Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLIX., NO. 194. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908. PRICE, ONE CENT.

The City's Public Baths

"MAMMA. I want to 'flim,' too.'

That's what Johnnie said in coaxing tones to his mother one fine afternoon when she took him over to St. Helen's Island. Johnnie could not talk plain yet, but he saw the older boys in the water and they seemed to be having such a good time he thought he would like to go in, too; so mamma found a place for him to wade in and he [illegible] the happiest hours of his [illegible] his pants tucked up, wading [illegible] slimy stones and alternately [illegible] the rippling ripples and the [illegible] really 'flimming' or learning.

[illegible] ago Johnnie started to [illegible] but seldom get to St. Helen's for a bath. In his humble [illegible] was no bath and the lad [illegible] rather big for the washing, swimming was a luxury that he [illegible] but seldom enjoyed. [illegible] been begging the [illegible] a public bath for [illegible] St. Ann's ward, which [illegible] dust and smoke, and [illegible] it was erected. The [illegible] patrons of the bath [illegible] size and age, [illegible] was among them [illegible].

[illegible]'s folks moved up[illegible] the evening educa[illegible] the Y.M.C.A. Having [illegible] of cleanliness as [illegible] swimmer, he na[illegible] for the privileges of [illegible] and the gymnasium. [illegible] graduated, like hun[illegible] into out-door sports, [illegible].A.A.A. Here also [illegible] affords the young [illegible] after a day in the [illegible] office or the exercise of [illegible] or the field of sport.

[illegible] not an isolated case. [illegible]many of him in Montreal, [illegible] baths are also being multi[illegible] the number of people who [illegible] is annually increasing. When [illegible] Gallery's days in the City [illegible] all come to an end and many [illegible] deeds are forgotten, one [illegible] for his ward and his city [illegible] remembered—he secured, for [illegible] to use it, a public bath, [illegible] in Montreal, and the [illegible] of several others. It is the [illegible] of the aldermen that be[illegible] in every ward in the city [illegible] public bath.

[illegible] OF [illegible]
[illegible]ING.

[illegible] and controls four closed[illegible] one open bath, the latter [illegible] known swimming grounds [illegible] west side of St. Helen's Is[illegible] and bath has been under [illegible] the city for a period of [illegible] years, and during most of [illegible] Georges Lessard, father [illegible] been in charge of it.

[illegible] the first superintendent, [illegible] about the year 1886 [illegible] position until five years [illegible] drowned while trying [illegible] Joseph A. Duplessis. [illegible] Lessard was forty-two [illegible] during his lifetime sav-ed over forty persons from drowning. For this he was honored with the medal of the Royal Humane Society and other similar tokens in recognition of his courage and skill as a life-saver, in almost every case risking his own life for his fellows. He began his career of heroism at the age of about seventeen and frequently added to his record during the remaining twenty-five years of his life.

Mr. George Lessard, the present superintendent of the Island bath, is following in the footsteps of his father. Only last Wednesday afternoon he saved the life of a young English boy named Robert Nicholson, aged sixteen years, who waded out beyond his depth, and stepping suddenly into a hole disappeared.

MULTITUDES GO IN BATHING.

The Gallery bath, situated on Wellington street, near the bridge over the Lachine canal, was erected in 1900. The caretaker is Mr. John Kent.

A record of the daily attendance at the baths is kept by the guardians—not by ticket or turnstile, but by a fair estimate on frequent actual counts. This record is most interesting and significant. The comparatively small number of women who weekly attend the Gallery Bath is accounted for by the fact that they are allowed the use of the bath only on Wednesdays. If another day or part of a day were granted them, the indications are that the number would be doubled. Taking ten days in August, in which there was one Wednesday; the daily record was:

Men attending..	360	boys....	480
Men attending..	185	boys....	100
Men attending..	110	boys....	255
Men attending..	275	boys....	550
Men attending..	265	boys....	650
Men attending..	205	boys....	860
Men attending..	245	boys....	880
Men attending..	155	boys....	85
Men attending..	300	boys....	585
Men attending..	155	boys....	865

On this particular Wednesday 115 women and girls attended. The largest number of women and girls attending on one day here this season was 265. On July 4 last, 1,200 men and boys enjoyed this bath, and on July 7 the record for [illegible] made, being 500 men and 1,[illegible] boys, or 1,000 in all.

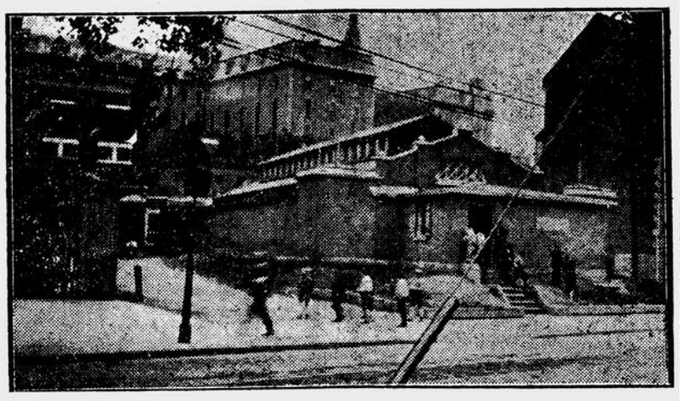
The St. Louis bath was built in 1903. It is situated on Ontario street, next to the police and fire stations, at the corner of City Hall avenue. Mr. H. Lessard is the caretaker.

The Turner-Dagenais bath also was built in 1903. It stands besides the Hibernia road fire station. According to last year's figures this was the most numerously attended bath in the city. Mr. Geo. Bonenfant is the guardian.

The Hochelaga bath, situated at the corner of St. Catherine and Marlborough streets, is the youngest of the family, having been opened only a year ago. It is in charge of Mr. L. Laplante, and is making a good record in point of attendance, and is apparently justifying its existence. The following table gives some indication of the congestion that is experienced here on certain days:—

	Men.	Boys.
July 4	700	600
July 11	500	700
July 25	625	650
July 30	600	775
Aug. 1	400	100
Aug. 7..	475	550
Aug. 10	425	625

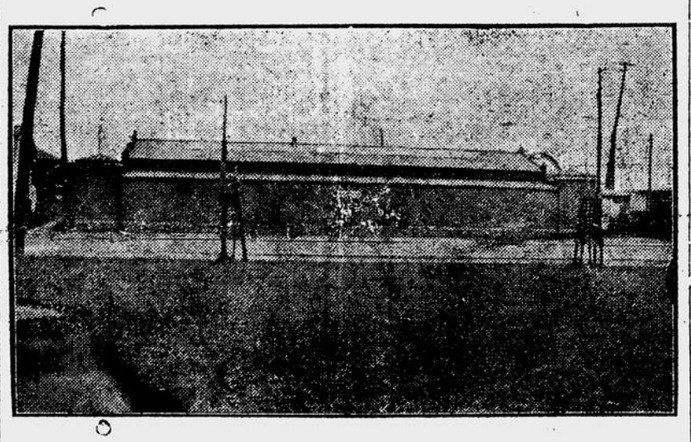
Women and girls attend the Hochelaga bath on Tuesdays only of each week. The numbers of women attending on the Tuesdays in July were, respectively, as follows: 25, 20, 50, 50, and the girls for the same days: 75, 75, 100, 200. The attendance on the two Tuesdays of this month was practically the same.



THE CITY'S PUBLIC BATHS—ST. LOUIS BATH, FRONT VIEW SHOWING UNIFORM STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

The following table shows how the different baths were patronized last summer:

Bath.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Turner-Dagenais .	20,443	5,828	36,195	62,466
Gallery..	10,526	3,518	34,750	48,814
St. Louis..	29,977	326	29,676	59,981
Hochelaga..	14,423	252	17,294	29,969
St. Helen's..	20,695	....	31,962	52,657



THE CITY'S PUBLIC BATHS—GALLERY BATH, THE FIRST OF THE FOUR BUILT BY THE CITY.

THE HOURS FOR BATHING.

The bathing hours for men and boys at all the baths are as follows:

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 6 p.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 6 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 9 p.m.

Saturdays, from 6 to 12 a.m., and 1 to 10 p.m.

Sundays, from 6.30 to 9 a.m.

Ladies' days and hours are as follows: St. Louis bath, Thursdays; Dagenais-Turner bath, Thursdays; Gallery bath, Wednesdays; Hochelaga bath, Tuesdays, all from 8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 6 p.m.

The city baths are practically uniform in style and all about the same size. The basins are 82 feet long by 24 feet wide, eight feet deep at one end and four feet deep at the other. The water is allowed to fill the basins to within a foot of the top. They are supplied with water, the same as is provided throughout the city for general purposes, through four-inch feed pipes which are allowed to run half-full all the time. This keeps a constant flow of fresh water in the basins, which, moreover, are emptied twice a week and thoroughly scrubbed out. All the baths are lighted with electricity.

The season is supposed to extend over twenty weeks, though as a matter of fact the water at the beginning and the end of the period is too cold for comfort or enjoyment. The cost of maintenance, including repairs, is between $600 and $800 per annum. This of course is apart from salaries. Each bath has a superintendent, whose salary is twelve dollars a week, and a matron for ladies' days, who receives one dollar a day for her services.

A SUMMER AND WINTER BATH.

A new bath has been authorized to be constructed at the corner of Marie Anne and Montana streets, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. It will not be ready this year, but it is expected that it will be completed in time for the next season. In fact, it will not be necessary to wait for warm weather before opening this bath if it can be completed early in the spring, for it is designed for service all the year round, which none of the others are. It will be heated by steam, and will be in charge of an experienced superintendent. Tenders were recently opened for this contract, but they were all considered too high, being much above the estimate and the appropriation.

The question is often asked whether the existing baths could not be heated so as to admit of their being used in winter as well as in summer. Mr. J. E. Doré, the city sanitary engineer, says that while this would appear to be very desirable, the cost would be very great, the alterations that would be necessary amounting practically to their being rebuilt. Mr. Doré has had the personal supervision of the baths, under the Hygiene Committee, ever since their inauguration, and he is quite enthusiastic over the success and popularity they have attained.

ONE DAY A WEEK FOR WOMEN.

Asked whether one day a week was enough for women, Mr. Doré said that except in a few isolated cases they had never asked for any more. A few women had told the superintendents that the privilege on a different day some weeks would have suited them better than the one day a week throughout the season. A glance at the statistics, however, showed two things—first, that the women were not turning out in anything like the numbers the men and boys were; and secondly, that with the enormous attendance of the latter the present accommodation was already taxed to the utmost. The logical conclusion was that to set apart even half a day more weekly for women would deprive probably a few hundred boys of their swim for the benefit of a few dozen women, who, by arranging ahead, could avail themselves of the time already at their disposal. The greatest good to the greatest number was the rule that prevailed in this instance.

Speaking from his experience as a sanitary engineer, Mr. Doré said it was regrettable that there were so many houses both existing and under construction that were not provided with baths. Some time ago the Hygiene Committee, when amending the by-laws of their department, attempted to insert a clause requiring persons owning or building houses for rent over a certain price per month to put in a bath. The law department vetoed the proposed regulation as being illegal and impossible of enforcement. The consequence was, Mr. Doré said, that the very people who most needed baths in their homes did not have them. To these the public bath was a real boon.

ALD. DAGENAIS GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Alderman Dagenais, M.D., chairman of the Hygiene Committee, strongly advocates the erection of more baths, but he thinks we have 'shack' baths enough. As an indication of this need he declares that some evenings as many as two hundred working men and boys have been turned away from the Turner-Dagenais Bath in St. Gabriel ward, and the police have had to be called to prevent people from fighting to get in to have a swim and a wash after a day spent in summer heat and factory or foundry dust. Apart from the hygienic necessity and the pleasure of the bath the doctor looks upon the art of swimming as a very important matter and deserving of much more attention than it usually receives. The fact that between seven hundred and eight hundred women have attended the Turner-Dagenais bath in one day he considers a strong argument in favor of giving them more opportunity than they now have for bathing, but he regrets the inability of his committee to meet the need without more baths. He looks for improvement when the proposed Duvernay Bath is erected, with both summer and winter accommodation. He will urge that all future baths be constructed for use in winter as well as in summer. He has given much study to the question of making such alterations in the existing baths as will allow of their being used in winter as well as summer, and he is hopeful that the difficulties may yet be overcome.

VIEWS OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Louis Laberge, medical health officer for the city, speaking on the subject, said everything possible should be done to encourage the use of the public baths. They stood for health when used for bathing purposes purely, and they stood for life in cases where men and women learned to swim. While the city employed no one to give instruction in swimming, many learned to swim and to float, and some day this knowledge would, assuredly, in many cases, mean a new lease of life for them, perhaps, in a boating accident.

Dr. Laberge expressed regret that in some quarters there appeared to be a prejudice against public baths, on the ground of uncleanliness. He failed to find any real foundation for such a prejudice, and the fact that many most respectable people took advantage of them confirmed him in his opinion that everything was kept in good sanitary condition about the city baths. He confirmed the statement of Mr. Doré, that no cases had ever been reported of contagious diseases having been spread through this means. This he considered conclusive evidence on an important point. He would like to see the privilege of bathing extended to women on two days a week if possible, but he did not see how it could be done until more baths were built. He considered that the aldermen should be highly commended for the advance that had been made along this line. If the baths of the future were built for winter use as well as for summer and encouragement given boys and girls for learning to swim, he thought great good to the community would follow.

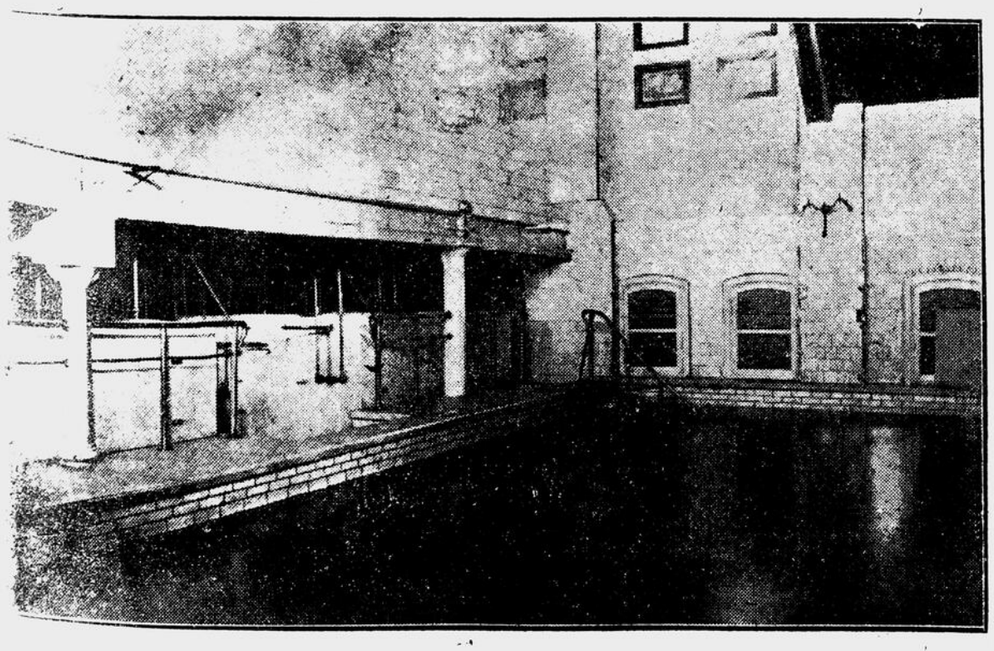
OTHER BATHS.

Besides the large and well-known private baths at the disposal of the citizens in different parts of the city, there are also some that exist for the benefit of clubs or other organizations. Brief reference has already been made to the Y. M. C. A. and the M. A. A. A. baths. Another in the Boys' Home on Mountain street is a type that may be found in other institutions, and is most commendable.

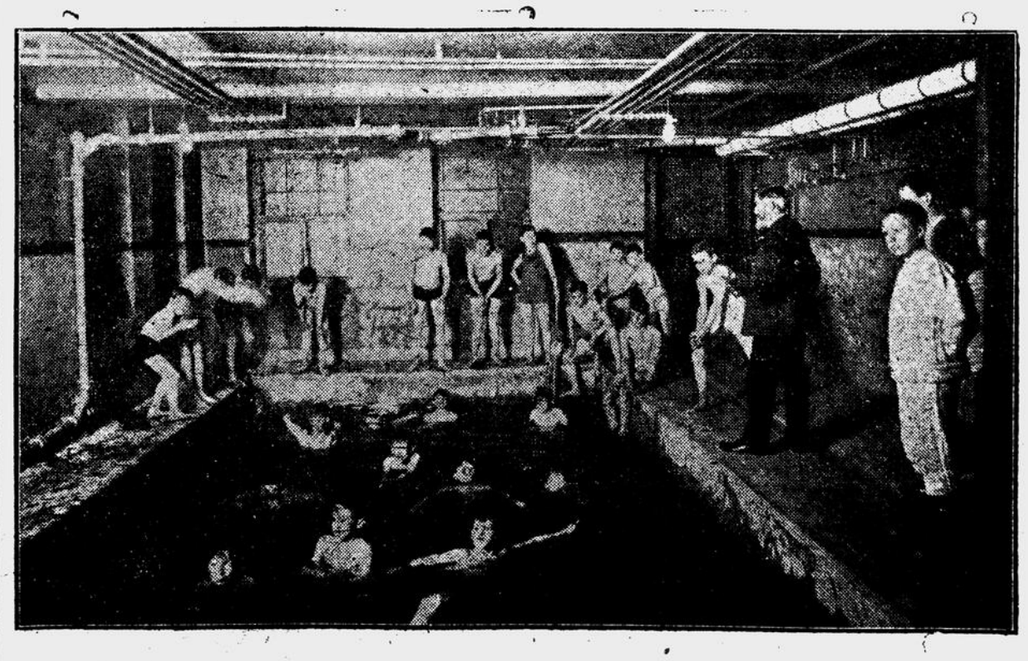
The Y. M. C. A. bath, which is for the use of members only, was established when the present building on Dominion square was erected about seventeen years ago. The basin is 40 feet by 18 feet, four and a half feet deep at one end, and five and a half at the other. Bathing is under the management of the physical department, of which Mr. J. E. Merritt is principal, and Mr. W. S. Maguire, assistant. There is a swimming club, with Mr. R. M. Zimmerman as instructor, and a beginners' class was also recently organized.

In the summer time, about 300 senior

(Continued on Page 2.)



PUBLIC BATHS—A CORNER OF THE Y.M.C.A. BATH SHOWING THEIR FINE LARGE SWIMMING BASIN.



THE CITY'S PUBLIC BATHS—LADS IN THE BOYS' HOME TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THEIR OPPORTUNITIES.

THE CITY'S PUBLIC BATHS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

members and 100 juniors enjoy the baths; in the winter that number may be trebled or quadrupled. Regular swimming competitions are held and prizes given.

The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's bath is sixty feet long by thirty feet wide and eight feet deep. There is a platform, reaching from one end to the centre that can be lowered even with the bottom or raised so as to give a depth of three and a half feet. It is estimated that the 3,700 members used it 40,000 times last year, an average of about eleven times each. A number of ladies who have the use of the gymnasium also have the privilege of the swimming bath from ten o'clock to noon every day except Saturday and Sunday. The bath was constructed when the new building was erected on Peel street, about two years ago. Prof. Wilkinson teaches the natatorial art. The junior boys, numbering about 400, and about 150 school girls are learning to swim. The girls take their lesson in the early afternoon twice a week.

