or write at once.
CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter street, Montreal.

To Let.

TO LET — FIRST AND SECOND Floors to let, suitable for offices or light manufacturing, 1,600 feet each. Many windows, heated, central: next to 'Witness' office. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 142 St. Peter street.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, large front office; good light; heated; suitable for manufacturer's agent. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

FIRST FLOOR

on St. Peter street, near corner of Craig. For Offices or Warehouse: bright and attractive; heated, and newly decorated. Apply to 'Witness' Building.

Flats to Let.

TO RENT, ON ST. PETER STREET, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING A good farm for sale; not particular about location; wish to hear from owner only, who will sell direct to buyer; give price, description, and state when possession can be had. Address L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1910A, Rochester, N.Y.

Property.

We Buy, Sell or Advance on Veteran Land Grants

It will pay you to call on us before doing any business.
GIRARD & GAGNON, Ltd., Real Estate Agents, 360 St. Catherine street East.
Phone No. 6703 East.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street west, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms to Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

1c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

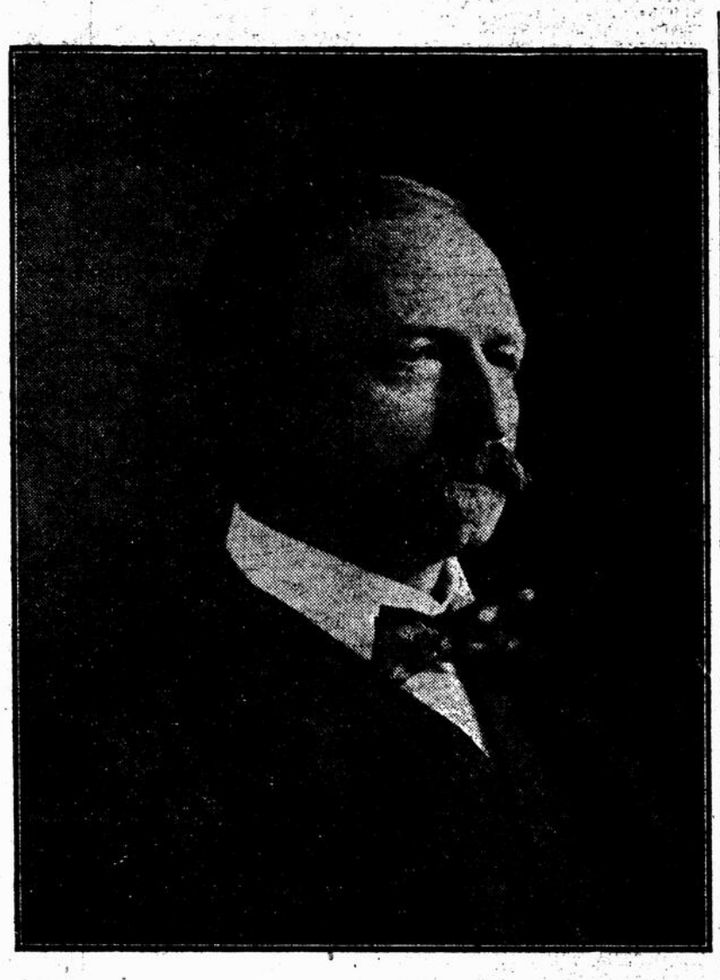
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

BRIEF WILLS.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Ten lines on a scrap of paper were sufficient to dispose of the immense fortune of the late Mr. Henry Barnato. The will was not the shortest on record, but it ran the record close. Probably the briefest testament was that of a Streatham gentleman who had often declared that he would make his will on a half-sheet of note-paper. Probably he had Balfourian leanings in politics. He did as he had said, and wrote 'All for mother' on a bit of paper. The will was signed 'C. T.' and witnessed by the testator's two sons. The document was admitted to probate in due course 'All for mother' on a bit of paper. The

CANADA'S REMARKABLE RAILWAY RECORD FOR 1908



SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY,

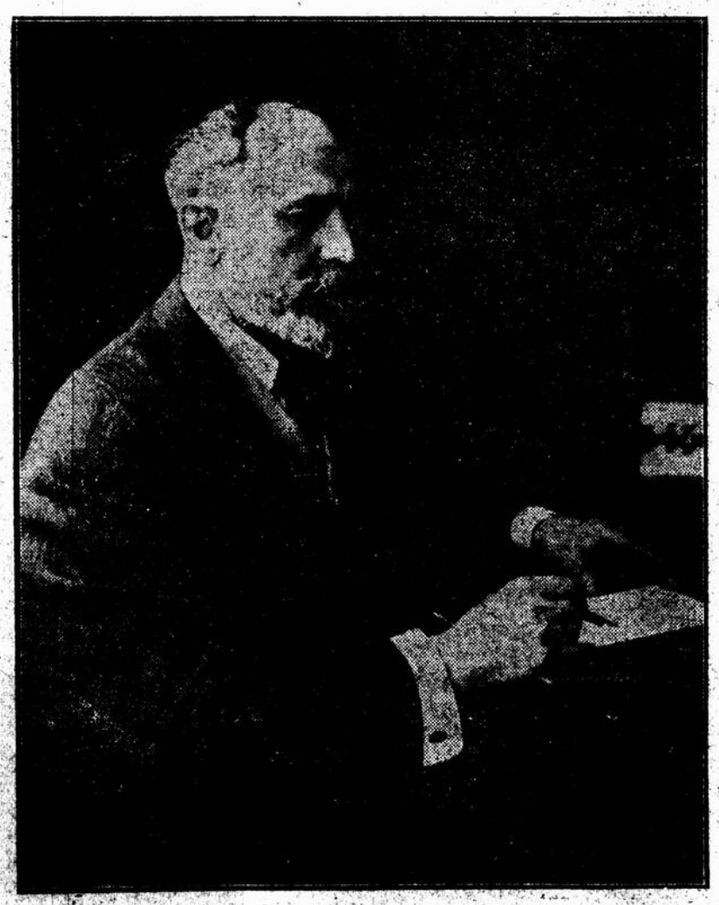
President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

THERE has been considerable comment in many papers over some figures stated to have been given out by the Hon. Mr. Graham, the minister of railways, relating to the great progress made during the past year in railway construction in Canada. According to the statement attributed to Mr. Graham, there were 22,450 miles of railway in operation in the Dominion a year ago, and now there are 23,750, an increase of 1,300 miles. If these figures were accepted as literally true, they would be remarkable enough, but as a matter of fact they so far understate the case that they give but a very faint indication of the tremendous amount of capital and energy expended in railway construction in Canada during the year just closed.

To begin with, according to a map issued in the summer of 1907 by the Department of the Interior, there were at that time 22,706 miles of railway in operation, and a good many miles were added to this before the season closed. Then as to the number of miles of new railways brought into operation in 1908, the most conservative estimates show that considerably over 2,000 miles of new railway have been opened during the year. The extent to which the three principal railways of the Dominion have contributed to this tremendous extension of railway lines—a far greater extension than in any previous year, despite the financial depression—is shown by the following approximate figures, very carefully compiled from the official statements:—

	Miles.
C.P.R.—Lines opened in 1908..	906
G.T.P.—Lines opened in 1908..	870
C.N.R.—Completed or partially constructed in 1908... ...	930
Total..	2,706

Making allowance for the lines only partially constructed by the C. N. R., and included in the above total, it will be seen that well over 2,000 miles of new lines were completed in the year, for in addition to the new lines of the three transcontinental companies, there were numerous short extensions by local railways. Taking this at an average of $25,000 a mile, it will be seen that the expenditure represented by these new lines represented at least $50,000,000 for the lines alone, to say nothing of the enormous expenditures for stations, new rolling stock, elevators, and the hundred and one accessories of a railway.



MR. WILLIAM MACKENZIE,

President of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

Of course, of this 2,000 miles, a considerable proportion was partially constructed in 1907, but this is compensated for by many hundreds of miles partially constructed in 1908 and not included in the above figures, except in the case of the Canadian Northern.

Canadian Pacific Extension

The two most important lines completed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company this year are the Toronto-Sudbury line and the double-track between Fort William and Winnipeg, while in the West the most important extensions have been the completion of branch lines through the heart of what must now be looked upon as Southern Saskatchewan. The new lines opened by the company in the year are as follows:—

	Miles.
Bala Falls to Sudbury, Ont.....	142
Guelph to Goderich, Ont.....	95
Embro to St. Mary's, Ont.	25
Saugeen Junc to Walkerton, Ont,.	38
Linwood Junc. to Listowel, Ont ..	15
Completion on Fort William to Winnipeg line....	250
Opened in Saskatchewan	271
Small extensions in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia (about)..	70
Total new mileage	906

The opening of the Toronto to Sudbury line gives Toronto for the first time direct connection by the C. P. R. with Western Canada. This branch was an extremely costly one to build, as there was a large amount of rock cutting to be done. The same applies to the double tracking from Fort William to Winnipeg, which practically doubles the Company's facilities for handling the western crop. This double track took about three years to complete, and cost over $10,000,000.

OTHER BIG EXPENDITURES.

Outside actual railway extension, many large expenditures have been undertaken by the Company. The reduction of the grade of the 'Big Hill,' between Field and Hector, in the Rockies, by the building of huge spiral tunnels in the mountains is now receiving the finishing touches. This work has cost $1,500,000. In addition to this there have been many other reductions of grades, on Western lines, and also the building of numerous steel bridges to replace wooden structures.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS AT FORT WILLIAM.

Then at Fort William, many improvements have been carried out, chief of which was the re-construction of elevator D at a cost of $500,000. This building was partly burned two years ago, and a new tile working house was erected this season. The capacity of the elevator was also increased and is now 3,400,000, which makes it one of the largest single working house elevators in the world. A new ice house with a capacity of 4,000 tons was also erected at this point and a cable service installed for the handling of cars on the big coal dock. Big things are planned by the company at Fort William for the future, chief of which are the building of a new union station, work on which must start within three months. A swing bridge across the Kaministiquia river, a bridge across the McKellar river, a new cleaning elevator and a new freight shed are also to be built.

THE CO.'S NEW GEORGIAN BAY PORT.

In Eastern Canada the company is also planning for large undertakings for the immediate future. At Victoria Harbor, the company's new port on Georgian Bay, five new elevators are to be erected each with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. These are to be used in connection with the proposed Peterborough - Victoria - Harbor extension, which will give the C. P. R. an outlet from the eastern end of Georgian Bay and enable it more successfully to compete with the Grand Trunk Railway. In fact, it is expected that with the proposed elevator, capacity at Victoria Harbor, the C. P. R. by concentrating all its energies at that point, will be able to take care of every pound of freight to and from the West which seeks an outlet over the Georgian Bay and which, to a large extent, has in the past been handled by the Grand Trunk Railway.

SOME NEW BUILDINGS.

Farther west, a new roundhouse has just been completed at Minnedosa. This has a stone foundation with a superstructure of solid brick. Work on a boiler house is now well under way. A new engine house has also been erected at Tyndale. Other miscellaneous buildings and improvements on the Central division made this year were: The erection of a Y. M. C A. building at Kenora for railroad men at a cost of $25,000. The laying out of an experimental farm at Springfield. The building of a new pumping station at Portage la Prairie. The installing of a new pipe line and the erection of a water tank at Broadview. The building of a new stock yard at Neudorg. The installing of pipe lines for a water supply at Reston, Hirsch and Oxbow, and the planting of experimental trees at Wolseley.

MAMMOTH BRIDGES.

The western division, with headquarters at Calgary, has been the scene of much activity this year, a number of new lines bein laid, old lines relaid with heavier steel and new buildings erected. The most important work on this section, however, was the erection of a steel viaduct over the Belly river. This mammoth structure was 5,000 feet long, and crossed a chasm at a height of 313 feet. Twelve thousand tons of metal was used in its construction.

Then the location of the line between Lethbridge and McLeod was changed. The Crow's Nest and Sirdar sections relaid during the year with 80lb. steel, and much other work done.

ANOTHER LINE TO THE COAST.

In the Pacific Coast division another important undertaking has been the replacing of the present Howe truss spans and wooden piers over the Fraser river with a steel span costing $250,000 and the replacing of a similar bridge on the Boundary section, with a steel viaduct at a cost of $85,000 .

A survey has just been completed of a route for the extension of a line between Spences Bridge, Penticton, a distance of 160 miles. This line will be a link in the chain to complete the Crow's Nest Pass line through to the coast.

Next year promises to be another great year of extension on the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the course of a few days, Mr. Whyte, the second vice-president, will be in Montreal to discuss plans with the executive. These plans provide for many new lines, and will call for the expenditure of many millions of dollars.

The Grand Trunk Pacific

The most important feature of the year in railway development has been that it has witnessed the inauguration of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway as an active competitor in transportation. The lines opened for traffic by this company during the year are as follows:—

	Miles.
Winnipeg to Battle River..	683
Fort William to Superior Junction	187
Total Mileage..	870

In addition to the above, the company has done the whole of the grading for the remaining 110 miles from Battle River to Edmonton, and has just completed the two biggest bridges on the whole prairie section, one of which is over the Battle River, and the other over the Saskatchewan at Clover Bar, near Edmonton. The Battle River bridge is a steel viaduct, 2,770 feet long, 184 feet high, and consisting of 54 spans. The Clover Bar bridge is also a steel viaduct, 1,653 feet long, 136 feet high, and consisting of 19 spans. Construction trains are now being sent over these bridges with supplies of steel, and the whole of the section, from Battle River to Edmonton, will be completed before the spring, making a total of 980 miles of Grand Trunk Pacific lines in operation for the opening of this year's business. The government section from Winnipeg to Superior Junction, a distance of 245 miles, is also approaching completion, and will be ready for next year's harvest, making a total mileage of 1,325.

GOVERNMENT SECTIONS NEARING COMPLETION.

The company has also made considerable progress with the construction of the line between Edmonton and Prince Rupert. A section of a hundred miles is being built east from Prince Rupert, and two other contracts are in hand for the building of a total of 126 miles west from Edmonton, which will take the line to Wolf's Creek, beyond the Yellowhead Pass. This leaves 613 miles not yet under contract.

The government section of the line from Winnipeg to Moncton is all under construction, and much of it will be finished this year. It will be seen, therefore, that of the 3,600 miles which will be the total length of the line from Moncton to Prince Rupert, nearly three thousand miles are either already completed or under construction, the only gap being that in the Rocky Mountains. The surveys for this have been completed, and the contracts will be given out this year.

THE PROGRESS IN DETAIL.

An official statement given out by the Transcontinental Railway Commission shows the progress of work on the various contracts of the government section to be as follows:—

From Moncton fifty miles west under contract to the Grand Trunk Pacific, much grading done and some rails down.

John McManus, eight miles, good progress.

Grand Trunk Pacific, two contracts, one of forty and the other of sixty-seven miles, much grading done.

Willard Kitchen Company, 31 1-2 miles, well advanced toward completion.

Lyons & White, sixty-two miles to New Brunswick-Quebec boundary, work well advanced.

M. P. & J. T. Davis, 204 miles to the Quebec bridge, work well advanced over the whole contract.

M. P. & J. T. Davis, from St. Lawrence fifty miles west, good progress and some rails laid.

Macdonald & O'Brien, 100 miles, good progress and some rails laid.

Grand Trunk Pacific, forty-five miles to Weymontachene, good progress.

Macdonald & O'Brien, 221 miles, roads being cut and supplies taken in.

Grand Trunk Pacific, 150 miles to a point eight miles west of the Abbitibbi River, preliminary work and some grading work done.

E. F. & G. E. Fauquier, 100 miles, preliminary and some grading work done:

M. P. & J. T. Davis, 204 miles, contract just awarded and supplies being taken in.

E. F. & G. E. Fauquier, 275 miles, contract let last spring and preliminary construction work commenced.

O'Brien & McDougall, 150 miles to Superior Junction, contract just awarded.

J. D. McArthur, 245 miles from Superior Junction to Winnipeg, eighty per cent of the work completed.

The government expenditure on the line to date is about forty million dollars, and about thirty million dollars has been spent by the G. T. P., making a total expenditure of seventy million dollars, out of the estimated $123,300,000 which the whole line is to cost. The largest proportion of this amount will be spent by the government, as under the contract the company is to build 1,755 miles from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert, and the government 2,855 miles, from Winnipeg to Moncton.

FIFTY ELEVATORS— MUCH ROLLING STOCK.

The G. T. P. has in addition expended much money in rolling stock, and has already had delivered 14,500 flat cars, 2,000 other freight cars, 70 passenger cars, and 50 locomotives. In addition, 45 elevators have been built between Winnipeg and Wainwright, and a two-million-bushel elevator at Tiffin, on Georgian Bay, while a three-and-a-quarter-million-bushel elevator is in course of construction at Fort William.

The Grand Trunk Pacific was a factor in this year's wheat traffic from Manitoba and the other provinces in which its lines have been completed. Nearly twelve hundred cars of grain were handled by the company.

On the Grand Trunk system proper the biggest work of the year has been the completion of the electrification of the St. Clair tunnel, at a cost of $500,000.



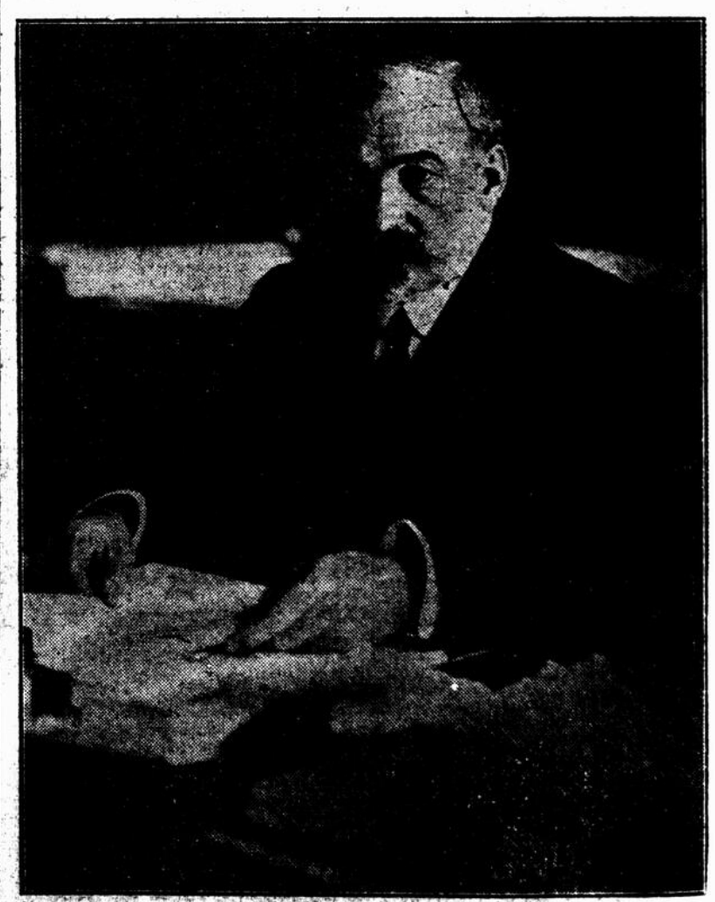
MR. C. M. HAYS.

President of the Grand Trun k Pacific Railway Company.

The Canadian Northern

The Canadian Northern is concluding a year which makes its place among the railways of the continent even more noteworthy than it has been since 1902, the first year in which it reached Lake Superior and carried over twelve million bushels of grain to Port Arthur. The

(Continued on next Page.)



MR. D. D. MANN,

Vice-President of the Canad ian Northern Railway Company.

CANADA'S REMARKABLE RAILWAY RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1908.

(Continued from Page 10.)

...lf of the fiscal year, which ende... 30, saw a decrease in earnings ...on with all other railways. But ... the Canadian Northern earn... gross and net, for year ending ... 1908, showed an increase over ... the preceding year.

...RKABLE ...NGS.

...source of gratification to Cana... ...nerally, that one of their rail... ...ould also be the first, in the ...iscal year, to show increases ... corresponding period of last ...ll lines have felt the benefit of ... commercial conditions gener... that the Canadian Northern is the favorable list is due, of ... to the greater production of grain ... prairie provinces. Still, the gain ... striking. September showed an ...se of $143,000 in gross earnings; ...r an increase of $241,000, making ...ggregate increase since June 30 of ...,000, and November an increase of ...,500. The statement for November ...ught the gross earnings up to $4,706,... ..., an increase of $237,600, compared ...th the like five months of 1907.

The lines completed, or partially built ...y the company during the year, are as follows:—

	Miles.
In Manitoba and Saskatchewan..	583
In Ontario and Quebec..	347
Total..	930

LINE STARTED TO HUDSON'S BAY.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the ... N. R. lines were extended into ten different districts. The 220 miles of line ...om Brandon to Regina, on which all ...e steel was laid in 1907, and over ...hich some freight was received all ...ear, was completed. In the rich coun... south-west from Saskatoon to and ...yond Goose Lake, 80 miles of track ...s been laid and is in use.

...steel was laid 89 miles from Hudson's ...y Junction to The Pass on the Sas...chewan River—the first section of ...distinctive line to Hudson's Bay. ...ther extensions completed or in hand ...m Roseburn to Russel and west, 49 ...es; Thunder Hill branch, 25 miles; ...Demeny to Laird, 25 miles; branch to Rapid City, 60 miles; Oakland branch, ...9 miles; Oak Point branch, 12 miles; a total of 583 miles.

JOINING EASTERN AND WESTERN SECTIONS.

The Canadian Northern System includes lines in Ontario and Quebec, which will presently be joined with the western lines, and so make a new rail route from St. Lawrence tidewater to the West. Excellent progress has been made this year to that end. Since July, the 119 miles of the Canadian Northern Ontario from Parry Sound to Sudbury has been in operation, giving the company a line of its own from Toronto to Sudbury, and 22 miles of the branch to Sellwood, the town at Moose Mountain Iron Mines, has been completed. The first shipload of ore has been sent out from the mines.

A line of six miles from near the Pickerel Crossing to Key Harbor on Georgian Bay, and large ore docks have been built to accommodate this New Ontario traffic. Ten miles from Udney to Orillia have been put in hand, and under the Canadian Northern Ontario charter, 58 miles from Hawkesbury to Ottawa, on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River, is approaching completion.

NEW MONTREAL TO QUEBEC ROUTE.

The Canadian Northern Quebec, of which the Ottawa-Hawkesbury line is really an extension, will open a new fast route between Montreal and Quebec next spring, when the 82-mile cut-off from Garneau Junction—just east of Grand Mere—will be ready for operation. This line, running for about 30 miles under the cliffs of the St. Lawrence's north shore, is unique in Canada. On the Canadian Northern Quebec is also a branch of 10 miles to St. Jacques in under construction.

The Quebec and Lake St. John, which is also a Canadian Northern line, began in this year to operate the 40 miles of new track built from La Tuque Junction to La Tuque, on the Upper St. Maurice, where extensive pulp mills and kindred industries are to be established. No new track has been laid on the Nova Scotia lines that are included in the Canadian Northern System—the Halifax & South-Western, and the Inverness (Cape Breton), which serves the coal mines of Inverness.

In Eastern Canada, then, the Canadian Northern has completed, or partially constructed, 347 miles in 1908: bringing the extensions east and west to 930 miles. This in an 'off' year and for a system which ran its first train over less than a hundred miles of line as recently as 1896, is pretty conclusive evidence that the development of Canada has 'continued,' to put it conservatively, during the past

CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The year also saw direct Canadian Northern connection established with a United States port. In June Canadian Northern trains began running from Winnipeg to Duluth, taking the tracks of the newly completed Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg line at the international boundary near Fort Frances, and entering Duluth over the Duluth, Missabe and Northern, beginning at Virginia, one of the famous iron range towns. Early in December it was announced that the Canadian Northern had acquired the D. R. L. & W. line; was looking forward to its own access to Duluth and a direct route thence to Chicago, and so complete a short route from Winnipeg to Chicago, independently of the existing lines. As it is, the Canadian Northern Winnipeg to Duluth line is 57 miles shorter than any other, and from the Canadian point of view has one additional advantage of having 168 miles of it within Canadian territory against 66 miles by the Emerson route, and 306 miles over Canadian-owned railways. The commercial features of the new acquisition are lumber and iron, and access for the American holiday-maker and hunter, to the magnificent country between Port Arthur and Lake of the Woods.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1909

The outlook for 1909 is as satisfactory as the achievements of 1908 have been. The extensions already named for Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be completed or further enlarged, the Dominion Government having guaranteed the bonds for the purpose. The Goose Lake line, for example, is guaranteed to the Alberta boundary. The province of Alberta has announced its willingness to guarantee bonds for new railways within its borders, if the Dominion Government does not do so. Calgary and Southern Alberta are very desirous of securing railway competition, and the completion of a direct connection between Saskatoon and Calgary cannot long be delayed.

WILL ENTER PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

The Edmonton Board of Trade has taken special steps to obtain an extension of the Morinville branch to Athabasca Landing in order to make the vastly fertile and mineralized areas of the Peace River valley more accessible. This extension is expected to be under way early in the summer. With the line from North Battleford to Prince Albert also under construction—the train-and-team bridge across the Saskatchewan at Prince Albert is being pushed this winter—the coming year will see notable additions to the railway facilities north of the Saskatchewan River, and, indeed into the Mackenzie Basin, for the height of land between the Saskatchewan and the Athabasca Landing is only ten miles beyond Morinville.

FROM COAST TO COAST.

The north country is generally regarded as being tributary to Hudson's Bay, a route to which from the Pass is being surveyed this winter for the Dominion Government, which is pledged to the immediate construction of a railway from that point to Fort Churchill. But in the main the development of all the western prairie country means the development of Eastern Canada, in proportion to the facility of transportation from East to West. Existing facilities are inadequate. The predominance of Canadian trade in the Canadian West is bound up with increased lines of communication north of the Great Lakes through the Province of Ontario.

The Canadian Northern Ontario must be extended from Sellwood to Port Arthur, and the space between Key Harbor and Ottawa must be bridged. The intended extension from Sellwood to Gowganda, the new silver district north-west of Cobalt, will only be a feeder to the main line. The main line itself is the principal consideration from the Ontario standpoint. The location is being decided on, but inasmuch as the Dominion and Provincial Governments have backed the extensions in the Prairie Provinces a similar policy will no doubt be followed in completing the Canadian Northern eastern connection with the west.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TENDER.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Freight Shed on Wharf, Charlottetown,' will be received up to and including THURSDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1909, for the construction of a freight shed on the wharf at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Superintendent, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., Dec. 23rd, 1908.

WE CLEAN OPERA CLOAKS.

No matter how fine or delicate the article, we can clean it to your satisfaction. If your opera cloak has become soiled or dirty, send it to our works, and we will restore it for you.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que.
520 St. Catherine st., West, cor. Mountain st., and 302 Notre Dame st. West.
Phones—(Up) 3041 and 3323. (Main) 1397.

DINNER TO RAILWAY MEN.

Mr. Paul B. Earle, who has been export freight agent for the C. P. R., has left the company's employ on Thursday to become partner in a grain broker's business, was entertained at dinner at the Canada Club that evening by a number of his old business associates.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL — No. 2343.

Joseph Gibson, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, Plaintiff.

vs.

Fred. S. Sawyer, heretofore of Montreal, now of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 30th December, 1908.

(By order),

J. CARTIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS and CANALS

DOMINION CANALS.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CEMENT.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed 'Tender for Cement,' will be received by the undersigned, up to 16 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1909, for the supply of some 160,000 barrels of cement, more or less, required for the construction and maintenance of the various canals of the Dominion, and to be delivered in such quantities, at such places and at such times as may be directed.

Dealers in cement may tender for the total quantity required, or for such portions thereof as may suit their convenience.

Specifications, forms of tender and full information can be obtained at the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, on and after this date.

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

By Order,

L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 24th December, 1908.

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

PLATING

Buffing, Coloring Japanning.

Greatest Capacity in City for Structural Iron Work.

Prompt delivery and best of work assured by introduction of greatly increased apparatus.

Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co.
Head Office, 140 St. Peter St. Tel Main 2586
Works, 276 St. Martin St. Tel. Uptown 1276

Florida Resorts

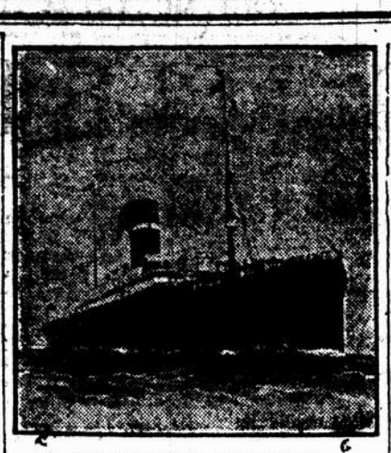
FLORIDA EAST COAST

HOTELS
PONCE DE LEON . . . St. Augustine
ALCAZAR . . . . . St. Augustine
ORMOND . . Ormond-on-the-Halifax
THE BREAKERS . . . . Palm Beach
ROYAL POINCIANA . . . Palm Beach
ROYAL PALM . . . . . Miami
THE COLONIAL . Nassau, Bahama Isle.
At LONG KEY, 92 miles south of Miami, has been established an ideal fishing camp, with every comfort.
117 MILES NEARER CUBA.
The new rail line along Florida Keys is completed to Knights Key and operating the "OVER SEA LIMITED" with through Pullman Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars from New York, with daily steamships to Key West and Havana.
For all information apply to
FLORIDA EAST COAST
130 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO
245 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
OR ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

THE INTERCOLONIAL

ITS FATE NOT YET DECIDED, SAYS THE HON. MR. GRAHAM.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—In regard to the rumors from Halifax that capitalists of the Maritime Provinces, and also the Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, are seeking to get control of the Intercolonial Railway, the Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, says nothing has yet been determined.