The basin in the Boys' Home, on Mountain street, was constructed when the new wing was added about two years ago. Mr. Dick says there are few things the fifty or sixty boys he has there enjoy more or that do them more good than their swimming bath. It is only twenty feet by twelve, and from three and a half to four feet deep, but they are learning to swim in good style, and have the use of it every day in the summer and about twice a week in winter.

In the 'good old summer time' there are few pleasures more enjoyable or beneficial than boating and bathing. At the same time, the large number of drowning accidents that are reported every season leads to the conclusion that these are among the most dangerous pastimes that Canadian young people indulge in. Football and lacrosse have their casualties which are usually the result of bad temper and brutal slashing among the players. Hunting accidents are occasionally reported, and the fool who 'did not know it was loaded' is responsible for a large share of needless fatalities. Once in a very long time in the far north the slaying of a white man by a wild animal is heard of. But it would seem as if all these fatalities combined would not aggregate so large a number as the deaths by drowning. And the sad thought comes in nearly all cases that if the victim had only learned to swim he need not have been drowned—the saving of his life was in his own hands. With all the facilities that exist to-day for acquiring the art, the marvel is that every boy and girls, man and woman, does not know how to swim well enough at least to keep head above water for a reasonable time till help could arrive.

WAR ON NOISE.

Boston Health Board to Ask for Law to Bring About Relief.

Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, chairman of the Boston Board of Health, is, says the Boston 'Herald,' as eager to put a stop to all unnecessary noises here as is Chief of Police Bingham in New York.

For years Dr. Durgin has been interested in the subject of noises. He asserts that with proper legislation a large percentage of Boston's outdoor tumult could be eliminated and the standard of public health correspondingly improved. The project has finally assumed such proportions that Dr. Durgin and all the other members of the health board have officially resolved to do all in their power to arouse public sentiment, not only in this, but in neighboring cities and suburbs, with a view to securing, if possible, the enactment of some law by the next legislature which will bring relief.

He has received a mass of letters from prominent men and women offering suggestions and lodging complaints, and the milk cart clatter figures as a common nuisance in this correspondence.

'They write to us here,' said Dr. Durgin to a 'Herald' reporter last evening, 'because they don't know where else to make complaint, but we are powerless. The members of the Board of Health discussed the subject of noises recently and agreed to a statue which will give the police or the health officers authority to act.

'The success of the crusade will depend upon the manner in which it is treated. It should be advanced seriously and be discussed by persons who know what they're talking about.

'I sincerely hope that a force will go to the State House next winter and depict this matter in a fair, proper and reasonable manner. Mark my word, you are going to see a surprisingly large and influential uprising of solid people in connection with this noise crusade before long.

'There are at present in full blast in Boston and other cities and towns throughout the state noises and disturbances which remind one of an inferno more than anything else, and which destroy the comfort not only of the sick, but the well. I have often sat between darkness and dawn beside the bedsides of persons who were unfit to stand even the slightest strain of excitement, and have heard wafted through open windows the most nerve racking and hideous noises.

'I have heard engines tooting and milk and other carts clattering in streets and alleyways in a most exasperating manner. And that reminds me that milk carts and other vehicles which go prowling about at dawn and before should be equipped with rubber tires under penalty of the law. The tumult they create is most disastrous to sick and feeble persons, especially those who may be hovering between life and death, with windows open wide.

'Should milk carts wear rubber tires their wheels would not only be muffled, but there would be far less clattering of the cans because of the reduction of the jar on the whole outfit. Then take automobile horns. Some sort of horn is necessary, but it is certainly not necessary to use the so-called siren whistle type, which dispels the quiet of an entire neighborhood every time it shrieks.

'There should be a law, or laws, to regulate or eradicate certain unnecessary noises. Many of those which come under the head of necessary noises might be greatly modified. I would cut off all save those necessary for public safety or absolutely unavoidable.

'It is a rich subject to agitate, for behind it lies public comfort and health. The crusade should not be conducted with any desire to meddle. Personalities and prejudices should be kept out. There should be instead a spirit whose sole motive would be to accomplish a much-needed reform and a great public benefit.'

The Tercentenary Numbers of the 'Canadian Pictorial'—July and August, 15c each, or 25 cents for the two while they last. July to December inclusive for 50 cents. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for construction of Dock near Welland," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1908.

Plans, specifications, and the form of the contract to be entered into, can be seen on and after the 13th August, 1908, at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Welland Canal, St. Catharines, Ont., at which place forms of tender may be obtained.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages Schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labor, which Schedule will form part of the contract.

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

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $4,000 must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order

L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 10th August, 1908.

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

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for concrete walls and widening of Canal," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on MONDAY, the 31st August, 1908.

Plans, specifications and the form of the contract to be entered into can be seen at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Quebec Canals, No. 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on and after Wednesday, the 12th August, 1908.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages Schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labor, which schedule will form part of the contract.

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

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $20,000 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

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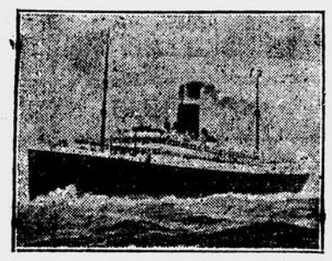

ALLAN LINE.
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TO LIVERPOOL.

	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Corsican, Aug. 21	9.00 a.m.	8.00 p.m.
Virginian, Aug. 28	4.30 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
Tunisian Sept. 4	5.30 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Victorian, Sept. 11	5.00 a.m.	12 noon

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

SALOON, $77.50 and up. The Turbines, $87.50 and up.

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

THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Belfast, $27.50 and $28.75, according to steamer.

TO GLASGOW.

Pretorian, Aug. 22 Ionian, Sept. 5
Hesperian, Aug. 29 Grampian, Sept. 12

Saloon, $62.50 and up. Second Cabin, $42.50 and up. Third Class, $26.50.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Sicilian, Aug. 29 Parisian, Sept. 26
Corinthian, Sept. 12 Sicilian, Oct. 10

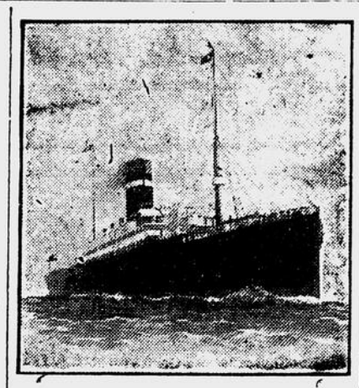
Second Cabin Rate, $40 to London, $45 to Havre and up, to Paris, $3.65 additional, Third Class, $27.50; Paris, $30.00.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

EMPRESSES
CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

To	LIVERPOOL	From
Aug. 15	LAKE MANITOBA	July 29
Aug. 21	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Aug. 7
Aug. 29	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Aug. 12
Sept. 4	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Aug. 21
Sept. 12	LAKE ERIE	Aug. 26
Sept. 18	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Sept. 4
Sept. 26	LAKE MANITOBA	Sept. 9
Oct. 2	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Sept. 18
Oct. 10	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Sept. 23
Oct. 16	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Oct. 2
Oct. 24	LAKE ERIE	Oct. 7

Rates, $72.50 and upward, Empresses, $90.00 and upward.



DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM MONTREAL.

CANADA	——	Sept. 5, Oct. 10
SOUTHWARK	——	Sept. 12, Oct. 17
DOMINION	Aug. 15,	Sept. 19, Oct. 24
OTTAWA	Aug. 22,	Sept. 26, Oct. 31
KENSINGTON	Aug. 23.	Oct. 2, Nov. 7

The 'CANADA is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.

First-Class rate, $72.50 and upwards. Second-Class, $42.50 and upwards, according to steamer.

Moderate Rate Service—Second Class
To Liverpool, $45.00.
To London, $2.50, additional.
Third-Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth)
ENGLISHMAN .....Aug. 15

For all information, apply to local agents, or to

DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

R & O NAV. CO.
DELIGHTFUL
HOLIDAY TRIPS

MONTREAL-TORONTO Line (via 1,000 Islands and Rochester, N.Y.), daily, except Sundays, at 12 noon.

MONTREAL - TORONTO - HAMILTON Line (via 1,000 Islands and Bay of Quinte) Daily at 8.30 a.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 126 and 128 St. James street, opposite Post-Office.

Reford Agencies

DONALDSON LINE to GLASGOW
SS. ATHENIA, cold storage and twin screws .....August 20
SS. LAKONIA, cold storage. ...August 27
SS. CASSANDRA, cold storage and twin screws ..... September 3

Passenger rates:—Second Cabin, $42.50; Steerage, $26.50 Eastbound; $27.50 prepaid Westbound.

ROTTERDAM SERVICE.
SS. KASTALIA .....August 25

THOMSON LINE to LONDON
SS. CAIRNRONA, cold storage and cool air .....August 22
SS. IONA, cold storage and cool air .....August 29
SS. HURONA, cold storage and cool air .....September 5

LEITH SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA .....August 18

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

Black Diamond Line.

S. S. "BONAVISTA" is intended to leave Montreal June 15th P.M. for

Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
Sydney, C. B. and
St. Johns, Newfoundland.

For accommodation and other particulars phone Main 2155.

J. E. COOKSON,
General Passenger Agent.
Montreal.

Mosquitoes! Mosquitoes!
ASH'S FOREST FRIEND
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Price, 25c and 50c.

HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER
The Finest Spring Medicine. Better than sarsaparilla.

HELLEBORE
Save your Currants and Gooseberries. Use White Hellebore.

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

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. CO.
MAIL LINE STEAMERS between
MONTREAL and OTTAWA
Single Fare $2.50 Return $4.00
up Rail, return Boat $5.00

EXCURSION TO CARILLON, $1.00
TAKE 8 A.M. TRAIN FOR LACHINE.
SPLENDID STR. 'EMPRESS' ON THE CARILLON ROUTE.

RAPIDS
Hudson, by C.P.R., 1.30 p.m.; return boat $1.00.
St. Anne's, C.P.R. or G.T.R., 1.30 p.m.; return boat, 80c.
Lachine, G.T.R., 5 p.m.; return boat, 50c.

Head Office, 165 Common street. Tel. Main 1029.

Ticket Offices, St. James street, Nos. 137, 128, 178 and 286; Windsor Hotel; G. T. Ry., Bonaventure Station and St. Henri.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays, at 4 p.m., 24th August, 7th and 21st September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspé, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NEW YORK FROM QUEBEC
calling at Charlottetown and Halifax, S.S. TRINIDAD, 2,000 tons, sails from Quebec, 22nd August.

BERMUDA
Summer excursions, $40 and upwards, by the twin screw 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York fortnightly from 2nd June to 5th October. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.
The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to
J.G. BROCK & CO., Agents.
211 Commissioners street, city.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HARVESTERS' EXCURSIONS
—TO THE—
Canadian North-West
—ON—
August 20-27, September 1, 3, 10
$10.00
To MOOSEJAW and East [illegible] ly low rates beyond, to and [illegible] leod, Calgary and Edmonton.

CHEAP EXCURSION
—TO—
BOSTON AND RETURN From Montreal
$8.65
Tickets good to go on Thursday, 20th. Good to return until August 1908.

WEEK-END OUTINGS.
Caledonia Springs $2.10
Knowlton $2.10
St. Agathe .....
and many other desirable resorts, going Saturday and Sunday, return til Monday following.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.
September 5 and 7 .....
September 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 .....
Return limit, September 15, 1908.

SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION
August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 4 and 5 [illegible]
Sept. 2nd and 3rd .....
Return Limit September 7th, 1908
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
129 St. James street, next Post-Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Harvesters' Excursion
Via CHICAGO,
St. Paul or Duluth, to
WINNIPEG
and points west to Kamsack and Swan River, Saskatchewan, inclusive,
$10.00
and 1c per mile additional to Edmonton and intermediate points.
Going dates August 20th and 27th, September 2 and 4, 1908. Returning to September 30th. If certificate shows [illegible] of 30 days as a farm laborer tickets will be sold at Winnipeg or any point west to Kamsack and Swan River inclusive at $[illegible] from Edmonton at $23.50, intermediate points at 1c per mile additional to Kamsack and Swan River fare.

TORONTO EXHIBITION
[illegible] 7 ..... $[illegible]
[illegible] 8, 9, 10 ..... $[illegible]
September 15, 1908.
[illegible]—Leave Montreal 9.00 a.m., 10.30 p.m., daily. [illegible] Parlor Car and [illegible] Parlor Car on 9.00 a.m. train. [illegible] Sleeping Cars on night trains.

SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION
September 2 and 3..... $[illegible]
Aug. 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 4 and [illegible] $[illegible]
Return limit, September [illegible]
Train service—Lv. Montreal [illegible] 8.15 p.m. daily, 4.15 p.m. on Sundays.

CHEAP EXCURSION
—TO—
BOSTON AND RETURN From Montreal
$8.65
Tickets good to go on Thursday, August 20th. Good to return until August 1908.

CHEAP WEEK-END TRIPS
to the Pleasure Resorts in the Montreal. Tickets good [illegible] train Saturday or Sunday [illegible] any train until Monday following.
CITY TICKET OFFICES.
130 St. James street. Telephones [illegible] and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bonaventure Union Depot

SUMMER TIME TABLE

7.30 A.M. except Sunday — Levis, Quebec, Metis, Riviere du Loup and Little Metis.

Maritime Express
12.00 NOON EXCEPT SATURDAY — The train leaves connection of Sydney and New [illegible]
N.B.—On Saturday this train leaves Riv. du Loup only.

4 P.M. except Sunday — St. Hyacinthe, [illegible] ville, Nicolet and [illegible] are stations.

Ocean Limited
7.30 P.M. except Saturday — Levis, Quebec, Bay, Riv. du [illegible] Little Metis, Campbellton, N.B., John, Halifax, Edward Island.
11.45 p.m. except Sunday — Night Express to Quebec. Sleeper ready at [illegible]

CITY TICKET OFFICE
141 St. James st. Tel. [illegible]
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
GEO. [illegible], City [illegible] Agent.

Fine and Cooler

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Cooler

Vol. XLIX., No. 192 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908 PRICE ONE CENT

SHOWER OF BOILING LARD.

Tank Exploded and Roof of Shed Was Blown on to Another Roof Fifty Feet Away.

MEN WORKING NEAR NARROWLY ESCAPED BEING SCALDED TO DEATH.

[illegible] working in a lard boiler on [illegible] had wonderful escapes from [illegible] death by boiling grease, [illegible] scattered in all directions by [illegible] yesterday afternoon. The [illegible] to Rolette Brothers, [illegible] and the men who were [illegible] were Joseph Valliere, a [illegible] and Orviller Daguire, an [illegible]

[illegible] who was at his bench about [illegible] away from the boiler, was [illegible] with the force of [illegible] and a cat that was sitting [illegible] his bench a few inches in front [illegible] was killed by a huge beam [illegible]

Engineer Orvilier Daguire, told [illegible] reporter this morning that [illegible] yesterday afternoon he [illegible] engine going at the usual sixty [illegible] pressure and there were twelve [illegible] of boiling in the tank, [illegible] about high and five feet [illegible] Daguire had just [illegible] to open a valve when [illegible] backwards by the force [illegible] explosion and in falling a large [illegible] from struck him on the knee, [illegible] severe bruise.

Valliere stated that he had been [illegible] for twenty years on this par[illegible] and could not account for [illegible]

It is a marvel, however, that the [illegible] were not killed outright, as [illegible] fell in every direction. [illegible] was splashed on the back [illegible] feet away. The top half [illegible] has yet to be found, although [illegible] search has been made [illegible] yards. The roof of [illegible] which the explosion took [illegible] on to a roof about [illegible] while the damaged walls [illegible] work gives ample evidence of the terrific force of the ex[illegible]

The damage is estimated at about [illegible] dollars, and is covered by [illegible]

MR. EKERS MAY STAND

WILL ANNOUNCE HIS DECISION IN ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION NEXT WEEK.

A deputation, headed by Ald. Robinson, waited upon Mr. Ekers yesterday afternoon and informed the ex-Mayor that at a large and influential convention of electors of the St. Lawrence division, he was unanimously chosen to be the standard-bearer of the Conservative party at the coming federal elections. It was stated and hoped that he would see his way clear to accept the nomination.

Mr. Ekers received the delegation cordially and said he was very grateful to the members of the convention, even to those who at first opposed his nomination, for the manner in which they had given his support. There were, he said, nine chances out of ten that he would undertake the contest, but before giving a definite answer he thought that he should consult a few of his personal friends, and he would give a definite answer early next week.

PROJECTED CAPITOL.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—It is reported here that Mr. Hazen Hayes-Sladda, who is in the city, in connection with a number of architects, regarding the style of government buildings in view of the recent $10,000,000 appropriation for a new national capitol [illegible] written to the government [illegible] Capitol of Washington offers [illegible] example of what may be done [illegible] Mr. Hayes-Sladda not only emphasizes the Neo-Hellenic beauty and [illegible] the structure, its convenience [illegible] matter of augmentation, [illegible] the fact that it would be, [illegible] substitutions, of nation[illegible] in perfect harmony [illegible] landscape.

AT UNION MEETING.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—In the presence of [illegible] Orford, of Minneapolis, [illegible] of the Stationary Engineers, a dozen men were hurt, [illegible] at a meeting of [illegible] night. A dozen men [illegible] the meeting because [illegible] had been expelled [illegible] separate organization [illegible] Massow, who led [illegible] Michael Walsh, ser[illegible] the head with a [illegible] door at the order [illegible] George Goding. Walsh [illegible] struck him several [illegible] deep gash over [illegible] the fight became [illegible] another of the [illegible] call for the police. [illegible] arrived, no one seemed [illegible] charges, and the [illegible] many passengers. [illegible] failed to get order, [illegible] paid to him.

IN A FIGHT.

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Ald. Mc[illegible] morning were the [illegible] encounter that took [illegible] morning, whether [illegible] City Council had [illegible] matter in dispute [illegible] meeting of the council [illegible] Actions for as[illegible]

MR. HAYES OPTIMISTIC.

Expects G. T. R. Earnings for Second Half Year to Permit Resumption of Dividends.

BUT SAYS RAILWAY MUST MEET SITUATION BY REDUCING WAGES OR INCREASING RATES.

Discussing the cable reports of the Grand Trunk Railway earnings, which show a total of $936,000 available for dividend, admitting of payment of full dividend for the half year on the four percent guaranteed stock, but leaving the first, second and third preferred stockholders without anything, Mr. Charles M. Hays, general manager of the railway, last night made the following statement:—

'The dividends of the Grand Trunk are, of course, paid out of the surplus earnings available for that purpose, and at the end of June there was not sufficient balance to declare a dividend upon anything but guaranteed stock. It is, however, expected that the earnings of the second six months, which is the heavy portion of the year, will be at least sufficient to permit of a resumption of dividends on the first and second preference stocks.

And to what do you attribute the reduction in earnings?' was asked.

'To the same causes which have led so many American railways to either pass or reduce their dividends. That is, a heavy depression in business, and the liability of the railways to reduce their expenses correspondingly. We are all doing less business than last year, but the rates of pay to our employees are higher than last year, while the cost of fuel and supplies of all sorts has not gone down with our earnings. All through the United States and Canada the earnings of the railways for the year so far have fallen from 16 to 18 percent in gross, and very few, if any, have been able to make corresponding reductions in their expenses.'

Asked as to how this position was to be met, Mr. Hays said: 'All the railways hesitate to make any attempt to reduce the pay of their employees, because it is a question whether they are not entitled to all they are getting. Neither the Grand Trunk nor anyone else wants to reduce their pay. But the railways must either do that or increase their rates, and you know how popular that would be by the recent agitation in the United States.

'But there is no other solution. When receipts fall off you can only secure the same net profits by reducing expenses or increasing receipts, and to do that you must have higher rates.'

With regard to the general situation, Mr. Hays said:—'I do not regard the half year ending this June as indicative of the full year's earnings, as it is always the light half of the year, and we shall not get into the business caused by the handling of the crops for nearly a month yet. With the big crops that are promised and the prospects of an increase in general business consequent thereon, I look for a much better six months from all points of view than that ending June 30, which compelled the Grand Trunk to drop its dividends on all except its guaranteed stock.'

APPRENTICE PILOT'S STORY

WAS WORKING HIS PASSAGE ON 'IMPERIAL' WHEN COLLISION OCCURRED.

The investigation into the cause of the collision between the SS. 'Quebec,' of the R. & O. Navigation Company, and the SS. 'Imperial,' of the St. Lawrence Canadian Navigation Company, which occurred on July 5 off Vercheres, was continued yesterday afternoon.

Myrand, the apprentice pilot, who had charge of the wheel on board the 'Imperial,' stated in his evidence that when he saw the 'Quebec' on his starboard side, he put the 'Imperial's' wheel to the starboard to get on the south side of the channel, but for some reason or other the ship did not go in that direction. When asked the reason for this, he said that it might be due either to the suction of the 'Quebec' or because he could not put the wheel further to starboard.

Commander Spain then cross-examined the witness regarding his sailing certificate. Myrand acknowledged that he did not have a certificate. The only reason that he was on board, he said, was that he wanted to get to Quebec, and took this means of working his passage there.

Euclide Belanger, second pilot of the 'Quebec'; F. X. Rivard, assistant pilot on the 'Montrose'; Valere Hamelin, wheelman on the 'Quebec,' and Armand Petrichere, purser on the 'Quebec' also gave evidence. Mr. S. Gauthier, pilot on the SS. 'Montrose,' declared in his evidence that he had a good view of the accident, as the 'Montrose' at the time was about half a mile astern of both steamers. Mr. Gauthier, when asked his opinion of the accident, said he thought the fault should be ascribed to the 'Quebec,' which did not whistle before overtaking the 'Imperial.'

The evidence is being continued today, after which the advocates, Mr. E. R. Angers, representing the R. & O. Navigation Company, and Mr. Edward Surveyer, for the St. Lawrence Canadian Navigation Company, will address the court.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Vessels.	At.	When.
Empress of Ireland	Quebec	Aug. 14
Ontarian	Montreal	Aug. 14
Corinthian	London	Aug. 14
Ottawa	Montreal	To-day
Corsican	Montreal	To-day

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION.

Incomplete Returns Show Liberals Elected or Leading, 19; Provincial Rights, Elected or Leading, 17; With Four Constituencies to Hear From—Ministers Defeated in Three Constituencies.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 15.—At 7 o'clock this morning incomplete returns indicate the Hon. Walter Scott to have 19 seats, and Provincial Rights 17 seats, with three not heard from and one to be

held later. The Premier carried Swift Current, a new constituency, by about 100 majority, but the returns are far from complete.

Regina, Sask., Aug. 14.—Incomplete returns to-night indicate no decisive result in the Saskatchewan election. The summary at this time shows that the government has six seats surely, namely, Swith Current, Saskatoon city, Yorkton, Duck Lake, Rosthern, Regina city, and probably Humboldt.

The Opposition claim nine seats sure, as follows:—South Qu'Appelle, Regina county, Pipestone, Moose Jaw city, Prince Albert city, North Qu'Appelle, Maple Creek, Souris, Moose Mountain, and probably Milestone.

Cabinet ministers are defeated in three districts, the Hon. M. R. Motherwell going down before Mr. J. A. McDonald, in North Qu'Appelle; the Hon. J. A. Calder beging defeated by Mr. A. E. Whitmore, in Milestone; the Hon. A. Turgeon being defeated by Mr. J. A. Bradshaw, in Prince Albert city.

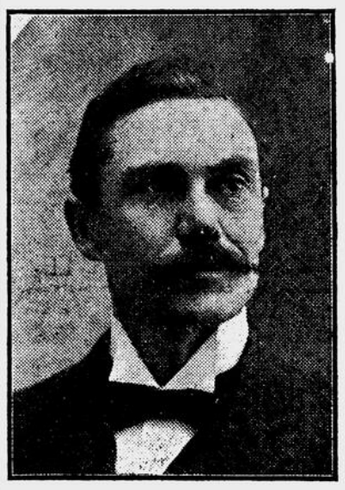
Mr. Haultain expresses satisfaction with the results as far as known, and confidence in the ultimate outcome.

The Hon. Mr. Scott also expresses confidence that his government will be returned to power with a working majority.

Following is the standing of seats:—

Hanley.—Nine polls give McNeill, Liberal, 63 majority. Maple Creek.—Incomplete returns give Wylie, Provincial Rights, 175 majority; South Qu'Appelle returns Mr. Haultain, 13 polls giving him 270 majority; North Qu'Appelle, 14 polls give Mr. J. A. McDonald, Provincial Rights, 115 majority over the Hon. W. R. Motherwell; Moose Jaw City returns Mr. Wellington, Provincial Rights, by 81 majority; Yorkton, 15 polls out of 19, gives Garry, Liberal, 207, and his election is conceded; Cannington, eighteen polls out of 22 give 166 majority to Stuart, Liberal, and he will no doubt be returned. Moose Jaw county, incomplete returns give Dorrell, Provincial Rights, 46 majority and the seat is in doubt; Rosthern returns Mr. G. Ens, Liberal, by 188 majority, with two polls to hear from; South Battleford, incomplete returns give Simpson, Liberal, 197 majority; Lloydminster, incomplete returns give Mr. Miles, Provincial Rights, 60 majority; Weyburn, incomplete returns give Beischel, Provincial Rights, 66 majority, in one subdivision no poll was held, and unless the winnig candidate secures a majority of 65, a new election will be necessary. Pheasant Hills, 12 polls give Mr. Willway, Provincial Rights, 130 majority; Redberry, incomplete returns give Mr. Evans, Provincial Rights, 18 majority.

Regina country returns Tate by over 400 majority. His opponent will lose his deposit; Saskatoon elects McNabb, Liberal, by 77 majority; Saskatoon county, with four polls to hear from, Summerfield, Provincial Rights, has a lead of 29 majority; Saltcoats, incomplete returns, give McNutt 24 majority; Souris, incomplete returns, give Riddell, Provincial Rights, 220 majority, and his election is conceded; Swift Current, Premier Scott elected by at least 120 majority, several polls to be heard from; Vonda, two polls give Totzke, Liberal, 20 majority, leaving the seat in doubt; Touchwood, complete returns give Atkinson, Liberal, 160 majority Wadena, incomplete returns show M. Nicholson, Provincial Rights, leading by seven, seat in doubt; Moose Moutnain, 14 polls give Elliott 211 majority, and his election is assured; Moosomin, 19 polls give Smith 67 majority, probably elected; Prince Albert city elects Bradshaw, Provincial Rights, by 186 Prince Albert county, with seven polls to hear from, Donaldson leads by 174, and his election is conceded; Pipestone elects Gillis, Provincial Rights, by 382 majority. His opponent will probably lose his deposit; Milestone, 22 polls give Whitmore 85 majority; Arm River, 13 polls give Scott, Liberal, 68 majority; North Battleford, incomplete returns give Craig, Provincial Rights, 78 majority; Duck Lake, 14 polls give Turgeon, Liberal, 68 majority, and his election conceded; Estevan, 10 polls give Bell, Liberal, 38 majority; Francis, 14 polls give Stevenson, Liberal, 177 majority, election sure; Last Mountain, 13 polls give Anderson, Provincial Rights, 146 majority.



THE HON. F. W. S. HAULTAIN.

OPINION OF THE 'CANADA.'

In the absence of full reports, the 'Canada' abstains from making any comments on the result of the Saskatchewan election, and it simply says: 'This election was essentially provincial, and it is difficult to estimate the federal bearing of the contest. It should have no such bearing whatever, theoretically speaking, but the moral effect of a victory can always be discounted, and this contest—we must not forget it—was attentively followed by the whole Dominion.'

NEW PUMP BROKEN

BUT CITY'S WATER SERVICE WILL NOT BE AFFECTED, SAYS MR. JANIN.

The twelve million gallon steam pump—the last new one—at the Point St. Charles wheel house, broke down yesterday, the delivery pipe giving out. The work of repairs will be rushed day and night to completion. Mr. Janin, the superintendent of the waterworks, states that there will not be any shortage in the supply of water, as three of the water wheels were working, and he expected to have the fourth in operation very soon. The repairs to the steam pump will occupy several days.

THREE RIVERS SEEKS AID.

Quebec, Aug. 14.—The situation in Three Rivers as a result of the recent conflagration still seems to be a somewhat serious one, and a deputation from that city composed of the mayor and a number of the aldermen, waited on the Premier at the Parlaiment Buildings and asked the aid of the Provincial Government on behalf of the fire sufferers. The Premier assured the deputation of his sympathy and requested that the manner in which the aid of the government was sought be placed in writing, when he would submit the same to the Cabinet.

NEW WESTMOUNT PASTOR

THE REV. J. K. UNSWORTH, OF HAMILTON, COMING TO BETHLEHEM CHURCH.

Word has been received in Montreal to the effect that the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., of Hamilton, Ont., has accepted the call to the pastorate of Bethlehem Congregational Church, Westmount. It is understood that he will arrive to take up his duties here in the latter part of September.

DR. T. J. W. BURGESS RETURNS HOME.

Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, superintendent of the Protestant Home for the Insane, arrived in Montreal on the 'Corsican' this morning, with Mrs. Burgess, after spending a very enjoyable holiday in Cornwall and the South of England. The doctor and Mrs. Burgess are in a very good health.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS IN TORONTO.

As well as seventeen pictures from the Paris Salon and other art galleries in France, there will be at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, three famous pictures, well known to the entire English-speaking world, namely: Lady Butler's 'Scotland Forever,' the same artist's 'Rorke's Drift,' and Wyllie's 'L'Enetnte Cordiale.'

NOT THE GENERAL.

It is the Hero of Mafeking's Brother Who Has Come to Canada.

HERE FOR BIG GAME SHOOTING IN QUEBEC AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, is not in Canada, and has not the intention to come for the present, though cables have announced his arrival at Quebec yesterday on board the 'Empress of Ireland.' Confusion arose over the fact that the general's brother, Mr. F. S. Baden-Powell, was on board the steamer.

Mr. F. S. Baden-Powell has come to Canada for big game shooting in Quebec and British Columbia. Like his noted soldier brother, he is a man of many parts, his accomplishments including those of a painter and sculptor. He is a great sportsman, and his recreations include cycling, figure-skating, yachting, golf, and big game shooting.

PERSONAL

Sir Lomer Gouin left Quebec yesterday accompanied by the Hon. R. Roy, for a few days' trip down the river.

Miss N. F. Smith and Miss May Julian, of Westmount, are spending their holidays at Lake Memphremagog.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hilliard and their daughter, and Mrs. R. P. Niven, Laval avenue, have left to spend a few weeks at Cacouna.

The marriage of Miss E. Pearl Burke, of Corbin, to Mr. Cantelo B. Ferns, of Huntingdon, Que., has been arranged to take place early in September.

Mr. F. W. Taylor, manager of the London branch of the Bank of Montreal, and Mrs. Taylor have arrived in Montreal. They were passengers on the 'Empress of Ireland.' Mr. Taylor proceeds from Montreal to Toronto, then to Buffalo and Duluth, later to Winnipeg, Prince Albert, and Edmonton. From Edmonton he is going to the coast.

The marriage took place on Tuesday, Aug. 11, in St. Anthony's Church, of Miss Alice Evelyn Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Robertson, of this city, to Mr. Walter Eugene Sargent, of New York. The bride, who was given away by her father, was unattended, and wore a princess gown of white silk mull, with large picture hat, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. Alexander Joseph Robertson, brother of the bride, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have left for New York, where they will reside, the bride travelling in a champagne tailored costume, with hat to match.

In St. Paul's Church, Abbotsford, the Rev. Richard Faries, missionary in charge of York Fort, Hudson's Bay, Diocese of Keewatin, was married to Catherine Isabelle, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Craig, sr., of Gibbland Farm, Abbotsford, on Tuesday, Aug. 11. The church was daintily decorated in pink and white, festoons of clematis being hung over the chancel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. E. Horsey, M.A., B.D., of St. Alban's, Montreal, and who was for many years rector of Abbotsford. The bride was in a gown of pure white silk, with hat to match, and carried a large bouquet of roses. She was unattended, and was given away by her brother, Mr. Wm. Craig. The marriage ceremony, which was partly choral, was followed by the service of the Holy Communion, at which a large number of relatives and friends were present. As Mr. and Mrs. Faries left the church the wedding march was played by Mr. Geoffrey Craig, nephew of the bride. They will leave shortly for their home in the far north, where Mr. Faries has been laboring for the past nine years among the Crée Indians of Hudson's Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Faries will travel by the C. P. R. to Winnipeg, from there to Selkirk, and then by steamer to the northern limit of Lake Winnipeg, travelling from there by canoe for 350 miles by the Hayes River. The best wishes of a large circle of relatives and friends follow them.

FINE AND COOLER

A SABBATH MORN.

The fierce wild storms and the winds
stand hushed,
At the morning's golden gate;
And the fleecy clouds, in their serried
ranks,
Like minist'ring angels wait:
The morning hymn of the land goes up,
And the chant of the rolling sea;
While the bells peal out to the echoing
Psalm—
'Benedictus Domine.'

There is never a land so far from Heaven
Without toil and its meed of rest;
Nor ever a day, so weary and long,
But it sleeps on the evening's breast!
Nor a heart too burdened to enter the calm
Of the Sabbath's Bethany;
Nor a voice too broken to lisp the Psalm—
'Benedictus Domine.'

—The Rev. W. T. Saward, B.A.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 15, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 70, 50; Calgary, 68, 40; Edmonton, 74, 44; Battleford, 76, 46; Qu'Appelle, 68, 50; Winnipeg, 70, 56; Port Arthur, 70, 44; Parry Sound, 76, 54; Toronto, 84, 60; Ottawa, 82, 56; Montreal, 78, 60; Quebec, 78, 58; St. John, 76, 60; Halifax, 80, 60.

Light to moderate winds, fine and slightly cooler to-day and on Sunday.

1c-1f Notre Dame Street East, Montreal, Aug. 15, 1908.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon Yesterday, 30.05; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.18.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	72	62
Yesterday	81	63

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Governor Guild, of Massachusetts was operated on for appendicitis yesterday.

The 'Empress of China' arrived off Vancouver yesterday with cargo valued at a million and a quarter dollars. She narrowly escaped the disastrous typhoon at Hongkong.

The 'Times' correspondent in Pekin says China is going to request that the foreign troops be withdrawn from the Chinese capital.

The New York reptile press this week quoted Wu Tung Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington as threatening Japan with a United States-Chinese alliance and 'an early evidence of the real power of the United States navy.' Seen in Washington yesterday on the subject Mr. Wu gave the lie to the paper direct. 'Of course,' he said, 'I never said that, or anything like it.' The Chinese minister had simply told the New York newspaper man, with his usual politeness, that, as minister, it was not his business to say anything about the matter.

The United States battleship fleet left New Zealand for Sydney, Australia, this morning.

A thousand militiamen are patrolling the streets of Springfield, Ills. Last night a negro was lynched by whites, two white men were killed, over fifty persons injured and twenty houses occupied by negroes burned.

Bandits held up the Northern Pacific westbound passenger train last night near Trent, nine miles east of Spokane, drove out the enginemen, uncoupled the mail car and and locomotive from the rest of the train and then themselves ran the engine and mail car to Yardley, in the outskirts of the city. It is not yet known whether or not the robbers got away with much loot.

The London 'Times' Constantinople correspondent says that Pertev Pasha, late commander of the Bagdad Army Corps, is likely to be appointed Turkish ambassador to Washington.

In a fire in Buffalo early to-day nearly two thousand sheep and calves were burned to death.

A freight engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford ran by signals yesterday, ditched his train and killed the conductor. His own injuries were slight.

It is proposed in Ottawa to have a military march to Prescott during the coming winter, perhaps on snowshoes, and without transports. It is held that Canadians should learn about winter campaigns, and as they are better used to the rigors of the climate than outsiders they would have great advantage over an enemy in a winter war.

The Saskatchewan election returns this morning give Mr. Haultain nineteen seats, Mr. Scott 17, with 3 constituencies still to be heard from.

Toronto's population is now reported as 280,000.

Mr. W. G. Parmelee, the retiring deputy minister of trade and commerce, said good-by to the members of his staff yesterday and was presented with an address expressing the regret of the members of the staff. Mr. Parmelee has been in turn manager of the Eastern Townships Bank at Waterloo, accountant in the Customs Department, assistant commissioner of customs in 1885, commissioner in 1892, and, on the establishment of the Trade and Commerce Department in 1893, assumed charge of that department as deputy minister. Mr. Parmelee has been associated with many commissions and conferences, the last one having been the Colonial Conference in Barbadoes in February last, in connection with the question of preferential tariff between Canada and the West Indian colonies, at which he assisted as one of the two representatives of and on behalf of the Canadian Government.

The new pump has broken down at the wheelhouse of the Montreal waterworks. It is stated that the water supply will not be affected.

Mr. Mathew Henry Folger, of the Folger Steamship Company, Kingston, is dead at the age of 68 years.

ARTISANS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the 'Société des Artisans Canadiens-Francais' will open in Montreal, on Monday, and the members will celebrate their patron feast to-morrow. A procession will be organized in front of Viger square, at 9.30 a.m., and the members will march to St. Peter's Church, Visitatio nstret, when Bishop Racicot will officiate.

CO-OPERATORS TO ALTER RULES.

A special meeting of the Montreal Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, will be held in the Labor Temple, on Thursday at 8 p.m., when the business proposed includes the alteration of rules. Sympathizers as well as members are invited.

LEAVING FOR ALDERSHOT.

News was received at the C. P. R. offices to-day that Col. Robertson and thre officers and eight men of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, will leave for Aldershot by the R.M.S. 'Empress of Ireland,' of the C. P. R. line, from Quebec next Friday. While at Aldershot the squad of men will be the guests of the Gordon Highlanders.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—On July 26, 1908, at Kensington, near Montreal, the wife of B. F. Brown of a son.

CLINTON.—At Quebec, on Aug. 13, 1908, to Sergeant Artificer and Mrs. P. J. Clinton, a daughter.

MACKEY.—On Aug. 11, 1908, at 315 Bay street, Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mackey, a son.

MINNES.—On Aug. 13, 1908, at 183 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, to Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Minnes, a daughter.

JONES.—On Aug. 12, 1908, at 90 First ave., Ottawa, the wife of Alan M. Jones of a daughter.

SAMSON.—At Magog, on Aug. 10, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Samson.

WALFORD.—At Cushing, Que., on Aug. 12, 1908, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs Alfred Walford, of Westmount.

MARRIED.

CAESAR—MANSON—At Ramsayville, Ont., on Aug. 11, 1908, by the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, Mary Elizabeth Manson, to Lawson Caesar, B.A., of Guelph, Ont.

DETWILER—HANNAFORD.—On Aug. 11, 1908, at All Saints' Church, Toronto, by the Rev. H. E. Raymond, Chas. E. Detwiler to Beatrice Hannaford, daughter of the late J. W. Hannaford.