WHITE STAR
DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

*Ottoman.. . .	Dec. 26	Jan. 30	Mar. 6
Haverford . . .	Jan. 2	———	———
Haverford . . .	———	Feb. 6	Mar. 13
*Cornishman.. . .	Jan. 9	Feb. 13	———
Merion	Jan. 16	———	———
Canada	———	Feb. 20	
Welshman . . .	Jan. 23	Feb. 27	

Steamers sail from Portland at 2 p.m.

Second-Class, $42.50 and $45.00, according to steamer. As no First-Class passengers are carried until the 20th February sailing, Second-Class passengers will have use of all promenade decks.

Third-Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.

For all information, apply to local agents, or to

DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

GO TO **BERMUDA**

From New York in forty-five hours by twin-screw SS. "Bermudian," sailing 6th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January, and afterwards every Saturday, at 10 a.m. **New York to Bermuda, Nassau, Bahamas and return,** SS. "Trinidad," from New York, 2nd and 18th February and 6th March,

WEST INDIES

New SS. 'Guiana' 3,700 tons with all up-to-date improvements, and SS. "Parima" 3,000, SS. "Korona" 3,000 tons, sail from New York, every alternate Wednesday for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets, passages and full particulars, apply to Quebec Steamship Company's Ticket Agents; W. H. Henry, 286 St. James st.; W. H. Clancy, 130 St. James st.; Norman L. Lusher, 178 St. James, or to J. G. Brock & Co., agents, 211 Commissioners st., Montreal.

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 (160 acres, more or less) 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 patent), and cultivate 50 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. Purchased homesteads may be acquired on any available lands on either odd or even numbered Sections South of township 45, East of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and the West line of range 26, and West of the third Meridian and the Sault Railway line. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1.00 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres can be leased to one applicant. Royalty, five cents per ton.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age and over having made a discovery may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet. Fee, $5.00. At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the Mining Recorder. When $500 has been expended or paid, and other requirements complied with, the claim may be purchased at $1.00 an acre.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS generally, 100 feet square. Entry fee, $5.00.

DREDGING.—Two leases of five miles each on a river may be issued to one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, $10 a mile per annum. Royalty, 2½ percent after the output exceeds $10,000.

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

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

DO YOU TAKE

WORLD WIDE?

If not, get a copy of the . .

'Cartoon Number'

a humorous review of the year.

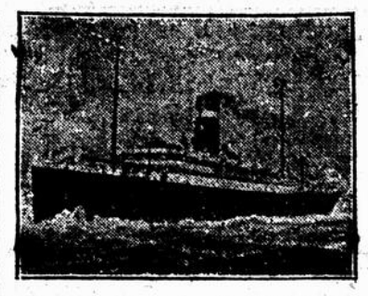
NOW READY.

It will please you greatly,

PRICE 5 CENTS

At your dealers or direct from this office.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

TO LIVERPOOL.

	From St. John	From Halifax.
Tunisian	Jan. 1	Jan. 2
Hesperian..	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
Corsican..	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
Grampian	Feb. 5	Feb. 6

SALOON, $70.00 upwards. The Turbines, $80.00 upwards.

Midship saloons, Cabine de luxe, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, Londonderry, $45.00 and $47.50, and upwards, according to steamer.

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London, or Belfast, $30.00.

TO GLASGOW.

	From Boston.	From Portland.
Carthaginian..	Jan. 9	———
Corinthian..	———	Jan. 15

Saloon, $55.00 and $60.00 and up, according to steamer. Second Cabin, $42.50 and up. Third Class, $27.50.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

	From St. John.	Halifax.
Pomeranian	Jan. 7	Jan. 9
Sardinian	Feb. 4	Feb. 6

Second Cabin Rate, $40 to London, $45 to Havre and up, to Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class, London, $29.00; Havre, $30.00; Paris, $32.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.



WINTER RATES IN EFFECT

To	LIVERPOOL	From
Jan. 2	LAKE MANITOBA	Dec. 18
Jan. 8	EMPRESS OF IRELAND .	Dec. 35
Jan. 22	CORSICAN (Allan Line). chartered by C.P.R.	Jan. 8
Jan. 29	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN,	Jan. 15
Feb. 6	LAKE CHAMPLAIN..	Jan. 20
Feb. 12	EMPRESS OF IRELAND .	Jan. 29
Feb. 26	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN .	Feb. 12

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW

SAILING FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.
(Only Two Sailings Arranged.)

SS. TRITONIA .. .. Jan. 16
SS. KASTALIA (Cold Storage) .. .. Jan. 23

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON.

SAILING FROM PORTLAND, ME.

SS. DEVONA .. .. Jan. 2
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. FREMONA .. .. Jan. 9
SS. CERVONA .. .. Jan. 16
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. IONA .. .. Jan. 30
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me.

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD

Get a box of HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS. Cures a cold in twenty-four hours. PRICE 25c.

HOW ABOUT THAT COUGH

Try a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE. PRICE 25c.

WINTER FLUID

For Chapped Hands and Lips, fifty years a favorite remedy. PRICE 25c.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
150 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST.

JACKSON & CO.
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made, Jobbing promptly attended to
2298 to 335 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel Main 4153.

LORD RIPON'S PARTING WORDS.

At the close of a character-sketch in the November 'Review of Reviews,' Lord Ripon was asked whether he had any word of wisdom, born of his long and varied experience in the affairs of men in many lands, which might be helpful to the younger men who are coming after him:

'That is rather a large order,' replied Lord Ripon. 'But if I had to say anything, this is what I would say: In the governance of the world, as in all the other affairs of life, accept no other guide than the voice of your own conscience. In dealing with the affairs of State, as in dealing with the affairs of your own private life, let your moral judgment be supreme. In the governing of countries, as in everything else, as rule that all those over whom you wield authority shall recognize that your first object is to make truth and justice prevail.'

'That, at least,' added Lord Ripon, 'has always been the principle upon which I have endeavored to order my life in whatsoever position I have been placed.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

EPIPHANY.

REDUCED FARES.

Going Jan. 5 and 6. Return, Jan. 7, 1909.

TRAIN SERVICE,

7.30 A.M., 12 NOON, 4 P.M.

MARITIME EXPRESS.

12.00 NOON except Saturday

St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Sydney. Through connections to Newfoundland.

On SATURDAYS to St. Flavie only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
141 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 613
H. A. FRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Quebec.....	$4.90	Toronto...	$10.00
Sherbrooke,	$3.20	Hamilton,	$10.65
Ottawa....	$3.35	London..	$12.95
Detroit....	$14.70	Pt. Huron	$14.60

And all other points in Canada, also Massena Springs, N.Y., Rouse's Point, N.Y., Island Pond, Vt., and intermediate stations and return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going January 1, 1909. Return limit, Jan. 4, 1909.

FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD.

Going January 1, 1909. Return limit, Jan. 5, 1909.

Epiphany, Jan. 6, 1909
SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Between all stations in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Ottawa and East thereof. Good going January 5 and 6. Return limit, January 7, 1909.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.
Cor. St. James and St. Francois-Xavier Sts. 'Phones, Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS

Toronto	$10.00	Hamilton..	$10.65
Detroit.....	14.70	London.	12.95
Ottawa.....	3.35	Peterboro..	7.85
Quebec.....	4.90	Farnham....	1.20
Sherbrooke.	3.20	St. John, N.B.	14.30

and all other Stations in Canada, Fort William and East; also to Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, and Niagara Falls, N.Y., and to Canadian Pacific Stations in Vermont and Maine, at

One Way First-Class Fare

Good going January 1, 1909; return limit, January 4, 1909.

FIRST-CLASS FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Good going until January 1, 1909. Return limit, January 5, 1909.

Special fares to points in Maritime Provinces.

EPIPHANY

Excursion tickets will be sold

At One Way First-Class Fare

between all stations in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Ottawa and East thereof.

Good going January 5th and 6th.

Good to return until January 7th, 1909.

CHANGE IN TRAIN TIME

Commencing Friday, January 1st, No. 73 Ottawa local will leave Place Viger Station at 5.45 p.m. instead of 6.00 p.m., and arrive Ottawa Union Station at 10.35 p.m. instead of 10.45 p.m. Train No. 31 from Montreal Windsor Street Station daily except Sunday at 6.15 p.m., and arriving Vaudreuil at 7.05 p.m., and No. 34 leaving Vaudreuil at 8.40 a.m. and arriving Montreal at 9.25 a.m. daily except Sunday, will both be discontinued after Thursday, December 31st.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
129 St. James Street, next Post-Office.

Arthur Small
Plumber,
Gas and Steam Fitter,
860 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD
Tel. East 2180 Baxter Block

20 PERCENT REDUCTION

Every man knows what this means, especially when Shirts, Collars, Ties, Underwear, Socks, etc., being sold are the very best obtainable at the regular prices. Shrewd men, as usual, will not let the chance go by unheeded.

20 percent off everything in our three stores. Nothing reserved.

R. J. TOOKE, St. James and St. Catherine streets.

ITALY'S DISASTER.

Slight Shocks Continue to Keep the People in Terror.

ENTHUSIASM EVERYWHERE FOR THE WORK OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Rome, January 1.—Although graphic stories are coming into Rome of the horrors in Southern Italy and Sicily, these are but repetitions of individual tragedies already recorded. At Messina the supply service is beginning to work satisfactorily. The different regions on the coast have been allotted to various warships, and other ships as centres from which torpedo boats and launches convey and distribute rations, and water, to the different villages.

The Minister of Justice has wired from Messina to Premier Giolotti that large bodies of troops have arrived and are now occupying all parts of the town.

The appaling extent of the disaster renders anything like a systematic search of the ruins impossible, but persons are being dragged out all day long and are quickly transported to the relief ships as soon as their wounds have received attention.

There were slight shocks felt in the earthquake zone to-day, completing the ruin of the crumbling buildings. These shocks are contributing to the keeping up of the alarm of the population. One quite severe shock was felt at three o'clock in the morning and another at nine. Fires are still burning, although much rain has fallen. The latest investigations on both sides of the strait make it rertain that many more towns and villages have been killed. Professor Ricco, director of the observatory at Mount Etna, estimates that the victims of the earthquake exceed 200,000.

Hundreds of dangerous criminals have been arrested by the troops and are under close guard.

LIPARI ISLANDS SAFE.

Great relief was felt when the announcement was made that the Lipari Islands, which were reported to have disappeared with their population of 28,000, suffered little or no damage from the earthquake.

THE KING.

Public opinion is seriously concerned with regard to the safety of the King and Queen and their possible danger from tottering walls. The Queen refuses to return to Rome, declaring that it would break her heart to abandon her husband in his labors for the country in its anguish.

King Victor Emmanuel has supervised the entire work in the fallen city of Messina, and has infused new courage and energy into the rescuers. Often he is surrounded by a crowd of victims, who cheer him enthusiastically and shout, 'We have a king; we have a protector.'

A touching feature of the material aid offered by all classes of people in Rome is the donation of clothing and bedding which workmen are freely giving to collecting students. The King has placed the royal palaces at Naples and Caserta at the disposition of the injured.

Princess Yolande, the seven-year-old daughter of the King, having heard the reason for the parents' absence explained to her, carried a contribution among her little friends at a party, given in her honor at the Quirinal this afternoon. She herself put in the box her first tiny gold ring, given her on Christmas by her grandmother, Dowager Queen Margareta; her younger sister, Princess Mafalda, gave a gold chain, while Prince Umberto, the heir-apparent, who is now four years old, contributed a headless doll.

Vessels loaded with refugees continue to stream into Naples and Palermo, and each day sees the arrival of additional steamers in the Strait of Messina. The big emigrant steamer 'Nord Amerika' arrived there to-day. She can accommodate fifteen hundred persons, and four other vessels which are following will be able to take off altogether 6,000 more.

As an instance of his quick grasp of the situation, King Emmanuel soon after his arrival at Messina, wired to Premier Giolitti: 'Send ships and men, above all, send ships loaded with quicklime.' So far as has been possible, quicklime has been used on the dead. Many bodies have been burned and others buried. In the relief work, the officers and men of the foreign warships have been untiring, and their courage is beyond words.

The crew of the Britsh cruiser 'Drake' gave up everything they possessed for the benefit of the refugees, and practically forgot rest and sleep for more than 36 hours in their devotion to duty.

Reports are published that it is the King's intention to sell his property in Sicily and devote the proceeds to the assistance of the sufferers. It is also stated that the Pope will suppress the dioceses of Messina and Reggio, adding them to Catania and Calanzaro, respectively. A despatch from Catania says it is proposed to build a new suburb to that city and christen it Messina, quartering therein all the survivors of the fallen city.

Rome, Jan. 1.—The presence of the King and Queen of Italy in the stricken district has done much to infuse energy into the different relief committees. Considering the means at the disposal of the rescue workers, wonders are being done.

The Queen looks far from well. She is exhausted, and the terrible scenes she has witnessed have affected her strongly. She weeps frequently, and on more than one occasion she has covered the hands of some unfortunate woman with her tears. The King desired his wife to return to Rome, but this she refused, saying she could not sleep from thinking of the miseries of her subjects. By remaining on the spot she feels she can do something to relieve the general misery.

London, Jan. 2.—Among the many graphic accounts of the earthquakes published here to-day is a beautiful tribute paid to Queen Elena by a correspondent of Southern Italy.

'One must go back in fancy and remembrance to the most touching exhibitions of womanly tenderness and self-sacrifice celebrated by poets and consecrated by legend,' he says, to understand the benefit of the work the Queen is accomplishing in Messina. The people call her an angel of charity, and never was the name used with greater justification. Her dress is as simple as that of a work girl, she does not care for herself and is only anxious to assist others.

'I have seen her everywhere—at points of the greatest danger, and where nobody before had dared go—assisting in dressing wounds, her voice broken by sobs. She accomplishes her sacred work with motherly tenderness and with a heroine's strength.'

HEAVY RAI A BLESSING

Catania, Jan. 1.—A heavy rain continuel to fall at Messina, and while it increases the suffering it is quenching the fires and having a slightly purifying effect on the air.

The distribution of food has been organized. Bakeries have been opened and slaughter houses established, and it is hoped that by-tomorrow no one need be without bread.

A party of twenty English-speaking persons, who may have included Americans, made their escape in the direction of Palermo.

ANOTHER TOWN DEVASTATED.

Catania, Jan. 1.—Another town, Castroreale, has been added to the list of devastated localities. Not a house escaped. The streets are filled with despairing survivors, seeking friends and relatives, and crying aloud for food and water. This place had a population of about 4,000.

To the destruction of Messina, Reggio, Sant Enfemia, Bagnara, Palmi and Seminara must be added the following towns and villages: Castellate, Polistena, Cinque, Frondi, Mamertina, Simpoli, San Procopio, Pizzio, Steranconi, Catona, osalo, and Scylia.

MOB ASSAIL- ED TRAIN.

Catanzaro, Jan. 1. — Violent scenes were witnessed here to-day when a train started for the Reggio district. The cars were taken by assault, and men broke in through the windows. Several persons were injured in the scuffling.

The road between here and Messina is filled with refugees, some of whom stagger along, overloaded with their most precious possessions; others are driving before them a donkey or a cow weighted down by the load of household goods on its back, while still others are accompanied by a sheep or a few goats, or perhaps a faithful dog. But a vast majority of the survivors have saved nothing. All their possessions are on their backs in the shape of tattered clothing.

LIVING PEOPLE STILL IN THE RUINS.

The survivors say that there are undoubtedly still living peop'e wrapped in the ruins of the emaller villages that have not been carefully searched, that others are staying along the beach, and that still others are high up in the mountains, whence they fled to escape the waters.

British and American tourists who were at Taormina at the time of the earthquake have formed an organization for the succor of the injured. Already they have given splendid assistance to the sufferers. The committee includes about fifty men and women under the leadership of Miss Hill.

WHOLE FAMILY OF FORMER UNITED STATES VICE-CONSUL BURIED.

Naples, January 1.—It was learned conclusively to-day that Joseph H. Peirce, the former American vice-consul at Messina, and all the members of his family, also lost their lives in the disaster.

The entire family was asleep when the first shock came, according to Miss Evelyn Peirce, a cousin of Mr. Peirce, who is safe at Naples. Mr. Peirce was the first one to realize that the terrible shaking was an earthquake. He urged his wife to take the younger children and make her escape. He then rushed into the room where the elder children were sleeping to arouse them. But the tidal wave rushed in and completed the destruction. The tottering walls of the Peirce house collapsed and the entire family was buried beneath the ruins.

Mr. Peirce was the Messina correspondent of the Associated Press.

WORST ON RECORD.

St. Petersburg, January 1.—M. Stelling, an attaché of the Russian Meteorological Observatory, declares that, according to his observations, the lateral displacement of the earth's crust, attaining on the instruments one-half of a millimeter, is the greatest record since the introduction of seismography. This record was made the day Calabria and Sicily were devastated.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—The Emperor William is sending six complete camps and an asbestos block-house to Sicily. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company will convey them free. The Empress, at the head of a relief committee, is collecting clothing and blankets.

EFFECT UPON THE COAST.

Rome, Dec. 31.—The Calabrian coast for thirty miles has been torn and twisted. From Bagnara to Reggio, a distance of 25 miles, is half demolished. Assistance has reached but few of these places and they are practically without supplies of any kind.

STORY OF A RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

The commander of the Russian cruiser, 'Admiral Makaroff,' which arrived at Naples yesterday with refugees from Messina, has given the following account of the disaster:

Hearing at Agoata, Sicily, of the disaster, I hurried to Messina. The city was literally nothing but a heap of ruins. Every building there has collapsed, but in many cases the outward shells remain standing, and, as a result, the general contour of the city is less changed than might be expected. This is particularly so of the sea front. In spite of what has been said, the form of the Strait of Messina shows little if any change.

'The harbor is filled with refuse of every kind, and at one end lies the wreck of a sunken steamer.

'It is impossible to give even a faint idea of the desolation of the scene. Every now and then we heard the crash of falling floors and walls. This constitutes the greatest danger of the rescuers. It is not safe to approach any standing masonry. Men from many vessels had many narrow escapes, and I saw several terrible accidents to the brave Italian soldiers, who were doing more than duty.

'We lost no time in setting about the work of rescue. We established an open air hospital on the shore, where we received and treated a thousand people, men, women and children. We also saved the safe of the Bank of Sicily, with its $4,000,000 treasure, weighing two tons.

'I estimate the deaths at Messina conservatively at 80,000.

'The tidal wave lasted much longer than the earthquake. During all the time we were in the harbor of Messina our vessel shivered intermittently as though shaken by some huge marine monster.

'I could relate pathetic stories without number. Under some wreckage, inclosed in a sort of cubby hole, and protected by two heavy beams, I discovered two little babies safe and uninjured. They were as comfortable as possible, and laughing and playing with the buttons on their clothes. We could find no trace of their parents, who undoubtedly lost their lives. Two Russian sailors alone, at the risk of their own lives, saved 110 persons.'

ORIGIN OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

A despatch received here from the observatory at Riposto says the centre of the earthquake probably was in the sea in southern parts of Messina.

The seismograph at Mileto continues to record slight shocks.

Signor Stancei, a distinguished scientist attached to the Florence Observatory, is of the opinion that the cataclysm was geologic rather than volcanic. According to Signor Stancei, the trouble was caused by a subsidence of the lower strata. As a result of the depression huge cracks appeared in the form of a semi-circle, the centre of which was the focal point of the disturbance.

FRIGHTFUL EXPERIENCES OF REFUGEES.

Monteleone, Dec. 31.—Each tale would seem to surpass the other in horror and misery, but the experiences of a band of refugees from Messina and Reggio, who were on their way on foot into Palmi, is distressing beyond words. Many refugees succeeded in getting away from the Sicilian coast in sailboats. After a frightful experience in crossing the Strait they landed on the Calabrian coast. Here they were met by hundreds of refugees from Reggio and the surrounding groups of unfortunates joined forces. Together they painfully climbed the hills. At a certain point they all turned to give a last look at the burning cities. They stood on the mountain side and plunged in despair. A young priest who had escaped from Reggio, advanced toward the group, in all some 2,000 persons, and blessed them. Then, turning in the direction of Reggio, he solemnly called down the blessing of God upon the desolated city. 'Peace to the dying,' he cried, 'peace to the dead.' Men, women and children knelt on the ground, and, raising their hands to heaven, prayed for the deliverance of the multitude.

The band then took up its broken and toilsome march to Palmi, where the refugees arrived ten hours later in a torrent of rain. Two thousand had set out in the beginning, but only 500 ragged and emaciated wanderers reached their destination. The others had succumbed on the awful journey and fallen powerless by the wayside.

VOLUNTEER HELPERS FLOCK TO THE SCENE.

Rome, Jan. 1.—Trains leaving here for the south are filled most entirely with newspaper men, relatives of victims, or volunteers on rescue committees. These committees are composed of every nationality of Europe. Some of the volunteers do not speak a word of Italian, but they go forward simply because they have two hands with which to work. All volunteers are thankfully accepted, and there is room for thousands more. Professor Alfeni, of the Florence observatory, perdicts that the seismic activity will continue for three years to come.

He recommends the enforcement of restrictive building laws in the earthquake zones of Italy.

LARGE NUMBER OF HOMELESS CHILDREN.

One feature of the disaster at Reggio is the large number of homeless children. In some cases, little babies were found creeping about in the ruins. These poor waifs could give no account of themselves, and it seems impossible to restore them to their parents even if the parents are alive.

A sailor who went ashore at Reggio relates that during his work of rescue he was attracted by a sound of infant voices. Looking under a fallen beam he found twins about a year old in a basket. They were uninjured and their clothing was of the best. They have not yet been claimed.

In many cases survivors recovered consciousness to find themselves far away from the scene of the disaster. Then they would make desperate and pitiable efforts to go back and search for their loved ones. Numbers of survivors have gone suddenly insane. They try to throw themselves overboard if they are at sea, or to hurl themselves out of car windows. One poor woman relates that in her family were her husband and eight children. She was awakened by a great rushing noise. She then lost consciousness and knew nothing further until she found herself on board a steamer far away from her home.

The authorities would not permit her to return to seek her family.

A youth, himself wounded, carried his two little brothers from their devastated home. When the party was found they were lying by the side of the road. The young man was dead, but the children were uninjured.

TAORMINA UNINJURED.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Good news for many in America was received by the State Department to-day in a cablegram from Ambassador Griscom at Rome, who reported that the Italian Foreign Office had assured him that Taormina, Sicily, has escaped uninjured.

This, Mr. Griscom says, answers many inquiries received from this country regarding relatives and friends there.

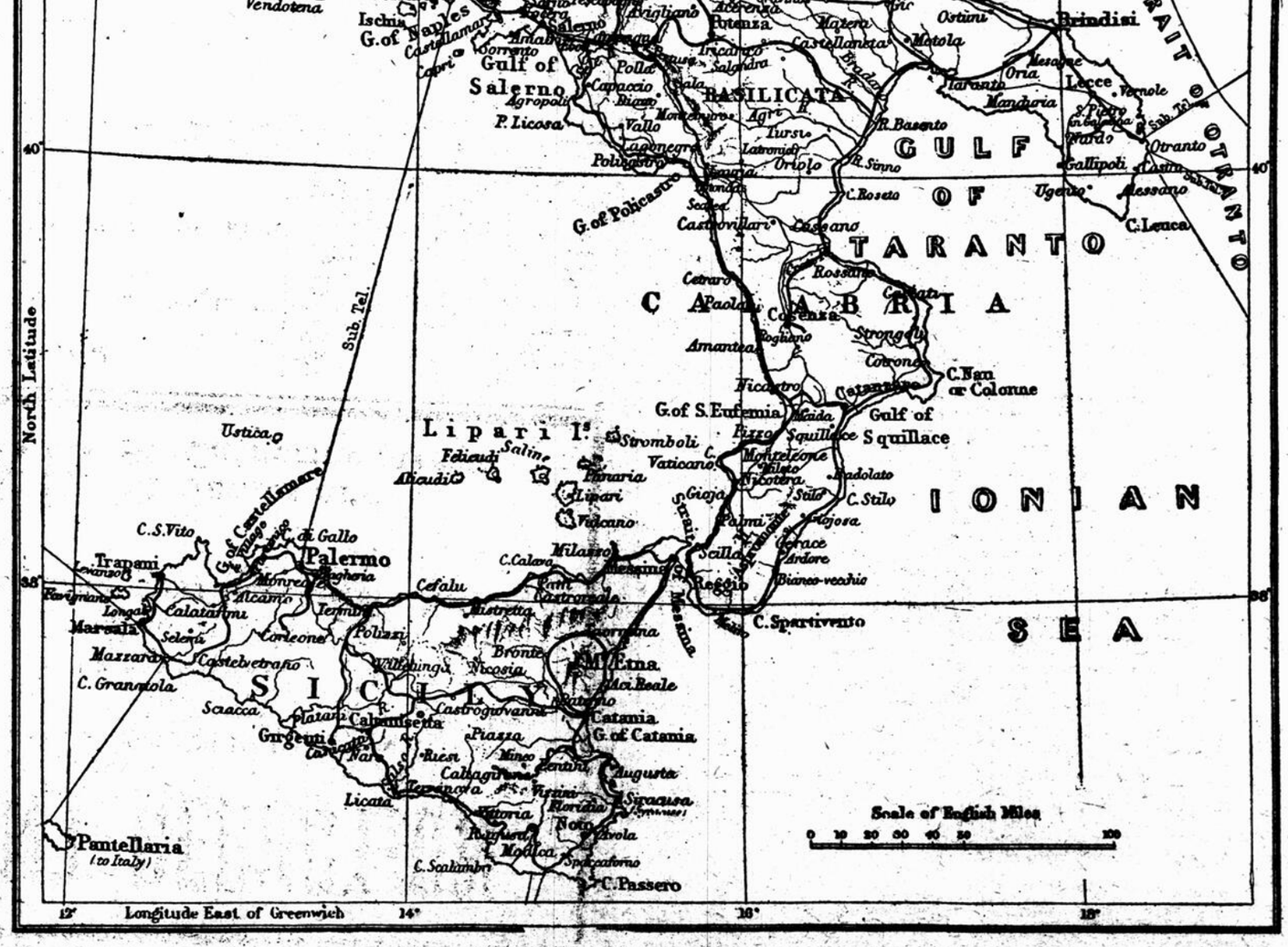
Rome, Jan. 1.—Prof. Ricco, director of the Catania Observatory, estimates that the deaths will not fall below 200,000.

The sea wave affected the whose coast from Termini, near Palermo, on the northwest coast of the island, to Syracuse, on the southeast coast. Seismographs at the observatory recorded 37 shocks. They are now stationary, Aetna and Stromboli are normal. The phenomena of Dec. 28 were similar to those recorded in 1788.

HELP POURING IN.

Ottawa. Dec. 31.—At this afternoon's Cabinet Council it was decided to contribute, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the sum of $100 000 towards the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Southern Italy. The contribution will be forwarded through the Colonial Office, accompanied by an appropriate expression of sympathy.

(Continued on page 3.)



MAP OF THE EARTHQUAKE REGION.

In the above excellent map the line of the earthquake can be easily traced, being a straight line from Catania on the east coast of Sicily, to Palmi, on the mainland. Along this line destruction was wrought for quite a hundred miles.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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KHARTUM AND THE SUDAN

CHANGES IN THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS.

(London 'Standard.')

Ten years ago the Soudan was the prey of famine and war. To-day it may be described, in the words of a traveller of wide experience of Douglas Slatin, as a tropical Utopia. Khartum is growing into a noble city, which as you approach it by the Soudan Government railway, the desert railway which Kitchener built, is seen in a beautiful setting of palm trees, among which rises the splendid white palace of the Governor-General. It has public gardens, a church, a hotel, and on the river a fine steamer is at the service of tourists who wish to make excursions. The territory of which it is the capital is under a system of government which has produced wonderful results. The revenue of the Soudan in 1898, when the English took it over, was estimated at £8,000, though it proved to be £35,000. Eight years later it was estimated at over £800,000. This year it exceeds a million. There was in 1907 an increase of more than 40 percent over the preceding year in the area under cultivation, although the Nile was one of the lowest ever known.

Ten years ago the Khalifa, the head of the Mahdist movement, was still alive, for it was not until November 24, 1899, that Colonel (now Lieutenant-General Sir Francis) Wingate struck the last blow at the remnant of the Mahdist forces at Omdebrekat. When the Governor-General of the Soudan took up his high post the country was in a deplorable condition. Before the rise of the Mahdi it supported eight and a half million people. Of these three and a half million had died of famine and disease, and nearly as many more in fighting against the Mahdi, the British and one another. Fewer than two millions survived this period of war and want. Nearly every town and village was in ruins. Flocks and herds had disappeared. Even the precious date trees had been hewn down in large numbers by the Mahdi's followers.

With the exception of that portion of the route between Shellal and Wady Halfa the Soudan can now be reached from Cairo by rail, but the pleasure traveller, of course, goes by the river as far as Halfa, where he disembarks and completes the journey to Khartum by the railway which was constructed as part of the campaign against the Mahdi. Between Wady Halfa and Khartum there are five cataracts, and the difficulty of carrying a large army over this part of the river would have been so great that Kitchener determined to fling a railway across the desert. This railway extended to Khartum, which is the Soudan Government railway of to-day, is about 600 miles in length, and in 1907 carried 342,126 passengers.

The journey across the desert is more interesting than might be imagined. The effect of sunset on the vast stretch of sand, which at such a time is transformed into a lake of gold, is something which can only be seen in the Soudan, and you may be fortunate enough to witness a mirage rivalling the palm studded inundation of the Nile at Sakkara. Twenty-three miles beyond Berber the Atbara River is reached, over which the railway is carried by means of an iron bridge. The battle was fought at Nakhila, thirty-seven miles away. Between the Atbara and Shendi are the pyramids of Meroe, tombs of the rulers of the island Meroe, alluded to by Strabo. Fifty miles beyond Shendi begins the sixth cataract, where the Nile at the entrance to the gorge narrows down to a width of only 300 yards. From this point the line runs to Khartum North, whence the traveller is conveyed to the town across the river by a steamer in about fifteen minutes.

Khartum stands at the confluence of the Blue Nile and the White Nile, on the tongue of land between the two rivers. In the palace of the Governor-General is what for Englishmen is a sacred spot—the room, which has been built into the new palace, where Gordon met his death. Among the sights are the cantonments, where contingents of twenty Soudanese tribes are encamped, so that the curious may see them living under their own conditions—the fierce Baggara Arabs, the Jaalin, the cannibal Nyam-Nyams and others. At Omdurman can be seen remains of the Mahdi's tomb, destroyed after the occupation, the Khalifa's house exactly as he left it, the great market, and Gebel Surgham, the hill on which the Khalifa sat and watched the battle which broke up his power.

PRETORIA.

(London 'Chronicle.')

If, as seems probable, Pretoria is to be the capital of Federated South Africa, it may after all realize the expectations of its founders, a thing which up to the present it has quite failed to do. Laid out like most Boer settlements, on an ambitious scale, it was designed on lines which would have afforded ample accommodation to 100,000 inhabitants, but it has remained a small town, and in 1899 had little more than a tenth of that population. Pretoria, which takes its name from the great Boer, Pretorius, is well used to the function of a capital town, for from 1855 onward it was the seat of the Government of the South African Republic, which in that year was removed from Potchefstroom.

SICILY'S HISTORY A CHECKERED ONE

(Toronto 'Mail and Empire.')

Sicily, the scene of one of the greatest disasters of modern times, is far fallen from its once great position, and it needs an earthquake to bring it into prominence. There is no Italian province that does not take higher rank than Sicily, which produces ninety percent of the organ-grinders of the world, and a great percentage of the loafers of the Mediterranean. In the middle ages, and down to comparatively recent times, Sicilian pirates were the terror of merchantmen, and, until its political incoporation with Italy, Sicily was a sort of scapegrace, whose traditions alone were distinguished.

THE FOUNDING OF SYRACUSE.

Separated from the mainland by a very narrow stretch of water, Sicily's first inhabitants are supposed to have come from Italy. The Phoenicians early founded colonies on the island, one of them being Palermo. In the eighth century, B.C., the Greeks landed on the coasts, and swept the Phoenicians into the interior, which, being extremely mountainous, afforded them secure fastnesses, while their conquerers remained in possession along the shores. The Greek invaders founded new colonies, one of them being the City of Messina, formerly called Zancle. They also established Syracuse, one of the most famous of the world's ancient cities. Indeed, Syracuse grew to dominate all the island, for in the battles that began between the Carthaginians and the Greeks in the fifth century, B.C., the issue was so much in doubt that Syracuse held the balance of power.

THE TWO SICILYS.

Then came the Romans, all-conquering, and obtained possession of the whole island, which they used as the granary of their empire. After its decline and fall Sicily was overrun by barbarians of different nationalities. At the close of the fifth century the Ostrogoths were the masters of Sicily, but their reign was short, for in 535 the island became a part of the Byzantine Empire, having fallen to the sword of Belisorius. About the middle of the ninth century the Saracens occupied the island, and made Palermo their capital. They held on until the eleventh century, when the Normans swept them out and established the feudal system. They also united Sicily to Naples, and since then the two have been known as the two Sicilys.

THE CAPTURED POPE.

In 1053, Pope Leo IX., at the head of German and Italian troops, tried to drive out the Normans, but he was defeated and taken prisoner, and held until he had acknowledged the Normans' conquest. There followed two hundred years of fighting and rebellions, which ended in the expulsion of the French in 1282 from Naples. But they clung to the Island of Sicily for another century and a half, and it was not until the reign of Alphonso V. that the kingdoms became reunited. At his death, however, the old division occurred. In the war of the Spanish succession Sicily played a part, and was finally traded for Sardinia. It now became part of Spain, and in the Napoleonic wars was almost the prey of Napoleon. Thanks to the British navy the island was saved when Napoleon gave Naples to his favorite general, Murat.

GARIBALDI'S TRIUMPH.

As an appanage of Spain, Sicily had a turbulent forty years after the downfall of Napoleon, but it broke with the Bourbons for all time in the reign of Francis II. Garibaldi, in 1860, crossed the strait from Italy, and Sicily was his easy prey, the people having no heart to fight for their despotic king. As was inevitable, in view of the frequent conquests, the modern Sicilian is a blending of many races. In some districts the people are more like Arabs than Italians, though all are Roman Catholics. There are great extremes of wealth and poverty, and the unequal distribution of land is held to be responsible for much of the brigandage that has made the Sicily of modern times notorious. It is there that the Mafia flourished, and though under Victor Emmanuel considerable progress has been made, the Sicilian has a long way to travel before he raises himself to the rank of the Calabrian.

ETNA AND CHARYBDIS.

The island is triangular in shape, being 180 miles on its longest side, and 113 miles on its shortest. The coast is rugged, the interior much broken by mountain regions, where goats thrive best of domestic animals. It is not far from the ill-fated Messina, where the famous whirlpool of Charybdis lies in wait for the unwary mariner. Mount Etna rises in solitary grandeur on the east coast of the island, midway between its northern and southern extremities. The rivers are torrential, and the sirocco haunts part of the coast. On the whole, Sicily is just the sort of place where some great natural cataclysm might be expected.

When a woman with an infant in her arms was detected in the act of stealing a shawl at a shop in Paris she pleaded that she was utterly destitute, and had taken the shawl to keep the baby warm. But the latter proved to be a hollow tin doll containing stolen articles.

THE MEASLES CANNIBAL

METHOD OF A VANCOUVER ISLAND TRIBE TO DRIVE AWAY DISEASE.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

A few years ago an epidemic of measles broke out among the Indian tribes living on Vancouver Island in British Columbia, not far from Fort Rupert, and the shamans or medicine men came to the conclusion that a cannibal sorcerer, whom they termed the 'hamatsu' (measles cannibal), was slaying their children to eat them, and that he would continue to do so until he was killed.

As they could not slay a ghost in his own person they arranged a ceremony in which one of their number posed as the cannibal and was treated as they would have liked to treat the real foe. This fact of a substitute was, of course, not made public, only the medicine men knowing the truth of the matter.

Against a wall of rock was painted an imitation opening, in the centre of which the 'cannibal' was fastened. At the proper time, after going through various incantations, a covering was jerked away, exposing the cannibal apparently springing through the solid rock. He was promptly grasped by two of the priests, who dragged him out and rushed him through a fire which was burning in front of the place and which was surrounded by all the members of the tribe, beating drums and singing at the top of their voices. By some jugglery the cannibal was got rid of, and the people were told that he had flown away through the air and would not come back.

After this ceremony had been repeated several times to put an end to other epidemics, which were only too prevalent among the Indians, it grew into a sort of annual affair, managed by the members of a secret society whose members know that the supposed 'hamatsu' was only a man.

WHEN THE KING DRIVES

HOW LONDON POLICE DISTINGUISH ROYAL CARRIAGES FROM OTHERS.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

Visitors to London are sometimes temporarily alarmed by a sudden stoppage of the traffic. Looking for the cause of it they see that the police on point duty have 'held up' all vehicles for apparently no reason whatever. Presently a closed carriage drives swiftly by; the police salute, lower their arms and then wave the traffic on again. Some member of the royal family was in the closed carriage.

Spectators of this scene often wonder how the police are able to distinguish a royal carriage from a number of others.

The police are always furnished with three or four clues to the ownership of the royal carriages. The carriages themselves are usually slightly larger than those generally in use, and the horses are larger in proportion. The difference in size between the royal horses and those of other people is plainly apparent to any close observer at any big royal procession. On those occasions the royal stables cannot supply all the horses required, and a number of other horses are 'jobbed' for the day. The hired horses are naturally the best that can be procured, but in point of size they are vastly inferior to those in the royal carriages.

At one time the royal carriage horses could always be distinguished by the red bands on the fronts of their bridles, but harness of this description is not now used exclusively by royalty. The police, however, can tell from the livery of the coachman and footman that they are in the service of the royal family. There are no bright metal buttons on the coats; the buttons are covered with cloth matching that of the coat. There is also a slight difference between the royal cockade and that of a private individual, but although the difference is so slight it is sufficient to enable the police to distinguish the royal servants in a crowd of others.

These little clues are only necessary when, as sometimes happens, members of the royal family drive through London without giving notice beforehand to the police. As a rule when the King and Queen or the Prince and Princess of Wales are going to drive from one part of London to another a notice of the time and the route is given some hours before the royal carriages may be expected. In the case of a semi-private drive of this kind the royal carriages never pass down the most crowded streets, but at the same time they never take any of the short cuts through side streets which are so dear to the hearts of cabmen in a hurry.

When the King is in town he frequently drives in the morning in a plain single horse brougham, the identity of which is probably never discovered by any one but the police.

THE VAL LANGUAGE.

(From the 'Southern Workman.')

There is in use on the West Coast of Africa a system of writing of native invention which is said to be successfuly competing with English writing. It is called the Val language, and was invented by Doalu Bukere, assisted by five of his friends. The characters resemble Egyptian hieroglyphics, but the tongue is said to be harmonious, relatively easy to pronounce, and with a grammar that is reasonable and far from difficult. It is being more and more used in West Africa, and will probably become the dominant form of native speech in Liberia and adjacent countries.

AS OTHERS SEE US

A SCOTSMAN IN CANADA.

The following extracts are from letters writen by a young Scotsman, residing in Winnipeg, to his home paper, the Galashiels 'Border Telegraph.'

'Perhaps the things which impress you most are the mosquitoes. We have a few here in Winnipeg, and it appeurs to me they are very fond of Scotch blood. Yes, sir, you have to reckon with the mosquitoes. They are worse than real estate agents who, by the way, are another force to be reckoned with. When I landed in Winnipeg, I thought I would not know a soul, but they were after me right away. They knew my name, where I worked—why there was one actually waiting for me at the station.

'I have noticed by the old country papers that last summer you had plenty of rain. I daresay you would wonder where the sun was; but, sir, don't wonder any more, for the sun is over here, and shining all the time. You imagine, I suppose, that it must be terrible out here during the winter, but you make a mistake. Last winter, when it was 40 below zero, I cannot say that I felt as cold as I did in Scotland, on a raw day, when the wind was from the east. The air is pure and dry, the sun shines brilliantly, and the snow under your feet dazzles your eyes like diamonds. I wore no more clothing than I did at home, but had to protect my ears when out. When summer comes, it does not change its mind, as it does with you, but comes without looking back—and then it's hot!

'After going on board I was much impressed, on comparing the scene with that when I was a boy. Then you would have imagined that those leaving were going to their burial; but now, generally speaking, the scene was one of hilarity. There were, of course, a few leavetakings which made you inclined to look the other way, but the atmosphere was cheerful. After we were fairly started, there was plenty to crack about. Some families were going out to start life afresh in Manitoba or the other provinces.

'After two months in Ontario I moved to Winnipeg. On the way I fell into conversation with an expressman, a Canadian. One of the most common Canadian expressions is 'yip' for 'yes.' Canadians do not say 'stop that,' but 'cut it out.' You find, in the daily papers, that almost every one wanted has to be a 'hustler.' If you are called upon to prove anything in argument, they say, 'Now, it's up to you.' A salutation sometimes heard is 'Well, what do you know.' 'Don't butt in,' is another expression; and 'gee whizz' instead of 'good gracious.'

'Between the station and the electric car line, there are a lot of old shops where Jews ply their trade. Winnipeg is more than up-to-date as to streets. There is plenty of room for traffic. Cyclists are allotted a space; and a good job, too, as they are not obliged to carry lights. I found myself passing through the streets of a really wonderful city. The Union Bank is a regular sky-scraper. Going along Portage avenue, which is even a finer street than Main street, you come across some splendid buildings. I noticed, particularly, the 'Free Press' and Eaton's.

'An unusual sight to a stranger is to see three cars all hitched together. When the car jerks, your speed out of the car is accelerated. You pay five cents for your fare, and get the jerking business free.'

The writer, after a description of the Winnipeg Fair, concludes with a comment upon Canadian progressiveness, and the patriotic spirit everywhere evident.—Winnipeg 'Free Press.'

THE LAZY CLUB

PLAN OF ENGLISH WORKMEN TO DISCOURAGE THE HABIT OF BEING TARDY.

One of the best assets of a manufacturing plant is the interest of employees, and when this develops into friendly rivalry its value is many times increased. Frequently workmen will adopt methods spontaneously that are of great assistance to the firm.

In the engineering shops of a certain English firm the workmen a year or two ago originated what they called the Lazy Club. It was entirely their own idea, which for obvious reasons has received neither recognition nor financial support from the management, but has been a most excellent means of reducing the number of late comers.

Whenever a workman is more than five minutes after time he finds the gate locked and he is not allowed to enter until the half hour is up. This half hour is deducted from his wages, but in addition he has also to pay to the treasurer of the Lazy Club about five cents for coming late.

If he is late more than once or so during a week everybody is aware of the fact, and the second or third time he makes his appearance after starting time he is greeted with a terrific combination of noises produced on any available material by his fellow workmen.

At certain periods the accumulated funds of the Lazy Club are divided, not among those who have produced them, it should be noted, but among the entire staff equally. Thus the late workman is made to pay the early comers for his laziness. The last distribution was just prior to a 'beanfeast,' and funds accumulated during twelve months were distributed amounting to over seven shillings a head.—From 'System.'

Although there are large forests in Brazil, trees suitable for lumbering are seldom located close enough together for profitable work. For this and other reasons, it is held that the importation of North American umber, even in face of the duty of $27 per 1,000 feetl, is almost unavoidably indefinitely in the future.

ACCIDENTS TO ATHLETES

IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING AND CARE—RESULTS OF OVER-DOING.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

Games and athletic sports may, first and last, be responsible for so many kinds of bodily injury that it would be impossible to enumerate them; but they may be divided, for convenience, into two groups.

There is first the kind of injury that results from external violence or from incorrect use of the body in the immediate game. Under this head would come all cases of bruises, sprains, contusions and strains. The second group would include all functional troubles, such as heart strain, insomnia, or impairment of function in any of the organs of the body.

In the first class, where the bruises and sprains are the direct result of the inevitable rough and tumble of the game, as in football, there is nothing to be done about it except to draw up and abide by rules which eliminate unnecessary violence and then meet the fortunes of war. On the other hand, there is an immense amount of bruising and spraining which might be avoided by proper training.

Proper training—gradual training—means as much as anything else. Muscles and tendons will not submit to insult with any better grace than the rest of the body, and when they are called upon to perform tasks they have had no preparation for, they will almost certainly rebel.

A physician who speaks from the enormous experience in this line of work gained in a large college town makes the interesting statement that in his experience there are more strains and sprains occurring in the first few weeks of the October term than at any other time of the year. He argues that in the long vacation the average undergraduate is not calling upon his muscles for any very violent exercise, and that on his return to college he demands too much of them too suddenly.

Temperature also makes a great difference to the athlete. In warm, damp weather movements may be made with impunity which would result in trouble in dry, frosty weather.

The trained athlete will take care to have his limbs sponged with warm water before he starts, and the sophomore who stands around the field half dressed and getting chilled through is doing a foolish thing.

The other group of cases mentioned—the dilated hearts, irritable hearts, and so on—is usually the direct result of overdoing. They are generally only temporary if discovered in good time and properly treated, but they may lead to much trouble and materially shorten life if ignored. Rest will always form the basis of their treatment.

THE POLES AND THEIR LANGUAGE.

(From the New York 'Sun.')

The curious method adopted by the oppressed Poles in Germany to evade the provisions of the new law relating to public meetings was shown recently in the trial of three Polish residents of Ruhrort, in Westphalia, who had convened a political meeting.

Paragraph 19 of the new law relating to public meetings compels every speaker to use the German language. The Poles circumvent this enactment by holding dumb meetings, at which no word is spoken.

At the beginning of this particular meeting the chairman wrote on a large blackboard on the platform an announcement that no speeches could be delivered owing to the prohibition of the use of the Polish language, so that the lecture would be distributed as a pamphlet. This pamphlet was read by the audience in silence.

The resolutions to be submitted were then written on the blackboard and adopted unanimously by a show of hands, still without any word being spoken. The Poles base their action on the exact wording of the new law, which declares that speakers must use the German language.

They claim that they do not violate the law in this way, because it contains no clause prohibiting Polish publications in any form from being laid before a public meeting, and so far the courts which have been appealed to have upheld this view.

ORIGIN OF NAME NEW MEXICO.

(From the Las Vegas 'Optic.')

The country now called Mexico was not so called till 1810, when the revolt against Spain began. Up to independence, the country was called New Spain and was divided into the same number of provinces as Spain, each with a name of a province in Spain, with the prefix 'new,' but New Mexico was not included in this division. It got its name in this way: In 1561 Francisco Ibarra was in charge of an expedition of exploration into what is now northern Durango and southern Chihuahua, and discovered an Indian village near where Santa Barbara now stands in which the houses were whitewashed and the people made and wore cotton cloth, raising the cotton in the neighborhood. He wrote an account of his discovery to his brother in the city of Mexico, telling him he had discovered 'una nueva Mexico,' a new Mexico, another Mexico, meaning that he had found another town like the city of Mexico, and thereafter all this portion of northern New Spain was known as 'Nueva Mexico,' that is New Mexico, which name it has retained, though now much reduced in extent.

BIG PETS.

ST. ANTHONY'S FAITHFUL ATTENDANT—AN INCIDENT IN TEHERAN.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

The manager of the Kennington Theatre advertised for a little pig the other day to act in his pantomime. Replies have poured in by the bushel. The good man has discovered that pigs charming in the owners' eyes, fitted by habit and disposition to grace any stage are common objects of the country. One was 'brought up with my little boy,' another has been a companion to the children and follows them to school, a third looks on its mistress as a mother—so she fondly imagines—a fourth sits up and begs like a dog. These tender descriptions were not Irish; bluff Saxon farmers and their bustling wives supplied them. No doubt the pig is a fascinating creature if you regard him in a metaphysical point of view—ignoring what scientists call the phenomenal. Most of us cannot be blind to his preposterous snout, his abominable little eyes and grotesque tail, or deaf to his raucous grunting. To see him waddling and grubbing is no joy, and his manners at dinner have supplied a proverb to all languages.

But people of strong mind and stomach who rise superior to these vulgar considerations find great merits in the pig. Sir Walter Scott had a succession of pets which loved him with a passion beyond control. Lockhart tells how persistently one of them interrupted his walk with some great personage, refusing to be driven back. Sir Walter pleaded the contemporary example of Lord Gardenstone, an eminent Judge. This dignitary raised his pig by hand from birth in order to secure all its inherent virtues uncorrupted. It slept upon his bed while young and slender, comparatively; afterward the kind old gentleman used to spread his clothes for it on the floor as he undressed, and the sagacious animal sat on its hind quarters watching him until the operation was finished and its couch prepared.

But a greater example might be adduced. St. Anthony is known by his attendant pig—a perennial joy to the school children on old windows. On that account St. Anthony has gone out of fashion—the young must not be allowed to amuse themselves in church. Also his symbol is thought undignified. A lion or an eagle may properly be attributed to a saint—they are noble creatures which love slaughter and blood—but a peaceful vegetarian like a pig must be incongruous! But the poor animal found a benefit from this association once. A decree of Edward I. cleared London of pigs—in the street, that is. But it specially excepted those belonging to St. Anthony's Hospital. They were to carry a bell for identification, and thus equipped might roam at large.

Some may recollect a funny incident at Teheran a score of years ago. Mr. Samson, H. B. M.'s Consul, was holding a conference with the Grand Vizier when his pet pig burst into the room, followed by a crowd of guards and servants. The consequences would have been unspeakable a century before. Pet pigs have always been common in Persia, but they are confined to the stable yard. The Consul, like many other Europeans, took notice of those in his stable yard and grew to like them. One he trained to accompany him shooting; it not only retrieved the birds but 'pointed.' This pet tracked its master by scent, and the careless Persian servants could not be trusted to keep it in doors. Several awkward incidents occurred before the final catastrophe when it burst into the Vizier's durbar.

THE ANCIENTS LOVED OYSTERS.

That the oyster was in common use by primeval men has been conclusively shown by the discovery in the 'kitchen middens' of Denmark of many thousands of oyster shells, showing every evidence of having been artificially opened. In ancient Greece, also, the oyster appears to have been a recognized delicacy, for Dr. Henry Schlieman, the eminent German archaeologist—who, it will be remembered, became an American citizen during the great California gold rush—in his historic search for the ancient and somewhat mythical city of Troy, found many oyster shells in the ruins of the five prehistoric settlements of Hissarlik. But it was Rome in the height of her power and opulence that, by singling out the oyster as the piece de resistance of the Roman banqueting halls, conferred upon the oyster its just title as one of the most delicious and appetizing foods within the grasp of man.—'National Magazine.'

THE MISTLETOE.

The mistletoe, which the Druids are said to have cut from oak trees with bill hooks of gold, for the plant was a sacred object to their religious ceremonies, is seldom found on oaks at the present day, although it abounds on many other trees to which its presence is always eventually fatal. Such, at least, is the state of affairs in France, in the regions, such as Touraine, that were once the special home of the Druids. Nearly two hundred tons of mistletoe are anually exported from France to England, principally for use at weddings.—'Youth's Companion.'

A SKITTISH CHRISTMAS TREE.

(From 'Fur News.')

The Swedes have a custom at Christmas time of decorating a pet lamb with red ribbons and bells, then loading it with gifts for the family. The lamb is turned loose in the house, and each person attempts to catch it and find his or her gift.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

A CIVIC BOARD OF CONTROL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Our aldermen appear to be getting rather more than their usual share of discredit, and a board of control is suggested to keep them straight. But such a board would be helpless before a majority in the council, and any little good it might do would be more than offset by the additional expense. The better way to reform your council would be to get rid of it. We are paying some forty aldermen $600 a year each, or about $24,000, besides what they cost us by their mismanagement. What that amounts to no one can possibly estimate. When they voted themselves a salary, we had the old familiar argument, that you could not expect men of standing, ability and integrity to give any time to the public without compensation. But experience has shown that we have to-day, with a few exceptions, a cheaper lot of jacks in our city council than ever. To the class of men we require the pay is no inducement, and in any event they know they would stand no chance against the average ward politician. It would be much better to substitute a small board of control, or better still, one comptroller selected in any way rather than by the popular vote. The saving in the aldermen's salaries alone would pay for the increased cost in light, and you would relieve your police and other departments from the fussy interference of every little dictator in his own ward. You can have some control over appointed officials. You have your recourse to the courts and may have them dismissed or even sent to the penitentiary. But what possible check can you have over an elected mob? In all creation here is really nothing so delightfully irresponsible.

Your government mouth-piece, the Herald,' appears to be inspired to hand over the Intercolonial to the Canadian Northern. No doubt, it would be well for the country if the government would rid itself of its railway. But why to a close corporation, owned by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, and three or four others whom the public do not know? Why not put it up to the highest bidder; and, other things being equal, give the preference to the C. P. R., which has shareholders in every corner of the Dominion, and whose stock may be purchased on any stock exchange? And let the government retain a controlling interest so as to continue public ownership and private management.

REFORM.

'PROGRESS AND POVERTY.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Here is a copy of a certain paper, published in the town of P. In one column is a report of the great progress the town has made during the year, the amount spent in new buildings, the increase over last year, of the output of the factories, and other figures, facts and comparisons of a like nature. Side by side with this column is another, telling of the reorganization of the Dorcas Society, the intense and growing need for charitable work among the poor, the tenements and slums, and urging all to contribute liberally to charity funds. Here, side by side, in two parallel columns, are the most glaring phases of our much boasted Christian civilization, progress and poverty.

It is nearly thirty years since Henry George, the poor printer of San Francisco, gave to the world his message, 'Progress and Poverty; or, Increase of Want with the Increase of Wealth—And the Remedy,' but yet, his message has been practically unheeded by the very people who, from the nature of their positions in life, should have heeded and demanded justice instead of pleading for charity doles. The two race horses, Progress and Poverty, everywhere keep side by side, running a neck-and-neck race, and keeping up the 'pace that kills.'

In 1858, Abraham Lincoln solemnly gave warning to the people: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. No nation can permanently endure, half slave and half free.' To-day, fifty years after, the warning must come to many a reader, 'No nation can permanently endure with progress and poverty growing up side by side.' Oh, how miserable a thing is charity where justice is denied.

INTERESTED READER.

THE HEREAFTER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Certainly man's destiny is determined by the individual soul, and the eternal lot of each will be a just recompense for the life spent on earth, be it good or evil.

We are all placed in this world for one purpose, i. e., to work out our salvation. 'Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life.'—John vi., 27. This life, therefore, is a place of probation, in which we must labor for that fuller and more noble one that is to follow. Now, God has laid down a code of laws, and man must govern all every thought, word and action by such, for it is according to those divine laws we shall be judged. 'If I had not come and spoken to them,' said the Lord, 'they would not have sin; but now they have no excuse for their sin.' 'The word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day.'

I cannot agree with Mr. Buro that the soul will continue to exist in after life. 'As the tree falls so shall it lie.' Once we have left this mortal life, we cannot add to our crown in paradise. God needs not to wait for forty or fifty years to determine the extent of our merit; the future is to him an open book. Such being the case, it is presumed he deals with us in the particular judgment accordingly. In the confines of that purgatorial region which many learned and pious members of the Church of England believe to exist beyond the grave, there is no possibility of gaining merit for heaven. The intermediate state of souls is a place of purgation, a prison wherein is paid the 'last farthing.'

'We are living,' says Mr. Buro, 'in a transition period of the world's history, and it is not surprising to learn that some of our theories and beliefs need to be remodelled and touched up.' That this is an age of skepticism, I do not deny. But every century has had its skeptics; the Saviour himself met and confounded them in the streets of Jerusalem. The infidel has denied the existence of his God; the Jew rejected the divinity of the Son of Man and the so-called Christian questions the veracity of the doctrines of the beloved Master. The Church of Christ has been attacked not only from without, but also from within. But the words of Holy Writ have prepared us for all this. 'He that eateth bread with me, shall lift up his heel against me.'

The fact of some preferring the wisdom of man to the truths of God in no wise weakens the veracity of the eternal decrees. 'The word of the Lord endureth forever.' 'I will destroy the wisdom of the wise, and the prudence of the prudent I will reject.' 'Keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings.' As I said in a former letter, Mr. Editor, our acknowledged lack of that divine authority so conspicuous in the Church of Rome, is the cause for our babel of conflicting beliefs, and our church can be to-day rightly termed a 'house of confusion,' for it is divided against itself.

Is it not a fact that every churchman possesses a desire to be a teacher in the church of his own babbling. And on this account it is with mingled fear and sorrow we read of the 'one faith' spoken of by St. Paul.

H. L. SANDERS.

Dec. 29, 1908.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Under the heading 'The Hereafter,' Mr. H. L. Sanders, in his second letter, writes with solid conviction that the Church of England teaches the doctrine of eternal torments. He says: 'With reference to the doctrine of the eternity of hell, permit me to say that the teaching of the Church of England is precisely the same as the Roman Catholic doctrine concerning that truth. There is a hell of fire and torment, which is eternal in its duration.'

With other points of Mr. Sanders's two letters I will not deal, except to make the general broad statement that there is much in them which has no solid basis for support, but only inferences from a wrong exegesis of certain passages of Scripture. With your courtesy, I will take up this single bold statement of his, and I hope to show that the Church of England does not teach the eternal duration of torments in hell—that Mr. Sanders is altogether mistaken. While most denominations of Christians hold and teach this truly awful doctrine, I will show that it is the peculiar honor belonging only to the Church of England that she had long ago formally and authoritatively expelled it from her standard of doctrines.

Why these facts are suppressed I do not know—why it is that otherwise well-read churchmen know or affect to know nothing about them, I cannot say; the fact is only too patent that the vast majority of churchmen believe or understand that eternal torment is the teaching of the Church.

What follows are quotations from the following authorities: 'Liturgies of Edward VI.,' by the Parker Society; 'Prayer book,' by Rend's Campion, Beamont, and the Bishop of Ely, and the Rev. H. S. Warleigh.

In 1552 there were forty-two articles of the Church. The 40th article read: 'The souls of them that depart this life do neither die with the bodies nor sleep idly.' (They which say that the souls of such as depart hence do sleep, being without all sense, feeling or perceiving until the day of judgment, or affirm that the soul's die with the bodies and at the last day shall be raised up with the same, do utterly dissent from the right belief declared to us in holy Scripture.)

This article clearly taught the immortality of the soul, and that it had a principle of life in itself and from its own nature.

In 1562 the Synod met in convocation and deliberately cancelled this article. Note it!

The 42nd article read, 'All men shall not be saved at the length. ('They also are worthy of condemnation who endeavor at this time to restore the dangerous opinion that all men, be they never so ungodly, shall at length be saved when they have suffered pains for their sins a certain time appointed by God's justice.)

This article opposed what is now called universalism, but what was then known as Origenism.

At the same convocation in 1562, together with another article (which is at present irrelevent), this 42nd article was also deliberately cancelled and the Amended Code received royal authority, and in 1571 the Reformed Code of the 'Thirty-nine Articles' was deliberately read and confirmed by the Synod and received Royal authority. Thus we now have 39 articles of the original 42, three articles of which were cancelled, but only the two which I have quoted bear on the point I am emphasizing.

Now, no one will suppose that by the expulsion of these two articles the Church intended her ministers to hold no doctrine on the future of the wicked, or still less that she intended them to be retained in the minds of her clergy, which she herself expunged from her articles of faith. Taking this position, it must be reasonably concluded, that she intended that the opposite should be held, unless in any of the utterances of the prayer book she had forbidden such a conclusion.