FARIES—CRAIG.—In St. Paul's, Abbotsford, Que., on Aug. 11, 1908, by the Rev. H. E. Horsey, M.A., B.D., Miss Catherine Isabella Craig, youngest daughter of the late William Craig, sr., Esq., Abbotsford, Que., to the Rev. Richard Faries, missionary of York Fort, Hudson's Bay.
Other papers please copy.

HOOD—SCOTT.—At St. Saviour's, Raynes Park, Wimbledon, London, Eng., on July 27, 1908, by the Rev. W. A. Birkbeck, Wm. Alex. MacKinnon Hood, second son of the late Mrs. Hugh Lamble Hood, Newington, Edinburgh, and grandson of the late Allan MacKinnon, Caledonian Railway, Greenock, to Ada Grace Scott, third daughter of the late Henry Scott.

LEWIS—EDSELL—At St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, on Aug. 12, 1908, by the Rev. Canon Renaud, Henry Walter Lewis to Margaret Carrie, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Edsell, both of Montreal.

MACLEAN—MACAULAY.—At North Sydney, N.S., on Aug. 11, 1908, by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers Jack, J. K. MacLean, Esq., of Teeswater, Ont., and Ellen, daughter of the late Alexander MacAulay.

PHILP—BALLAGH.—At Newcastle, Ont., on Aug. 12, 1908, by the Rev. A. V. Brown, Margaret E., second daughter of the late Robert Ballagh, to J. E. W. Philp, agent G.T.R., Newcastle, Ont.

PARKER—BLACK.—On Aug. 12, 1908, at the residence of the bride's mother, 'Cairnbank,' Thurso, Que., by the Rev. W. R. Telford, assisted by the Rev. John Higgins, Harry Benton Parker, M.A., Newport, Vt., son of James Parker, Esq., Conticook, Que., to Maybell, daughter of the late James Black, Esq., Thurso, Que.

SMITH—LANYON.—On July 30, 1908, at Comber, County Down, Ireland, by the Rev. Canon Smith, Major H. Carington Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of Quebec, Canada, to Helen, widow of the late Charles J. Lanyon, of Belfast, and youngest daughter of the late Clement Cotterill Redfern, Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple.

DIED.

ALLAN.—Suddenly, on Aug. 13, 1908, at the residence of F. D. Appleby, St. John West, N.B., Catherine E. Allan, widow of Thomas G. Allan, Esq.

CONSTABLE.—At Toronto, Mathias Constable, in his 89th year, one of the oldest members of the West End Christian Temperance Society.

ERSKINE.—On Aug. 12, 1908, at her home Rockland, Ont., Elizabeth Erskine, aged 77 years, widow of the late Wm. Erskine, sr.

HENDERSON.—At 29 Jamieson avenue, on Aug. 12, 1908, Lieut.-Col. Wilbur Henderson, in his 52nd year.

LAMB.—At Caledonia Springs, on Aug. 13, 1908 T. Edward Lamb, consulting engineer, age 44.
Funeral at 2 p.m. on Saturday, Aug. 15, from his late residence, 419 St. Hubert street.

MASON.—On Aug. 12, 1908, at her residence, 80 Empress Crescent, Toronto, Alicia, wife of George J. Mason, Esq., and sister of the late Hon. Robert A. Harrison, Chief Justice of Ontario, in her 71st year.

MOUNTAIN.—In England, on July 30, 1908, Mildred Mary Mountain, daughter of the late Rev. Armine Wale Mountain, M.A., formerly rector of St. Michael's Church, Bergerville, Quebec.

BAKER.—Suddenly on Aug. 13, 1908, at 362 Greene ave., Westmount, Margaret Phyllis Baker, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Baker, and granddaughter of Arthur Ahern, aged 11 months and 25 days.

WALKER.—In this city, on Aug. 15, 1908, at the age of 56 years and 4 days, Louise Mary Booth, widow of the late Robert Walker.
Funeral from her son-in-law's residence, T. F. Hall, 47 Colonial ave., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

WHITWORTH.—At his home, Temperance street, Aurora, Ont., on Aug. 11, 1908, the Rev. E. Whitworth, aged 73 years.

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

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

Special Notice.—All who are interested in the Piano and Organ question at the present time will find an interesting ad. on page 11 of this issue. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street.

EARLY CLOSING

'THE BIG STORE' closes at 1 p.m., on Saturdays, and 5.30 p.m. other days during August.

S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1908.

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE

NEW MANAGEMENT'S SALE

Begins Monday with the greatest series of Money-Saving Chances yet offered to the purchasing public of Montreal during the course of this great August Clean-up Sale.

MONDAY'S BARGAINS THE BEST YET

Read every line of this announcement. Every Item a Money-Saver!

☞ On sale for the first time Monday
900 Manufacturer's Samples of
LADIES' DAINTY NECKWEAR
☞ At less than one-third the Maker's Price.

35c values for 12½c. | 75c values for 23c. | $1.50 values for 35c.

75 doz. Ladies' Fancy Collars, Coat Sets, Plastroons, etc., etc. Only this season's very latest styles shown. No two Collars alike.
Beautiful Silk Collars trimmed with Lace and Beads.
Coat Sets, Cuffs and Collar.
Stocks and Jabots, beautifully embroidered.
Dainty Fancy Collars, Bows to match with a very pretty Fancy Pin.
Silk Scarfs, Plain and Fancy.
Very pretty Silk Collars, trimmed with fine Valenciennes Lace. Manufacturer's price for these Collars was 35c, 75c, and $1.50. New Management's price Monday ..... 12½c, 23c and 35c

See Our Window Display on Notre Dame Street

Extraordinary Sale of Black Silks, 15 Special Price Reductions by the New Management for Monday's Selling.

	Reg.	N.M. price.
Black Silk Taffeta	45c	38c
Black Silk Merv	45c	38c
Black Silk Chevron	65c	50c
Black Silk Taffeta	55c	45c
Black Silk Peau de Soie	50c	39c
Black Alexandra Silk	95c	69c
Black Alexandra Silk	$1.25	89c
Black Satin Lyon	2.25	$1.59
Black Satin Lyon	3.25	2.19

Black Dress Goods for School and Convent Wear considerably underpriced

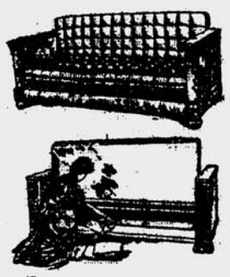
Black Llama and Cashmere, all wool. Reg. 40c. N. M. Sale 29c

Black Llama, Plain and Shadow, Striped; a deep rich black. Reg. 55c. N. M. Sale 39c

Black Striped Chevrons, in a large variety of designs, all-wool, extra heavy weight. Reg. 59c. N. M. Sale 47c

S. CARSLEY CO.

WHY EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE A SOFA BED.



With a sofa bed, your drawing room den, or library can, at a moment's notice, be converted into a sleeping room.

In this way you're always prepared for an unexpected guest.

By means of a sofa bed one room can be made to serve the purpose of two—a sleeping room at night and a sitting room during the day.

You couldn't find anything handsomer or more luxurious than some of our large Davenport sofa beds.

They are an ornament in the most elaborately furnished drawing rooms.

We have sofa beds in iron, mahogany, and oak with and with out backs.

Why not come in and see some of our sofa beds and also see our furnished apartment at the same time?

Our 20 percent discounts are still going on.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED.

Cor. St. Catherine & Guy Sts.

TEES & CO'S.
DESKS are Best Values.
300 St. James Street.

SONS OF ENGLAND OFFICERS.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 14.—Officers were elected this morning at the convention of the Sons of England Benefit Society as follows: Messrs. T. A. Smith, Chatham, supreme president; Thomas Ferguson, Toronto, supreme vice-president; J. W. Carter, Toronto, supreme secretary; Benjamin Hinchliffe, Toronto, supreme treasurer; George Clay, Toronto, A.C.A.; George Clay and W. H. Bisker, Toronto, auditors; Wm. Pannock, Hamilton, E. A. Miller, Aylmer, and John Aldridge, Toronto, trustees. Mr. Smith was elected president on the first ballot. There were five ballots for the vice-president. Mr. Carter, was elected secretary by acclamation.

The only business done yesterday afternoon was the decision, after a long discussion, to accept the new schedule of rates for those who join the order after January, 1908. The rates are slightly in advance of the present ones.

CHARMING HOLIDAY TRIPS

To the famous Saguenay, via Quebec, Murray Bay, and Tadousac. Return fare, $24, including meals and berth.

To Toronto, via the picturesque Thousand Islands, Lake Ontario and through all the wonderful rapids of the St. Lawrence. Return fare $22 including meals and berth. Side trips to Niagara Falls, Muskoka and other points at small cost.

Magnificent steamers running east and west. Illustrated pamphlets and all particulars at the R. & O. Ticket Office, 126-128 St. James street, opposite Post Office.

Nelson's Library For Summer Reading Pocket Volumes

18c Each

Send for List.

Chapman's Book Store

513 St. Catherine St., West, MONTREAL.

NEWSBOYS' ANNUAL PICNIC.

The first annual picnic of the Montreal Newsboys' Protective Association will be held at Sabrevois, Que., on Wednesday, Aug. 26, when the party will be the guests of Mr. Pete Murphy, president of the Newsboys' Union. The train will leave Windsor street station at 8.30 a.m. An interesting programme has been arranged, and it is felt that the picnic this year will prove a most enjoyable one. The sporting department of the picnic has been well attended to. There are at present thirteen races scheduled to run. Besides races for young and old boys, the girls are not forgotten, as a couple of events have been presented to them. A fat man's race and a three-legged race will no doubt prove very humorous from a spectator's point of view. The winners of the various races will be made the recipients of handsome presents. An orchestra has been specially engaged for the occasion.

SS. 'EMPRESS OF CHINA'

Brings Silk Goods Valued at $1,250,000.

JAPAN PROTESTS AGAINST EXECUTION OF SIX SEAL POACHERS.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 14.—After escaping the disastrous typhoon at Hong Kong by scarcely more than a day, and experiencing good weather throughout her voyage until fog banks delayed her off Vancouver Island, the 'Empress of China' reached port to-night with 62 saloon passengers, 51 second class and 364 Chinese steerage. The cargo included raw silk and silk goods valued at a million and a quarter dollars.

Further advices regarding the sentence to death of six sealers of the seized Japanese sealing schooner 'Mici Maru' at Nicolaievski, brought by the 'Empress of China' to-night, show that the 36 Japanese sealers who were arrested for poaching at Copper Island seal rookeries attacked the Russian guards during the journey from Vladivostock, several being wounded on either side. It was for this that six Japanese were sentenced to death by court-martial, and have appealed to St. Petersburg. The fight occurred because the Russians insisted upon the arrested sealers walking in the roadway instead of on the sidewalk. The Japanese considered this an insult and attacked the guards. The Japanese Government has made a strenuous protest to Russia against the execution of the six sealers.

CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY

COMMITTEE AT PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., WILL RAISE FUNDS FOR MEMORIAL.

Plattsburgh, N.Y., Aug. 13.—At a meeting of the Champlain Tercentenary celebration committee, Senator K. C. Knapps, of Mooers, was elected president of the committee. A committee was appointed to raise funds to erect a memorial to Samuel de Champlain, to be erected at a point to be determined later. The celebration will be held in 1909.

OLD PANAMA CANAL CO.

LIQUIDATION, GOING ON SINCE 1889, IS NOW COMPLETE.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The end of an historic scandal was reached to-day when the Civil Court authorized the present liquidation of the Panama Canal Company to make the last distribution of the company's assets on the basis of one percent to the small shareholders, who benefited by the reduction in taxation, and 86 percent to the other shareholders. When the payment is completed, 11 percent of their holdings will have been paid to the shareholders.

FIREMEN'S PROTECTION

DEPUTY CHIEF TREMBLAY WILL SAFEGUARD INTERESTS OF OLD EMPLOYEES.

Mr. J. Tremblay, the deputy chief of the fire department, states that it was rather premature to mention publicly, in connection with his forthcoming nomination as chief of the fire department, that he intended to reorganize the brigade. It was true, as the 'Witness' has published, that some important changes would be recommended regarding the administration of the department, but other reports had gone further and suggested that the old employees were to be retired.

'I would never recommend anything of that sort, if ever I was made chief,' added Mr. Tremblay. 'There are many who have served the city long and faithfully, and it would be most unfair to put these men on the street. I would certainly never be in favor of doing any man an injustice. I have heard that stories are going around that I am anxious to put out everybody. That is not my intention. Just say for me that I am certainly in favor of protecting the old employees in every possible way, and I think that will remove all doubts as to my good intention.'

We can effect a grand annual saving in your wardrobe, if you will send us your discarded suits to clean and possibly dye. If necessary. We are expert dyers and cleaners, and we put old garments in fine shape. You will be simply astonished at the change.

Gold Medalist Dyers and Cleaners.

British American Dyeing Co

THE TROY WAY THE RIGHT WAY

Ladies' Blouses AND Shirt Waists

are a specialty with us because we have given their treatment special attention—and have installed the facilities that will not in any way injure the material, but that enables us to guarantee absolute satisfaction.
Phone us and we will call for your instructions.

Troy Laundry Co.

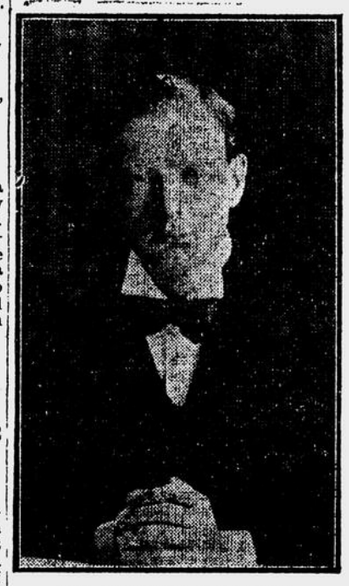
FACTORY AND OFFICES, VERDUN.

4 PHONES. SUBURBAN SERVICE 4 TIMES A WEEK.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL

TO MARRY DAUGHTER OF THE LATE SIR H. M. HOZIER.

London, Aug. 14.—It is announced that Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, will marry Clementine, daughter of the late Sir



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Henry Montague Hozier, who for thirty-two years was secretary of Lloyds.

It is expected that the wedding will take place in about a month at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Miss Hozier is one of the most charming and accomplished girls in London society. Her father was a famous soldier and war correspondent, and her mother a daughter of one of the Earls of Airlie.

INVITED TO LUNCHEON

WIRELESS MESSAGE TO LORD ROBERTS AND LORD STRATHCONA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 14.—The deputy mayor of Liverpool has sent a wireless message to Lord Roberts and Lord Strathcona containing an invitation to luncheon at the Town Hall. If they are unable to accept the invitation the deputy will meet the 'Empress of Britain' in order to receive and welcome their Lordships home.

EXCHEQUER COURT

SIR THOMAS TAYLOR WILL BEGIN HEARINGS IN THE WEST NEXT MONTH.

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—In order that Mr. Justice Cassels, of the Exchequer Court, may be free to continue his inquiry next month into the civil service commissioners' reflections on the management of the Marine Department, Sir Thomas Taylor, formerly Chief Justice of Manitoba, has been appointed to take Judge Cassels's place in the hearing of Exchequer Court cases in the west which were set down for hearing this fall. Sir Thomas Taylor for this purpose will hold court in Winnipeg, commencing on Sept. 15; in Regina on Sept. 21; in Calgary on Sept. 24; in Vancouver on Oct. 1, and in Victoria on Oct. 5.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S HOLIDAY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived in the city yesterday and during the afternoon he called at the City Hall where he met the Hon. Senator David and Alderman L. A. Lapointe, the leader of the City Council. The Prime Minister, who is in excellent health, subsequently visited several personal friends in the city and at 4.15 he left on the train from Bonaventure Station for Arthabasca, where he will spend a week's holiday.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A popular idea used to prevail that all teas were pretty much alike, but 'Salada' Tea is proving a pleasant surprise to thousands of particular tea-drinkers. Sold by grocers everywhere.

A TRIO OF BU[illegible]

Three small burglaries to the police yesterday, who has a small shop Atwater avenue and St. on the baseball clubs second visit from night Gittus, besides running graph office of the C sells cigars, tobacco, visit was also paid to Messrs. Draguson & P cigars and stationery. is reported to have take Dorion street, in Dele[illegible]

COLD IN BRITA

London, Aug. 17.—L are shivering in an u showery spell. A s recorded in Scotland. perature during the da or seven degrees below

I. O. F. CONVENTION

St. Thomas, Ont., Aug Sire Conway, of Cincy Independent Order of America, was present at the Grand Lodge meeting noon, and addressed th length. Mr. R. Mackay appointed official reporter dred and fourteen dollars cents was appropriated fire sufferers; $1,000 was Oddfellows' Home in grand master, of Michigan W nedy; Deputy Grand Master W and Grand Secretary H. N W grand master of Connecti Kirsdale; Grand Patriarch M Smith, and Grand Secretary Hutchinson addressed the The present officers were and the convention closed.

In the morning the convent ceived officially the visit of the master of the District of Routine business was transacted various reports from committees It was decided to hold the next Lodge meeting in Ottawa.

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Apeldorn, Aug. 14.—It here that an interesting event ed in the Dutch Royal Family Wilhelmina is now staying at castle, Het Loo, near here.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Boston, Aug. 13.—The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, to-day the next convention in Milwaukee which had already been selected Supreme Assembly of the uniform rank of the order.

GENERAL HOSPITAL

The visiting governors of the General Hospital for next year Messrs. T. B. Macaulay, J. bold, E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh, B. Morrice.

Well might it be said that the establishment of

C. W. LINDSAY, Limited

is the home of the

PIANO

in Montreal.

As one walks between the stately columns of their beautifully decorated showrooms, what is that indefinable something that pervades the place?

It's the Soul of Music

There is no more [illegible] in the Dominion of Canada to test and try a Heintzman & Co, Piano, a Chickering, Lindsay, or any of the [illegible] other pianos to be seen [illegible]

Liberal Time Payments

C. W. LINDSAY LIMITED

512 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.

Branch 394 St. Catherine St.

RUPTURE CURED

THROUGH WEARING A LINDMAN TRUSS.

Montreal, 13th March, 1908.

B. LINDMAN, Esq., 16 McGill College avenue:

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of your truss which I used for double rupture. I am happy to state that I was completely cured of same by the use of your truss in 18 months.

JAMES SKEOCH, 96 St. Mark st.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS MADE TO ORDER.
Call or write for particulars.

B. LINDMAN, 16 McGill College Avenue, MONTREAL.

Canned While Fresh

The "Gazelle" way of preserving fruits and vegetables is remarkable for retaining their natural delicacy and flavor. We absolutely guarantee their purity and quality. Ask your dealer for

Gazelle Canadian Canned Vegetables and Fruits

"Gazelle" Vegetables.—Tomatoes, Sugar Corn, Early June Green Peas, Petits Pois Fins Green Peas, Golden Wax Stringless Beans, Refugee Green Stringless Beans.

"Gazelle" Fruits.—Strawberries, Red Raspberries, Greengage Plums, Red Pitted Cherries, Yellow Crawford eaches, Bartlett Pears, Apples in Heavy Syrup.

Bartlett Pears "Gazelle"

All the lusciousness, delicacy and healthfulness of this delicious fruit are retained by the "Gazelle" preserving process.

ELLIOT, EFFETT & CO. LTD., - MONTREAL.

THE LICENSING BILL.

Great London Crowds Show Favor for its Provisions.

MR. CHURCHILL CHEERED WHEN HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD PUSH THE MEASURE THROUGH.

(London 'Leader.')

The best friends of the Licensing Bil hardly expected Saturday's demonstration in Hyde Park to be quite the huge and splendid success it was.