Let me examine them. The opposite of the fortieth article is that the souls of men are not innately immortal. Does the prayer book, in its many prayers and exhortations, endorse this conclusion? Assuredly it does! I may not bring proofs to show this here, as it would make this letter unduly long. The prayer book utters no word of the immortality of the soul, on the contrary, much that is confirmatory of the opposite. How, indeed, can we 'thank God for our creation' if that creation makes us capable of and liable to eternal torment, which the vast majority will indeed experience if popular opinion is true?

But how does this mode of argument stand with respect to the expelled forty-second article? No one can resist the inference that by cancelling this article the Church intended to teach 'that all men be they never so ungodly, shall at length be saved.' This would be a true and proper inference had not the Church in other parts of the prayer book guarded us against this 'dangerous opinion' of Origen. Though she has said nothing against the opposite of the fortieth article, she has uttered much against the opposite of the forty-second. Why, then, may it be asked, did she expel and cancel this article at all? The answer is deep. Unless she had done so she would not have conclusively announced the scriptural truth of life only in Christ, nor would she have announced the 'destruction' of the wicked in Gehenna by the 'second death.' This she has most emphatically done by the expulsion of these two articles. Think it out and you will see it, Mr. Sanders.

To help thought, consider the following quotations showing how the Church testifies against universalism:

Athanasian Creed: 'Shall perish everlastingly.' Communion service: 'He will burn the chaff with unquenchable fire.' The doom of such must be final, the Church having rejected the innate immortality of the soul as I have already shown.

As churchmen therefore we must believe and teach the opposite of the cancelled fortieth article, but we may not believe and teach the opposite of the forty-second if we would hear the Church of England. This, moreover, covers all the ground the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth occupies in his lately published sermons. They all are based on the supposition of the immortality of the soul which the respected rector of St. George's coolly assumes but does not dare to prove.

There is yet further evidence of my position. In 1864 this very question of eternal torment was tried by the Judicial Committee. In the case of 'Wilson vs. Fendall' (reported in the 'Law Times' for Feb. 20, 1864): it was argued on both sides and after mature deliberation, the Lord Chancellor gave judgment, that it was not a doctrine of the Church of England, 'for, to affirm it was so, would be reinstating the expelled articles which we have no power to do.' The two archbishops concurred in the judgment.

Now, what is the conclusion of the whole matter which I have had hard work to condense in this form? In the code of articles of 1552 there were two which together affirmed endless torment and which the Church expunged. These are historical facts which the clergy are taught, or supposed to be taught, and which they straightway forget. They are worthy of the deep, candid solemn attention of churchmen.

I feel that there is much to be explained and many points to be cleared up, but I dare not lengthen this letter. If any inquire, let it be done in love and in the spirit of truth.

G. W. WINCKLER, C.E.

Collingwood, Ont., Dec. 29.

Note.—Is it good reasoning to affirm that because the Church refused to dogmatize upon questions on which the fathers differed it by so doing affirmed the 'opposite' of those things it refused to declare, and if so, is anything that contradicts a proposition to be taken as such opposite and as thus affirmed?

PASTORAL STAFF.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As the originator of the discussion now going on in your columns, perhaps you will allow me to answer my critics? I would remind 'An Ontario Catholic' that my letter was not an attack on his Church, but the spurious Catholicism which is being foisted on the Protestant Church, viz.—Ritualism. I do not hate the Catholic Church, I rather admire her for her consistency. The latter quality is just what is wanted in the Church of England, instead of being a Moral Noah's Ark, which she is at the present time, having High, Low, Broad, Ritualistic and Modernist parties within her fold. 'An Anglican' says 'from the immemorial the bishops of our beloved church have borne this insignia of their office, etc.' Would 'Anglican' be surprised to hear that only from the Oxford Movement, some 50 years ago, the bishops of the Protestant Church have possessed Pastoral Staffs? It is about thirty years ago since the writer 'rushed into print,' having been correspondent for a church paper in England during that period, so I can assure 'Anglican' no man ('Anglican' included) has had a 'deeper study of the Church, Her Ministry, Sacraments, etc.,' than yours truly. By his very letter I can perceive 'An Anglican' is a 'Ritualist,' therefore, an enemy to the Protestant Church. I am glad to see such a numerous lot of readers viewing the presentation with the alarm and distress as I do. Last but not least, Mr. Editor, I will now deal with your editorial note at the end of my letter. It is passing strange to hear that Luther was in favor of the Mass. Once upon a time a certain King wrote a book on behalf of the Mass, and sent it to Luther, who had been blaspheming the Doctrine of Transubstantiation and for his championship he (the King) was rewarded by the then reigning Pope with the title of 'Defender of the Faith,' which legend is extant (although a misnomer) and still inscribed on all British coins. That King was Henry VIII. Why should 'Bluff King Hal' attack Luther if he was in favor of the Mass. You then deal with the staff like 'Anglican' does with the church, viz, in an historic sense; surely you cannot call the Church of England 'historic in the same sense as the Church of Rome? This continuity craze' wants putting down with a strong hand, for it leads people astray. The Protestant Church had no existence before 1534, when she started on her own account, repudiating everything Catholic, or Roman Catholic, if you like. In conclusion, as no notice of a public meeting has been called to protest against this waste of money in presenting illegal ornaments to the bishop-elect, I hereby give notice that a body of men under my control will visit the Cathedral at the Consecration Office, and will publicly protest, and I hope all good and loyal Protestants will be there.

Further, I am about to inaugurate a society to protest against ritualism in the Church on the same lines pursued by the late martyr, John Kensit, and now carried on by his son, and any one desirous of joining will please communicate with 'Luther,' P.O. Box 375, Montreal.

LUTHER 2ND.

Note.—As to the Mass, our phrase was in, perhaps, too broad terms. Luther believed that the Eucharist was the real body of Christ, but he did not believe it was so by means of any miracle wrought by a priest. So that he only tolerated some of the ideas commonly connoted by the word mass. As to what we said about the Church claiming the historic episcopate, that is one and the most notable of the four cardinal esentials as formally declared by the Church of England.

A SERMON CRITICISED.

St. John, N.B., Dec. 21.—In a Christmas sermon last evening the Rev. J. J. McCaskill, of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, said that the attempt to solve the problem of the personality of Jesus by the beautiful fable of a birth from the Gods has not helped forward in the quest for truth.

The Jewish, Greek and Roman nations worked out the purposes of God and Jesus was the fulfilment of their best aspirations. His coming was not the advent of a new doctrine, but a new life. The character of Jesus, which is the real gospel, is the property of the world, and its most cherished possession. This fact is independent of all theories regarding His birth from the Gods, His atonement on the cross, or all the theories by which a real or spurious piety has sought to account for His influence.

To-day we are turning away from the fictions of a miraculous conception, and an immaculate conception, and realizing that the currents of human life that, united in the character of Jesus, bore through hidden channels, from sources lost to view, the strength and weakness of the race, and that it is altogether in accord with the spirit of Jesus to refuse to regard those sources in any life as common or unclean.

We have been so careful to worship Jesus as the Son of God that we have neglected to follow him as the Son of Man. But it is His life, and not the belief in any theories of His life, that must save the world.

If we are to give the gospel to all the world, we must live it before all the world.

The people of the East will not accept a new religion that does not solve their new problems, and if Christianity does not solve the great social problems here it cannot solve the same problems there.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—This is the preaching of a man, who, like Jeroboam, sinned himself, and made all Israel to sin against God. But to me and to all believers, it is the birth of Jesus and His atonement that is the real Gospel to us, because as mere man He could not be exempt from sin. 'For there is no man that sinneth not,' and 'there is not a righteous man upon the earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not.' (Eccles. vii., 20). How then could He be the Redeemer of the world? Oh! ye who tell us that Jesus is the Redeemer of mankind in the sense merely that He taught us by His example how to live perfectly in this world, do ye not blow to the winds even the one grain of truth contained in your assertion if you reject His Divinity? If He were mere man, He would Himself be imperfect, and how could the imperfect be the type of perfection? And, if ye answer me, that Jesus was perfect though mere man, I challenge you to produce of the human race one example. Until you do so, I shall not believe in the possibility of it, and will ever, as long as God gives me grace and strength, lift up my voice like a trumpet, and proclaim aloud your inconsistency in that you held up Jesus as a type of perfection, and yet put Him down as a mere man No, it was, 'His own son, made of a woman and under the Law, Whom God sent forth, when the fulness of time was come, to redeem them that were under the law, that we may receive the adoption of sons' (Gal. iv., 4, 5).

Does the Rev. J. J. McCaskil believe that Jesus, whose character and perfection he puts as the true Gospel of the world, can be this same time a liar? Let him hear what Jesus said: 'For God so loved the world, that he gave His only begotten Son. "God's Son, Jesus," that whosoever (even the Rev. J. J. McCaskill) believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life' (John iii., 16). 'He that believeth on the son hath everlasting life' (John iii., 36) 'For the Father judged no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son; That all men should honor the Son, even as they honor the Father. He that honoreth not the Son honoreth not the Father which hath sent him' (Jno., v., 22, 23). Jno. viii., 12-18; chap. x., 7-18; chap. xi., 40-42. 'Jesus cried and said. He that believeth on me, believeth not on me, but on him that sent me. 'And he that seeth me seeth him that sent me' (Jno xii., 44, 45) (See also the vi., 48-50), and there are hundreds of other sayings of Jesus' own words.

I do earnestly remind the preacher of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church (St. John, N.B.) of the danger spoken by the writer to the Hebrews: 'For if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins. But a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation which shall devour the adversaries. He that despised Moses' Law died without mercy under two or three witnesses. Of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and hath counted the blood of the covenant, wherewith he was sanctified, an unholy thing, and hath done despite unto the spirit of grace' (Heb. x., 26-29).

ALEX. SAISON.

Montreal, Dec., 1908.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—I have for many years refrained from reading the disgusting details of prize fights, popularly designated as 'exhibitions of the manly art of self-defence,' which seem to have such an attraction for the uncurbed animal nature of the human species. But when looking over the papers for the latest news I occasionally read the enlarged headlines announcing the occurrence of a slugging match in prospective or retrospective. I find in it evidence that the remaining traits of the beast nature are still in control to a greater extent than is congenial to the growth of true manhood in the community. Such evidence of human depra-

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vity is seldom a cause of satisfaction to right-minded people; but there are exceptions here, as in most other things. When I read the other day that the colored 'pug' had whipped the champion white 'pug' into something akin to a 'cocked hat,' a sense of pleasure crept over me as it seemed to me that the pugilistic mania had received a well-deserved check, and when Tommy Burns has occasion to write to his friends in the future he will have less to say about the 'black man' and 'the nigger' than on former occasions. If we must have a champion slugger by all means let it be a despised 'nigger.' The Marathon long races are a useless exhibition of self-inflicted cruelty to animals, which seem to be wonderfully attractive to unregenerate human nature. Now that a North American Indian has taken the lead I hope that he will retain it until some Patagonian or Zulu wrests it from him, and carries off the brutal trophy to a land of forgetfulness. DAVID CURRIE.

EARLY EDUCATION—RICHMOND—TRENHOLMVILLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A few days ago a Montreal paper stated that the Mayor of Notre Dame de Grace, the Mayor of Blue Bonnets, and the prospective Mayor of Westmount, also Mr. Justice Trenholm, are from Richmond. That is a mistake. These gentlemen are from Trenholmville. And I take the opportunity of saying that perhaps the cases are rare in the Dominion where so many useful men, and women, have gone out of one small rural school district as have gone out of Trenholmville within the scope of my memory. It is needless to give names. They at present reside in every quarter of the globe, diffusing the knowledge the seeds of which were early planted in the little brick schoolhouse.

I state facts. Thus: Six mayors (including Westmount); two J. P.'s; three D.D.S.'s; two clergymen; three B.C.L.'s; four M.D.'s; one F.R.C.S.; five B.A's; one plenipotentiary of the United States to China; also one judge of the King's Bench, and thirty-three female schoolteachers. And I think, without exception, all had Normal, Model, Elementary or District Elementary diplomas. Since the suppression of the district boards of examiners, I am not aware of a single addition to that number. And very much of the time since then the teachers here have taught without diplomas or the necessary education, thanks to the 'reform' by the Protestant Committee.

What has placed so many of the men and women of Trenholmville in front? Education, which they never would have reached out for but for the early elementary training. Why has the Scot succeeded where others failed? Some will answer on account of his hardihood, his persistence, his religion. But why the Scot more than the other inhabitants of the British Isles? Because these traits have been bred into him, from generation to generation, by the early inculcation of general knowledge. This knowledge induces a self-reliance, a fortitude, a power, which augments the opportunity of higher work. Scotland never boasts of a Cambridge, Oxford, Harvard or McGill, but she is honored the world over for her system of education—the education of the masses.

JAMES DICKSON.

Trenholmville, Que., Dec., 1898.

AN APPRECIATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If the 'Witness' needs any advice from outsiders I would suggest that it reprint conspicuously in its columns, at least once a week, the dedication of 'Sixty Years of Protection in Canada,' by Mr. Edward Porritt. It is doubtful if it will ever get warmer commendation, or from a more competent judge. May I copy it out for the public eye?

'To the "Witness" of Montreal:

'Some twelve years ago, when I was beginning to take a close and continuous interest in Canadian politics, I inquired of a journalist who is now the doyen of the Press Gallery at Ottawa what was the daily newspaper from which I could best obtain Canadian news and Canadian political and social opinion. His answer was the Montreal "Witness." Since then the "Witness" has never failed to come to hand in my daily mail-bag. My friend of the Press Gallery was not then, and never has been, connected with the "Witness." I am personally unknown either to the editor of the "Witness" or to a single member of its staff in Montreal; and without even asking permission, I am dedicating this history of protection in Canada to the "Witness" as a tribute of my admiration of its long and consistent maintenance of the best traditions of English journalism, of my admiration of the fight it has so long and pluckily waged for good municipal government and civic ideals in the city of Montreal, against forces, political, financial and social, that have seemed at times to have overwhelmed its contemporaries in that city; and, finally, as a tribute of my admiration for its fifty years' adherence to Liberalism, and to the principles, political, economic, and ethical, which until the betrayal of 1897, were vigorously and eloquently advocated by the two men who, by reason of their services of a lifetime, are to-day the most prominent in the Liberal party in the eyes of the people of the Dominion.'

As many of your readers are not likely to read Mr. Porritt's book, I beg you to print his dedication as often as possible, so that the public may see what impression you have made on a man of ability, so fully able to weigh the virtues and frailties of newspapers.

C. F. DEACON.

HONEST DOUBT

(By Dr. George Thomas Dowling (Episcopal), Brooklyn, N.Y.)

Text.—'Then said some of his disciples among themselves, What is this that he saith unto us, A little while and ye shall not see me; and again a little while and ye shall see me; and because I go unto the Father? They said, therefore, What is this that he saith, A little while? We cannot tell what he saith.'—John xvi., 17, 18.

There is nothing more pathetic in the history of that magnificent pagan, Thomas Carlyle, than when, having lost his early faith, he comes home to visit his old father. And as he reaches the little cottage at Ecclefechan, when the night has fallen about him, he hears singing; and then, as he stands outside the open window, the voice of the old man himself, in his simple Scotch dialect, offering up their evening prayer. Strange memories roll in upon him, and quietly he withdraws and sits down, like many another to-day, in the darkness and away from his father's house, to meditate on the faith which he has lost. I for one, my friends, cannot understand how any earnest, thoughtful soul can look upon him there, or any like him to-day, with averted gaze, or glance of anger or suspicion. I cannot understand how any man who knows how hard it is to do right and to think right, any man with a heart in him, can feel any desire save one which might, if possible, put its loving arms about him, and lead him back to the old home.

In these days there are honest men—not a few—who are sitting out there in the night. I am not referring now to the shallow, noisy pack, who, with heartless jeer, can deliberately mock and caricature any faith which, to millions, is dearer than life, whether it be Christianity or Mohammedanism. Such men are beneath the serious attention of sincere and reverent souls. But the earnest hearts who are out there in the night, whose attitude is not so much one of passionate disbelief, but rather a sad sense of helplessness; who are saying, 'I simply do not know what it all means. I can understand my morning newspaper; that deals with things that I can grasp. I can understand language of the market place. And when some scientific student lectures on astronomy, or geology, or any other of the marvellous phenomena of the universe, I love to hear him. But I will be frank with you: when you preachers talk to me about religion, or religious things—why, I am away off. Somehow these do not seem to me real, like the rest' And like these disciples, they are saying, not because they are dishonest men, but because they are honest men, 'What is this that he saith unto us? We cannot tell what he saith.'

Well, the time came when these disciples did know what he said; knew it well enough to live by it and to die by it.

One of the foundation assumptions of modern unbelief is that we can only know that which we can see or touch, or actually demonstrate. Well, now, with that assumption I take issue at the very beginning. Our most trusted and immovable convictions have never been arrived at by any logical process, and they never could have been. Tell me, do you love that little flaxen-haired child in your home because you have submitted that love to some process of ratiocination, and at last have arrived at a conclusion that to love her would be logical. Logic to the winds! You love that little dimpled bundle of immaturity simply because you do love her, and that is all. You know very well that you would die for her; and yet in so doing, from every standpoint of mere reason, you would be an insane man. Why should you sacrifice yourself for that which has never given you any evidence of her love to you; that which is only to be a consumer, a care to the community for years, with more than a probability of its dying before it becomes a producer at all? Now, when a man came to you with such an argument as that, if he were in earnest, you would very properly feel that he was insane. But why should you? Is he illogical? He is strictly logical; and if you attempt to reason with him, he will down you every time.

But when you get away from arguing about religion, you recognize every day in practical life that there is something deeper than logic; that while a man may fight for a fact which he can prove, he will die for a sentiment which he cannot prove at all, but only approve; that though you canot explain why you should love the twining of those baby arms about your neck, nevertheless you should and you will. And this, like so many of our deepest convictions is not wrought out by any logical process at all; it is felt. And so, it is just as true of the peace of the home as Jesus says it is of the peace of religion, it 'passeth all understanding.'

Now, I want to have this principle firmly imbedded in your minds, because, if you will remember it, it will lead you clear of many idle gropings, which, like the hangman's noose, are very easy to get into, but very difficult to get out of.

When the chemist has analyzed the world's tears; when the human mind has done all it can do, and has reached the very outworks of its possibilities, there will still remain vast verities which can never be reasoned out; but if found at all must be only felt. For what I have shown to be true of your love for your child, I could show to be equally true of all the great and masterful passions of humanity; patriotism, for example. From the standpoint of a logician, if that were all, he was measurably right who termed it, 'the madness of the many for the gain of the few. But, thank God in the name of whatever is sweetest and noblest in life, that is not all. 'He who does not lose his reason in cerain things, has no reason to lose.'

The same is true of music. When you listen to the nocturnes of Chopin, if you do not discover their beauty, I cannot prove it to you. Like the truth to which Jesus referred, it must be perceived. I can prove to you that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles. But I cannot prove to you that music is beautiful. It does not lie in the same plane. It is not susceptible of the same kind of evidence.

Now, what is true of these things is just as true, and no more and no less, of the great fundamental verities of religion. If you want the same kind of evidence which you want for a scientific fact, you will never get it. Whoever goes to the multiplication table to study love, or fidelity, or heroism, or worship? Notice, I do not say that you will not receive as strong evidence, but not of the same kind. Our religious belief rests on an inward sense; a consciousness.

There was wisdom in that old term which designated prophets as seers. 'Blessed are the poor in heart, for they shall see God.'

So if a man comes to me simply with a critical spirit, and says, 'I looked through the telescope and did not find immortality,' do you suppose that troubles me? I say to him, 'I did not think you would. Did you find music?' and he says, 'I did not look for music.' 'Did you find the secret of that subdued quiet which comes to us at the distant tolling of the church bell, amid the holy twilight of a Sunday eventide?' And he says 'No, that must be felt, not seen.' And I answer, 'So must immortality; felt as the newly born eagle in its eyrie amid the mountain cliffs, feels that it was born to sweep the stars.'

And if you ask me why I believe in God, I ask again, 'Why do you believe in your mother?' 'Oh, but I have seen my mother.' 'Oh no, you never saw your mother. You have seen her body, but that was not she. You have felt her personality, her love, but you have never seen it.'

And may it not be, friend, that you have thus far failed to perceive these undergirding truths of God's love and presence, of his willingness to help you in your hours of sorrow and of sin, (which, believe me, you will so much need amid the struggles and disappointments of your daily life), because you have been expecting to find that in the wrong place and the wrong way? 'Verily I say unto you, eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. But God hath revealed them unto us by his spirit.' Spiritual truths are primarily discerned, not reasoned out.

MOVING BIG TREES

AN EXPENSIVE UNDERTAKING, SOMETIMES REQUIRING A YEAR.

(From 'Horticulture.')

Trees of a very great size can be moved successfully if time and money are of no account, but it is an expensive process and should be attempted only where immediate effect is wanted, or in the case of a rare variety that requires to be removed and cannot be replaced.

To prepare a large tree for removal, a deep trench should be dug around the tree from five to seven feet from the base of the tree and working under so as to cut off all the roots possible without disturbing the bole.

The ends of the roots should all be cut smooth and the trench filled up with a good compost of peat, rotten sods and manure and left for a year, when a second trench can be opened at the outside of the first and the tree carefully undermined with a pick so as to remove the soil with as little injury to the young fibres as possible, and the tree carefully drawn over so as to cut whatever taproot may have been left.

If a supply of bass mats is at hand they can be carefully bound around the ball of earth, and if it is not too large it can be loaded on a drag and drawn to the place of planting, where the hole has been prepared beforehand.

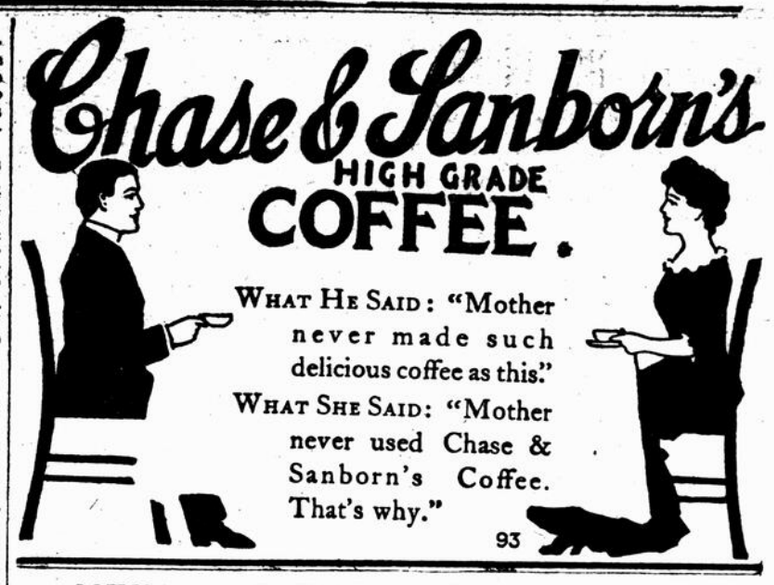
If too large for a drag the ball of earth may be surrounded by boards or layers of hay and straw firmly bound with cords, a few boards passing underneath, and the whole fastened to the stem, which should be well wrapped with hay or woollen material before any force for lifting is applied. It can then be raised with the use of a derrick onto a truck and taken to the desired place, lowered in the hole, the binding taken off, the roots carefully spread and the soil well worked in among them and well firmed.

Large trees can also be transplanted by digging around them in winter and allowing the earth around them to be frozen solid, having the ground prepared previously and covered with coarse material to keep out the frost, and removing them on a sled to their designation.

THE COST OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(United States Congressman J. Sloat Massett, in 'Charities and The Commons.')

There are 86,000,000 people in the United States, and it is estimated that 200,000 of them die of tuberculosis every year. It is estimated that 11 2-10 percent of all who die die from tuberculosis. If that is true, then of the 86,000,000 of people now living in the United States, 9,632,000 are doomed to die of tuberculosis. Professor Irving Fisher states that the money cost of tuberculosis, including capitalized earning power lost by death, exceeds $8,000 for each death; so that the hand of this destroyer has already laid its paralyzing grasp upon $1,100,000,000 worth of human productive energy a year, and of this cost two-fifths, or $440,000,000, falls on other than the consumptive. And when this tremendous loss, this enormous paralysis of energy, is extended to what may happen unless conditions change, before the last living inhabitant of the United States passes to his long home, it is represented by figures that are stupendous and inconceivable. Measured, then, by the bare standard of money alone, this dread disease, unless checked, has already laid out for destruction an amount of energy to be measured feebly and crudely by the sum of $77,056,000,000.'



NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

The list of Senators which the Grand Vizier will submit to the Sultan for his approval will contain the names of two Jews: Behor Effendi Eskenazy, member of the Council of State, and Daoud Effendi Molho, First Dragoman of the Imperial Divan. Some Jewish officials who gave honorable service to the State for several years, will be promoted. One of them, a distinguished member of the Consistory, will be appointed on the Council of State.

* * *

In the whole of the Russian Empire there are 750,000 Jewish children of school age, of whom over 500,000 have not been able to find accommodation in the existing schools.

* * *

The government has finally decided not to re-open the Warsaw Popular University at the closing of which forty Jews were arrested.

* * *

With a unanimity that is as complete as it is gratifying, the Jews in Marrakesh are now repeatedly telling of their good treatment under the beneficent rule of Mulai Hafig's Viziers, Si Madani Glaoui and Si Aissa Ben Omar. These two functionaries almost vie with one another in their endeavors to make the Jews as comfortable as possible, and to make them forget the recent indignities that they suffered.

* * *

It has been proposed to honor the memory of the popular Hebrew poet Levinson, by opening a library in the house where he resided during his lifetime.

* * *

A member of the Diet recently addressed a large meeting of Helsingfors citizens, and a resolution in favor of emancipating the Jews in Finland was adopted.

* * *

Herr Jacob Brochfeld has presented to the Warsaw Jewish community the sum of 15,000 roubles.

* * *

The death is announced of the well-known Warsaw Rabbi, Dr. Zilkon, who had for several years occupied the position of a leader of the pro-Polish movement amongst the Jews. His congregation were renowned as 'Poles of the Law of Moses,' and they conducted a strong agitation in favor of assimilation.

* * *

Henry Cutler and Jacob A. Eaton, have been elected members of the Legislature of Rhode Island. This is the first instance in the history of the state that Jews have been so honored.

* * *

Max Meuris, of Denver, has been elected fourth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Dr. Z. Rabbiner has established a Jewish emigration committee in Varna, Bulgaria, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the large number of Russian emigrants who pass through that town.

* * *

The struggle for a fortune left by Bernard Lowenstein, millionnaire drygoods merchant, of Memphis, Tenn., and later of New York and Europe, was renewed recently. Heirs in Chicago, New York and various parts of Europe, where Mr. Lowenstein resided and visited during the last thirty years of his life, are responsible for the suit. He was created a Knight by King Oscar of Sweden a few years before his death. Mr. Lowenstein left an estate valued at $1,000,000.

* * *

The Russian Minister of the Interior has authorized the use of 15,000 roubles of the Korobka fund, for the purpose of opening a Jewish Technical School at Zhitomir.

* * *

Mrs. William Barr, of Orange, N.J., and Mr. Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, Mo., each sent a cheque for $1,000 to the St. Louis Jewish Charity Fair.

* * *

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, an old pupil of the King's College, London, England, has given a donation of five hundred guineas in response to an appeal for funds for the college.

* * *

The recently erected Mount Moriah Hospital, New York, the work of the Galician Jews, is an imposing structure. So also is the older institution, the Beth Israel Hospital. The Polish Jews, too, are now working hard to set up a Polish Hospital. And here again is the 'Arbeiter Ring,' an organization composed not of millionnaires, but of workmen toiling for their daily bread, busy with the founding of a new Sanatorium in the Catskill Mountains.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Taylor has offered the Hebrew books and MSS. of her late husband to the Cambridge University Library.

* * *

The November number of the 'International' has an article on the Jews in China, by Mr. S. M. Perlman.

* * *

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, New York, speaking at a dinner of the Ethical-Social League, described the banquet in honor of Richard Croker as a 'humiliation' and a 'shame for us who are citizens of no mean city.' He bitterly assailed Croker, described Charles F. Murphy as 'unspeakable,' and declared that the twelve Supreme Court justices who attended the banquet had dishonored themselves and the city alike by joining in the tribute to the former Tammany chieftain.

* * *

In the month of November there arrived at Ellis Island, New York, 3,426 Jewish immigrants.

* * *

'An appeal to the Hebrews of all tries is issued by the chief Je residents of Belgrade, who call their co-religionists to support as st by as possible the Servian cause ag Austria. The appeal points out more than five centuries ago the p cuted Jews found a home of refug Servia, in which country they have since enjoyed all possible liberties. The very existence of the Servian people is now threatened, it is declared, by the Bosnian annexation, and the time has come for the whole Hebrew world to take its stand on the side of justice and liberty.

* * *

Commandant Ernst Picard, director of the Geographical Service of the French Army, received the degree of Doctor of Literature for an unusual essay, and is giving a course of lectures at the Sorbonne on the Franco-German War.

* * *

Mr. Harry Graumann has been elected Deputy-Mayor of Johannesburg, the first Jew to hold the position.

CAN WE SLEEP WITHOUT DREAMING.

Occasionally I have met people who have insisted that they do not know what it means to dream. To them sleep comes like the pall of death, enveloping them so completely as to entirely extinguish the consciousness for the time being. But, strangely enough, I have found that these individuals do not seem to appreciate this blessing of undisturbed repose. Instead, they feel that, in some way, they are being cheated out of something that belongs to them. Like the Scotch plowboy, they protest at never being able to 'enjoy' a night's sleep, because their head no sooner touches the pillow than it is time for them to get up again.

Although we may not be aware of the fact, it is rather generally admitted that we go to sleep in sections. That is to say, the senses drop off one by one—the sense of hearing usually being the last to lapse into unconsciousness. This probably explains why persons who are comparatively light sleepers can be made to answer questions, or even carry on quite a protracted conversation, without waking. As long as the sense of hearing continues to play its allotted part, the personality that is sometimes so nearly obliterated by sleep, responds to its perceptions of the outer world. Finally, however, as one by one the objective senses are dulled by this gradual application of nature's mysterious but universal anaesthetic, all sorts of strange fancies parade before the mind's eye, for, though the outer eye may be tightly closed in slumber, some sense that corresponds to the organ of sight remains awake and ready to participate in the more or less strange experiences of the night.—From 'The Stuff That Dreams are Made Of,' by John R. Meader, in 'The Bohemian Magazine' for January.

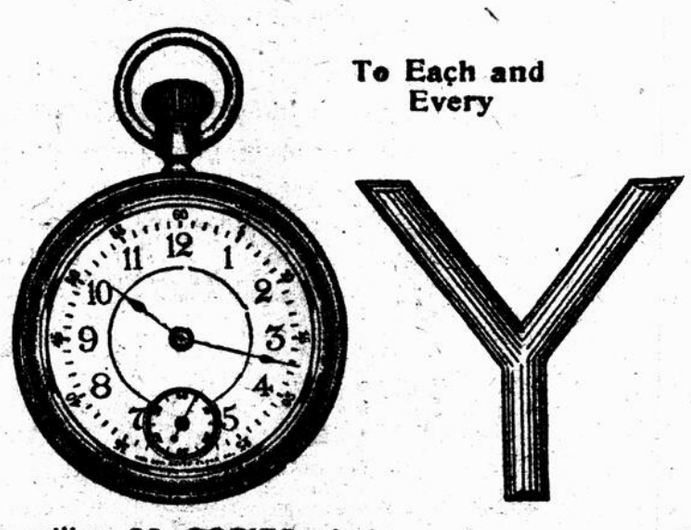
ORIGIN OF DOMINOES.

(London 'Globe.')

The origin of dominoes has been attributed variously to the Greeks, the Chinese and Jews, but a Paris contemporary has discovered that the ever popular game owes its invention to the Benedictines of Mont Cassin. Two of the order were sent into lengthy retreat, and they hit upon a method of whiling away the spare time without infringing the rules of silence by playing with square stones upon which various dots were marked. While perfecting themselves they perfected or rather evolved the game, and were accustomed to frequently repeat when playing in the evening psalms from Vespers, especially the first, that is Psalm cix., which begins 'Dixit Dominus Domino meo.' When the retreat was over the game was soon known in the convent. Then its fame spread to the village and beyond. The verse was reduced to one word 'Domino,' hence the name as we have received it.

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LAST RITES OF THE CHURCH ADMINISTERED

Miraculous Escape From Death of Mme. Lirette, of Sorel, Que.



"I look upon my recovery from approaching death as a miracle, and it was 'Fruit-a-tives" alone that cured me. I suffered from severe womb disease for seven years, and I suffered from severe constipation, great weakness, and constant pain all the time. I was treated by six different physicians without any benefit, and took every medicine I heard of, but nothing gave me any relief. My suffering was so intense that for a year I was unable to get out of bed—and I became so ill that my friends did not expect me to recover, and the last rites of the Church were administered to me. At this time I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives," and at once I began to improve. These tablets cured the constipation and relieved the dreadful womb pains. I began to improve, and "Fruit-a-tives" entirely cured me. Nothing did me any good but "Fruit-a-tives.' I took in all 18 boxes, and I am quite as well as ever I was, entirely due to the use of this great medicine."

"Fruit-a-tives" is put up in a new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c. boxes, in order to enable everyone to try these wonderful fruit juice tablets. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not have them.

Write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LITERARY REVIEW.

'A CANADIAN MANOR.'

Something of romance attaches to the origins of Professor Wrong's finished and valuable study, 'A Canadian Manor and its Seigneurs' (Macmillan, Toronto, $3.00). Years ago he first summered at Murray Bay, and 'one never thought of it as having a history.' The old stone manor house, near the village church, with its fine rooms and portraits and miniatures seemed, however, to be linked with a past. A Colonel Fraser, it was said, had lived at Mount Murray and a Colonel Nairne at Murray Bay. Not until Professor Wrong called one day at the Murray Bay Manor House, did he learn of a manuscript volume containing letters of the first seigneur. Other letters were found in an attic room; and gradually, by piecing in, line upon line, known historical events, with their personal records, a story took shape that brings freshly to us the joys and sorrows and anxieties, the sons and daughters, the strife with the wilderness and the chances of war of a period alien in many ways to ours. Both Malcolm Fraser and John Nairne, to whom General Murray granted the seigneury of Murray Bay, came out to Canada with the 78th Highlanders in 1757. In the capture of Quebec in 1759 they did such valiant service that they were singled out for special reward. Fraser was a descendant of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, who served in the Stuart cause in the rising of 1745, though in 1715 he had been a staunch Whig, and whom George II. sent to the block for his treason. 'I hope to be in heaven by one o'clock,' said he, on his last morning, 'or I should not be so merry now.'

Nairne was remotely related to the third Baron Nairne, head of the clan, who also fought for the Stuarts in 1745, and who died an exile in France. It is of interest to note that the Miss Nairne, to whom Scott refers in chapter two of 'Waverley,' was possibly a sister of the young Captain John Nairne, who for his distinguished services before Quebec became a Canadian seigneur. Upon receiving his grant he retired from the army on half-pay, and devoted his whole energies to the improvement and settlement of his estate. To him Murray Bay owes most, for Fraser remained a soldier, and was often far away on military duty. Nairne's task was no easy one. Writing many years later, in 1798, he says: 'I came here first in 1761, with five soldiers, and procured some Canadian servants. One small house contained us all for several years, and we were separated from every other people for about eighteen miles without any road.' He was led to this description when he viewed the conditions of 1798; At least five hundred inhabitants, a hundred men able to bear arms, a chapel and priest, mills to provide flour and feed, comfortable houses and barns, and productive farms. As seigneur, he was truly the father of his people; indeed, their welfare was his own. He was judge, moralist, reformer, road-builder, commander of the militia, a bulwark of Protestantism, a protector of the fisheries, the liege of the Governor of the colony, the co-worker of the parish priest in all that concerned the spiritual and material interests of his charges.

He also had his sorrows and his loneliness too. Cut off from the cherished amenities of his old life in Scotland, he yet sent his children home to be educated, and pined for their laughter. His brother Robert was killed in India, and later his son, in the British service. He struggled for years against debts, justly incurred when settling, for the payment of which he had scant means. The letters that brought him into touch with the scattered members of his family seem to have been his great solace, and display the mind and heart of him. Writing to his son Jack, in India, he says: 'Say your prayers regularly to God Almighty, and trust entirely to his will and pleasure for your preservation. . . . If you should happen to be in an engagement, attend to your men, encourage them to act with spirit in such a manner as most effectually to destroy their enemy.' To this same son, whose demands for money caused him anxiety, he writes:—

I have done wrong in having given you so much money since you went into the army. . . . You obtained it easily; for which reason I suppose you have spent it easily. . . . You seem to regard twenty pounds as I would have done twenty shillings. . . . I served sixteen years as a subaltern officer in the army, made long sea voyages with the regiment, furnished myself with sea stores, camp equippage and every other necessary equipments, and my father nor any relation during that time was ever put to one farthing's expense upon my account. . . . By such a conduct I received more favor and regard from my commanding officers even than I thought I was entitled to.

Writing in 1802 to his sister, what he deemed to be a farewell letter, he says:

I shall see our friends in the world of spirits probably before any of you; whatever darkness we are in here, I have always convinced myself that we shall meet again in a better place hereafter. . . . I am chiefly uneasy that the event may occasion grief to my sisters, yet it ought to be less felt by being at a distance; a poor affair to grieve over when it must be all your fates to follow. My thoughts are every day and every night with my sisters and I figure myself frequently at your fireside.

Early in 1803 he died, and his son, Thomas Nairne, a soldier at Gibraltar, became seigneur. Stirring times were at hand in Canada, and we find the gallant young officer playing a leading part in the war of 1812, and finally laying down his life at Chrysler's farm. He was laid to rest beside his father in the old cemetery at Quebec, a 'soldier, brave, lovable and promising.'

Professor Wrong's chapter, entitled 'A French Canadian Village,' is of singular interest and value. The journal of Malcolm Fraser, printed in the appendix, a list of authorities, several excellent photo engravings, and a good index, add greatly to the attractiveness of a notable book.

TWO CONTRASTING NOVELS.

'Spinster Farm' is by Helen M. Winslow (L. C. Page & Company, Boston, $1.50). The story is a pastoral. A clever, energetic, middle-aged woman, as so many women of her type have done, exhausted her store of vitality by an endless round of social, educational and philanthropic engagements in the busy life of a modern American city. Seeking rest and restoration, she and her niece, after a long search, find the ideal spot in a Massachusetts 'Sleepy Hollow.' There they settle down to country life in an old Tory mansion which antedates the Revolution. The story has but the merest shadow of a plot, and the characters moving placidly through the pages are typical New Englanders in their usual environment. We meet the farm man of all work, the maid of all work, the unscrupulous horse trader, the cultured village families, the city lover of niece Peggy and the elderly professor, who wants 'to walk the rest of life's journey' with the gentle spinster. The animals in the tale are almost abnormally clever;—Lady bird, the pet horse, 'Jack Thornton,' the canine rival of the lover with whom Peggy has quarrelled, the hens, the chickens and the cats. The shy, wild things of wood and field are lovingly pictured. The style is rather prolix, but is lighted up with flashes of rustic humor, such as:—

'Kind o' wore out, be ye?' he asked the very first day. 'Wal, some women never know how to take things easy. I tell my wife when she tries to hurry things by tellin' me to make hay while the sun shines, that there ain't no call to try to make it so darned fast that ye git sunstruck in the process.'

'Wroth' is a novel, by Agnes and Egerton Castle (Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto, $1.25). The title is suggestive of the character of the hero, a very incarnation of the word, 'Mad Wroth of Hurley Burley,' as he is known to the countryside. The story, while it pictures some decidedly seamy sides of life, shows very effectively the uplifting power of a great and pure human love. Hurley Priory, once the rich home of one of the richest religious orders, had been spoiled by King Harry and its domain given over to one of his favorites, who, to revenge a Church that had thwarted him, took a fiendish delight in wrecking the sanctuary and desecrating it with the most unholy orgies. From wicked father to wickeder son the estate descended until the time of the tale is reached, the early years of the last century, when the fifth Lord Wroth falls heir to its blasted fields and woodlands and its impoverished treasury. So far, the Forewood; chapter one, is a lurid picture of the drunken midnight orgies of a group of young aristocratic reprobates fantastically garbed as monks, under the leadership of 'Mad Wroth.' Their drinking cup is the silver-rimmed skull of one of the saintly abbots of Hurley. Low as the master of the revels has fallen, there is in him a nobleness of spirit and greatness of soul that holds in leash the baser passions of his comrades in sin. Into this scene of hellish revelry comes a beautiful, stately woman, Juliana, Contessa Mordante, the young wife of an old Florentine nobleman, captured in mistake for a silly beauty who was to have been queen of the revels. Fascinated by her calm, noble beauty and the purity of her soul, the wild young lord rises to the heights of his better self and reverently becomes the protector of the woman whom he feels to be his soul's mate. When he is forced by the family lawyer into a mock marriage in order to fulfil conditions by which a legacy would come to him large enough to retrieve the fortunes of his house, this lady, now widowed, takes the place at the altar of the light girl chosen, and closely veiled goes through the ceremony, her identity unrevealed to the unwilling bridegroom. One condition of the scheme is that the woman in question shall be seen no more, and as the price of the part she plays is to receive an annual allowance. The rest of the story is taken up with the flight of the Countess to her Florentine home, followed by her wild lover. At last all is well and the story ends in a picture as peaceful as its beginning is stormy.

ARIZONA NATURAL BRIDGE

LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY, BUT LITTLE KNOWN—TRUCK GARDEN ON THE SPAN.

(Minneapolis 'Journal.')

A gigantic natural bridge situated in the wilderness of Arizona and possessing even more marvels than the natural bridge of Virginia, is described by Dwight E. Woodbridge, a Duluth mining engineer.

Not only is this bridge a natural wonder, but its span and width are so great that its floor has been converted into a truck garden. The bridge is 100 miles south of Jerome. Travellers who frequent that part of the country pass within a few miles of it without visiting the natural wonder.

Mr. Woodbridge stopped at the bridge while on a horseback trip through that section of the country. At the edge of the bridge he found a cottage occupied by an old Indian fighter who went there several years ago and cultivated the few fertile spots in the canon. While there, Mr. Woodbridge was served with a meal which was raised in the garden on the bridge.

For length of span this bridge eclipses the Virginia bridge or any of the other natural bridges in America. Its span is more than 200 feet, and it stretches across a branch of the Verde river, which rushes through the gorge 200 feet below. The bridge is about 180 feet in width, the floor being as level as that of a bridge built by man. Along the sides of the stream which runs below are dozens of springs from which warm water flows continually. The spot is 100 miles from a railway.

KAISER'S READINESS TO APOLOGIZE.

(London 'Truth.')

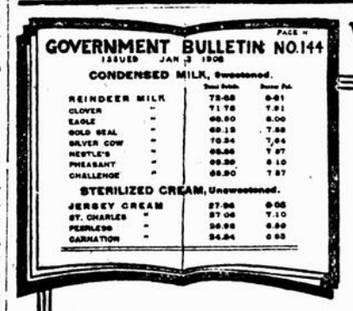
Mommsen spoke freely of the Emperor's faults, while fully admitting redeeming qualities. One of these he held to be readiness in offering apologies for rash acts or intemperate speech. His apologies were sure to be sincere. They set the aggrieved persons at ease with him and served on both sides as a passing of the sponge over the slate.

M. Amedee Pigeon, a reader to the Empress Augusta, in relating youthful traits of the Emperor, dwelt on his magnanimity in apologizing. He did not a bit mind eating the leek when his conscience told him he had wronged somebody or hurt his feelings without provocation. M. Pigeon knew him to have pleaded for a school-fellow who had licked him for some piece of wanton impertinence. He frankly admitted that he had deserved the licking and hoped that his full confession would relieve the boy from any blame. Hintzpeter, his scholastic Nestor, rejoiced inwardly at this magnanimity, but he said: 'All right, but don't be in haste to offend again in the same way. When it is so easy for you to apologize there is danger of repetition. A player does not mind admitting that on such and such occasion he fell below his part.) It is a different matter when an audience calls on him to leave the stage by inflicting on him a Dutch concert. This is what befell 'he Emperor. Every party and group in the Reichstag united to haul him over the coals, finding an excuse in an interview which really paled beside the boarding of M. Menier's yacht to capture the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau, or the Mayence speech, or many other utterances. Still, I believe in the noble quality which had so impressed itself on M. Amedee Pigeon.

GETTING ORANGES READY FOR MARKET.

Early sorts of oranges must be picked in November, and from that time onward the varieties are ripening until April; but there are two or three sorts that will hang on all summer, sweetening every day. The grower, however, expects his shipments to be finished by May first. Oranges and grapefruit, as found in the Northern markets, are almost always plucked before thoroughly sweetened on the trees, and as a consequence Northern buyers rarely find out the delicious flavor of the perfected orange. The grower goes up and down his grove with shears and bag, and cuts enough of the choicest samples to fill his orders for the day. These are carefully poured into boxes in the packing-room, and then placed, one by one, in a sorter; down which the orange rolls until it finds just the slide that fits its size, when it moves to one side and drops into its own box. This sorter grades at least ten different sizes. It is a simple machine, but it works perfectly. The grower who knows his own best interests, never picks up oranges to ship, nor does he allow a single defective fruit to be bought. This leaves a large amount of oranges which can be sold in the town market or given away. It has little cash value, and yet it consists of the most delicious fruit in the orchard.—E. P. Powell in 'The Outing Magazine' for January.

Rents in German cities of the first and second classes range from $100 to $ per year for apartments of three rooms and kitchen; $60 to $130 for two rooms and kitchen; $50 to $80 per year for one room and kitchen. In small cities the rate of rents is 30 to 50 percent less.



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13

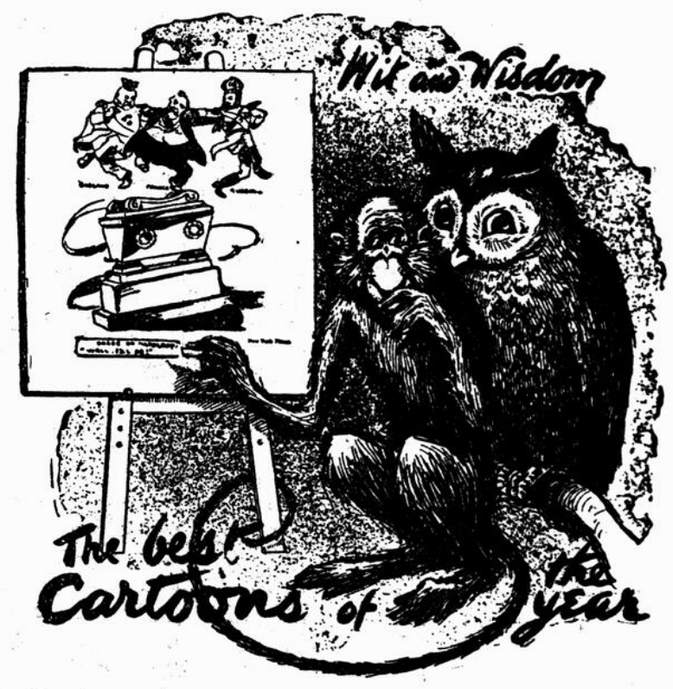
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For new introductions the main dependence of the 'Witness' is upon the kind efforts of its friends who have given their hearty co-operation in the past, and we would greatly appreciate the addition of at least one or two new subscriptions sent in along with your renewals.

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As a subscriber to the 'Daily Witness,' you have the privilege of the following advantageous clubbing offers :—			
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Nearly all British countries (Montreal city and suburbs always excepted) are included in above offers without extra postage. For the United States and her dependencies extra postage is needed. See Page 8. Further particulars on application. Quotations given on special Clubs.

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THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

Special Premium Offer

A STEREOGRAPHIC LIBRARY.

Though some remarkably fine pictures were taken and have been widely published, of last summer's wonderful historic celebration at Quebec, still, pictures have their limitations, and for this reason we welcomed the opportunity of putting before our readers the unique series of stereographs of the Tercentenary, which he announced last week.

Stereoscopes are no novelty; almost every family through the country has one (though we can supply those who have not), but not every family has a good set of stereoscopic views, in other words, stereographs.

Now there are stereographs and stereographs. We have ourselves supplied stereographs that were exceedingly good in their way—we have them still for those who want them—but these new stereographs, made by a special stereoscopic camera with special lenses and on special plates, and with the very latest photographic methods are something wholly different.

As you look at them through the stereoscope you forget they are mere pictures, you forget even that you are looking at pageantry at all; it seems as though you must be an unseen observer of stirring scenes of long ago—and that the figures before you are living, breathing, and all but speaking, men, women and children.

Stereoscopes have long been recognized as a valuable factor in education and culture. The Keystone View Co., with whom we have made this special arrangement for 'Witness' readers,' have so perfected the stereographic method of teaching, so improved upon the best quality of stereographs, that the Universities of McGill, Toronto, Harvard, etc., the Normal Schools in Canada and the United States, the great schools of Germany, and other notable educational institutions, have adopted their stereographs for educational purposes, and you may obtain these same stereoscopic views as a gift from the publishers of the 'Witness' on the conditions outlined below.

We believe this company is the only one that can supply stereographs covering the entire events of the Quebec Tercentenary, and these are being bought on every hand by the leading people of Canada, and by prominent visitors from abroad, who welcome these truly life-like representations of a never-to-be-forgotten celebration.

GROUPS OF STEREOGRAPHS OF QUEBEC TERCENTENARY

We have selected the following six dozen representative views, and have subdivided them into groups of six for the convenience of our subscribers. A study of the titles will at once show how wide the range is and how carefully the selections have been made.

GROUP A.

(1) Grand view of Quebec City and St. Lawrence.
(2) View of assembled warships in the St. Lawrence.
(3) H.M.S. 'Albermarle,' British Battleship.
(4) H.M.S. 'Russell,' British Warship.
(5) U.S. Battleship 'New Hampshire.'
(6) French Battleship, 'Leon Gambetta.'

GROUP B.

(7) Dufferin Terrace and Chateau Frontenac.
(8) Mediaeval Heralds announcing opening of Tercentenary.
(9) Salutation and Commemoration Ceremonies at Champlain's statue.
(10) Men of the Watch of Middle Ages.
(11) Sir James P. Whitney, with Vice-President Fairbanks of the United States.
(12) Lord Strathcona, one of the founders of Western Canada.

GROUP C.

(13) London (7th) Fusiliers in Military Parade.
(14) Royal N. W. Mounted Police in Military Parade.
(15) Ottawa (43rd) Regiment in Military Parade.
(16) 48th Highlanders, Toronto, in Military Parade.
(17) Hussars in Military Parade.
(18) Ontario Infantry Detachments in Military Parade.

GROUP D.

(19) Throngs watching arrival of H.M.S. 'Indomitable.'
(20) H.M.S. 'Indomitable' steaming up St. Lawrence.
(21) H.M.S. 'Indomitable' at anchor.
(22) Indian scout watching approach of Champlain, founder of Quebec.
(23) Champlain leaves ancient ship to land at Quebec.
(24) The 'Don de Dieu' of 1608, and modern warship.

GROUP E.

(25) The ancient palisaded home of Champlain.
(26) Jacques Cartier and his sailors in historical procession.
(27) King Francis I. of France and his Queen.
(28) Beautiful little fauns of the Forest of Fontainebleau (1535).
(29) Court of Henry IX. of France (1608).
(30) Champlain and his young wife.

GROUP F.

(31) Dollard or Daulac, Hero of Long Sault (1660).
(32) Duluth and his 'Coureurs-des-Bois.'
(33) Frontenac and his entourage (1690).
(34) Mademoiselle Vercheres (1690).
(35) Montcalm and his army (1759).
(36) Wolfe and his army (1759).

GROUP G.

(37) Lord Strathcona, Sir F. Borden, Sir Geo. Garneau, etc., etc., arrive at Military Review.
(38) Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier arrive at Military Review.
(39) Prince of Wales arrives at Military Review.
(40) Prince of Wales presents Title deeds of Plains of Abraham to the Governor-General.
(41) Prince of Wales rides out to review 16,000 troops.
(42) Prince of Wales reviews British sailors.

GROUP H.

(43) Lord Roberts and General Pole-Carew march past the Prince of Wales.
(44) The Prince and Lord Roberts review Canadian Highlanders.
(45) Ontario Infantry reviewed by Prince of Wales.
(46) Sir Sanford Fleming and Lord Strathcona at official tribune.
(47) Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lady Violt Tilliot and other notable people.
(48) Sir Louis Jette and Sir Wilfrid Laurier leaving the Review.

GROUP I.

(49) 15,000 people watching Historic pageant.
(50) Pageant players, a study of ancient costumes.
(51) Jacques Cartier raising the Cross on the shores of the St. Lawrence (1534).
(52) Court Cavalcade, gardens of Fontainebleau, France.
(53) Nymphs and Fauns in the Gardens of Fontainebleau.
(54) Champlain is presented to Henry IV. of France (1603).

GROUP J.

(55) Champlain receives Royal Commission to explore Canada.
(56) The Ancient Pavane, danced by 30 courtiers at the Louvre (1603).
(57) Henry IV. and Queen Marie with train of courtiers.
(58) Court pages, the Louvre (1603).
(59) Costumes of three centuries ago.
(60) Indian party meet Champlain on arrival at Quebec (1603).

GROUP K.

(61) Champlain received by Indian Chief.
(62) Champlain and his wife welcomed by the little colony at Quebec (1620).
(63) Girls at Quebec (1620).
(64) Iroquois Indians in attack on Dollard.
(65) The Indians who fought Dollard at Long Sault.
(66) Marquis de Tracy (1665).

GROUP L.

(67) Girls at Quebec (1690).
(68) French-Canadian Militia of 18th Century
(69) Solemn Mass, Plains of Abraham.
(70) Procession of Archbishop and Bishops, Plains of Abraham.
(71) Illuminations and fireworks in Quebec Harbor.
(72) Departure of the 'Indomitable.'

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Kazubazua, Que.
Dec. 5, 1908.

John Dougall and Son, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find order for 'Daily Witness' the next year from date. I find the 'Witness' as dear as ever, true to the best, a benediction to us all. May you long continue in your noble work. Yours truly, (Rev.) W. G. Bradford.

Irondequoit, N.Y.,
Dec. 9, 1908.

John Dougall and Son, Montreal.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed find a P.O. order for $1.25, geing our yearly subscription for 1909 to 'Weekly Witness.' I think we fully appreciate your efforts in publishing a clean, honest paper Yours truly, Mrs. R. H. Warder.

Langstaff, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find my renewal. The 'Weekly Witness' is one of the cleanest papers published in Canada or on the continent, and should have the support of every Christian family in our Grand Dominion. You have no equal in the land for a good home paper, and my only hope is that your subscription list will grow and grow until it is a friend in every home in Canada. Greatly appreciating your paper. E. W. Moyle.

Home Department.

The Least of These.

She had little of earthly beauty;
She had less of earthly lore;
She climbed by a path so narrow,
Such wearisome burdens bore.
And she came with heart a-tremble
To the warder at heaven's door.

And said, 'There were hearts of heroes';
She said, 'There were hands of might;
I had only my little children,
That called to me day and night;
I could only soothe their sorrows,
Their childish hearts make light.'

And she bowed her head in silence;
She hid her face in shame;
When out from a blaze of glory
A form majestic came;
And, sweeter than all heaven's music,
Lo, someone called her name.

'Dear heart, that has self-forgotten
That never its own has sought
Who keepth the weak from falling,
To the king hath jewels brought.
Lo, what thou hast done for the children,
For the Lord himself hast wrought.'
—'Woman's Journal.'

Her Quiet Day.

(By Virginia Terhune Van de Water, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

The clergyman in her church had organized it a year ago. It was a beautiful idea, she thought, and she had attended the services at that time. To be sure the Quiet Day was set for the eighteenth of December—just one week before Christmas. At first she had smiled when, at the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, the pastor had asked his helpers to set aside this day for prayer and service at the church. Later she saw just why he had chosen this date. It was that, in the midst of the Christmas hurry and bustle, his people might stop and think what the season meant, with its religious joy and peace.

This morning she remembered what the day had meant to her a year ago. She had managed to set aside her work and go to morning service, and again to the afternoon meeting, and the prayers and the talk from the dear old pastor had strengthened her soul.

But this year she could not go. In the first place, the new maid had not yet learned to do things alone, but needed the mistress at hand to direct her. Then Jack, three years old, had a little cold, and the mother did not want to leave him to the over-tender mercies of Norah, whose one idea of making a child comfortable was to feed him unlimited quantities of sweets.

So, knowing that home duties demanded her presence, this house-mother had, with regret, put aside all thought of attending the public services on Quiet Day. She was glad the pastor had said that those who must remain at home could remember the day there. She had worked hard the day before at the little Christmas gifts in preparation, and had arisen early this morning to have a short while to herself before the breakfast room demanded her time. She had already gone into the kitchen to see that the cereal was boiling properly and that the coffee had been poured through the percolater for the second time. She now opened her Bible to her chapter for the day. The first verse that caught her eye was in the middle of the page, and seemed to suit the present occasion.

'And I appoint unto you a kingdom,' she read. Surely, then was it not wise that those who are called to that Kingdom should take time to prepare themselves for it, to think of heavenly things?

There was a tap at the door of her little room and her husband entered.

'Dear,' he said, 'I am sorry to disturb you, but I want to ask you what you think we would better do about asking mother here for Christmas. We ought to let her know if we expect her.'

Could that not have waited, she thought, just for a little while, until she had had five quiet minutes of her quiet day? But she forced a smile.

'Why, yes, of course, we want her and expect her. I thought she understood that. But if you think she doesn't, will you write to her to-day?'

'Oh, I am fearfully busy! This is an awful week at the office. You drop her a line, won't you? It will please her.'

'Very well, dear.'

'And, Molly could you do it now? There is time before breakfast, and I would like the letter to catch the morning's mail. I will take it out when I go.'

The note was hastily written, and just as it was sealed Norah appeared.

'If you please, ma'am, the strainer to that coffee-pot won't work! The water just lays on top of the grounds and won't run through them. Could ye come out and see it?'

The family had been at the table for five minutes before the two older boys, who had been called three-quarters of an hour earlier, came in. One of them had fallen asleep again after having been called. The other had broken a shoestring.

'And I haven't got another! Do you know where there are any, Mother? I need one right away if I am to get off to school in time.'

'Yes Tom. I put away several pairs in case of emergency. I will get them, now, if you will excuse me for a moment.'

As she returned to the table her husband was speaking sternly:

'I am surprised, my boy, at your lack of consideration for your mother. Why didn't you notice last night that your shoestring was worn out? You know that Mother should not be disturbed in this way before she has her coffee. She has enough to think about without having to look up things for you children. You should not add to her worries in this way.'

'I couldn't help it'—began the lad.

'Be quiet! Do not argue!'

A dead silence, into which the wife's laughing voice broke lightly.