The entire park was in possession of a great army of temperance reformers, their banners, bands and waggons. It is estimated that over a hundred thousand people were present. There were twenty platforms, and on them were fifty members of parliament and many representatives of the Anglican and Free churches. Deputations stood about the speakers from numbers of temperance societies and trade unions, the suffragists, and the Labor party.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir T. Whittaker, M.P., the Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Clifford, the Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. Principal Garvie, Dr. Munro Gibson, the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., Lady Dorothy Howard, Lady Henry Somerset, Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., Mr. Harry Gosling, L.C.C., the Rev. Silvester Horne, Canon Horsley, Mr. Allen Baker—this small selection from the long list of platform chairmen and speakers ought to convince anybody of the representative nature of the gathering.

But where was the opposition? Whether the hired men of the brewers were awed by the large force of police present on Saturday afternoon, or whether the sight of the myriads, enthusiastically unanimous in their demand for the Licensing Bill ('and the whole bill,' as was significantly repeated everywhere), cowed or converted them, it is impossible to say. They were there, for they were heard and seen: but 'they will get the sack to-day,' as Will Crooks heartily told them, for they earned nothing but the laughter of the people about them.

The hawkers who came confidently with lots of imitation hops for sale looked like ice-cream men in February.

After all the dark threats and the broad hints of what they would do, it was a highly ridiculous performance for the brewers. Round platform 10, before the arrival there of Mr. Winston Churchill, a little band of brewers' men did honestly try to make some opposition. The 'Leader' representative saw perhaps a dozen men taken into the crowd by somebody, evidently in charge of them, and there they sang, tediously and miserably, 'Beer, beer, glorious beer.'

They also tried to engage in argument, but were too dazed.

It was the most significant gathering the park has seen for many years. It was not a usual demonstration. Heading the procession which came from the Embankment was a contingent from Battersea, with a brass band and pipers. They were obviously working men. I do not think (says our representative) they would be offended at being called rough. Doubtless they do rough work, and do it well, and are gentlemen in our better and wider meaning of the word. So they were not troubled by the array of fine ladies who sat in chairs, watching them come in.

But they must have been astonished to see many of the fine ladies stand on their chairs, and wave handkerchiefs and programmes bravely at them as they passed by. Even the policemen looked astonished.

Indeed, the number of the working people in the park, plainly supporters of the bill, was remarkable. It would be ridiculous to call the measure a Nonconformist fad after Saturday.

Another new feature of the demonstration was the large proportion of women in the park crowds—many of them present, it was evident, to make their very shrewd apprehension of politics better known. Other earnest politicans (men), quietly debating the subject of the day in groups apart from the platforms, would be embarrassed by sensible and timely interruption, from a lady, who had arrived with a speaking part, and proceeded at once, calmly and brightly, to put them right.

A cultured American gentleman (large numbers of foreign visitors were in the park) created some alarm amongst a group of men with his cunning Socratic questions. He had all his own way till an elderly English lady began to answer him from the back of the group. It was amusing to see the easy way she at once dominated the respectable workingmen present. In the course of a little while she had laughingly confessed to being a suffragist, a supporter of the Licensing Bill, a Churchwoman, and a Socialist—and the cunning and cynical American gentleman was driven to confess generously that she had 'screwed him into a bad fix.' He dropped his light raillery, and confessed once or twice he had 'got a new view.' The lady's co-patriots were delighted.

The evident seriousness of purpose of the great host in the park, no matter at what point it was approached, was inspiriting. Once it did look as though there was trouble coming. Those about the platforms could see an irresistible torrent of people pouring towards the waggons containing the speakers, with policemen's helmets bobbing helplessly on its surface, and even some mounted police wading through it saddle-deep. The great row at last!

But no! It was Winston. They had found him walking to his platform, and a shouting army was conveying him thither. He was being borne along on its crest, pale, smiling, and proud, with a bodyguard of working men clasping their hands around him to keep him safe. When he had spoken he was escorted off in the same way.

Then his big crowd at once annexed itself to Platform 8, where Will Crooks was in his happiest vein. That section of the park was swept by hurricanes of happy laughter. Some opponents of the bill had got wedged in immediately below Mr. Crooks, and to the huge delight of everybody, had the temerity to interrupt.

Mr. Crooks was exactly suited. The brewers could not have arranged the matter more happily and entertainingly.

Once, when Mr. Crooks was speaking of the way some people spent their money on drink, an interrupter cried exultingly, 'You don't pay it, any way!'

'Now, there's a fool!' said the Labor member, solemnly, with sad but definite conviction, pointing to the unfortunate man with his forefinger. 'Why, he only pays for the beer. We have to pay for the prisons, the workhouses, and the lunatic asylums, caused by his bad habits.'

'The people of England don't want this bill,' cried somebody else.

William shook his head. 'I know those people of England,' he cried. 'He is a man who chloroforms himself on a Saturday afternoon, comes out of the slum where he gets his air and sunlight in ha-porths, comes here to get lost in tens of thousands of sensible temperance reformers, and then calls himself the people of England. God save him!'

The citizens' demonstration on Saturday was worth ten by-elections. It would be possible for any reform to get through all the opposition that privilege and ignorance could put against it if it were carried by the ponderous 'hurrahs' that carried Saturday's resolution.

'This meeting of the citizens of London in Hyde Park assembled hails the Licensing Bill as a great equitable measure of temperance reform, and calls upon both Houses of Parliament to meet the strong and growing demands of the country for the bill by pushing it without delay into law.'

Mr. Churchill, in his speech at Platform 10 to an enthusiastic audience, said they had to speak their mind upon a constitutional question of the gravest importance. Would there be any doubt about the fate of the Licensing Bill if the decision rested with the votes of the elected and accredited representatives of the British people? (Voices, 'No.') Why, then, was it in jeopardy?

It was because they were told that a non-representative body was to override all that was being done in weeks of parliamentary discussion and years of political agitation and organization. They must speak their minds as to who was going to rule the land—(applause)—and advance the efforts of the House of Commons, so that when the bill went to the House of Lords it would be known that the people were behind it. They were told that the licensed trade had it in its power to wreck the government. They had told the government that they would give no quarter. Whoever asked for quarter? (Applause.) If it was to be a battle between the licensed trade and the governing forces of the country, they had nothing to fear. They were resolved to go on—applause)— no matter how great the opposition, they intended to persevere.

It was well worth running risks. It was well worth losing by-elections—(applause)—especially when they won them.—(Laughter).

They were going on; and if the House of Lords should bring the legislation of the session to naught, the resources of the British constitution would not be exhausted. They would find another method of making the decisions of parliament effective.

It was the power of the purse with which the House of Commons in bygone days curbed the autocrat authority of the Crown. The power of the purse at the present time was also the great machinery whereby the people's representatives could make their opinion effective throughout the whole course of legislation. (Applause.)

He said to their ruined friends—(laughter)—who were gathered together in deep consultation round the flowing bowl, when they were drinking to the health of the House of Lords, let them remember that budgets were beyond the control of the House of Lords, and that if the licensed trade refused the just and considerate provisions of that great temperance measure, they might easily find that they had leaped from the frying pan into the fire. (Cheers.)

VESSELS ON BAIL.

SHIP-OWNERS MAY PROTECT THEM AGAINST SEIZURE.

It is not generally known that the owners of vessels can prevent their seizure and thus avoid the inconvenience and damage resulting from a suspension of traffic. This is done under rule 180 of the Exchequer Court, which provides that the owner of a vessel may file a 'caveat' with the registrar of the court against the issue of any warrant for the arrest of said vessel, undertaking within three days after being required to do so, to give bail in any action which may be taken against the vessel referred to. Taking advantage of this protective clause, the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company filed such 'caveats' with Mr. W. S. Walker, registrar of the Exchequer Court, Quebec, Admiralty District for the following steamers: 'Montreal,' 'Quebec,' 'Beaupre,' 'Rapids King,' 'Berthier,' 'Brockville.' 'Belleville.'

THE REV. JOHN McCARTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

By the death of the Rev. John M. McCarter, which took place on July 12, at his residence, No. 70 Promenade, Portobello, Edinburgh, there has ended a long career of ministerial and missionary activity. He was born in Ayr, and became a student of Edinburgh University, and took his theological course in the Free Church College there. In 1863, he, with six others, responded to a call to labor abroad, and was settled as a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church (Presbyterian), in Natal, South Africa. For many years that church had been supplied by ministers from Scotland. His first charge was Weenen, then Ladysmith and Ermelo. Busy there, he found that on and about the Drachtenberg mountains were many farmers with their families living without any means of grace. Finding it thus, and being welcomed by them, he soon advised them to gather money, make bricks, and build a church, which was done, and became the nucleus of the town of Newcastle, so well known in the late Boer war, and which is now a thriving town. Ermelo was fifty miles from his manse at Ladysmith, and Newcastle eighty miles. The charge was divided into two when another succeeded him. In 1874, his health failed him, and he left South Africa. In Scotland he carried on mission work for three years. Going to Canada, in New Brunswick, he founded a congregation and remained seven years, working in other fields. He was pre-eminently a pioneer in church work, frequently pressing on to a fresh field when a good work had been established. In this way his life was a succession of sacrifices of personal comfort. 'A work on the Dutch Church in South Africa, with notices of other denominations,' in Dutch and English, was useful at the Pan-Presbyterian Council. He, with his wife, carried on church work in Canada for twenty-three years, and a lasting memorial of his labors there is the Jewish mission in Montreal, of which he was the founder. He went home to Scotland six years ago, and had never ceased to help in Jewish work, chiefly in the medical mission to Jews in Edinburgh, with which both he and his wife were connected. He was seventy-five years of age, and leaves a wife and adopted daughter.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The North-West Harvest.—The growing interdependence of the provinces of this Dominion must be apparent to all. The product of one is a necessity for another. Not alone are the eyes of the eastern provinces, but those of every country in the world, directed to the almost phenomenal wheat-producing qualities of the Canadian West. Every hamlet, concession and side line in Ontario and Quebec has contributed to the settlement of these fertile western provinces. The crops, according to the governmental reports for this season, if safely harvested and garnered, will far surpass previous years in quality and quantity. It is estimated 25,000 farm laborers will be required from the older provinces in assisting in the harvest of their wealth. The sons of the West are now urgently appealing to the parental and patriotic instincts of the farmers of the East to send every strong, able-bodied man they can to aid them in this work of national importance. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which has made the wonderful growth of the West possible, announces that it will carry harvesters from the Province of Quebec on Aug. 20 and 27, Sept. 1, 2, 14 and 18 at ten dollars. It now remains for the farmers of the pioneer provinces to show their pride in the growth of Canada as a nation by co-operating with the Canadian Pacific Railway in sending every available able-bodied man they can to the West.

The Tercentenary Numbers of the 'Canadian Pictorial'—July and August, 15c each, or 25 cents for the two while they last. July to December inclusive for 50 cents. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

"Montserrat" Punch—
A Delicious Cooling Drink

Whenever you want something cool to drink, try "Montserrat" Punch. It's made in a minute—no trouble or muss—and is cheaper than lemonade. Recipe:

½ pint "MONTSERRAT"
3 pints Water
4 Tablespoonfuls Sugar (or more)
Cracked Ice.

Of course, be sure that you have

"MONTSERRAT" Lime Fruit Juice

Canadian Agents: 17
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. of Canada Limited.

Henry Morgan & Co Limited:

AUGUST VALUES IN

Ladies' Waists

In White Lawn, trimmed embroidery and lace; worth $1.75;

For $1.00

Also a large range in Swiss Mull, worth $2.50;

For $1.50

A full range of White Lingerie Waists, from $2.50 to $25.00.

At 20% Discount

Some very choice hand-made Lingerie Waists, from $6.50 to $30.00.

At 33 1-3% Discount

A few Plaid Silk Tailored Waists, were $15.00.

Now $10.00

Two Specials

No. 1—In Black Taffeta Silk.
No. 2—In White Net Lined Silk. } Worth $5.00

For $3.50.

A full range of White and Colored

Silk Waists

Also Net and Lace,

At 20% Discount.

Carpet Department

For Monday and Tuesday.

KENSINGTON ART SQUARES

15—Size 9-0 x 7-6; price $10.50;
For $9.00

12—Size 10-6 x 9-0; price $13.75;
For $11.00

15—Size 12-0 x 9-0; price $17.50;
For $14.50

20—Size 13-6 x 10-6; price $21.50;
For $17.50

30 Axminster Mats, 27 in. x 60 in.; former prices $3.50 and $3.75;
For $2.25

45 Axminster and Wilton Mats, 3-0 x 6-0; r prices $6.50, $7.50 and $8.75;
For $5.00

Balance of Remnants of Linoleum and O
Less 50%

Colonial House, Monti

Weekly Calendar

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.
REV. N. D. DREW, CHURCH SECRETARY.

Morning, 11 o'clock—Subject, **"A Cure For Worry."**
Evening, 7 o'clock—Subject, **"An Unwritten Story."**

MR. HARRY T. DICKINSON, Choir Director.
Visitors Very Welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.

United Services,

During August the Congregations of ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH and EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, will worship in Emmanuel Church.

Preacher; **REV. J. B. SILCOX,**
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Sunday, August 16th, 1908.

Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, D.D., of New York

Preacher. 11 a.m., Subject, "Mountain Views."
7 p.m. " "God's Estimate of Religion."

Rev. J. A. CLARK, B.A., of Calgary,
Will Preach Sunday, August 16th, Morning and Evening.
CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Dorchester and Crescent Sts.

UNITED SERVICES First Baptist and Olivet Baptist Churches.

In OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, (cor. Dorchester and Guy streets), during August.

Preacher To-morrow, Rev. FRANK S. KENYON, M.A.

Services, SUNDAY, 11 a.m and 7 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 8 p.m.
STRANGERS VERY WELCOME.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

Dominion Park

LAST DAYS OF
Street Railway Festival

See the Start of Swimming Race from the Park to Bout de l'Ile.

NEXT WEEK
MYRTLE C. BYRNE & CO.
Champion Rifle Shots
and
THE NORINS
in a
Sensational Diving Act

ADMISSION, 10c. CHILDREN, 5c.

ART ASSOCIATION

Phillips Square

Galleries of Oil Paintings, Water Colours and Statuary,

Open Daily Admission 25c.

MEETINGS FOR MEN

Sunday Afternoon, 4 o'clock—Rev. John R. MACKAY, D.D., of New York. Subject, 'Things Worth While.'

Saturday Evening, Members Meeting, 8 o'clock—Speaker, Mr. F. W. C. MEYERS.

Song Service on the steps of the Building at 8.30 p.m. as usual, weather permitting.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16.

MEN'S OWN

In CALVARY CHURCH - CUY STREET.
SUNDAY, Aug. 16th, 3 p.m.

Speaker—Mr. J. S. GIBB.
Soloist—Mrs. THOS. CRAWFORD.

ALL MEN MADE WELCOME.

Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.O.F.
29th Annual Session
will be held on
Tuesday, Aug. 18th, 1908
in Mizpah Lodge Room, 485 ...e Street West, Montreal. Session at 9 a.m. sharp. Arrangements have been made with the railways for rates. Standard certificate required from railway agent at starting point.

T. J. POTTER,
Grand Secretary.

...AY, AUGUST 21.

...T EXCURSION OF ...E SEASON

...es of the Ladies' Aid of ... and Eastern Men's Own, ...ned on account of weather ...e held on

...Y, AUG. 21st

...E will leave Island Wharf ...ickets, 35c. Refreshments. ...mission of the officers, the ...lvation Army will be in at...

...g date July 17th, accepted.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN

EXHIBITION

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

August 29th to Sept. 5th

Six full days of Fair and three Evening Performances

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND FARM PRODUCTS, ETC.

RACES! RACES!

Eight Trotting and Pacing Events. $3,100 in Purses

ATTRACTIONS UNSURPASSED
DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
MASSED BANDS OF MUSIC

CHEAP RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS.
Admission to grounds, 25 cents. Carriages, 25 cents.
Write for prize lists, Official Programme, etc.

W. M. TOMLINSON,
Secretary.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, ETC.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

**15	1.00	p.m.	Dominion, Dominion.
17	9.00	a.m.	Kaiser Wilhelm II., N. G. Lloyd.
* 17	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
18	9.00	a.m.	Lucania, Cunard.
* 18	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
19	9.00	a.m.	Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, N.G. Lloyd.
* 19	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
21	9.00	a.m.	Carmania, Cunard.
* 21	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
**21	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Ireland. Canadian Pacific.
**22	1.00	p.m.	Ottawa, Dominion.

*Letters may be posted up to 6 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

**Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at Head Office being 5.30 p.m. on Fridays and 12.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

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

STE. AGATHE REGATTA

The official programme of the tenth annual regatta, to be held at Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1908, is as follows:—

Morning.—1. Yacht race, open handicaps.

Afternoon, two o'clock.— 2. Single scull, boys under sixteen; 3. single scull, girls under sixteen; 4. single canoe, gentlemen; 5. single scull, gentlemen; 6. single canoe, ladies; 7. Double scull, gentlemen; 8. Tandem canoe, gentlemen; 9. tub race, gentlemen; 10. Single scull, ladies; 11. bangle race; 12. double scull, ladies and gentlemen; 14. crab race; 15. swimming race (100 yards); 16. tandem canoe, ladies and gentlemen; 17. tandem canoe, ladies; 18. hurry scurry; 19. four-in-a-canoe; 20. double scull, ladies; 21. eight paddles in a skiff.

All races open except No. 4, which is reserved to residents of Ste. Agathe.

Entries are open, and shall be closed by Saturday noon, Aug. 22, 1908.

For information address C. E. Forget, Ste. Agathe des Monts, or Maurice Alexander, care Davidson & Wainwright, London & Lancashire Building, Montreal.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO

August 31st to September 14th.

Greatest Annual Exhibition in the World.

Thirty Industrial Processes.
Thirty Acres of Buildings.
Thirty Bands of Music.

FIFTY PAINTINGS From Europe's Art Galleries.

Thirty Thousand Exhibits.
Thirty Hundred Horses and Cattle.
Thirty Hundred Poultry and Pet Stock.

Grand International Military Tattoo 300 Musicians.

Thirty Thousand Dollars In Grand Stand Features.
Thirty Thousand Lights.
Thirty Cords of Fireworks.
Thirty Elephants, Lions and Bears.

Gigantic Realistic Military Spectacle SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL

Thirty Novel Attractions, and Thirty Funny Spielers.

DOWN THE CORDUROY

CHEAP FARES FROM ALL POINTS

BOWLING AT WESTMOUNT

The Westmount and Valleyfield bowling clubs meet this afternoon at Westmount, where a six-rink match will be played, commencing at 3 o'clock. Both clubs have won ten matches to date so rivalry is bound to be keen.

A rink match was played between a team called the 'Conquerors' and the 'Niagara' rink. The game was 21 ends, and was witnessed by a large concourse of bowlers. The 'Conquerors' won by three points. The following is the score:

Conquerors.	Niagara.
F. Gardner	Wm. Abbott
J. W. Brown	S. F. Rutherford
R. J. Fulton	A. G. Gardner
D. M. Wilson	W. Brown
Total.....18	Total.....15

In the handicap single, played between F. C. Saunders and W. S. Wilson, the latter won by six points, the score being:

W. S. Wilson	F. C. Saunders
Total..24, minus 3-21	Total.....15

The fourth game in the points competition was played on Thursday evening, when T. H. Christmas made the highest score of 33 points, Wm. Brown coming second with 30 points. The next game will finish the series, and the players making the highest number of points in his three best scores will be acclaimed the winner. The following were the respective scores of the players in Thursday's match: J. Fulton, 5; J. W. Brown, 22; W. H. Biggar, 18; Wm. Brown, 30; D. M. Wilson, 8; T. H. Christmas, 33; W. S. Wilson, 23; R. H. Fulton, 20; S. Huxley, 17; W. Abbott, 26; F. C. Saunders, 17; H. Mason, 13; T. de G. Stewart, 9; J. B. Bell, 24; J. B. Hutchins (Toronto), 28; R. M. Riddell, 2; F. H. Gardner, 17; J. H. Chapman, 11; A. G. Gardner, 21; A. W. D. Howell, 21; J. Sanderson, 22; Jas. Baillie, 11.