'John, dear, did I tell you that funny story I heard from Mrs. Brown, yesterday?' And she rushed on with the little tale, throwing into it so much animation that the husband laughed amusedly, and pinched her cheek as he bade her good morning.

'What a child you are, darling!' he said, fondly. 'You laugh just as you did when you were a young girl.'

'And why not?' was the merry response. 'Is not a laugh the right of forty as well as of fourteen?'

'Come, dear boys,' she said, as she swallowed her lukewarm coffee, 'finish your breakfast or you will be late for school. Why, Tom, what is the matter, my son? Don't look so cross.'

'Oh Father is so hard on me' He always finds fault!'

The mother set down her cup, pushed back her chair and held out her hand.

'Come here, Son, I want to talk to you.'

And pulling the twelve-year-old down to her lap, she explained to him how right Father was, that if the boys had arisen promptly and dressed rapidly, all would have been well, the broken shoestring would have been discovered early, and all friction avoided.

'And, my man,' she added, 'you know that the reason Father reproves you is because he loves you too much to allow you to be careless. Now, dears, kiss me and run off to school.'

'We have not had our prayers yet,' admonished small Jack who, being too young for school was in no haste.

'To be sure! Boys, come to my room quickly.'

There was only time for the Lord's Prayer and for the reading of a single helpful text.

After receiving a warm, if hurried, embrace the mother saw the children start off, but three minutes had not elapsed before there was a knock at the front door followed by a violent jerk at the bell. The mother hastened to the door:

'Oh, children! what is it?'

'We forgot our books!'

Another rush down the hall and another rapid exit.

A few minutes later Norah timidly entered the drawing-room in search of her mistress.

'Please, ma'am, did ye know that ye forgot to eat a morsel except to drink your coffee?'

'Why, no, Norah, I did not notice. But never mind! I think I'm not hungry this morning.'

It does not take very long to help in making four beds, nor to dust several rooms, nor to order meals and do the marketing, and yet the morning had almost flown when she was again ready to sit down at her desk and her Bible. Once more she closed her eyes to pray for 'a mind at leisure from itself.' Then she sought the chapter in St. Luke from which she had culled a part of a single verse three hours ago. As she found it, the doorbell rang. She answered it herself, as Norah was in the kitchen. On the threshold stood an old school-friend.

'Oh, my dear!' said the guest, 'I know you are always busy in the mornings but please make this an exception to the rule? I had to come to town to-day, and I am going to stay here and lunch with you, if you will let me. I had an appointment with the dentist, and he kept me a shorter time than I expected, so I decided to come to you and to have you all to myself until time to leave for my train at four. I suppose you want to get to your everlasting work—but you work too hard, anyway, so I am really a blessing in disguise. There is no one else to whom I can talk out my troubles as I can to you, and I have lots of worries just now!'

Late that afternoon as the front door closed behind the visitor, her confidante hoped that the sympathy which she really felt for the troubles confided to her had prevented her guest from knowing how tired the hostess was. And now the telephone rang and her husband said he would like to bring a guest home to dinner—an old college friend who chanced to be in town. Could he do so?

'Why, certainly, John!' came the prompt reply. 'You know that your friends are always welcome.'

'And, Molly,' added the husband. 'I would like to have things a little festive if it would not be too much trouble It is so near Christmas how would it do to have a little holly as a centrepiece? I just suggest it, but if it will be too much trouble'—

'Nonsense, John! Nothing is too much trouble for you or your friends. It will be jolly!'

So she put on her hat and coat and hurried down the street for the little additions that would make the simple family dinner seem more 'festive.' A head of lettuce, a cream cheese and olives to eat with it, a can of plum pudding in place of the rice Norah had prepared, a bunch of holly and a few green and white bonbons. She brought them all back with her and then ran out to the dining-room to set the table while Norah gave the littlest boy his early supper—the other two were big enough to sit up for dinner. The soup which she had planned for their family dinner would be all right, so would the roast of veal and the vegetables, she would make a French dressing for the salad, and show Norah how to heat the plum pudding, for which she herself made the sauce. The bonbons and olives were put on the table, the bowl of holly in the middle of the cloth, while a sprig was reserved to stick in the centre of the plum pudding. Then the plain dress she had worn all day must be taken off and a pretty one donned to please the eyes of John and his friend. There was still time to help the small tired son to bed, to fasten the ties of the big boys and to inspect their not-always-too-cleanly finger nails before the key of the master of the house sounded in the latch. He smiled with pleasure as he saw the little wife waiting to welcome his friend.

The smile came again and again to his lips as she chatted at the dinner-table. How bright Molly always was! What a merry, interesting talker! She was so pretty, too, with her cheeks flushed with excitement, or was it the reflection from the red shades she had put on the table-candles?

As, hours later, the guest was saying good night to his host, he sighed.

'I tell you, John,' he said, with a whimsical smile, 'a home and a wife like yours make an old bachelor doubt if, after all, he has been so wise as he thought he was. But then—there are wives and wives!'

'God bless mine!' breathed John, sotto voce, as he closed the door behind his friend.

She did not tell him that she was tired when he returned to the drawing-room and thanked her for the 'perfect dinner,' but only that, after she had looked in at the sleeping boys, she thought she would read for a few minutes and then go to bed.

When the house was quiet for the night, and she had put on a wrapper, she sat down once more at her desk and at her open Bible. She bowed her head upon it in an abandonment of self-disappointment. 'My "quiet day"!' she whispered. 'And I meant to get so near the real Christmas things—so near God, so near the peace on earth? I do not manage my life and work properly, or I would find time for such things.'

Then her eye fell on the chapter before her, and on the verses that preceded and led up to the one she had begun to read in the early morning.

'But I am among you as one that serveth. Ye are they which have continued with me in my temptations. And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed upon me.'

Once more she bowed her head. A Kingdom—like his—and he was 'as one that serveth'? And in service his servants continue with him in his temptations. The Christmas Peace on earth! What should accompany it but Good Will to Men?

Lines of a verse she had read years ago came to her mind:

'Christ is in these who 'round you wait,
Make much of your dear Lord!'

'Dear Lord!' she sobbed, 'I thank thee for this Quiet Day!'

Loveliness does more than destroy ugliness; it destroys matter. A mere touch of it in a room, in a street, even on a door-knocker, is a spiritual force.—Henry Drummond.

Home Thoughts.

PRAYER.

(By Joseph A. Torrey.)

God's law unchanging doth abide;
What need to pray?
Prayer giveth strength to bear, and light to guide,
Will not obey.
—'S. S. Times.'

ASSURING ANSWERED PRAYERS.

Answer to prayer depends not nearly so much upon what we are able to do with God, as upon what God is able to do with us. When we allow God to control our lives, our thoughts, our wills, our very desires we shall not send up petitions that he cannot grant. There is a safety-clause in the promise of Christ, 'Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do'; it is the condition, 'in my name.' To be in Christ's name is to be merged in his very being and identity, so that it is 'no longer I that live, but Christ liveth in me.' Prayer that springs from Christ's domination of our lives is the prayer that means power. To be mighty in prayer means to let God be mighty with us. To have power in prayer means to give God all power over us. When we let God have his way with us, we can be sure of having our way with him.'—'S. S. Times.'

BEING ABOVE ONE'S WORK.

'I certainly cannot understand Mrs. Warren,' the girl said, her pretty brows lifted half in perplexity, half in disdain, as she watched the neighbor going home 'ero a lots.' 'She is so quick-witted. You'd think she'd care for the best things—books and culture and all that—but she really seems to enjoy her housework and cooking more than anything else in the world. You saw how she was just now, as delighted over that new salad recipe you gave her as I should have been over a new thought.'

The older woman, the girl's hostess, laughed as if something amused her; but tenderly, too, for she loved the girl. 'Why shouldn't she enjoy her work first and most?' she asked. 'It is what she was put into the world to do.'

'But the kind of work,' the girl protested, 'just common cooking and dish-washing. She might have thoughts above it.'

'What would you think of a lighthouse-keeper who had "thoughts above" cleaning lamps?'

'Oh, but that's different,' the girl said quickly. 'That's a matter of life and death to others.'

Her friend shook her head. 'No; dear; it isn't different. The task God puts into one's hands always demands joy and enthusiasm to be done as he wants it done. The problem is not one of having thoughts above one's work, but of lifting one's work to the level of one's greatest thoughts. Do you see?'—'S.S. Messenger.'

With the Children.

A CHILD'S GAME.

Nor sleep, nor journey, nor affray
Can justly image death to me.
I am a little child, and Death
The one who lets you go and see.
All children in a darkened room,
And Death stands smiling at the door,
His finger on his lip, and says
So quietly, 'Now, one child more!'

I have so longed and longed to know
What lovely things the children find
When they have gone beyond the door;
But not a child that's left behind
Has ever seen, for when they go
He will not ever let them back;
And when he beckons them, and we
Stand tiptoe, watching for the crack,
Our strange, sweet playmate steps between,
And will not let us see at all.

He smiles at our expectancy
With, 'You may come, too, when I call.'
And, oh, within the darkened room
I have so longed and longed to know
Just what it is they see and learn,
The other children, when they go!
Do you suppose that I shall feel
Afraid to see him look at me
At last and beckon with his hand
And smile, 'Now you my go and see?'
—'Harper's Magazine.'

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY.

(By Eleanor A. Hunter.)

That period in a child's life which lies between the ages of fifteen and twenty is the time which demands the wisest judgment and the most perfect love on the part of his parents; for it is during these years that he rounds out into a separate existence, and develops those traits which will characterize him through life. To a young mother with her baby in her arms, it seems incredible that he should ever lead an independent existence. He is a part of her very life. He is her own; and yet from this very sense of possession, true and sweet as the instinct is, may spring trouble which will bring grief to later years; for many people do not accept the fact that their child may, probably will, develop thoughts, feelings and desires which they never felt; and in matters of even conscience and religion, the child whom they have trained may arrive at conclusions quite different from those which they themselves have reached. All these things will be manifested between the ages of fifteen and twenty. Then, too, it is during that period that the child should learn to take the control of his own life. When he was younger his parents' will was law; but now he must learn how to form his own judgments and arrive at his own decisions; and it is a very difficult matter to educate him wisely in this regard.

'It is so hard,' said a lonely mother to me not long since, 'it is so hard to know when to keep hold, and when to let go.'

Parents do not always realize that when their children reach this age the time to exercise arbitrary control has passed. They do not remember that it is far easier to obey a request than an order. Indeed, with many children commands are never needed; and to say to a child of fifteen, 'You must,' or, 'I will not allow you to do thus and so' is not wise. The child may rebel, or if he yields obedience, it is often given at the cost of affection.

'Next November I shall be twenty-one,' said a fine young fellow to me once. He drew himself up to his full height, and added, 'Then I shall be free. Not,' he continued, his face changing, 'that I want to do anything that I ought not, or, that a year's time will bring change in any feeling of respect or duty that I owe to my father and mother, but I want to feel free.'

Said a young girl, who was expecting to be married in a few months, 'I can hardly wait for the time to come, for then I can do as I please. If I want to wear a particular gown I can do it without being scolded.'

Such feelings on the part of children are considered inevitable by some parents. They even think that it is good for them to be made to give in, forgetting that the ideal obedience is a matter of free and happy choice. Sometimes a child rebels and completely against such tyranny, puts his 'I will not' against their 'You must,' and then a fearful battle is fought. The father and mother bring the sentiment of society to their aid, and claim religion as their ally; yet the child, even in the face of such odds, sometimes wins the victory; but however the battle goes it is fought at fearful cost. Nature never recovers from such wounds.

Thank God such conflicts are rare; but alas, the homes where there is frequent friction between parents and children are common.

Your daughter wishes to study French instead of German. She does not take to music, while you insist that she shall. She wants the cream instead of the pearl colored paper for her room; she prefers the blue instead of the white nun's veiling for her gown. The boys wants to go to business instead of to college; he wants to play football; he intends to use tobacco. How shall you treat such questions as these where you differ from your child on the ground either of expediency or morals. Shall he be 'left to gang his ain gait,' and to choose for himself? By no means; but beware how on any question you make obedience or disobedience to you the test of right conduct. Let the intrinsic right or wrong, the wisdom or unwisdom of the act, decide whether it shall or shall not be done. When a question comes up for decision about which you differ from your child, talk it over with him, give your reasons for wishing him to take a certain course, discuss the question, and, if your way is best, it is a rare case if you cannot convince him of it. When that is done the trouble is over, and there be a heartiness and sweetness about the child's surrender which will carry him far on the way you wish him to go.

'But,' you say, anxiously, 'what if, in spite of all this, the child persists in taking the way which is not only unwise but wrong?' Even then the same course is wisest. The cutting reproof, the bitter reproach, will not reclaim the child; but the steady pressure of feeling that he is bringing grief to loving hearts will often bring a headstrong child to his senses. Sometimes, too, the punishment which always comes from wrong-doing is the only thing which can turn a perverse spirit. And the child must pass through that hard experience before he will willingly return to his father's heart and home. If it must be so, let him feel to the full the result of his folly; but watch for the least sign of penitence, and when it comes welcome back your prodigal, and all will be well.—From 'Children and the Home.'

Toilet Hints.

FRENCH FACIAL TREATMENT.

A dowager, who had been advised to try the French system for facial treatment, thus describes her experience:

'Under the French plumping system my face was warmed with an electric warm-water bag. A plain rubber bag would have done as well. It was then sprayed with very hot water while I held my face over a basin, into which the wate rcould drop. It felt odd to have the spray dashing on my face, growing hotter and hotter. And, when it bame unpleasant, I made a signal and instantly it began to cool. Gradually it grow cooler until it was positively cold and I began to shiver. The water was then stopped and my face was mopped with benzoin and water. And then it was left to dry of itself.

'The skin now, I noticed, was very pink and clear, and it had wonderfully tightened. There were not those awful sagging "drops" at the end of the jaw. Every dowager dreads those lumps of fat that droop at each side of her face at the place where her jaw and ear meet. And after this plumping treatment I noticed that the bag of flesh was much less real. It was such a pleasant surprise that I exclaimed with joy, and the operator stopped and smiled with satisfaction.

'Then came the massage, which was quite simple. My face was spread with skin food, and I was told to rest for a while. By the time my rest period had expired the skin food had sunken in my face, so that scarcely any of it was to be seen. This, of course, helped to plump out my skin, and in the glass I looked quite girlish.' —'Eagle.'

For the Housekeeper.

THOSE OLD FLOORS.

A correspondent writes that she would like to discard carpets, and use rugs instead, but her floors are not very good, and new ones cannot be put down now. The boards of which they were made have shrunk and left unsightly cracks that a coat of paint will not fill satisfactorily.

Here is a method of overcoming the difficulty of which this correspondent complains: Make a thick paste by boiling blotting paper or other paper of similar nature in water until it becomes pulpy. Add to it some glue previously dissolved in hot water. Mix these well together, and then stir in enough whiting to stiffen the paste, and give it a little body. Work the materials over and over until they are perfectly incorporated with each other. If the wood of the floor is colored add some coloring matter that will make the paste as nearly the color of the floor as possible. Apply the mixture to the cracks while soft, crowding it in solidly with a putty knife, and smoothing it even with the wood. As the whiting will cause the mixture to 'set' quite rapidly it is advisable to prepare a small quantity at a time. This paste will not shrink, nor cleave away from the wood as putty will, nor is it affected by heat or cold. If a careful job is done, the old floor can be made very satisfactory. If there are knot-holes or other defective places, fill with the paste the same as if there were cracks. This filling will take paint as well as wood.

It is a mistake, according to a housekeeper who has a long experience to make her opinion weighty, to have good floors treated with anything but wax. She considers it almost sacrilege to apply shellac or varnish to hard wood, as a floor so treated is sure to become unsightly in places, and it will have to be scraped and refinished quite frequently to keep it looking well—a troublesome and expensive proceeding, which she considers entirely unnecessary. A floor once waxed can be kept in good condition for a long time if properly cared for. Water should never be used on it. Turpentine is the thing to clean it with.—'Outing Magazine.'

ARRANGING A DIVAN.

Every one does not know that a wide divan is made more comfortable by having at its back two huge, hard pillows that will support the smaller ones.

It is usual to heap up a great variety of these extra soft ones on a large divan so that anyone sitting or reclining may arrange them according to one's comfort.

These are needed, it is true, but they also need a support. The wall is usually too far back from the front edge of the divan to serve. The two large pillows made of the material which covers the divan are not only comfortable, but artistic.

They may be stuffed with excelsior into coarse muslin or ticking, then covered with the chosen fabric. They look better with a heavy cord around the edging.

If the end of the divan is against the wall, as well as its side, a third pillow may be added to give an added frame-work to the little pillows.

This is not an expensive trick, but if a housewife ever tries it she will never let the divan go without this part of its equipment.—'Times.'

Selected Recipes.

Iced Fruit Pudding.—Cook one-half cup of rice until soft, in milk; press through a sieve, and add to it the well-beaten yolks of four eggs and one cup of sugar. Cook for a few minutes over the fire and when it begins to thicken remove from the fire, and add one tablespoonful of vanilla and stand aside to cool. When cold, place in an ice cream freezer and freeze, and when it begins to stiffen add to it one-half cup each of candied cherries, pineapple or any other fruit preferred, and one pint of whipped cream. Repack and stand away for an hour or two, until ready to serve.

Scotch Plum Pudding.—Shred and chop one-half pound of suet, add to this four ounces of bread crumbs, one pound of marmalade, two ounces of candied orange peel. Beat five eggs, add to the mixture, beat until smooth, place in a buttered mold, cover closely and boil five hours. Serve with sauce.

One of the most effective cakes for this time of the year is a pistachio cake. For this bake three layers as before, in the middle one put, if you like, a very little green vegetable color before baking, or leave all three plain; flavor with a trifle of pistachio and a few drops of bitter almond. For the filling, which is the delicious part of this cake, boil two cups of sugar with one of water till it will make a thread; pour over the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and when cool flavor with pistachio and almond, and add two heaping tablespoonfuls of chopped pistachio nuts; beat till thick, and put between layers. Cover over with a white icing or ad a very little green color; when firm press all along the edge halves of pistachio nuts, and in the centre put a group of four or five large green leaves cut from citron.

A third holiday layer cake is made with a good deal of coffee, and is called Mocha cake. Make the cake as usual, and divide it, putting half into one deep tin and coloring the other half brown with a little very strong black coffee, putting in an extra heaping teaspoonful of flour, that it may not be too thin. While it bakes cook a cup of coffee with a half-cup of sugar, thicken with a heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in half a cup of milk and pinch of salt; let this soak till thick, spread between the two layers of cake, and slightly color and flavor the icing which goes over all with more coffee. If you choose, put a row of halved English walnuts around the top. A rather richer filling for this cake is made by beating two egg yolks very light, adding two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and a small half-cup of sugar, and cooking them till thick, then adding a cup fo hot milk and a teaspoonful of butter, and, when it boils, half a cup of strong coffee.—'Harper's Bazar.'

Mrs. Grant's Sardine Sandwiches.—Remove sardines from half pound box. Free from skin and bone, and chop fine. Add two hard boiled eggs chopped and seasoned with half a teaspoonful of French mustard and half a teaspoonful finely grated fresh horseradish. Mix well and spread on thin slices of buttered white bread.

Veal Patties.—Take two pounds of the leg of veal and two slices of salt pork and chop fine. Add to this three rolled and sifted crackers, salt and pepper, and a little grated nutmeg, and one egg beaten. Fill buttered patty pans and sprinkle with crumbs. Dot with butter and moisten with cream, and bake in a quick oven basting with melted butter.

A New Chicken Dish.—If one wants to use left-over chicken for a delicious supper or luncheon dish the meat should be cut into cubes and then made hot in rich white sauce. This should be covered with strips of red Spanish peppers, which now sell by the can.

THE FLYING DEATH

BY

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS

Author with Stewart Edward White of 'The Mystery.'

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SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Colton, M.D., a wealthy young who has worn himself into an by his philanthropic work in slums, is ordered by his doctor sland for rest. Other inmates of are Professor Ravenesden and his Dolly, Mr. Haynes, and Mr. their host, a member of the corps, and his daughter At a wreck one night Helga ng, with Haynes's assistance, to a man near the shore, all three are ved by Colton's exertion. The ued man is a Portuguese juggler, who himself 'Wonderful Whalley,' and s a strange story of his experience the wreck. One of the sailors, also, left the ship alive in the breeches-buoy is found to be dead on reaching the , apparently from the stab of some knife in his back. Haynes is inclined to suspect the juggler, but the rest of the crew maintain his innocence. Haynes, a well-known New York reporter, has paid for Helga's education since her childhood. It is evident he loves the girl, but knows himself to be suffering from cancer, while Helga, Colton finds, is the college girl whose marriage with his younger brother, Everard, was so strongly and successfully opposed by his father as Helga would not marry against such opposition. The mystery of a dead sheep killed by the stab of some great knife in its back is added to the mystery of the murdered sailor, and a peculiar unaccountable beating sound is often heard in the night sky. During an exhibition of his powers the juggler, who hates Haynes, throws a knife close to his head, as a warning, he says, but the others would have arrested him had he not escaped. Everard Colton, arriving after a message from his brother, tells of being attacked on the way from the station by some unseen presence in the air which kills the horse that had bounded away and left him. Haynes considers the juggler still responsible to blame for the killing and all form themselves into a vigilance committee. Next day Dolly takes occasion to scold Colton for bringing his brother down as she thinks it unfair to Haynes. She is in a perverse mood and speaks very harshly Colton, hurt and angry, goes out to walk off and meets Helga, being with her when a drunken coastguard speaks insolently of her having been found a waif.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

'Will it? Come up here and make it!' taunted Serdholm. 'No? All right, I'll come down.'

Colton met him half way. It was no fight; for though Serdholm was brawny the young physician was as greatly his superior in strength as in science and condition. The coast-guard rolled to the bottom of the gully and lay there cursing feebly.

'He will lose his place for this,' said Helga as they went shoreward. 'I hope he will, the beast!'

'Do you suppose he really thrashed the juggler, or was that only boasting?'

'He has the reputation of being quarrelsome when he has been drinking,' said Helga.

'Haynes ought to know about it, then.'

'I'll tell him. But, please, Dr. Colton, say nothing about Serdholm's rudeness. It would only make Petit Père angry, and cause trouble, and I've felt some danger overhanging him. Dr. Colton, do you believe in dreams?'

'We men whose business it is to deal with the human body, get to realize how much of mystery there is in the human soul,' said Dick. 'Is that an answer?'

'I don't know,' replied the girl doubtfully. 'Some day, perhaps, I shall tell you. Meantime,' she added, as they approached Third House, 'you won't forget your promise, will you?'

'No.'

'As you've been interesting yourself in my affairs a good deal,' said the girl with friendly raillery, 'I'll just give you a bit of free advice. Don't take everything about Dolly Ravenden too seriously. She's had loads of attention and seen a great deal of the world, and she is pretty high-spirited; but she is in every way a splendid girl and a right-minded one. I imagine she is not always easy to understand.'

'Heaven knows I've made one awful blunder!' groaned Dick.

'Then don't apologize for it too soon,' said the girl quickly. 'There, I've been a traitor to my sex. But I like you, Dick Colton. And,' she added as they reached the door, 'if you can sue as well for yourself as for another I think you might well win any woman.'

'Well, Heaven bless you for that!' said Dick Colton to the closing door.

CHAPTER TEN.

THE TERROR BY NIGHT.

In every department of scientific inquiry, Professor Ravenden was, above all else, methodical. The extraordinary or unusual he set aside for calm analysis. When he came to a dark place in his investigations, he made full notes and relied on patience and the reasoning powers for light. Facts ascertained relations and proportions catalogued. In crises of doubt, after exerting his own best efforts, he was not too proud to ask counsel, and were there any at hand in whose judgment he felt confidence. But first he strove to make his own mind master of the problem.

Thus it was that on the night of September 19, after an evening's moth-hunt, he went to his room and sat down to write. First, however, he changed to pyjamas and dressing-gown, for a sudden shower had soaked his clothing. Professor Ravenden had undergone a severe shock.

For more than three hours he wrote, with long pauses for consideration. Once he rose, strode on slippered feet up and down the room and communed aloud with himself.

'Undeniably I was terrified. . . . . Why otherwise should I have fled? . . . . An object that may well have been harmless and must inevitably have presented aspects of scientific interest. . . . . Perhaps the repetition . . . . the instinct of peril deceived me, fostered by the previous inexplicable occurrences . . . . yet, even in my fright, I incline to believe that I preserved my powers of observation.'

When he slept upon the conclusion of his work, there lay amid the wreckage of scriptive revision upon his table three closely written sheets of manuscript.

Waking early the next morning, he aroused Haynes and Dick Colton, and asked them to come to his room as soon as they had dressed. Upon their entrance he bade them to seats, and took up the manuscript.

'In a case of this importance,' he said, formally, 'I shall not apologize, except by mention, for the disorder of my room. It has been my practice in cases presenting difficult aspects to reduce the salient facts to writing, thus preserving the more important features unencumbered with obstructive detail. This method it was which enabled me to throw some new light upon the dimorphic female of the Papilio turnus as found in the Blue Ridge chain. In the present instance I design to read to you, gentlemen, a report upon certain strange happenings of last night, and to ask your opinion as bearing upon the mysterious events which have crowded so fast upon each other recently. Before beginning to read, I may state that I never have been afflicted with any aberration of the senses, that I am in sound health, and that after the experiences which I am about to state I tested both temperature and pulse for possible indications of fever. My temperature was 98.5, which is normal for me, and my pulse, while a trifle irregular, owing to nervous disturbances, was not unusually rapid. Do I present to you, Dr. Colton, any external indications of nervous or functional disorder?'

'Absolutely none, sir,' replied the physician promptly. 'I should estimate your temperament to be an unusually calm and rational one.'

'Then I shall proceed,' said Professor Ravenden, and turning to his manuscript he read:

'Report on certain events noted by Willis Ravenden, F.R.S., Sc.D., at Montauk Point, Long Island, on the evening of Sept. 18, 1902.

'On the evening named I had set forth from Third House with the purpose of seeking a specimen of the Catocala. Besides my capturing net, a can of molasses and rum for an insect dure, and the poison jar, I carried, in pursuance of general agreement, a thirty-two calibre revolver. Passing around the south end of the lake, I selected for my operations a patch of Quercus ilicifolia several hundred feet beyond the western shore, and perhaps a mile distant from my point of departure, and smeared the leaves with the adhesive mixture. Some success was rewarding my efforts, among other captives being fine specimens of the Saturnia maia and the Dryocampa imperialis, when a cloud-bank obscured the moon, and the wind which had been blowing lightly from the north became capricious and gusty. Conditions such as these are unfavorable to the pursuit of the nocturnal lepidoptera. Moreover, the darkness was becoming very dense. Hastily closing and packing my net, I set out for home. As nearly as I can estimate it then was about 10 o'clock p.m.

'Owing to the darkness and the irregularity of the ground, my progress was difficult. When I had almost reached, as I estimated, the shore of the lake, I stumbled and fell. As I regained my feet, a strange sound which appeared to come from above and a trifle to the north-west of me attracted my attention. It suggested the presence of some winged creature, although it resembled rather a crackling than a beating or flapping of pinions. It seemed to differ from the strange creaking which I had before noted when abroad at night, and which I at once recalled. Somewhat alarmed, I drew my revolver and cocked it. At this moment the wind, which had been dead from the north, veered in a sharp gust to the north-west. A rushing noise from the blackness above seemed to be drawing near me at a high speed, and as I braced myself for some assault, an object which I believe to have been very large, struck the ground with great violence a few rods, as I judged, to the west of me and came bounding over the earth in my direction. At the same time I discerned a faintly perceptible oily odor.

'For a moment I was paralyzed with alarm. I make no concealment or palliation of the emotion. As it seemed, without volition, I then leaped backward, and ran toward the end of the lake. Thus I avoided the advancing object, but only to run into further danger (if danger there was), for I heard another crackling noise of passage, and this time dimly saw in the void a great body pass swiftly above my head. Of the dimensions or shape of this phenomenon I can give no accurate description; but it seemed larger and of more solid bulk than any bird known to me as inhabiting this locality, and its movement suggested rather a skimming progress borne by the wind, than a measured flight. Throwing myself upon the ground to avoid its notice, I remained until a heavy splash told of its having reached the lake. Then I rose and ran.

'With my first exhaustion of breath came reason. I turned, and while one hardly can answer for his own performances, I intended to return and investigate, for shame burned hot within me. Indeed, I already had retraced my steps for perhaps a hundred feet when there burst upon me a rain-squall so furious that I lost my way completely and was soon floundering in the edge of the lake. Realizing my helplessness in this onslaught of the elements, I set out for home, and after an hour's wandering, according to my estimate, reached Third House at ten minutes past eleven.

'Conclusions: That the two objects were presumably a pair of living creatures. that they were either in a state of panic flight, or were water-creatures hastening to refuge, since at least one of them terminated its course in the lake; that they probably were the same creatures whose presence has been noted overhead previously by myself, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Everard Colton and others.

'Query: What relation, if any, do they bear to the death of the sheep on the beach and of the sailor Petersen?'

Professor Ravendon laid his manuscript on the table and looked at his auditors. Haynes had been making notes. Colton sat in rapt attention. Each drew a long breath as the reading closed, and the professor said:

'Gentlemen, have you any suggestions that will throw light upon these phenomena?'

(To be Continued.)

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JUST PLAY.

(By Sally Campbell.)

Alice had a teddy bear and a go-cart and a doll—oh, many dolls!—and a long list of other playthings.

Poor, pale-faced little Kitty looked down longingly upon her from the upper veranda.

'I wish she would come up and play with me!' sighed Kitty.

'Perhaps she would if you asked her,' said Kitty's mother, encouragingly.

So Kitty leaned over the railing and called down in a very coaxing voice:

'Please come up here and play with me.'

Alice looked up.