Mr. J. B. Hutchins, a well-known Toronto bowler, was a visitor to the Westmount green on Thursday evening, and was asked to join in the points competition, and acquitted himself very creditably, scoring 28 points, taking third place in the game.

Messrs. T. H. Christmas and F. H. Gardner, two of Westmount's most prominent bowlers, will represent their club at the Dominion lawn bowling tournament, to be held on the Woodbine Park lawn, Toronto.

WOOD'S RECEPTION HOME

BRANTFORD MARATHON RUNNER ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED ON HIS RETURN.

Brantford, Que., Aug. 14.—Wood, the first Canadian to finish in the Marathon race, was given a royal reception from his townsmen here to-night. He was met at the station by an enthusiastic crowd, and driven in a carriage pulled by local Y. M. C. A. runners, to the rink, where congratulatory speeches were made by several of the leading citizens. He was presented with a handsome cabinet of silver

SPORTING NEWS

A CLOSE GAME.

First Day's Play in Interprovincial Cricket Match Gives Neither XI. a Commanding Lead.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—The match between the team representing the Ontario Cricket Association and that of the Eastern Canada Association was commenced this morning on the grounds of the Ottawa Cricket Club, New Edinburgh. The Ontario eleven finished their innings, making only a fair score, and the Eastern Canada men went in, also doing only fairly well.

The Ontario players in their innings amassed a total of 123 runs, the Eastern representatives hitting for a total of 91, with seven wickets down. Messrs. A. Gray and W. Johnston were partnered at the wickets when stumps were drawn to-night. The westerners had a lead of fifty runs at the fall of the fifth eastern wicket, but the Ottawa and Montreal players batted better afterwards and were getting dangerously close to the Ontario score when the game was called until to-morrow.

The day was ideal for cricket, and the wicket was good for both batsmen and bowlers. The sun shone down hot until about 5 o'clock, when the clouds lowered and threatened rain. The rain held off, however, and the play continued right up to the hour at which the teams had agreed to retire for the night. A fair crowd attended in the morning, and in the afternoon three or four hundred cricket enthusiasts were present.

Gordon Southam, of Hamilton, carried off the batting honors of the day with a score of 59 to his credit. Southam went to the wicket after three had fallen, proving the biggest stumbling-block which the eastern team encountered all day. He was in great form picking out the most difficult balls and smashing them to the boundaries repeatedly. He batted Johnston, Jones, Wallace and Baber freely and kept up his wicket while four of his team mates succumbed to the deceptive bowling and splendid fielding of the eastern men. Southam was still at the wicket with 32 when the game was called for lunch and in the afternoon he continued, getting 27 additional runs before he was caught by Ackland off Johnston's bowling.

For Eastern Canada H. J. Heygate, the former Sussex and Montreal player, contributed the greatest score. Heygate was the first of the eastern batsmen to face the bowling of Colborne and Rathburn. Heygate fulfilled expectations and negotiated 33 before he was cleverly bowled by Colborne.

ONTARIO.

First Innings.

A. H. Gibson, c Gray, b Jones..	12
J. Colborne, c Ackland, b Johnston....	5
H. Wookey, E. Johnston, b Jones..	19
W. S. Greening, b Godwin..	9
G. H. Southam, c Ackland, b Johnston.	59
W. McCaffrey, l.b.w. B. Wallace..	6
S. M. Rathburn, b Bodwin..	8
H. S. Reid, b Godwin..	2
E. W. Hallawell, c Ackland, b Johnston..	0
N. Seagram, b Godwin..	2
Dr. E. W. Dean (Capt.), not out..	1
Extras..	5
Total..	128

Fall of wickets—1-17; 2-31; 3-83; 4-64; 5-107; 6-110; 7-114; 8-120; 9-121; 10-123.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Johnston..	16	7	21	3
Wallace..	10	1	28	1
Jones..	13	6	20	2
Barber..	6	1	18	0

EASTERN CANADA.

First Innings.

H. J. Heygate, b Colborne..	33
W. S. Marshall, c Colborne, b Rathburn..	11
L. S. Edney, l.b.w., b Rathburn..	2
O. Wallace, b Colborne..	1
R. H. Malone, b Colborne..	2
W. C. Baber (Capt.), c Hallawell, b Rathburn..	14
H. Ackland, c Gibson, b Colborne..	9
W. Johnston, not out..	12
A. Gray, not out..	0
Extras..	7
Total (for 7 wickets)..	91

Fall of wickets—1-33; 2-41; 3-44; 4-54; 5-57; 6-75; 7-78-91.

ROYALS WERE VICTORIOUS

DEFEATED JERSEY CITY YESTERDAY BY EIGHT RUNS TO ONE.

Jersey City, Aug. 14.—Playing with some of their old vigor, the Royals defeated Jersey City by the handsome majority of seven runs, the final score reading 8 to 1 in the Montreal team's favor.

EASTERN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Montreal, 8, Jersey City, 1; Newark, 2, Toronto 1; Baltimore 6, Buffalo, 1; Providence 6, Rochester 0.

Standing—Baltimore, Providence, Newark, Buffalo, Montreal, Toronto, Rochester, Jersey City.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2; Cleveland 4, New York 3; Detroit 5, Boston 2; Washington 1, Chicago 0; Washington 3, Chicago 2.

Standing.—Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

Pittsburg 2, Boston 1; Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 4.

Standing.—Pittsburg, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, Brooklyn, St. Louis.

A FLEETFOOTED INDIAN

MAN WHO CAN RUN THE HUNDRED IN NINE SECONDS IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

Fort William, Ont., Aug. 14.—N. McDougall, Indian agent, who recently returned from a trip to Nipigon House, says that he has discovered an Indian who can run 100 yards in nine seconds. Mr. McDougall states that this Indian recently defeated a number of ex-Toronto sprinters at Nipigon House, and at the finish of the 100 yards he was in the lead by ten yards. The Indian is Manitobawas, and he resembles Tom Longboat.

QUEBEC RIFLE MEETING.

The Most Successful Meeting of the Association Brought to a Close.

The returns for the P. Q. R. A. are now complete, and show that Pte. F. W. Porter, 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, won the individual grand aggregate for tyros.

This year's meet was one of the most successful in the history of the P. Q. R. A., taking into consideration both the number of entries and the high scoring. There was a representative attendance from all parts of the province and the expert riflemen from the rural districts, especially, turned out well, as did representatives from Quebec city and Sherbrooke.

The city competitors may obtain their prizes at the office of the association any evening next week. The complete list of returns is as follows:

GRAND AGGREGATE.
TEAM PRIZES.

	Score.
1st team, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, $15—Sgt.-Maj. Bethune, S.-Sgt. Mackay, Sgt. Broadhurst, Corpl. Harrison, Pte. D. McNaughton..	1,559
Quebec City Rifle Association, $10...	1,549
Next in order:—	
3rd V. R. C..	1,520
53rd Regt..	1,492
1st P. W. F..	1,492

TYRO GRAND AGGREGATE.

For highest aggregate scores in the Tyro, merchants, Association, active militia, bankers, Strathcona and all-comers matches:

Pte. F. W. Porter, 8th R. R., $10..	373
Sgt. M. J. Quinn, 8th R. R., $8..	352
S.-Sgt. N. Finlayson, 2nd C. A., $6..	346
Mr. W. R. Dunlop, M.A.A.R.C., $5..	345
Mr. S. M. Sproule, $5..	342
Trooper W. J. Kelly, 7th Hus., $4..	339
Sgt. J. W. A. Sharpe, 5th R. H., $4..	338
$3 each:—	
Corp. J. Boa, 5th R. H..	335
Sgt. J. Denman, 3rd V. R. C..	334
Pte. W. Boa, 5th R. H..	332
Capt. M. C. Martin, 13th S. L. D..	330
Mr. R. A. Holland, M.A.A.R.C..	329
$2 each:—	
Corp. S. P. Murphy, 8th R. R..	329
S.S.M. Geo. Atkinson, 10th Q.O.C.H..	328
Pte. John Stevenson, 5th R. H..	324
Sgt. J. Bales, 3rd V. R. C..	321
Capt. D. Cushing, 11th Rgt..	321
Pte. H. R. Barber, 3rd V. R. C..	321
Trooper D. P. McHarg, 7th Hussars.	320
Sgt. D. Mosses, 5th R. H..	320
Corpl. J. Keir, 2nd C. A..	319

EXTRA SERIES—800 YARDS.

*Lance-Corp. Geo. Lambton, 1st P.W.F., $13.50..	25	25	50
*Mr. W. Pugh, Q.C.R.A., $13.50.	25	25	50

*Tie.

Pte. A. W. Hay, 8th R.R., $10..	24	25	49
Mr. J. H. Daigle, M.A.A.R.C., $8..	24	25	49
Sgt.-Maj. D. A. Bethune, $3.64..			25
Sgt. J. J. Broadhurst, $3.64..			25
Mr. J. L. Clark, D.R.A., $3.64..			25
S. Sgt. A. G. Gardner, 53rd, $3.64..			25
Pte. J. Gilhooley, 3rd V. R. C., $3.64.			25
Lt.-Col. H. Jekill, 11th Rgt., $3.64..			25
Surg.-Lt. S. H. Martin, 13th S.L.D., $3.64..			25
Sgt. N. McNellage, 4th F.C.E., $3.63..			25
Mr. H. Rose, Q.C.R.A., $3.63..			26
Pte. J. Rycroft, 5th R.H., $3.63..			25
Pte. F. Wilkinson, 3rd V.R.C., $3.63.			25
$2 each:—			
Corp. G. Copping, 3rd V.R.C..			24
S. S. J. Drysdale, 3rd V.R.C..			24
Pte. D. McNaughton, 5th R.H..			24
Corp. E. S. Taylor, 3rd V.R.C..			24
Corp. H. L. Willson, 3rd V.R.C..			24

TYROS.

$2 each:—			
S. S. M. Geo. Atkinson, 10th Q.O.C.H..			24
*Sgt. J. Boles, 3rd V.R.C..			24
*C. Sgt. Geo. Carr, 1st P.W.F..			24

*Tie.

Capt. D. Cushing, 11th Rgt..			24
Sap. Geo. Green, 4th F.C.E..			24
*Pte. W. Boa, 5th R.H..			23
*Lt. C. Goodhue, 53rd..			23
*Trooper D. P. McHarg, 7th Hussars.			23
*Pte. H. P. Barber, 3rd V.R.C..			23
*Mr. W. H. Savage, Waterloo..			23

*Tie.

GREEN SHOTS.

$1 each:—

Mr. W. R. Dunlop, M.A.A.R.C..			23
Sap. T. Turnbull, 4th F.C.E..			23
Mr. R. A. Holland, M.A.A.R.C..			23
Mr. J. Pirrie, G.T.R..			23
Trooper Geo. M. Thompson, 7th Hussars..			23
Pte. W. C. Smith, 3rd V.R.C..			23
Mr. W. J. Webb, G.T.R..			23
S. Maj. F. T. Brown, 3rd V.R.C..			23
Pte. S. Ward, 3rd V.R.C..			23
Mr. E. Robertson, Aubrey R.A..			22

EXTRA SERIES—900 YARDS.

Lt. P. E. Macfarlane, $10...	24	25	49
Surg.-Lt. S. H. Martin, 13th S. L.D., $8..	23	24	47
Capt. M. C. Martin, 13th S.L. D., $7..	22	23	45
Sgt. W. Seaward, 53rd, $5..			24
Sgt. J. J. Rooney, 5th R.H., $4..			24
Mr. H. Rose, Q.C.R.A., $4..			24
Lt. R. J. McHarg, 7th Hussars, $3..			24
Corp. C. Thomson, 4th F. C. E., $3..			24
$2 each:—			
Corp. G. Copping, 3rd V.R.C..			23
Mr. W. Pugh, Q.C.R.A..			23
Capt. C. K. Fraser, 53rd..			22
S. Sgt. W. H. Davidson, 1st P.W.F..			22
Bds. T. Downes, R.C.G.A..			22
Mr. F. H. Hetherington, C.P.R..			22
Corp. E. S. Taylor, 3rd V.R.C..			22
Mr. S. M. Sproule, McGill..			22
Pte. H. Barber, 3rd V.R.C..			22
Mr. A. Young, Q.C.R.A..			22
Trooper D. P. McHarg, 7th Hussars..			22
Sergt. J. J. Broadhurst, 5th R. H..			21
Pte. T. R. Swift, 1st P.W.F..			21
Last score..	4	3 4 5 5	—21

TYROS.

$2.00 each—			
Sergt. H. M. Skinner, 5th R.H..			21
S.-Sergt. N. Finlayson, 2nd C.A..			21
Sergt. J. Bales, 3rd V.R.C..			21
Mr. J. N. Bishop, G.R.C..			20
S.S.M. Geo. Atkinson, 10th Q.O.C.H.			19
Mr. W. A. Webb, C.P.R..			19
Pte. J. Stevenson, 4th R.H..			19
Mr. J. L. Clark, D.C.R.A..			19

GREEN SHOTS.

$1.00 each—			
Pte. S. Ward, 3rd V.R.C..			18
Pte. R. Arkwright, 1st P.W.F..			18
Pte. C. Knowles, 8th R.R..			18
Pte. C. H. Norton, 3rd V.R.C..			18
Trump. H. Breese, 2nd C.A..			18
Mr. A. McLean, G.T.R..			16
Mr. J. L. Clark, Q.C.R.A..			16
Mr R. Baker, Aubrey, R.A..			16
Sergt.-Major F. T. Bown, 3rd V.R.C.			15

EXTRA SERIES—1,000 YARDS.

Sergt. R. W. Collinge, 1st P. W. F., $10..	22	23	45
Sergt. G. W. Sharpe, 2nd C.A., $10..	19	24	63
Corp. G. Copping, 3rd V. R.C., $7..	19	24	43
Pte. S. Ward, 3rd V.R.C..			21
Corp. J. Boa, 5th R.H., $4..			21
Capt. M. C. Martin, 13th S.L.D., $3..			21
Trooper Geo. M. Thompson, 7th Hussars, $3..			21
Capt. D. Cushing, 11th Regt., $3..			21
$2.00 each—			
Sergt. C. Martin, 53rd..			21
Pte. H. Barber, 3rd V.R.C..			21
Sergt. J. J. Broadhurst, 5th R.H..			21
Lt.-Col. H. Jekill, 11th Regt..			21
Sergt. J. W. A. Sharpe, 5th R.H..			21
Mr. E. C. Shaffer, C.P.R..			21
Sergt.-Maj. F. T. Bown, 3rd V.R.C..			21
Surg.-Lt. S. H. Martin, 13th S.L.D..			21
L.-Corp. G. Lambton, 1st P.W.F..			21
Sergt. W. Seaward, 53rd Regt..			20
Mr. W. H. Savage, Waterloo R.A..			20
Pte. F. Wilkinson, 3rd V.R.C..			20
Last score..	5	3 5 3 4	—20

TYROS.

$2.00 each—			
Sergt. D. Mosses, 5th R.H..			19
Trooper D. P. McHarg, 7th Hussars..			19
Trooper W. J. Kelly, 7th Hussars..			19
Pte. F. R. Swift, 1st P.W.F..			16
Sergt. J. Bales, 3rd V.R.C..			16
Pte. C. Knowles, 8th R.R..			16
S.-Sergt. N. Finlayson, 2nd C.A..			15
Mr. R. Struthers, Aubrey R.A..			14
Corp. S. P. Murphy, 8th R.R..			14
Corp. J. Keir, 2nd C.A..			14
Green shots, $1 each—			
Mr. W. R. Dunlop, M.A.A.A.R.C..			14
Mr. S. Macoun, C.P.R..			14
Pte. W. Mennie, 53rd..			13
Pts. J. Stevenson, 5th R.H..			13
Mr. J. Rillie, C.P.R..			13
Trump. R. Breese, 2nd C.A..			13
C.-Sergt. F. McConnell, 3rd V.R.C..			12
Mr. S. M. Sproule, McGill R.A..			12
Mr. J. L. Clark, D.R.A..			12
Mr. F. H. Hetherington, C.P.R..			12

EXTRA SERIES—AGGREGATE.

Prizes in Kind.

Corp G. Copping—Fountain pen, presented by the L. E. Waterman Co.. 120

Mr. W. Pugh, Q.R.A.—Knitted hunting jacket, presented by the Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co., Ltd.. 117

Surg.-Lt. D. H. Martin—Box of Col. Steele cigars.. 116

Mr. H. Rose, Q.C.R.A.—Book, 'Game Fishes of Canada,' Beauchemin & Co.. 116

Sgt. G. W. Sharpe, 2nd C.A.—Household Scale, Fyfe Scale Co.. 115

Pte. H. R. Barber, 3rd V.R.C.—Silver card case, Cochenthaler & Co.. 113

Pte. F. Wilkinson, 3rd V.R.C.—Sword stick, A. Michaels.. 113

Capt. M. C. Martin, 13th S.L.D.—Briar pipe, C. Grafton & Co.. 112

S.-Sgt. W. H Davidson, 1st P.W.F.—Box Stonewall Jackson cigars, H. Jacobs & Co.. 111

WEBLEY & SCOTT REVOLVER MATCH.

P.Q.R.A. championship badge and 10 percent entrance money—Mr. J. M. G. Lockerby, M.A.A.A.R.C. ..84 82 166

Mr. E. G. Brewer, M.A.A.A.R.C, 12 percent entry fee.. 87

Mr. T. Claude Cooke, 8 percent entry fee.. 86

Pte. F. W. Porter, 8th R.R., 5 percent entry fee.. 81

Mr. G. T. Evans, M.A.A.A.R.C., 3 percent entry fee.. 74

Mr. A. M. Taylor, 2 percent entry fee 74

Revolvers won by—

Pte. F. W. Porter.. 81 80 161

Mr. G. T. Evans, M.A.A.A.R.C. 74 73,147

ST. PATRICK'S A.A.A. RACE

Starting at 3 o'clock, from the corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets, the route of the St. Patrick's A. A. A. three-mile road race goes up Mance to Pine avenue, out and down Guy, thence out Sherbrooke, turning back at Atwater, then straight back and up Mance to the finishing point, the St. Patrick's A. A. A. headquarters. A winged harp, the club's newly-designed crest, will be worn for the first time this afternoon. There are three team and five individual prizes, and to date over a hundred and twenty entries.

POLO AT BACK RIVER

The teams for this afternoon's polo match between Old. Cartierville and The Club are as follows:—

Cartierville.	The Club.
Major Hooper,	A. H. Gault.
A. E. Ogilvie,	F. N. Beardmore,
H. B. MacDougall,	W. R. Miller,
B. McLennan.	Dr. Mignault.

Spares—B. A. Sugden, Lieut. H. S. Stewart.

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GROWERS' MEETING.

ific Knowledge Highly Necessary for Success, Says Prof. Macoun.

Covey Hill, Aug. 14.—One of the interesting papers read at the gathering of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec, which closed its annual summer meeting here yesterday, was that by Prof. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, whose subject was 'The development of experimental work,' in which he summed up the work done by expert horticulturists throughout the world, and gave some idea of what they were trying to do for the betterment of horticulture. He also suggested methods by which ordinary horticulturists might assist each other, and at the same time benefit themselves. Among the latter was co-operation, which he believed was one of the most important steps made in recent years. Considering the lack of facilities at Covey Hill for getting the horticultural crop harvested and marketed, it would be a splendid thing if six or ten were to organize, so as to gather and market their crops in the most expeditious manner.

He spoke of the specialization to which the work of horticulture was now being subjected, and briefly traced the history of gardening from early times. He then went on to say that with the eighteenth century there dawned a new era for horticulture, and investigations were taken up which could only be made by the use of the microscope and by the aid of chemistry. By means of these, important principles had been discovered with reference to the composition of soils, the use of particular fertilizers, etc., and unless the future horticulturist was well grounded in chemistry, plant physiology and physics, he would not be likely to make the highest success of his business.

More than sixty colleges and experimental stations in America were receiving government grants and were carrying on experimental work in horticulture for the good of the country. Dominion experimental farms were established in Canada a little more than twenty years ago, and while some of the work done had been of an experimental character only, the larger part of the work undertaken at the Central Experimental Farm had been done with a view to ascertaining causes and finding out results. The college at Guelph had done much for agriculture, and the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne Bellevue was carrying on investigations which should be of great value to horticulturists in this province and other parts of the Dominion.

In conclusion, he spoke of the work that is being done at the various experimental stations in the Dominion, in order to show what is being undertaken for horticulture in Canada.

Prof. Swaine, of the Macdonald College, gave a very practical talk on 'Orchard insects and their control,' in which he pointed out that there were two kinds of these pests—biting insects and sucking ones. The former fed upon the leaves of plants and trees, and the latter sucked up the juices and deprived vegetation of its vitality. He enumerated several of these enemies to the orchard, briefly sketched their life history, mentioned the parasites to which some of them are prey and gave formulae for remedial measures that might be adopted in other cases, laying special emphasis on thorough spraying at particular seasons, and pointing out that by the adoption of the latter a very large percentage of fruit which was now practically worthless, could be made a valuable market product.

In a paper on 'Roses,' Mr. G. P. Hitchcock, of Massawippi, gave some very interesting historical details concerning this much admired flower, of [illegible] he said that there were between [illegible] four hundred species, and the [illegible] of certain of these for com[illegible]ses gave employment to [illegible]ople. He then touched [illegible] of roses, mentioning the [illegible]tilizers, etc., required for [illegible]cultivation; referred to [illegible] means of propagation, [illegible]he insect pests to which [illegible]re liable, and named varie[illegible]he considered might be fairly [illegible]own and give much satisfac[illegible]

Blair, of the Macdonald College, [illegible] very practical talk on 'Orchard [illegible] particularly with regard to the [illegible]ing of trees and the care of the or[illegible]d in the earlier stages of its growth. [illegible] also pointed out that in horticulture, [illegible]s in any other business, a man must take a deep interest in his work, must keep in touch with up-to-date methods, and do nothing slovenly or by rule-of-thumb, if he would make a success of the occupation in which he is engaged.

JURY BLAMES COMPANY.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 14.—Following is the verdict returned by the coroner's jury in the case of Frank Donovan, killed in the street car crash on Monday: 'That the said Frank Donovan came to his death through injuries received in a rear-end collision between cars 14 and 8 of the Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Railway Company in the said city of Chatham, and that the said collision occurred through the negligence of the said Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie Railway Company in allowing overcrowded cars to run too close together.'

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Gates, pastor of Westmount Baptist Church, the pulpit on Sunday will be supplied by the Rev. A. F. Allyn, of Bridgetown, N.J.

The Tercentenary Numbers of the 'Canadian Pictorial'—July and August 15c each or 25 cents for the two while they Last. July to December inclusive for 50 cents. The Pictorial Publishing Co., 142 St. Peter St., Montreal.

THE TERCENTENARY.

A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE UNION JACK.

Referring to its recent article on the suppression of the tricolor flag at some of the Quebec Tercentenary functions, the 'Presse' says that some persons have pointed out that the British flag was also suppressed in certain instances. The reason given for the absence of the tricolor was that it did not represent the France of the Champlain period, and the British flag was left out on the ground that its presence could neither honor nor enhance the memory of the founder of Quebec.

While admitting that there was no intention to offend on the part of those responsible for such acts, our contemporary declares that their views are not those of the majority of the French-Canadians, and referring more especially to the British flag, it says:—'As regards the British flag, symbol of the British motherland, it floated over the citadel, although excluded by some sincere but too narrow minds from certain functions. Some people seemed to forget that it was, thanks to that flag, that the festivities could be held. Woe to him who might have ventured to trouble those festivals. The whole constabulary, under the authority of the British flag, and in the name of the King of England, would have rushed to see that these essentially French festivals were respected. The hour when the flag of free England was protecting every one of us; the hour when the son of the British sovereign was praising the glory of Champlain in a speech so truly French, both in feeling and language; the hour when the English press, the English churches, the English homes were, for the first time, paying sincere, sympathetic and enthusiastic tributes of praise to our ancestors, to ourselves and to French civilization — was that solemn and sacred hour a well chosen time to exclude the flag that protected the celebration? At this period, Champlain could not but have rejoiced to see the flags fraternize over his head, the same as the descendants of Wolfe, Montcalm and Levis fraternized on the Plains of Abraham during the festivals. That was the highest expression of the progress made in peace and in the entente cordiale between the sons of the Normans of William and us, the sons of the Normans and Bretons of France, our ancestors.'

THE REWARD OF HONESTY

FINDERS OF GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN GOT FIFTY CENTS ON RETURNING THEM.

Two young men of the working class stood at the corner of Craig and Bleury streets yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, when a well-dressed man stepped off a car at the corner, and in so doing jerked his gold watch and chain out of his pocket. Quite unconscious of his loss, he ran towards an approaching car on Craig street, and was getting on, when both men rushed after him with the lost property. He was a surprised but grateful man, as was proved when he dived into his pocket and fished out fifty cents.

The two men were Ernest Edward Rogers and John Macalister, both of whom had lived at the C. P. R. Stockyards Hotel, and were on their way to the 'Grampian,' in which they sailed to-day for Scotland.

YELLOW JOURNALISM

CHINESE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON DENIES INTERVIEW IN NEW YORK PAPER.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, smiled when shown the Tokio despatch which referred to an interview alleged to have been given by him to a New York newspaper on the subject of American and Chinese alliance.

'No,' said he, 'of course I never said that or anything like it. I remember the occasion well enough. A correspondent of the New York newspaper came here and called my attention to the statement to the possible alliance between China and the United States. He asked me what I thought of it. I told him that whatever I thought of it personally, it would be manifestly improper for me, as a minister, to say anything about it, except that it was quite interesting. My country sent me here to transact diplomatic business, and, of course, I have no right to express an outside opinion on international matters.'

THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE

The following passengers booked berths by the Intercolonial trains leaving Montreal for the country and coast last evening:—

Little Metis.—J. King and family, J. Coristine, H. Craig, J. Hogan, Col. J. Burland, C. Hogan, Dr. Patton, H. Mussen, C. P. Lyman, J. McNab, Miss Hyndham, J. Torrance, E. Currie.

Murray Bay Points.—H. Budden, Gen. Otter, E. Lemay, Z. Hebert, J. Hebert, C. Kyle, J. McIntosh, C. Hill, H. Lewis, J. Pope, C. McCarthy.

Cacouna.—Sir Montagu Allan, Sir Geo. Drummond, J. Hickson, J. Porteous, A. T. Paterson, J. Wilson, V. Ogilvie.

T[illegible]TO'S POPULATION.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Figures given by the city assessors, who have completed the assessment of three out of the six wards of the city, show an increase in the value of property assessed over last year of $8,340,773. The increase for the other three wards will be easily as much more, bringing the total assessment for the year up to $222,128,763. Population returns show an increase for the three wards of 7,469, and as the increase in the other three wards is believed to be still greater, the total increase in population for the year should reach 17,000, bringing the city's population up to over 290,000.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

'North Adams No. 1' Appears to Have Won Forbes Cup —Parseval's Balloon.

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 14.—The balloon 'North Adams No. 1,' with A. D. Potter, of Greenfield as pilot, and A. Holland Forbes and daughter Natalie, aged 12 years, as passengers, and owned by the North Adams Aero Club, undoubtedly won the cup offered by A. Holland Forbes in the first point-to-point race ever held in this country, which was started from North Adams this afternoon. The 'North Adams No. 1' landed at West Whateley, about five miles from its previously declared destination, Haydenville. The 'Grey Lock,' owned and piloted by Dr. Roger Grandall, of North Adams, and having Clarence Willman, of this city, as passenger, landed in Ashfield, fully twelve miles from its desired destination at Leeds. The third balloon, the 'Heart of Berkshire,' owned by the Aero Club of Pittsfield, came down near Cushman, within six and a quarter miles of Whateley station, its destination.

The conditions of the race were that the balloons should, previous to the race, designate some place, within forty miles of North Adams, where they would attempt to land, the balloon landing nearest the announced destination to win the cup. Litle Miss Forbes showed intense enjoyment of the privilege of making her first ascent with her father, and as the balloon arose she tossed popcorn into the crowd below, for which the small boys eagerly scrambled. The three balloons ascended to about 3,000 feet. The voyages and landings were made without incident.

Berlin, Aug. 14.—The new Parseval dirigible balloon, which is constructed on the flexible system, made a flight over and around Berlin to-day that lasted for two hours and 45 minutes. The start was made at Tegel. Various manoeuvres against and with a moderate wind were carried out at an altitude ranging from 600 to 1,000 feet. The airship showed excellent stability and answered to the will of the pilot easily. The ship turned and landed at the same spot whence it set out.

VERANDRYE'S REMAINS

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—A party of priests from St. Boniface College have discovered the remains of Fort St. Charles, built in 1732 by Sieur de la Verandrye, first explorer of the North-West, on an island in the Lake of the Woods, in United States territory. They also discovered the skeletons of Father Aulnear and Jean Baptiste de la Verandrye, and 19 skulls of French-Canadian voyageurs, who were massacred by Sioux Indians in 1736. For many years past the Roman Catholic Church has made attempts to find these remains, but until the present month all efforts to do so had failed.

DAILY AUTO WRECK

BANKER'S MACHINE STRUCK A CARRIAGE—OCCUPANTS INJURED AND HORSES KILLED.

Long Branch, N.J., Aug. 14.—E. R. Thomas, former banker and racehorse owner, was seriously injured here tonight when his automobile struck and wrecked a carriage containing several New Yorkers, who were on a pleasure drive. The horses attached to the carriage were killed outright, the occupants of the carriage thrown violently to the ground, and Thomas and his chauffeur hurled twenty feet to one side of the roadway. Mr. Thomas's left leg was broken at the knee.

BAIL REFUSED

LIEUT.-COL. LESLIE REFUSES TO PRODUCE BANK PASS-BOOK.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 14.—When Lieut.-Col. John Knox Leslie, ex-treasurer of the Canadian National Exhibition, appeared in the Police Court this morning a new development arose and he was taken into custody, bail being refused. The Crown wanted the bank pass-book produced, but this was absolutely refused. The Crown claims that the pass-book is necessary for the case. A remand was asked for by the defence, and to this Col. Denison agreed, but without bail. Col. Leslie declined to answer any questions put to him by the detectives relative to the whereabouts of the pass-book. The amount on the original charge of fraud has been changed to $18,946.53.

DROWNED IN THE WEST.

Cornwall, Aug. 14.—A message from Beausejour, Man., to relatives of the deceased in the township of Lancaster, announced the drowning of Edgar Morrison in Broken Head River, last Sunday. No details of the accident have come to hand. The victim was a nephew of Miss E. Edgar and Robert Edgar, of Lancaster.

DROPPED DEAD AT WORK.

While at work near the Angus shops yesterday afternoon, Albert Milward, of 488 Parc Lafontaine, a fireman, dropped dead. Coroner McMahon was notified and after investigating the circumstances of the case he disposed of it as one of death through natural causes.

The John Murphy Company Limited

An Immediate Sale of New Silks

Fashionable Fancy Silks for Fall Wear

Vacation season, a half empty city, a deep drop in the market over the seas, and a sudden call for money, have all conspired to bring about this most remarkable sale of silks. Even were it later in the year, or were the most of our people at home, the price certainly couldn't have been 33 cents, for then competition to secure it would have been so much greater; but a knowledge of how difficult it was to create a stir in a commercially stagnant August, made buyers scarce and offers ridiculous.

Here it is; as fine a lot of new and positively fashionable silks as you will see anywhere in two months from now, at .75 or .80 per yard.

1,150 yds. of beautiful fancy dress silks in checks, stripes and fancy designs, in fashionable Fall shades of black and white, navy, white, brown and white, sky and white, Bourdeaux and fawn, brown, white, green, fawn, navy and fawn, green and brown, brown and black, green and white, mauve and black, mauve and grey, old rose, white and many others equally smart effects.

Regular, .75 and .85. Monday, per yard .. .. .33

Our Hosiery Sale and its Great Range

It were difficult to single out for special mention one line more beautiful than another among all these hundreds of boxes of hosiery—silks, gauze, lisles, cottons and cashmeres, in plain, lace ankle, lace allover, lace ankle and top, silk embroidered ankle, silk embroidered and lace, silk and colored embroidery, and each style in every size, and all so surpassingly low in price—that's the beauty of it all.

JUST 500 PAIRS OF THIS LINE FOR MONDAY

Women's French Lisle Hosiery, worth $1.25, .49

NOTE—The clear delicate tones of color that you will notice in these stockings are due to the superiority of the dye used. We understand that this is the most permanent dye known to science, and the most costly. These particular hose are boot laced (lace to the height of a boot top) with real pretty designs and pretty stitch.

Colors are Copenhagen, old rose, reseda, green, helio, pink, sky blue, pearl and steel grey, lilac, cardinal, champagne, golden tan, white, and black. Regular $1.25 stockings Monday per pair.. .. .. .49

With these French lisles we also offer Chemnitz silk embroidered lisle thread hosiery in light and dark tone, worth .75 to $1.00. Monday, per pair .. .. .. .49

350 pairs of pure wool cashmere for women, worth .60 and .65 per pair, black only, sizes 8½ to 10. Monday ..3 pairs for $1.00

Fine silk stockings for house, street, or evening wear, colors to match all costumes. Rich, fine goods, the like of which for value we have never shown. Regular, $1.25 and $1.50. Monday .. .63

Wrist Bags—Specials

100 only, seal grain leather wrist bags in brown or black, and inch frames, leather covered, deep and roomy for shopping, leather-lined, sewn-strap handle, and finished in gilt or gun metal. Regular prices $1.75 and $2.00. Monday (only 100 of them) each. .98

Butterick Patterns

The Butterick PATTERNS, FASHION SHEETS and DELINEATOR for September, also the Fall issue of "Butterick Fashions" (the new book) may now be had at our pattern counter.

Delineator or Miroir de Mode delivered any where in Canada, subscriptions $1.50 per annum.

More New Veilings

These have now come to hand, just what we've been anxiously waiting for.

SPOTTED NET VEILINGS in black, brown, blue and newest novelty shades, at per yard.. .. .. .50 and .65

CHIFFON VEILINGS, 42 inches wide, in black, white and colors, per yard $1.00

CREPE DE CHENE in every new shade (one particular new brown) and the quantity is limited.

Prices per yard.. .50, .60, .65, .75 and .90

All Mussed Waists Must Go

Bunks full of muslin waists, more or less crushed and creased in the rush of sales, odd sizes in this style and odd sizes in the other style, every one's size though in some style, lawn waists, mull waists, regular prices $1.00 and $1.50, to be cleared to the last one on Monday, at each.. .. .. .69

Children's Fine Dresses, $2.98

34 children's dresses, made of fine white muslin and lawn, new styles of this season's. Some are neatly trimmed with valenciennes lace insertion and tucks, and others with embroidery; size for children 8 to 14 years. Regular price, $4.50, $5.00, $5.75, $6.00, $6.75.

On sale Monday.....$2.98

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	$3.50
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'.	3.40	3.10
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and Messenger'	4.90	3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'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, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Daily Witness,' $3.00 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' 50c extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra, except in 'Messenger' clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

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.

D F.Q. 5 F.M. 12	AUGUST					L.Q. 18 N.M. 26
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Readers of the 'Witness' removing to the seaside or country during the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication, by mail, at twenty-five cents per month, Great Britain and the United States included. To include the 'Illustrated Witness' ten cents additional per month.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908.

German enthusiasm over the possibilities of aerial navigation is so exuberant that Count Zeppelin will have all the money he may require to build new airships in ceaseless succession. From the Kaiser down to the street urchin, the nation has apparently been seized with a mania for having a fleet of airships which will make the Fatherland supreme among the nations. The government has granted five hundred thousand marks, with a promise of further assistance. A society has been formed to advance the science of aerial navigation and has started to raise funds by public subscription to aid Count Zeppelin in his experiments. The most prominent feature of this movement is the value placed upon airships for purposes of warfare. The German people seem moved by the one idea of being enabled by command of the air to overcome and conquer all other nations. It is not unnatural that Germans should as a nation look on war as the one method of national aggrandizement, as it was by war that Germany rose in recent days to her present powerful position. But that the Germans should be the nation which should be the first to hope to conquer the world by taking to flight, is a circumstance that, to other nations, has in it an element of the grotesque, as they are commonly looked upon as the most substantial of all peoples, and the least aerial in their make up. What is curious is that they do not seem to note that airships are being contemporaneously exhibited in all countries, and that the final airship must be an evolution from all these. This competition for the first success may have something stimulating in it, apart from the unholy stimulation of feud. But in the days of gold, instead of each keeping all his own ideas to himself and stealing all he can of his neighbors, the world will be a co-operative institution, all men contributing what they have to the common good. In those days improvement and invention will go on by leaps and bounds with no one to claim monopoly in the doing of it. We are nearer there than we think. We still want to hold on to our ideas, but such is the community of knowledge that we less and less can do so.

The Galt 'Reporter' recently proclaimed that the Opposition is the party of protection, and insisted that part of its policy must be to demand an increase in the woollen duties. On the other hand, the Orangeville 'Sun,' which is as Conservative as the 'Reporter,' emphasizes the fact, in especial connection with the woollen duties, that the people of this country really want less and not more protection—lower duties not higher ones. Which of these journals voices Mr. Borden's views? asks the free trade 'Weekly Sun' of Toronto. And goes on to say that during the past few years, within which the tariff has not been the one great dividing line between parties, Conservatives have been doing a good deal of quiet thinking, and that to-day there are probably as many low tariff advocates among Conservative farmers and consumers generally as there are on the Liberal side. The 'Sun' should be in an excellent position to speak for farmers generally, and it affirms that the numerous low-tariff advocates among Conservative farmers and consumers would certainly not respond to a call by Mr. Borden to increase duties that now range from twenty-five to thirty per cent. But the 'Sun' is of opinion that no means more effective than a high tariff programme could be devised for turning into Laurier supporters old-time Liberals who may be at present disposed to vote no confidence in the government because of its alleged wasteful expenditure of public funds. We see in the words of the Orangeville paper the first streak of the dawn of the day when the country will throw off its fetters and set its people and its commerce free.

A FAMILY QUESTION.