'Won't you?' said Kitty. 'I am lonesome. And I'm sick.'

A frown puckered Alice's forehead, and a cloud came over her face. She shook her head.

'There'd be so much to move. And I like this place. I'd rather play by myself.'

'She's mean!' said Kitty to her mother.

And Bobby Hatfield, who had stood on the steps of the lower porch and heard, said to himself.

'She's mean! She ought to be ashamed to behave like that to such a poor weak little girl.'

Bobby was going to the beach. He had his pail and his spade. And besides them, he had a hope. He hoped that the same nice man that had helped him to build a tower yesterday would help him to build a bigger tower today.

Bobby put his foot down on the next step and there he stopped.

'Pooh! What could I do?' he asked himself. 'What good would a spade and a pail be for playthings on an upper veranda?'

Then, any way, Bobby knew that it would spoil the hope entirely. Of course a boy would rather play with a big brown man, than a pale, thin girl who was two whole months' younger than he was.

'Alice ought to go,' seowled Bobby. 'She could just as well as not.'

Suddenly he started down the steps on a run. He went to the beach and gathered shells. When his pail was full a voice behind him said:

'How is it, partner? Are we building more towers to-day?'

Very slowly Bobby turned around. His face was very sober.

'No, sir. Thank you. I guess I can't,' he said. 'I've got to play with a girl that's sick.'

Bobby ran back faster than ever. He was afraid to stop. He wished that he had told the brown man that he was sorry; it was not very polite not to tell him that he was sorry. But he was afraid to go back.

'I can't help Alice's meanness. But I can help mine,' he panted. 'But maybe I couldn't if I went back.

'Here I am!' he announced when he had reached the upper porch.

Kitty brightened rather uncertainly.

'I've come to play with you,' said Bobby.

Then she brightened very certainly, indeed.

They had an astonishingly nice time. Kitty was fine, for a girl, at planning games. Really, Bobby thought that if she had been a boy she would have been fine at it.

When it was lunch time two men stood in the hall window and saw them. One of the two was Kitty's father. The other was a big brown man.

'It takes very small things to make children happy,' said Kitty's father.

'Sometimes,' said the big, brown man; but he said it, without speaking, to himself. 'Sometimes it takes unselfishness, and that is about the largest thing there is.'

The big brown man was going boating that afternoon and he wanted company.—'S. S. Times.'

BIBLE LESSONS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

THEORIES ABOUT THE BIBLE.

There have been, and still are, many theories about the Scriptures. There are three leading ones: First. The whole Bible is the word of God in contrast with the theory that it contains the word of God. Second. The substitutionary, expiationary, sacrificial nature of Christ's death, in contrast with the teaching that it is simply a manifestation of Dvine love. Third. The fixed eternal condition of those who die impenitent and unbelieving, in contrast with the theory of a future probation and ultimate salvation of all men, or that other theory of annihilation. The practical outcome of these views is: 1. It does not matter what a man believes if he only thinks it is true. 2. Man seeks to be his own saviour, for salvation is a matter of good works, or, 3. It does not matter how I live, for God purposes to save all men. All these human opinions are wrong. Real orthodoxy is not a matter of creed, but of trust in the living Christ. I may hold the soundest doctrine, yet have no vital union with Jesus. It is not, what I believe, but to whom do I look for salvation. All man's theories about salvation are mere quicksand, on which it is folly to build. All Scripture is from God, and must therefore be true. We are to search the Scriptures. The New Testament has several hundred references to the Old. The Jew reads the Old without the New, and does not see the Messiah in the first. Gentiles read the New without the Old, and there is much that they do not understand. Both need the Spirit's teaching. The last thing the Lord did for His disciples was to open their minds to understand the Old Testament writings. (Luke xxiv.)

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DAILY TEXT.

January 2.

Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you; but rejoice, inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings, that, when His glory shall be revealed ye may be glad also with exceeding joy. —1 Pet. iv. 12, 13.

That the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ.—1 Pet. i. 7.

Why standest Thou afar off, O Lord? why hidest Thou Thyself in time of trouble?—Psalm x. 1.

There is something better than trying to keep one's patience when hard pressed. One who was dreading an interview on a matter that promised friction, prayed beforehand that he might hold himself well in hand and keep his patience. For a few hours before the interview there was an unexpected opportunity for loving fellowship with the persons involved. When the time came for discussion both sides were so close together that the anticipated trouble failed to appear. The next day's prayer was, 'Lord, help me—not to keep my patience, but to keep my love.'—'Sunday-school Times.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A VERY INDIAN APPEAL.

(London 'Standard.')

The following appeal from India received by the Lord Mayor is printed in 'City Press':

'May it please your lordship, that I am very Indian, and I belong to the Brahmin caste. Owing to my poverty and unhealthiness . . . I cannot earn money by any profession, including me, there are eight members in my large, poor and pitiable family:

My paternal grandmother.	My aunt.
	Myself.
My maternal grandmother.	My wife.
	My first daughter.
My mother	My second daughter.

Moreover, I must perform marriage for my two daughters.

'So if I have at least £2,000 as a capital for my large, poor and pitiable family I can invest this amount in the safest bank, and I can maintain my large, poor and pitiable family by the interest on this capital. So I must humbly request your lordship to regard me as your lordship's own son and send me at least £2,000 at your lordship's earliest convenience. I am in earnest. I am in earnest. I am in earnest.'

A Russian peasant went to a money lender to borrow a rouble. He was told he would have to pay a rouble for interest and to leave his fur coat as security. He agreed. On leaving he was told he must pay the interest in advance, and he handed over the rouble. As a result he had no money, and no coat and owed a rouble.

A little girl came down to dessert at a dinner party, and sat next to her mother. This lady was much occupied in talking to her neighbor, and omitted to give the child anything to eat. After some time the little girl, unable to bear it any longer, with sobs rising in her throat, held up her plate, and said: 'Does anybody want a clean plate?'

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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SYMPATHY WHICH WAS CODDLING.

A small boy was playing with his express waggon in the front yard of his home, in Brooklyn. He got into the vehicle, but a defiance of the laws of gravity upset it backward and he fell on his head. A man who happened to be across the street saw him get up, rub his head and look around to see if any sympathetic person was in view. Seeing none such, he went on with his play as if nothing had happened. His mother, however, had witnessed the tumble from an upper window and hastened down.

'Are you hurt?' she asked, excitedly.

The boy burst into a bawl.—New York 'Tribune.'

Student—'Something is preying on my mind.'

'Prof. W.—'It must be very hungry.'—Yale 'Record.'

Hiram—'Was yer house damaged by that there cyclone?'

Ike—'Dunno, I hain't found it yit.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

'I think the country is just sweet!' said the town young lady. 'I love to see the peasant returning to his humble cot, his sturdy figure outlined against the setting sun, his faithful collie at his side, and his plough upon his shoulder!'

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The Boys' Page.

A Word About The Competition.

Announcement of the prize winners in the recent competition has already been made, and it only remains for the 'judge's remarks,' which were crowded out at the time, to be given now, and full lists of those competing to be published. Of course, the prize stories, etc., will have to be published, and also some of those which ran the winners most closely. A great many more, however, would be well worth the publishing, where the sets of animals and descriptions of the ideal boy's room were concerned.

The pear-shaped animals were splendid, and it was surprising how many beasts, birds and fishes could be reasonably conformed to this shape, but kangaroos, penquins, and geese looked particularly at home in it. Some of the competitors did not try to introduce the element of fun at all in theirs, but some were really comical. It is not surprising that where one competitor had drawings of various animals to the number of fifty, some of these had to be tortured out of all real or even comical likeness to the creatures they were supposed to represent, still, the ambition to include them all gave some very good figures. It will be impossible to publish complete even all the prize sets, that would take too much room, but a selection will be made from these, and also from some of the sets awarded honorable mention. The set awarded first prize is published to-day.

The incomplete story was evidently a very difficult fish to land. Only four were able to secure theirs and send them in. So the only other name besides the three awarded prizes is Winnifred Matthews, Coningsby, Ont., the youngest of all the competitors. All caught the idea very well, and are to be congratulated. The first prize story is commenced to-day, and the others will follow later.

The description of an ideal room for a boy showed one thing, and that was that boys are like every other class of humanity in that 'they differ.' Big rooms, little rooms, crowded rooms, light and airy rooms, papered walls, painted walls, curtains, no curtains, all and every kind of a room for all and every kind of a boy, so there was no coming to any conclusion after all as to what kind of a room most boys would consider 'ideal.' The room after would consider 'ideal.' The room described was only the expression of the boy, the mechanic, the boy who likes company, the boy who knows how to make himself comfortable, the collector, the musician, the naturalist, and the most ambitious boy of all, who wanted no less than what all the others wanted, with a private telephone, a gramophone, a good assortment of games, and taps and running water thrown in! Well, well, Alexander doesn't seem to have been the only one to grieve because he couldn't have more than the world. We intend to publish several of these descriptions from time to time, as a great many of them are of interest.

PEAR-SHAPED ANIMALS.

HONORABLE MENTION.

M. Falconer, Ottawa.
H. B. Dickens, Ingersoll, Ont.
Fred Caulfield, Robb, Ont.
Edith M. Creighton, Middle Musquodoboit, N.S.
Merle S. McLean, Port Saxon, N.S.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Wilfred Martin, Valleyfield, P. Que.; Beatrice A. Paynter, Clinton, P.E.I.; A. Edwin Priest, Halifax, N.S.; J. Scott Parke, Montreal; Philip Manuel, Chiliwack, B.C.; Arthur C. Laing, Montreal; Charles Gordon Richardson, Montreal; Bessie Smith, Bowen Island, B.C.; Willie M. Herald, Burks Falls, Ont.; Hattie Purdy, Condie, Sask.; Muriel Purdy, Condie, Sask.; Cecil Rusling Harris, Sutton, P. Que.; C. E. Dobbs, Oak Bank, Man.; Harold Graham, Cobden, Ont.; John Hughes, Dorval, P. Que.; Florence C. McQuarrie, Cariboo River, N.S.; Percy Wright, Pascal, Sask.; Laurence Wilkinson, Iroquois, Ont.; Linda E. Munro, Martintown, Ont.

THE IDEAL ROOM FOR A BOY

HONORABLE MENTION.

Paul Goforth, Toronto.
H. W. Harkness, Cornwall, Ont.
Leslie Edmonds, Jasper, Ont.
Walter R. Clark, North Wiltshire, P.E.I.
Philip Manuel, Chilliwack, B.C.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Willie M. Herald, Burks Falls, Ont.; Roy McMillan, Glen Sandfield, Ont.; Hadley Ernest Coles, Doe Lake, Ont.; Douglas W. McPherson, Orangeville, Ont.; William H. Liddle, Thacker, Sask.; Roscoe McKean, Drayton, N.D.; Wilfred Lane, Ruthven, Ont.; Cecil Rusling Harris, Sutton, P. Que.; Frank M. Bradley, Princeport, N.S.; James Beaudette, Montreal; C. E. Simpson, Liniere, P. Que.; J. Stewart Henry, Salisbury, N.B.

FIRST PRIZE STORY.

THE THICKET BY THE RIVER.

(By Donald McKinnon, Millanville, Que., Age, 16.)

When Lawrence Burton set off on that long stroll along the edge of the river, climbing now over jagged rocks, now by the side of pools, now along the marshy turf that bordered the muddy sands, now taking a short cut over the wet sands themselves, he little thought how many hours would pass before he was home once again, or how much would be crowded into those hours.

It was not more than 9 a.m. when he stopped to take a drink at a little stream that trickled into the river about three miles from his home. Saturday coming but once a week, and there being only about twelve hours of daylight, he had started off after a hurried breakfast, with a generous lunch, in that nondescript article he called his 'game bag,' to have a day's outing. He had another reason, too, for going on that long stroll up the river besides his love for exploration, and that was to meet an old chum of his, Harry Brown by name, whose home was only a short distance from the river at the place where Lawrence was now. They had agreed the week before to join forces for the day, and go sightseeing. He soon satisfied his thirst, sprang to his feet, and started on his way. After a few minutes' brisk walk he came to the path up the cliffs that led to Harry's home. It was not very steep, but it wound in and out between crags, huge boulders, and loose stone. He soon made his way to the top and turned and looked at the scene beneath him.

The cliffs here were nearly half a mile apart, and the river, during the spring, and the early summer months, flowed from bank to bank, but now, in the autumn, the water had become so low that it only ran in the farther side of the valley, leaving a great tract of marshy land on the nearer side that used to be covered with water.

Near the middle of the river bed there was a patch of land, a couple of acres in extent, more elevated than the rest, during high water it was an island, but now it was only separated from the cliffs by a piece of marsh. As it was never covered with water, except in great floods, there was a thicket of stunted spruce and cedar growing on it.

The sun was shining down on the distant waters, and they sparkled in the strong light as they went bounding towards the sea. The leaves on the trees had turned yellow and red, many had already fallen, but thousands still clung to their summer's home. Overhead a large flock of crows cawed loudly as they flew towards the south. As he gazed a merry shout made him turn swiftly round.

'Hello, Lawrence!' said the owner of the voice, as he made his way through a clump of bushes that hid him from view. 'Something of the artist yet,' Harry went on, for it was he. 'I thought the talking to old Graham gave you the day you drew that elephant on the back of your algebra had knocked all such notions out of you.'

'Well, one backslides now and then, you know,' Lawrence replied. 'But have you been waiting for me long?'

'Just arrived as you were climbing up. I knew you couldn't get here sooner. Have you got through looking at the landscape? If you have we had better be moving.'

It was always Harry's way to change the subject quickly. Lawrence used to say he could change it quicker than any other two boys in school.

Lawrence soon assured him that he had seen enough for that day, and that he was ready to follow him.

'I found a dandy cave the other day,' Harry said as he led the way along the edge of the cliff. 'I was hunting for a wasp's nest and I stumbled right on to it.'

'Were you in it?' Lawrence asked.

'No, it's in a difficult place to get at, and I thought I would leave exploring it until to-day.'

'It must be a terrible place if you thought it was dangerous,' Lawrence said.

'Well, it was so dark I couldn't see plainly,' Harry answered.

'But, come, let us take the bark off these pickets and make some torches.'

In a few minutes each was provided with a good torch. They only went a short distance farther when Harry stopped.

'This is the shortest way to it,' he said, pointing to a rough path down the cliffs.

'Come along then,' said Lawrence gaily bounding down the path, 'I'll soon see the inside of the cave, dangerous or not.

However, he came to a halt before a boulder which blocked the path. Harry, who had followed more slowly, now caught up to him, and started to climb up over a ledge of rock to the right, saying: 'Follow me and you will soon reach the Mammoth Cave.'

A few moments' climbing and the boys reached a place where the cliff fell gradually away to the marsh, while above them it rose almost perpendicular. Harry led the way to a crack of great width in the face of the cliff.

'I think we had better light our torches here,' he said.

'Is this your cave?' asked Lawrence, and then, as he turned to light his torch, he exclaimed, 'Doesn't that look like smoke rising in the thicket?'

'Yes,' said Harry. 'I wonder who on earth can be having a fire there, but if you have your torch lighted we had better not let it burn out here; we can go to the thicket if we want to afterwards.'

So saying, he started to crawl in through the opening, Lawrence following. They had gone about fifteen yards when Harry halted.

'Well, why don't you go on?' Lawrence asked after he had waited a minute while Harry seemed to be feeling around with his hands.

'I have reached the edge of some kind of a hole,' Harry said. 'And I was trying to see how deep it was.'

(To be Continued.)

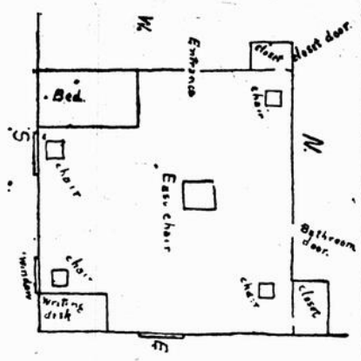
THE IDEAL BOY'S ROOM.

FIRST PRIZE DESCRIPTION.

(By Louis W. Slocomb, age 13, Port George, N.S.)

I should prefer a room about twelve feet square with two large windows on the south and one on the east side, to make it light and airy. I like to have a window on the east side, so that the morning sun will peep in and tell me when it is time to rise.

I would have my bed in the southwest corner, so that one of the windows would be right by my head. I would want the floor carpeted and on it in front of the bed a bear skin rug, to keep my toes warm in winter. My bedstead must be of brass, bright and shiny; a good mattress on it, upon which I can toss about, in summer, and as I am an old-fashioned boy, I would have a feather bed on top of that to keep me snug and warm in winter. Adjoining my room, on the north I should like a small private bath-room, so that I might enjoy



PLAN OF ROOM

a bath without interruption at any hour which best suited my convenience, in the northwest corner a closet for my clothes, and in the northeast corner another closet for keeping my gun, fishing rods, fishing lines, and other curios, that a boy might possess.

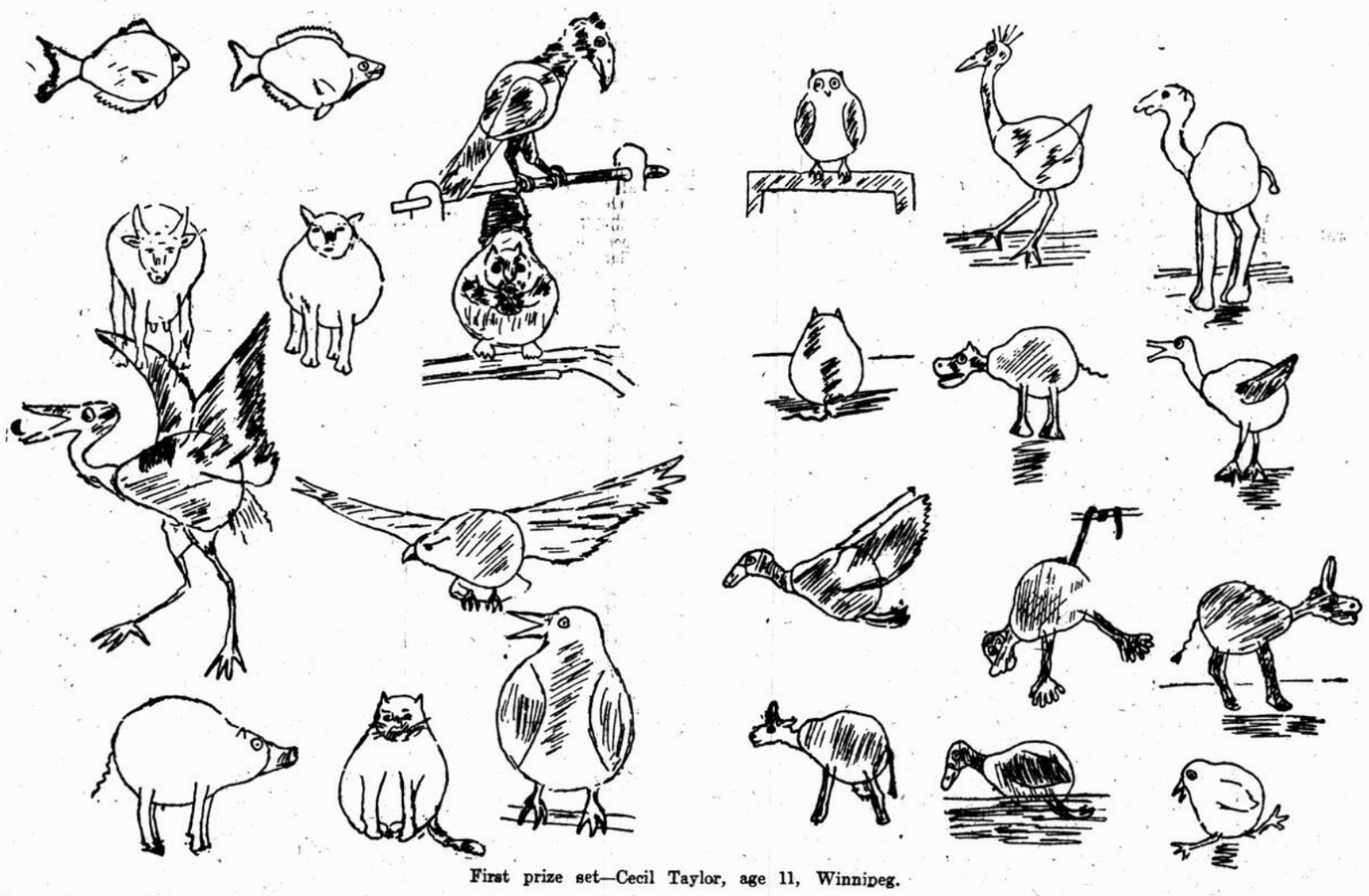
My writing desk, which would be a large one, with shelves on top for books, and lots of drawers in it for my stationery and note books, should stand in the southeast corner.

There would be about five chairs about the room, and one of them an easy chair.

For sanitary reasons, as well as a matter of preference, I would have painted instead of papered walls. For decoration, a few pictures, among them that of the King and Queen, and a card rack to hold pictures of my friends and others that I could take with a camera.

I think if I could have these things I would be fully satisfied.

PEAR-SHAPED ANIMALS.



First prize set—Cecil Taylor, age 11, Winnipeg.

PUZZLES.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

When the puzzlers have correctly arranged the words given below they will find: 1. An island east of Africa. 2. Mountains north of India. 3. Islands northwest of Scotland. 4. One of the grand divisions of the earth. 5. A country in Asia. 6. One of the Great Lakes. 7. A river in the United States. 8. One of the New England states. 9. A lake in New York State. 10. A city in Maine. 11. An island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. 12. A city in Rhode Island.

Tar, sip, a, I, gas, I, a, cost, lay, I, is, I, cut, mad, Ida, new, a, he, O, one, or, ant, car, as, a, miss, I, bang, him, poet, chin, pi, connect, brides, on, a.—N. Y. Tribune.'

FILLING BLANKS.

Fill the first blank with a word, and the second with the same word beheaded and curtailed.

1. He——the boards while I took a short walk down the——.
2. I turned over the——carefully to find the——of each child.
3. I found a——on which she had drawn a picture of an——.
4. Yes, we have——a nice——of sweet peas.
5. He put a large——log——the fire, which soon warmed the room.
6. Such——are not fit to sit in our——.
7. Those mischievous boys tried to——a pound of——from the grocer's cart.
8. I found some——worms——my rose-jar.

RHOMBOID.

Across. 1. A joint of the body. 2. A short poem. 3 Last month. 4. To behold. 5. To mistake.

Diagonally. 1. A dwelling-place. 2. One that does nothing. 3. A boy's name.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

FOUND IN MANY LANDS.

1. China, chin.
2. New Zealand, zeal.
3. Nova Scotia, Scot.
4. Buzzards, buzz.
5. Dover, dove.
6. Buffalo, buff.
7. Pekin, kin.
8. Apennine, pen.
9. Moscow, cow.
10. Constantinople, tin.

WORD-SQUARE.

R A P I D
A R E N A
P E T A L
I N A N E
D A L E S

ENIGMA.

Magnanimous.

The answers to last week's puzzles, sent by Edith Monroe, Maxville, Ont., were correct.

HOW A DOG WAS SOLD.

Here is a true dog story: A family down town having a false grate in one of the rooms of the house placed some red paper behind it to give it the effect of fire. One of the coldest days the dog belonging to the household came in from out of doors, and seeing the paper in the grate deliberately walked up to it and lay down before it, curled up in the best way to receive the glowing heat as it came from the fire. He remained motionless for a few moments; feeling no warmth he raised his head and looked over his shoulder at the grate; still feeling no heat he went across and carefully applied his nose to the grate and smelt it. It was cold as ice. With a look of the most supreme disgust, his tail curled down between his legs, every hair on his body saying, 'I'm sold,' the dog trotted out of the room, not even deigning to cast a look at the party in the room who had watched his actions and laughed so heartily at his misfortunes. That dog had reason as well as instinct.—Troy Times.'

AN EAGLE AT PLAY.

A story told me many years ago by a shepherd in the west of Ireland, says a correspondent of the London 'Spectator,' seems too good and too true to Nature to be an invention. This man's cottage stood near the foot of some great mountain cliffs, above which, on the flat top of the hill, was the peat bog where he cut his year's supply of fuel. It was his custom to stack the turf, when ready for removal to the lower ground, quite near the edge of the cliff. The place happened to be conveniently close to the only path by which a descent was practicable. One season the shepherd noticed that the top of his stack was curiously disturbed. He put it in order, but was surprised a few days later to observe that it was again disturbed and some sods removed. The place is very remote; it was clear that the cause must have been something quite unusual. He determined to watch, and this was what he saw. An eagle—of whose haunting the neighborhood at the time he was aware—descended on the stack of peat, lifted a sod with his claws, soared upwards to a great height, and then, dropping the sod, swooped down upon it with prodigious speed, and caught it again before it reached the ground. When, after several such flights, the eagle missed his catch, and the sod fell down into the valley, the bird returned to the stack, found another sod, and continued his game.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

A Famous Rat

When Napoleon, at the burning of Moscow, ordered the retreat of the grand army there happened to be in the ranks a private by name Baptiste. This man, unlike his comrades, who looted the doomed city of all valuables which they could carry, preferred to take away with him a remarkably fine specimen of a Russian rat which he had captured. Slung in a sack upon his back, Baptiste carried this strange pet from first to last of the retreat, the privations of which the two shared; with the result that there sprang up between them a strong feeling of attachment. Accordingly on their arrival safe in France the rat accompanied him to his new home.

But soldiering had made a cripple of the veteran. Rheumatism racked his limbs, so that he seldom left the shelter of his roof, but passed the summer tending a few flowers, or sitting in the doorway smoking the pipe of peace, when Voltaire (the rat) would squat down beside him in an attitude just like a dog's.

Now, the front part of the house, at back of which stood the old soldier's shanty, was in the occupation of a butcher's store and a tobacconist's, divided from each other by a corridor which led into the yard behind. Daily, attended by Voltaire, the veteran crossed the yard to buy his ration of tobacco, put up in a paper cone, when, after a brief chat with madame in the store, he would stroll into the neighboring butcher's to purchase meat ends for the rat, and so back home.

On these occasions there was noticeable in Voltaire's conduct a marked difference. At the tobacconist's he jumped upon the counter and submitted to be petted by madame. But at the butcher's he would hesitate on entering, hide behind the door, afraid apparently to come right in, and evidently anxious to avoid the sight and smell of the fresh meats.

Winter came, and Baptiste, with stiffened limbs, was forced to keep the house. He shut himself up with Voltaire, and cut their rations down to a potato soup. But tobacco was an absolute necessity, so he dispatched the rat each day to some. The animal would take between its teeth the copper penny for the purpose, make its way to the store, deposit the money on the counter, and return in exchange the package of tobacco, which it delivered promptly to its master.

For weeks this routine worked without a hitch. At length one day it dropped his pipe and smashed it. Going to Voltaire to come with him, he set out to replace the broken article at the tobacconist's. To his astonishment the animal did not respond, but burrowed in its sleeping-box. Alone, therefore, Baptiste visited the store, selected a new pipe, and was about to leave when madame drew him to one side: 'Oh, there is a small account against you convenient.' In vain he claimed that he had paid for his tobacco as he bought it. The other told him that two months previously the rat came in one morning and made off without leaving the customary penny for the tobacco. Since then the animal had never offered one penny to pay, and she, good soul, had gone on charging the amount to Voltaire and Mr. Baptiste.

Perplexed and worried the old soldier settled his account, and instituting inquiry at the butcher's found the rat awaiting him the explanation of his peculiar behavior. For two months it appeared that Voltaire, evidently tired of the potato soup, and having by his diligence made good his credit in tobacco, spent the money for his master's smokes in buying meat ends off the butcher, who well aware of the old soldier's crippled state, concluded that the animal had the authority to do the marketing.

Meanwhile Voltaire had disappeared for good. Baptiste, although much saddened by the turn affairs had taken, is said to have found comfort in the thought that, true to these high principles of honor which he had always sought to teach his pet, the animal had killed itself. It seems, however, just a bit more probable that this prodigy of rats simply had not nerve to face him.—'Harper's Weekly.'

WHO ARE THE GREAT?

'I'm great,' the Lion said—'I reign,
The monarch of the wood and plain!'

The Elephant replied: 'I'm great—
No quadruped can match my weight!'

'I'm great—no animal has half
So long a neck!' said the Giraffe.

'I'm great,' the Kangaroo said—'see
My caudal muscularity!'

The 'Possum said: 'I'm great—behold
My tail is lithe and bald and cold!'

An Oyster fried was understood
To say: 'I'm great because I'm good!'

Each reckons greatness to consist
In that in which he heads the list.

And Braywell thinks he tops his class
Because he is the greatest ass.
—Ambrose Pierce, in 'The Cynic's Word Book.'

When each man is true to himself, then must all things prosper.—Herber Spencer.

The one who successfully deceives another makes it hard for himself afterwards when the deception shall have been discovered—as it is sure to be in time. He will always be distrusted no matter whether he is again attempting deception or not. The only method that wins clear to the end is honesty.

SEIZE THE OPPORTUNITY

The boys who sold the fine Christmas Number of the 'Pictorial' made a 'good thing' of it for themselves and for their friends. Those who did not miss a good opportunity. But once gone it never comes again. The next thing is to look forward to the next opportunity and seize it ere it passes. The January number of the 'Pictorial' is also a very attractive one—with a crisp, snappy winter atmosphere about it, and as such, a capital New Year's greeting to send abroad.

A good old rollicking English song (words and music), and a $1,500.00 prize story should make it a splendid seller at the old price of TEN CENTS a copy. A package of only six copies sold would secure a nice premium—a watch for twenty, etc., etc. Boys (or girls, if they choose), who have never tried to earn any of our splendid premiums can have a package of the January Number to start their sales on, as well as our full premium list of cameras, knives, watches, etc., etc., by sending a postcard to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

N.B.—Montreal city boys call at office for supplies.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

('Christian Herald.')

A dramatic and thrilling incident occurred recently at the close of Dr. ... first meeting in Los Angeles, ... preaching upon 'Soul Winning,' ... the sermon with an account ... one of seventeen persons from ... signed by Edward Spencer, Sept. ... He spoke as follows:

... close I wish to relate an inci... I suppose I have told more ... hundred times, yet I never tell it ... doing me good, and if it does ... good, it will doubtless help ...

... miles north of Chicago lies Evanston, the Northwestern ... one of the largest in the ... denomination, is situated. ... when the university was ... more it had attained to the dig... university, but was simply a ... college, two strongy, husky far... came to the college from Iowa, ... Ed. Spencer. Ed. Spencer was ... swimmer. One morning, word ... the college that there was a ... north of Evanston, near Winnetka. ... college boys, with the people of the ... hurried along the shore. When ... reached the place, they found planks ... spars and other pieces of wreckage ... driven ashore from the 'Lady El...' ... to which were clinging men and ... women. Ed. Spencer, the famous swimmer, threw off his coat and superfluous garments, tied a rope around his waist, threw an end to his comrades on the shore, jumped into the breakers and swam out. He grasped one who was struggling in the waters, gave the signal and was brought to shore. Again and again and again he swam out, until he had brought a fifth, a sixth, a seventh, an eighth, a ninth and a tenth safe to ... He then seemed completely exhausted. His comrades had built a fire ... on the shore, and he tottered to ... and stood by it, trying to get a ... warmth into his perishing members. As he stood there, he looked out ... over the lake and saw others struggling in the water. He said, "Boys, I ... in again." "No, no, Ed," they ... "Your strength is all gone. You ... swim out again. You will only ... your own life away." "I will try," he cried.

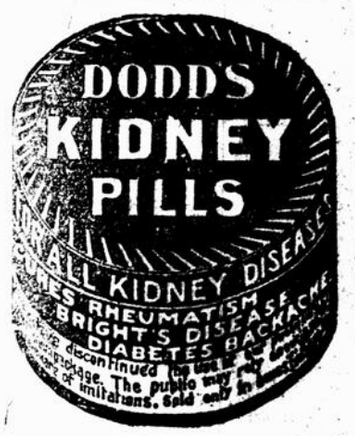
... he sprang into the breakers and ... and grasped one who was ... and brought him safely to ... And again and again and again ... until he had brought an ... a twelfth, a thirteenth, a fourteenth and a fifteenth safe to shore. Then ... seemed all gone. He tottered ... more to the fire and stood there, ... and trembling and cold. It seemed ... if the hand of death was already upon ... He could scarcely stand. Looking ... again over the water he saw a spar ... and falling upon the waves. Then ... saw a man's head above the spar. He ... said, "Boys, there is a man trying to save ... and he watched the spar as it ... toward the point to go beyond ... which meant certain death. He looked ... and saw a woman's head beside the ... 's. He cried, "Boys, it's a man trying to save his wife. I'll help him." "No, no, Ed," they cried. "You could ... reach him. You could do no ... You would only throw your own ... away." "I will try," he cried, and ... sprang into the awful breakers.

Summoning his fast-dying strength, he ... the spar and placed his hands ... it and brought it around the point ... a place of safety. He was then pull... through the breakers. Tender hands ... him from the shore and carried ... to his room in the college. They ... him upon his bed and for awhile he ... to fall asleep. His brother Will ... over and sat down by the fire, that ... had kindled in the grate. Looking ... he saw Ed. standing looking down ... his face with wistful eyes. "Will," ... said, "Do you think I did my best?" ... saved seventeen," his brother replied. "I know it. I know it," he ... "but I was afraid I did not do my ... best. Do you think I did my very ...

Will took him back and laid him on ... bed. Through the night he tossed ... semi-delirium. Will held his hand ... tried to calm him. He said, "Ed., ... saved seventeen." "I know it. I ... it. But, oh, if I could only have ... just one more!"

... and women of Los Angeles, we ... standing beside a stormy sea—the sea ... life. There are wrecks everywhere. ... and women are going down, they ... going down! They are going down! ... you and me plunge in again, and ... again and again, until every last ounce of ... is gone, and when at last in ... exhaustion we sink upon the shore, ... in the earnestness of our love ... souls. "Oh, if I could only have ... just one more!"

... over the tabernacle people were ... Hundreds rose to their feet ... consecrate themselves to the work of ... At that point, President ... stepped up behind Dr. Torrey and ... "The man who sat next to ... says Ed. Spencer is in the building at ... moment.' Dr. Torrey at once stepped to the front of the platform and



said, 'I am often asked what became of Ed. Spencer. He was a physical wreck the rest of his life. He had to give up his preparation for the ministry. He is now a resident of California, and I am told that he is in the building at this moment. If he is, will he please come to the platform?' The Rev. Mr. Cleveland, who had pointed him out to Dr. Baer, went to him where he sat near the platform, and he was immediately brought to Dr. Torrey's side. The whole audience sprang to their feet, burst into applause and waved their handkerchiefs. People were overcome, bathed, in tears in every part of the building. Dr. Torrey placed his hand around his shoulder and the whole audience bowed in prayer, as he asked that God would make Ed. Spencer's last days his best days. Mr. Spencer whispered, 'He has.' From every part of the building they flocked to the front to shake the hero's hand, and hundreds of people were moved as they had never been moved before in their lives.

THE MOSLEM MENACE.

('The Church Missionary Gleaner.')

First let us try to measure the Moslem Menace. It is as real to-day as it was in 1900, when Douglas Thornton cabled from Cairo his epigrammatic message to the Student Volunteer Conference in London that 'Islam defies our King.' Mohammedan bigotry is just as relentless now as then. This latest of the world's religions has marvellous vitality, and an influence almost impossible to exaggerate; doubtless because eternal truth is mingled with profoundest error. The doctrine of entire surrender (the meaning of the word 'Islam') to the will and service of the one supreme God may sound orthodox and attractive; but the faith of Mohammed as exemplified by his followers is merely a round of formalities and ceremonies without life or power to ennoble or regenerate. Christ as the Son of God is repudiated, and his atonement is denied. The Koran is reverenced as the great revelation of God to man. Mohammed, as the Prophet of God, takes the place of Christ. The prescribed duties of Islamism are rigid attention to the time and posture of prayer (five times a day), strict observance of the fast Ramazan, going on pilgrimage to Mecca if it can be afforded, frequent repetition of the Kalima or creed—'There is no God but one God, and Mohammed is the prophet of God,' and alms-giving. The effect of his religion upon the Moslem's character is to promote self-righteousness, fatalism, and intolerance. Moreover, since the Koran teaches polygamy and instigates slavery, home life cannot be said to exist. Again, intolerance is so great that a convert from Islam to Christianity is considered as deserving of death, and twice in a little over a year a Pathan convert belonging to the C.M.S. Quetta Mission has either been tortured or murdered by subjects of the Amir. The first man suffered atrocious barbarities by order of the Amir or his brother. The second was murdered by his nephew, aided by six or seven other Pathans.

We will turn first to Africa, where the Menace is most of all menacing and imminent. Throughout East and Central Africa, right down to the Zambesi, the enemy is coming in like a flood. The trader in district after district is forestalling the missionary of Christ; and the trader is not only a Moslem, he is one who uses his influence to extend his creed. In all Western Africa Islam is pressing down from the interior towards the coasts. In the Nigeria and Sierra Leone protectorates heathen tribes, susceptible of being attracted and degraded by the Mohammedan faith, or uplifted to God by the power of the Gospel, are awaiting one or other of these messages. Which shall reach them first?

At the third session of the first Synod of the diocese of Western Equatorial Africa, the Rev. A. W. Smith, proposed this motion: 'That the rapid growth of Mohammedanism in the Yoruba Country calls for serious consideration and prompt action on behalf of the church.' The introduction of Mohammedanism in that part of the Dark Continent is of quite recent date. In the Ijebu country it was introduced as recently as 1893. The British occupation of the country has meant the advance of Islam. The number of Moslems in Lagos is estimated at three-fifths of the population. The number of mosques is given as follows: In Ibadan, 70; Ijebu Ode, 12; Ijebu Igbo, 20; Ogbomoso, 37; and in Lagos three times as many mosques as there are churches of all Christian denominations. And be it remembered, a Pagan who becomes a follower of Mohammed is ten times harder to win for Christ than he was before.

No agency is so greatly used of God as the medical mission to break down Moslem bigotry, and we have no hesitation in saying that this is pre-eminently the day of opportunity as regards medical mission work in Mohammedan lands.

Think of what has occurred in Persia. 'It is impossible,' writes a German worker, 'to overrate all the work waiting to be done. Villages full of people around Yezd waiting to welcome messengers. One of the C. M. S. doctors, on a fortnight's itinerating tour this year, found access to fourteen villages and a town of 15,000 inhabitants, who showed him 'marked kindness.' Now, let us remember it is only sixteen years ago that six C. M. S. dispensaries in Persia around Yezd were successively and forcibly closed by order of the authorities. Yet to-day Moslems are subscribing towards the two Ispahan hospitals, and the chief mullahs themselves send patients thither; while several prominent Mohammedans have promised help towards the building fund of a new hospital at Yezd.

These are not the only instances, and Persia is not the only field where encouragements and opportunities are rife. Take for instance Mosul in Turkish Arabia and the surrounding 348 towns and villages whose representatives are increasingly coming under the influence of the Gospel. In 1907 the Mosul Mission, about to be closed, was retained by the Society at the petition of the chief of the sayyids, a most bigoted Moslem, whose seal headed the list of signatures which included the names of all the influential mullahs and Moslem gentry.

Again, in India tokens that Moslem bigotry is being undermined are occurring from day to day. Only recently Dr. A. Lankester, of the Peshawar medical mission, received a donation of ten sovereigns from one of the principal Mohammedan leaders in the city, who spoke in the warmest terms of the views of the hospital work in removing misunderstandings, and in bringing about a better feeling between Indians and Europeans. In Multan, in the Punjab, Moslem women patients are making excuses to enter the hospital in order to learn more about the Saviour. In Bengal Moslem women converts are being won by zenana visiting. At the Aurungabad Book Depot in the Western India Mission large Moslem audiences are gathering, and as an outcome some twenty inquirers are being prepared for baptism; while the nephew and heir of a chief Nawab of the Native State of Hyderabad has been baptized, giving up his wealth and prospects for Christ's sake.

In the very heart of the Hausa States in the West Africa Hinterland already two Mohammedan teachers, 'mullams' of high repute and influence, have openly confessed Christ. And what shall we say of the work as it is opening out among educated Moslems in Egypt? Think of those large and attentive crowds, so largely composed of Moslems, in the Upper Valley of the Nile, and recollect that they are examples of a new, widespread willingness to listen to Christ's claims. Think, too, of educational work in Cairo, where we have the moulding and training of future teachers and Bible-women who will carry the Gospel persuasively to their Moslem sisters in days soon to come. Under the new Turkish regime our work in Palestine may have a new era of opportunity before it. There is encouragement on all hands. Nearly the whole world of Islam is open to the Gospel.

STRANGE BELIEFS IN AFRICA.

(Miss M. Melville, in the 'Monthly Leaflet.')

As Miss Campbell and I were coming to Bailundu together, we were one evening sitting, after prayers, talking of some of the beliefs of the Ovimbundu before the missionaries came. We asked what idea they had of God, or Suku, as they call him. Vikolo, one of the carriers, spoke up and said: 'Yes, they believed there was a God who made the earth and the sky, the trees, and everything on the earth; but that they supposed he just left them after he had made them, caring no more about them. He had no love or constant care for his people.' When we asked, 'What becomes of the spirit after a person dies?' he answered: 'I have heard so often that the spirit returns, or rather remains on the earth, so, of course, it needs food and clothing. Therefore, an ox, a goat, or chicken is killed and the meat and mush placed on the grave or beside the body before it is buried. If this should be neglected the spirit would be hungry, and so return and enter into another body. That person would also be taken ill and perhaps die. Food is not kept long on the grave, but if the deceased is an important personage there is a feast and dance, when the fetich ceremonies appease the spirit of the dead so that it does no harm. If the person who dies is not appeased the spirit will return to the village. In order to prevent this, at a funeral the carriers of the body run around trees and by-paths in order to tangle up the spirit that it may find it difficult to return.

Just a few weeks before, this man, Vikolo, brought his 'Kandundu.' He had become tired of it some time ago, and the ants had taken possession and destroyed a lot of the contents. It is one of their spirit gods, a piece of wood or rather a hewn-out section of log, about eighteen inches long. In the centre was a hollow, and the log being split, could be opened up. Inside were horns, pieces of skin, chicken bones, etc.; but the ants had carried in so much sand that it was hard to distinguish the articles. He had bought this for many eighths of cloth, but even then it did not cure him. He told of spending goats and sheep and chickens, which he could not even count, for treatment by the native doctors, all to no avail. Gradually he lost faith in them. On several journeys to the interior he had travelled with station lads who had read and explained the 'Words,' and at last he began to see the worthlessness of his 'Kandundu,' and wished it destroyed. Pray for him and his brothers, one of whom is showing interest in the truth. The country is full of such instances.

As we travel along we meet a woman whose face is painted black, with white spots; another with a chicken bone or a corn cob tied on her neck, an old man with a string tied around his head, each of which means something.

A MID-WINTER SOUVENIR.

The New Year number of the 'Canadian Pictorial' is a mid-winter souvenir. It depicts many of the phases of that out-door life of the opening months of the year that are so typically, as well as exclusively Canadian. Out-door sports and out-door labor are illustrated, and give a crisp snappy atmosphere to the whole issue. The man of the month is the newly-installed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. J. W. Gibson. The new fiction department has a remarkable feature in a story which secured the first prize of $1,500 in a New York competition this month. It will well repay reading, and it is published by special arrangement. The doings of the world are represented by striking scenes in distant parts of the British Empire, as well as under the flags of other nations. In the department devoted to feminine interests will be found an article on New Year gifts of 'ye olden tyme' that will surprise almost everybody. The musical offering of the month is one of those English rollicking songs that everybody can learn.

Ten cents a copy. Order from your local newsdealers, or send direct to office of publication. One dollar a year to all parts of the world. The Pictorial Publishing Company, 142 St. Peter street, Montreal.

See Clubbing Offers on another page

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

ALL READERS HEARTILY INVITED TO JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Please read conditions carefully.

To think out week by week the answers to a set of suggestive questions on the International S. S. Lesson and to answer one of them concisely in writing—such, in brief, is the idea of the Bible Study Club, which started last week in this paper.

The International Newspaper Bible Study Club is for the purpose of promoting, in an unfettered way among the masses, a wider study of the Bible, the basal truths of Christianity, and the problems which enter into every man's life. It is composed of all those who join a Local Club, and take up the simple course herein outlined, barring only ordained ministers. The club has the sympathetic co-operation of the latter, but it is not considered fair to have them compete for the prizes. Sunday-school teachers, Bible class scholars, and church-goers generally, may belong to this Newspaper Club, also non-church-goers, of all shades of opinion. All such who have not joined are warmly invited to do so and to compete for the prizes.

Persons may join the club at any time during the year, but must, of course, answer the 52 questions hereinafter explained, to qualify for the prizes. It is, however, desirable that the questions be answered as the lessons are studied.

The 'Witness' has secured the right to publish the International Sunday School Lesson questions by the Rev. Dr. Linscott, which have aroused so much interest elsewhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded.

This paper is authorized to form a Local Newspaper Bible Study Club for its readers, and guarantee to all who join and fulfil the conditions, that everything herein promised shall be faithfully carried out.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness' during the continuance of the contest, in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. [A statement that the 'Witness' is bought regularly from a newsdealer will in this competition be accepted from contestants whose names do not appear on our subscription list.]

2. Each contestant in this Local Club, must answer each of the written questions, for fifty-two consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1908, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period, which allows two weeks grace after the close of the contest.

3. Each question must be answered separately, and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. It will be a convenience if students will write their answers on letter paper, about 8½ inches by 11 inches.

4. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer, so it can be identified, given a number, registered and then the name cut off so the examiner may know it by number only.

5. Students should be careful to understand the question before answering. To do this, the lesson text must be read and especially the verse, or verses, upon which the question is based.

6. The answers from the 'Witness' Bible Study Club must be sent to this office, where they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks, won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and all prizes which may be awarded to members of the 'Witness' Club will be given out from this office.

Address all answers to the 'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTE—Contestants should always put at the head of each answer the date to which the question belongs, as well as the question written out in full or clipped from the paper. They should, moreover, always give their name and address, carefully with each answer, NOT on a separate sheet, but on the same sheet as the question, only well below it, so as to permit of its being cut off (see sections 3 and 4). They should always be sure to give name and address in the same form each week. Please read the conditions carefully, cut them out and keep for ready reference when preparing answers.

THE PRIZES.

First series—A gold medal to each of the first five contestants.

Second Series—A silver medal to each of the next five contestants.

Third Series—A Teachers' Bible, price $5.50, to each of the next five contestants.

Fourth Series—A valuable book worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five contestants.

Fifth Series—A developed mind, an expanded imagination, a richer experience and a more profound knowledge of the Bible and of life, to all who take this course whether winning any other prize or not.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

Some of our readers inquire whether they may join our Bible Study Club, seeing that they were not subscribers when the competition started, though they have begun to take the 'Witness' since that time. Most certainly they may. Anyone whose name is regularly entered on our books as an annual subscriber to the 'Witness' is thereby qualified to join the Bible Study Club, and the past questions of the series will be repeated from time to time for the benefit of new readers. When the head of the house takes the 'Witness,' any member of the family residing at home may join the Club by merely mentioning the name of the subscriber as it appears on the address tag. This serves as our voucher that they are eligible for membership. See Clause I.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

January 10, 1909.

The Descent of the Holy Spirit.—Acts ii., 1-21.

Golden Text.—I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever; even the Spirit of the truth. —John xiv., 16-17.

Recall, and repeat, some of the thoughts developed in last Sunday's lesson.

Verse 1.—What was the day of Pentecost? (See Ex. xxxiv., 22; Lev. xxiii., 15; Num. xxviii., 26; Deut. xvi., 10.)

Is a barren, or unprofitable meeting possible when Christians meet 'with one accord?'

Would the Holy Spirit have come on this occasion if there had been divisions among them?

Can the Holy Spirit come to any church in which there are divisions, or into any heart that is not in 'accord' or love with everybody?

Verse 2.—Was the sound the Holy Spirit, or was it a great wind, which was one of the attendant circumstances of his coming?

Is there any other scriptural account of God coming, with any similar outward manifestations? (See I. Kings xix., 11-12).

Verse 3.—These cloven tongues were clearly no part of the Holy Spirit; do you think it possible that they were made by forked lightning, or some similar phenomena?

What did the sound of the wind, and the flashes of fire in the shape of tongues typify?

In these days of millions of good books and papers, is the human voice still the most potent means of testifying for Jesus?

Was it the Holy Spirit, or the tongues that 'sat upon each of them?'

Verse 4.—What is your conception of the meaning of the statements, that 'they were all filled with the Holy Spirit,' and how many spake with tongues?

Granted that it is the privilege, and duty of all men to be filled with the Holy Spirit; does the same hold good with the gift of tongues, and similar spiritual phenomena? (See I. Cor xii., 8-10; xiv., 4, 5, 13, 14.)

Verse 5.—Are there still 'devout men in every nation under heaven,' even where the historic Christ has not been heard of?

Verses 6-12.—Do devout men filled with God, still make a stir in every community?

What do Christians most need today, in order to 'amaze' and convert the world?

All must admit that an educated ministry is desirable, but which will make the most converts, a man with fair intelligence and a common school education, filled with the Holy Spirit; or a university graduate lacking such experience?

Verse 13.—What resemblance is there between a man filled with the Holy Spirit, and one under the influence of strong drink?

Verses 14-21.—What is the prophesy by the prophet Joel here quoted from? (See Joel ii., 28-29.)

Should the emphasis for Christian service be put upon the natural, or the supernatural equipment.

Is the Holy Spirit meant for everybody, even the man on the street, and how may he be received? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson for Sunday, January 17th, 1909.—The Beginning of the Christian Church. Acts ii., 22-47.

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Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal.

YULE-TIDE.

Faint whispers from behind yon Silent Star,
Steal nightly into ears that care to listen;
Or daylight flashes messages from far,
When sunrise makes the mountain tops to glisten.

The messages that night and morning bring;
From all around us, from beneath, above;
The carols that the birds and breezes sing,
The 'Song of Songs' is, that our Lord is Love.'

We see it in the blossom and the tree:
Gifts, that our narrow minds can never span,
But most, in Bethany and Calvary;
Love lavish, to win back the heart of man.

R. LANIGAN.

Calumet, Dec. 25.

QUESTIONS FOR NEW YEAR'S.

Is the world any better for my being here?
Is a question that comes home to me;
It were well all to ask it with purpose sincere,
Then examine our records and see.
Have sad hearts been made lighter
Or dark prospects made brighter
Of any poor mortals by me?

Is the world any richer for my being here?
Have I added one mite to its store?
To its wealth, or its comfort, its pleasure, or cheer,
Are mortals more blessed than before?
Have sad hearts been made lighter
Or dark prospects made brighter
Or broken hearts healed that were sore?

Is the world any wiser for my being here?
Has true wisdom been widespread,—and love
By example and precept to others made clear
That wisdom that comes from above?
Have sad hearts been made lighter
And dark prospects made brighter
By the wisdom of kindness and love?

Has your past been a blessing or curse to mankind?
Examine your record and see
If in all your past life one deed you can find
Entirely from selfishness free?
Have sad hearts been made lighter
Or dark prospects made brighter
Of any poor mortals by thee?

And now as your present life tending to make
The world any better, or no?
In the battle of life which side do you take
The one which brings blessings, or woe?
Will sad hearts be made lighter
Or sin's bonds be made tighter
Of mortals you meet here below?

If nought in your record of past you can find,
Or present, but folly and sin,
No effort or labor to lift up mankind,
I pray you in earnest begin
Sad hearts to make lighter,
Dark prospects make brighter,
By love that is shining within.

A. M. SMITH.

Port Dalhousie.

HOLDING TO A COURSE.

When once we have decided to do a certain thing at a certain time, that thing ought to be done at that time—unless this would be positively wrong—simply because we decided that we would do it then. For any decision made, or intention formed, is a promise of the will; and the turning from that decision or intention, unless such change is a plan duty, means a broken and weakened will. This is as true of the ordinary routine duties of daily life in the home or the office as of decisions in matters of moral right and wrong. —The Sunday School 'Times.'

And it is not just as true that people who make no decisions, no promises, lose such will power as they have and drift more and more helplessly on life's stream. The great trouble with many people is that they can make no reasonable programme for their days and weeks and years because they have no reasonable object in life more than to satisfy the cravings of their animal instincts ignoring almost altogether the higher possibilities and satisfaction of their intellectual and spiritual capacities and unselfish devotion—the words mean much—to some good cause is one of the greatest blessings that can enrich anyone. Then life means something and becomes worth the living.

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1909

"I ask it in the 'Witness' and I publish it."—That's what they all say.

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BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE, 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BOX, CHARLES E., 4846 Sherbrooke street. Westmount 1113 and 1114.
BROWN, W. J., 868 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900 and 2901
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 494 St. Lawrence. E. 958.
EICHEN'S Temperance Cash Grocery, 919 St. Cath. West, and 1 To wer ave. Up 3152.
Elliott, P., cor. City Counc. & Berthelet. Up 5240.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2453.
MUNRO, D., 705 St. Cath. W., cor. Mackay. Up 934 and 936.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237, also 80 University street. Up 4633.
STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6237.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3332.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2676.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.
DURAND HARDWARE CO., 370 St. James. M. 4076.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.
WILSON, T. & CO., 271 St. Lawrence Boul. (cor. Dorchester). E. 1855.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

ARMAND DOIN, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.
BEAULIEU, ARTHUR J., corner St. Martin and Notre Dame sts. M. 3085.
BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury st. Up 71.
ROBERTSON & CO., 223 St. James st. M. 2007.

HOTELS.

CORONA, DeLUXE. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARLAKE, 571-577 St. James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st (opp. Viger Square). M. 3134
QUEEN'S, opposite G.T.R., M. 4765.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL, (Higgins & Cooper), near G.P.O. M. 6146.
WINDSOR, Dominion Square. Up 2880.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 2057, 2058.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, J., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 249 and 259 St. Cath. West. Up 2176.
SAVALINO, C., 4139 St. Catherine st., Westmount.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4132.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 411 St. Cath. We. Up 4307.
MUSER & CUTTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2503.
PONTON, [illegible], 83 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 3 Notre Dame street west.
RONDE & BOURBEAU, 671 St. Cath. W. Up 2161-5169.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 676 St. Cath. W. Up 2242.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103 5-7 Notre Dame M. M. 391.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 30-34 Victoria sq. and 8-12 Latour street. M. 3396.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3467.

MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1644-5-6.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 128 Park ave. Up 2690 & 4058.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 392 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
N. BANKS, 134 St. Catherine st. West. Main 2246
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.). M. 3979.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 207 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
FOX, F. C., 32 McGill Coll. Ave. Up 1185.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.
NOURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISERS.

THE WARE CO'Y., Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve. Up 116.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & CO., 20 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.

KELLY, P., 374 St. Catherine West. Up 5166.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, 725 ST. Catherine st. West. Up 4245.
BARNES, W. M., 430 St. Catherine W. Up 3208.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 411 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1233.
LEBUIS & GRENIER, 1355 Notre Dame W. M. 6085.
WESTMOUNT PHOTO STUDIO, 4161 St. Cath. st., Westmount. H. M. Archambault, Prop.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 169 Craig West. M. 1952.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817.
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467. Up 1006.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 488.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 146 Peel street. Up 964.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1842.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., Ltd., 560 St. Cath. st. W. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., 512 St. Catherine West. Up 3541.
McNEE, C. A., 550 St. Catherine West. Up 3883.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 300 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2686.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 130 Mansfield st. Up 1115.
L'ESPERANCE, EMERY, 32 St. Cath. W. M. 2404.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5.
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.
ROY, J. E., 138 St. Cath. st. W. (bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

RANGES AND STOVES.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 208 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig W. M. 987.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 418 St. James. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Belmoral Block. M. 413.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James st. M. 1966.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James, cor. Versailles. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James st. Up 956.
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1328-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, Wm. & CO., 146 McGill. M. 1841 & M. 6778.
WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115 Youville sq. M. 4082.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

CADIEUX & DEROME, 15 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 46 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.
THE ST. LAWRENCE SPORTING GOODS CO., Ltd., 192 Notre Dame W. M. 5749.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 253-255 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3490.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Main 2446

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Belmoral Block.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 149 St. Peter st. M. 3302.

UNDERTAKERS.

Armstrong, J. G. & Co., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 619. Beale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 468. Residence Tel. Up 3671.
PERES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 307.
WRAY, WM., 122 University st. Up 2307.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 30 Drummond street. Up 1835.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 332.
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 340
SCLATER, WM. & CO., LTD., 86 and 88 McGill st. M. 541.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 405.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale)

AMES-HOLDEN, Limited, 189-207 Inspector street. Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO. 49 Victoria square. M. 4742.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS

OLIVE, DORION & STROUD, 55 William st. M. 4404.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., Ltd., 339-341 St. Paul. M. 1242.

COFFEES AND TEAS.

WOOD, THOS. & CO., 428 St. Paul st. M. 1125.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 5-7 Debresoles st. M. 1258

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. 4985.

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King st. Main 710.

ELECTRICAL RAILWAY AND MILL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 148 McGill. M. 4406 and M. 5755.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale.)

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4446

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4082

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street. M. 582.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 562-568 St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., Ltd., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4161

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., 315 Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
W. LAMARRE & CO., 630 Atwater avenue. M. 609.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
GOODFELLOW, GEO. C., 528 Board of Trade. M. 463
REDFERN, J. H., 820 Charlevoix st. M. 56.
TALBOT, WILFRED, Office and Yards, Wiseman Avenue, Montreal. East 77.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 306 Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2089.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-6.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul. M. 2444

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 2407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT, SEWER PIPES, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

BRENNER, A., 50 Bleury st., Main 356 and 357. Merchants 50.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W. Up 4426 & 2604
THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Ltd., 203 Board of Trade. Main 4747.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale.)

D. HATTON & CO. Established 1874. M. 1248.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.
STROUD, W. D. & SONS, 79 Yorkville Sq. M. 829.
THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO., 366 St. Paul. M. 664.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul. M. 962.

Manufacturers.

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., 39-43 Jurors street. Main 731, and Merchants 52.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.
THE CALEDONIA BISCUIT CO., 182 Mountain street. Up 1941.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 153 Shearer st. M. 3536
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., Ltd., 85 Atwater ave. M. 3467.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 97-103 St. Urbain. M. 1025.
AULD, R. S., 657 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William streets Main 2295.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 453 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 248 City Hall ave. E. 71.
STUART & FERBERT, 609 Rivard street. E. 103.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 223 Bleury st. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

LATIMER, R. & CO., 51 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

COCOANUT.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere st., West. M. 777.

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 14 St. Peter. Main 3302.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

LANGWELL, G. & SON, Dorchester st. E. E. 419

MIRRORS, BEVELLED PLATES, FANCY DOOR PANELS.

O. A. SHARPE, cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2718.

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

AHERN, A., Montreal Safe Works, 390-392 St James. M. 2727.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MACFARLANE, R. & CO., Ltd., cor. St. James and Richmond streets. Up 2236 and 2289.
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85-95 Atwater Avenue. Main 2457.

TIME RECORDING CLOCKS.

"GLOBE" TIME RECORDER (