New Zealand has given the United States squadron the warmest possible reception. She has sent a strongly-worded expression of love and admiration to Mr. Roosevelt, to which he has replied direct, without the intermediation of diplomatic channels. It was a very unusual occasion for the antipodean colony to have a visit from a fleet of war vessels. That was one thing. Another was the freshness of the circumstance of a first meeting between two widely-severed members of one family, a condition impossible to us who enjoy not only kinship but the neighborly relation, which, while it increases personal ties, has its bitter record of disputes. But behind these obvious grounds for somewhat frantic fraternization was another of a more ominous sort in connection with which the southern dominion looked to the republic for a sympathy which it could not equally look for to its own mother country. Not that there was anything disloyal in the New Zealand acclamations. At the reception in Auckland references were made by New Zealand speakers and newspapers to the identity of British and American interests. The Auckland 'Star' declared that 'New Zealand's greeting 'to the fleet is such as we reserve for 'brothers in blood and arms.' This was followed by the suggestion that, when the Anglo-Japanese treaty expires, an Anglo-American treaty should be substituted. As for an alliance between the English-speaking peoples, it is a thing that ought to be, not through the contentious fetters of a treaty, but through the mutual understanding that exists the world over between those of one family in dealing with those without. But the point of the proposition of the islanders is that it rests on breaking off relations with Japan.

As an expression of popular sentiment in New Zealand this attitude accords with what has already been heard from Australia in advance of the visit, revealing a preference for the United States as an ally to Japan. It opens for consideration questions of the very highest moment. It draws a line of cleavage between Great Britain and those of her colonies which refuse to admit Asiatics who are British subjects on terms of equality with white men. This line goes down to and through the foundations of the British imperial system, for if Great Britain cannot guarantee citizens' rights to her Asiatic subjects in her colonies, a great, and, in some minds, almost insuperable obstacle appears in the way of imperial unity. The colonies which take a stand against Asiatic immigration practically range themselves with the United States in a racial and color line against the peoples of Asia. Should this cleavage continue and deepen the consequences might be serious. Measured by population, the British Empire comes next to China as an Asiatic power. Including all its outlying dependencies it has a population exceeding three hundred million Asiatics. The population of the whole Empire, according to the latest estimate, including the populous African dependencies, is about four hundred and fifty million. To this total Australia, New Zealand and adjacent islands contribute about five million, exclusive of natives. This gives a population of less than one white person to two square miles of territory, while British India is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, having on an average over one thousand to the square mile. The welcome extended to the United States has one source in the fear that the Asiatic deeps may break up some day and sweep down in a flood like that of the northern barbarians who overwhelmed the Roman Empire. Japan must be a deeply interested and not unflattered observer of these proceedings.

TO BEAT UP TRADE.

The 'Western Morning News,' an influential newspaper published at Plymouth, recently examined into the circumstances which led to the appointment of Mr. Richard Grigg as His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Canada. A year ago the British Government instituted an inquiry in Canada, conducted by Mr. Grigg, to see if it were possible to discover any more effective methods than then existed to stimulate British trade. The Board of Trade returns gave what was considered disquieting evidence that Great Britain was not securing an adequate proportion of the remarkable growth of Canadian commerce. As the 'Western Morning News' puts it, the Mother Country was denuding herself of some of her best sons, bent on emigration, without the compensation of balancing the human freight with industrial cargo. It is acknowledged that in the past the English manufacturers have not sufficiently realized that the needs of the Canadian buyer differ from the needs of those who buy in England; that they have largely been badly informed or else indifferent. As far as the government was concerned, it was dependent on reports prepared largely in vice-regal offices, having no claim to guide the stream of commerce into the most profitable channel. These officials also were tardy in the publication of their reports, which were little informing and still less read. These are among the excuses for the past, but the new post of H. M. Trade Commissioner for Canada is expected to end the day of apology.

It does not, one must admit, appear at first sight what need the business men of the Old Country have for such official reports, seeing that for fifty years back an army of Canadian buyers has been making semi-annual tours among them for no other purpose than to represent to them in the most tangible possible way what sort of goods Canada wanted, and what she did not want. As compared with this practical propaganda official reports would be liable to lie on the government shelves or those of the local chambers of commerce. But apart from this pulsation in the well worn channels of trade, it seems to have been regarded as desirable on both sides of the sea that an agency should be established that would busy itself with looking out for those forms of possible business that have not yet established themselves. The office of Mr. Grigg is a noteworthy experiment in a service between the Mother Country and the colony—similar to that fulfilled for foreign nations by the consular service. The ideal set up for the Commissioner is that he will require to be full of resource, ever vigilant with ear and eye, his tongue will need at all times to be courteous and persuasive, he will have to calm very many troubled waters, and as a commercial diplomat to settle many personal frictions. While his subject is one that cannot be dealt with apart from questions of public policy, he will find himself fettered in referring to the principle and ever encroaching hindrances to trade by having to steer clear of politics. But that will be all in the day's work, as it were, as his chief function will be to organize a bureau, by means of which he can feel the pulse of trade in every part of the Dominion. All this will be a pretty big job, and the present government is getting much credit for having called upon Mr. Grigg to be the pioneer in the work for which, in his report of conditions in Canada, he was so earnest a pleader. If he succeeds here, it is said to be the intention of the British government to appoint similar commissioners in South Africa, India, and Australia. After that, if general success attends this new departure, the British government is expected to concede the request of the British Chambers of Commerce and appoint a separate minister at Whitehall, who will devote his time specifically to the advance of British trade.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

An esteemed correspondent sends the 'Witness' a prospectus of what is called the Quebec Mineral Exploration Company. Its head office is said to be in the Nordheimer Building, Montreal. Where its other and minor offices may be is not stated. According to Lovell's directory, its vice-president is accountant with an engraving firm, and lives on Cathcart street, while its president, who is described in the prospectus also as of Montreal, has not his name and address in the Montreal directory. Neither the president, vice-president or secretary-treasurer have their names in the telephone book. The prospectus starts with the statement, founded, it would appear, upon the imagination of a newspaper reporter, that one John A. Mackenzie, a young American, has found a diamond field richer than Kimberley, from which he brought a thousand stones. It is on the Nottaway River, between Lakes Mattagami and Shabogama, four hundred miles almost due north of Toronto, in the north-west corner of the Province of Quebec. To show that there is such a place, the prospectus is provided with a map, on which are marked townsites and areas and a 'Diamondville.' The company claims that it has acquired mineral rights over a large area in this region, and we have no reason to believe that this claim is not true.

The prospectus relates a more or less correct and fascinating account of the history of the diamond, and of diamond values, and proclaims what a rush there will be soon to Mackenzie's find on the Nottaway River, where the 'diamond fields are of vast extent and '"pockets of stones" of the first water, 'of great richness and magnitude, are 'found scattered over a blue clay dis-'trict for a distance of twenty miles.' Because of this, the prospectus prophesies that we are going to witness one of the maddest excitements in the whole history of North America—a stampede of humanity in thousands, all setting their faces towards Northern Quebec, heading for diamond fields, in quest of fabulous fortunes, struggling, fighting, bribing, beseeching, in the effort to reach the goal an hour in advance of the others. In the crush will be found people from all ends of the earth, of all conditions and nationality, from the penniless immigrant to the millionnaire, all catching contagion to reach the goal of wealth. And much more to the same effect. But perhaps the crowning passage of the glowing word picture is: 'Soon, very soon, there will scarcely be 'a through train moving on the contin-'ent or a vessel sailing for America but 'will carry its passengers ticketed for 'Lake Shabogama, all embued with the 'most engrossing passion that ever laid 'hold of men, the quest for wealth, in-'stant and unlimited—diamonds, gold, 'silver, copper, which may be found ly-'ing hardly hidden, but peeping from 'the surface of bountiful old mother 'earth. We have seen land booms, we 'have seen mining booms, but the Que-'bec Diamond Boom promises to dwarf 'into insignificance all that has gone be-'fore.'

It may be said in passing that the canard of Mackenzie's find was published in the New York 'American' as long ago as May 7, and we have yet to hear of anybody getting excited about it, except these three gentlemen of the circular, a testimony to the high estimate placed on the 'American's' yarns. And it stands to common sense that if Mr. Mackenzie had made any such find, after enduring all sorts of hardships, he would have kept it to himself so far as possible, and not have published the facts broadcast to the world on the first opportunity. If there were any substantial truth in the story the rush would have set in months ago. Moreover, if there were diamonds in the locality to anything like the extent prophesied by the circular, they would soon become a drug in the market, and would be worth little more than common stones. As it is, the De Beers Mines Company has to restrict its sales to half of its possible production or less, and even then finds it almost impossible to keep up prices. But the gentlemen of the circular are not bothered about that. They tell us they have 'acquired mineral rights' in the neighborhood, and they want you and me to finance their scheme or 'proposition.' In red ink they invite, 'A ten dollar flip, are you 'game?' They are frank with you, they are cynical, they try to 'jolly you 'along.' 'If even the total loss of a 'ten dollar bill might cause you sleep-'less nights, then for goodness sake let 'us get along without you.' But if you do go in, if you do 'gamble,' you must ask no questions, you must be a good fellow, you must even be a good loser, if necessary—for, alas, you may lose—as is indicated in the midst of all the circular's glitter—'If we ever throw up 'the sponge,' it says, 'we will inform 'you.'

But the principal ingredient of those who go into 'our proposition' must be 'confidence': If you enter this corpora-'tion do so having full confidence in us,' says the circular, 'otherwise, Please Stay 'Out.' You were told before that you were invited to enter a game, now you learn what sort of a game it is—a confidence game. Are you ready now to send ten dollars or what not to the bookkeeper and his two friends, the president and the secretary-treasurer, one of whose names is not even in the directory, where the names of all householders appear from cottager to palace lord? Is there any truth at all, it may be asked, in this talk of diamond-finding; any solid foundation whatever upon which our circular gentlemen have raised their tremendous dazzling story? There is this: Experts of the Ontario Bureau of Mines have reported that we have geological formations similar to those in which diamonds have been found in other countries; and it is also said that some precious stones have been found south of the boundary line in debris that was carried there from Canada by glacial action eons or ages ago. There may be plenty of diamonds in Canada, but the above seems to be the only evidence of it, except the report of the finding of an occasional stone, every year or so, on more or less credible evidence.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

The Party Prohibitionists of the United States are making a very active canvass for Mr. Chafin, their candidate for the Presidency. The 'platform' on which he is 'running' pledges the party to the following reforms:—

1. The submission by congress to the several states, of an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.
2. The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the territories and all places over which the national government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of interstate traffic therein.
3. The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.
4. Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.
5. The establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.
6. The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.
7. The creation of a permanent tariff commission.
8. The strict enforcement of law instead of official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.
9. Uniform marriage and divorce laws.
10. An equitable and constitutional employers' liability act.
11. Court review of post-office department decisions.
12. The prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.
13. Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.
14. The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country, and the improvement of the highways and waterways.

With this varied statement of demands the party escapes the accusation of seeking to govern the nation while united upon only one issue. Indeed, some consider the programme open to criticism as being almost too inclusive for union. The victories for prohibition in the South and the general awakening of the national conscience to the evil of the drink traffic have made the party very optimistic and calculations have been indulged in showing how easily Mr. Chafin could be elected. He certainly would have a very respectable showing if one-half of those who want prohibition voted for him.

The history of the prohibition party is worth recounting. After the Civil War the liquor interests gained control of both political parties and a temperance convention held in Cnicago in 1869 to consider the question resolved to organize a national party having for its main principle the abolition of the liquor traffic. There were nineteen states represented in the convention, but organization was only effected in six. With the leadership of the presidential candidate, James Black, nominated in 1872, the party ticket received 5,607 votes. At the next election, in 1876, Green Clay Smith, being the candidate, the party polled 9,737 votes. In 1880 General Neal Dow was nominated. A large party vote was expected, but just before the election a report that he had withdrawn was circulated and the vote was only increased to 10,366. In 1884 the convention represented 31 states. Its nominee was ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, and 150,626 votes were cast for the reform. The defeat of the Republican candidate, James G. Blaine, was said to have been caused by the large prohibition vote in New York. In 1888 General Clinton B. Fisk was nominated and 249,945 voters responded to the call of the party. In 1892 the convention was attended by four thousand people. It nominated General John Bidwell as its candidate, and the party polled 270,710 votes. This proved to be the high water mark of the prohibitionists. At the next convention, in 1896, there was a split on silver. The 'wide gauge' or 'silver wing' nominated Bentley, while the 'narrow gauge' or 'single issue' men, chose Joshua Levering. The former polled only 13,955 votes, and the latter 130,753. John G. Woolley was nominated in 1900 and secured 209,469 votes for prohibition. In 1904 the candidate was Silas G. Swallow. There were 258,205 votes polled by the prohibitionists, while at the same election the Democrats polled 5,080,207, and the Republicans 7,620,670. It will thus be seen that Mr. Chafin's supporters need all the optimism of reformers if they hope to see him elected this year to the position of chief executive officer of the Union.

The future of the reform in the United States is to all appearance a bright one. About half the country is now prohibition territory, under state law or local option, and the tide still rises. Whether the victory of prohibition will come through the victory of a distinctive party is another story. If this party accomplishes its end it is likely to be by segregating a sufficient vote to force one or both of the great parties to adopt its leading principle. There is much to admire in the sturdy to a principle which distingui prohibition party. A great hi to the movement is the impra spirit which is ever cropping out platforms and in its publications, a spirit which will have all or nothing like those Scottish out-and-outers who are opposing the Liberal Government's Licensing Bill and voting on the side of the brewers simply because it is a licensing and not a prohibition bill. This is entering into league with the Devil because we cannot have our ideal paradise. In like manner we find prohibition party men denouncing the advocates of local option and the Anti-Saloon League, because they fight for what they can get as a step to more. Nothing is better calculated to weaken the party with level-headed men or to give party men the excuse they want for not voting prohibition than such an attitude. In spite of these foibles, however, we should expect the prohibition party this time to roll up a higher vote than ever before. The candidates of both the great parties are said to be on record, we do not know how distinctly, as opponents of prohibition. However that may be, it is certain that one of them has a notable brewing support and it is certain that the programmes of both parties completely ignore an issue which is very deeply stirring the country, a circumstance which will be used with great power in ten thousand village meeting houses, on behalf of the prohibition vote. The organ of the Epworth League, which may fairly be regarded as representative of the more zealous sentiment of the Methodist Church, has come out flatly for the prohibition candidate, and other religious organs are revealing a like preference.

DOLLARD DES ORMEAUX.

Shades of April night are falling,
Filling all the woods with gloom,
Where the angry rapids howling
Ghastly gleam beneath the moon.

See! across on yonder headland,
'Gainst the pine trees' sombre spire,
'Twixt the budding maple branches,
Glimmers faint a dying fire.

Fitful strains the breeze is bringing,
Borne in gusts across the roar,
Manly voices boldly singing,
On that dim and gloomy shore.

Who are these that mid the darkness
And the mystic forest aisle,
By thy rushing flood, Ottawa,
Thus with song the hours beguile?

Ah! but list what they are singing:
No rude 'forest runners' they,
But a band of noble patriots
Here to fight,—but first, to pray.

Hymn.

O Thou who in love and in infinite mercy,
Camest from heaven this lost world to save,
Standing alone 'gainst the legions of darkness,
Victor of victors, o'er death and the grave,
Grant to thy servants who struggle to follow thee,
Grace to be faithful and strength to be brave.

Hear from thy throne how the lives of thy kingdom,
Gathered against thee, in fury do rave,
Truly we offer our lives to thy service,
Use us and bless us and guard us, we crave;
Grant to thy servants who struggle to follow thee,
Grace to be faithful and strength to be brave.

Thou who inspiredst the hearts of fathers,
Thine altar to rear by Saint wave,
Look on our homes in com thee,
Grant us, tho' martyrs, o save,
Then to thy servants who str low thee,
Open the heaven, the home of t.

Easy 'tis to be a hero
Neath the crowds acclaiming ch
Easy when the thought of glory
Drowns the sense of sudden fear

But these men with hearts unshaken,
Strongly toiled toward certain doom,
Knowing well that they could never
See again their island home.

Far into the forest pressing,
Endless miles from friendly eye,
For their love of faith and country,
Gladly came to do and die.

. . . . .

Need we tell again the horrors
Of that fight beside the Sault,
How through days and days together,
The unequal battle drew.

Till by thirst and pain exhausted,
Fighting to the last they fell,
Still, as on their reeling senses,
Burst the frantic savage yell?

Simply did their duty nobly
Never knew its vast reward
How a nation saved to bless them
Shall through time their deed record.

What tho' still the dark stream di hes
Past the lone spot where they fell,
Reek they that nor stone nor trophy,
Of their valiant actions tell

Or a nation's heart 'tis graven,
Where 'twill deeper grow, I ween,
And through time the tale shall echo,
Of Dollard and his sixteen.

HENRY A. GERMAIN.

Pittsfield, Mass.

PARENTS' PROBLEM

WHEN THE YOUNG WANT TACTFUL CARE.

Boys are a problem. Many parents have admitted it, in irritation, grief, despair or utter bewilderment, according to their various natures. There is a certain age which the term 'hobbledehoy' seems to express better than any other, at which boys are in everybody's way, including their own. G. Stanley Hall, who writes about it in the August number of 'Appleton's Magazine,' calls it the 'awkward age.' Nor is mere awkwardness the worst of it, in many cases.

'In the last few years,' he says, 'I have received several hundred letters from parents and friends who do not understand how tardy the development of the ethical nature is prone to be in boys. The burden of these is: 'My boy is well grown, is a good student in school, is healthful, but is an incorrigible liar.' Or "My boy all right otherwise, is very obstinate," or "very profane," or "loathes school and is a chronic runaway." The parents or relatives are at their wits' end, ready for almost any desperate remedy.'

Dr. Hall holds that one trouble with the American boy is that he has been left too much to the women. The 'hoodlum age' he says, is the time when the mother should turn the boy over to his father. Fathers, however, seem painfully inclined to shirk their responsibilities in this respect, and as a consequence America is full of 'young colts,' half-orphaned, and left to female guidance in school, home and church. It may seem a slight that city gangs defy and outwit the police, or commit petty depredations, break into a store to steal fruit or cigarettes, collect pistols, half of them toy ones, in cellars, sheds or other lairs; plan petty rogueries in dark alleys, scare or insult school girls, play tricks on passersby, swagger and bully each other; but these are nurseries where the criminals of the future are being reared.'

Yet no one, according to Dr. Hall, is more easily influenced than a young boy, if one goes at it in an understanding way. 'To the right influence he yields himself almost with abandon.' But how is the father to supply this influence—how is he to deal with this strange, young, puzzling, restless bunch of energy, shooting all at once out of childhood into manhood?

To establish a level of confidence—that is the secret. The boy, lately quite indifferent to the affairs of grown-ups, begins to be interested in the world in which men live. He begins to reach up to man's estate. Powers stir in him which he comprehends dimly or not at all, but which make him very curious. This is the time when he needs 'moral fatherhood.' Intimate talks with his father, in which the man not talking down to the boy, not talking for effect, not indulging in reserves—which the young are quick to detect—shall share with the boy the lessons he has learned in the school of life. These are what boys crave and need. 'It is not enough,' says Dr. Hall, 'to induct the boy betimes into the father's business methods.' Little by little the father should share with his son his views on men and morals, politics, religion, ways of spending time and money, civic duties, how to keep well—and not only that, but also his thoughts and experiences concerning women, marriage and parenthood. He should be told his father's errors and mistakes and the heredity he has to grapple with. Talks like these, says Dr. Hall, more than anything else stimulate and flatter a boy and wake him up to think and do his best.

'The age of pubescent ferment,' says Dr. Hall, 'varies three or four years, and school grades interfere with those of nature.' He holds that boys passing through the pubic crisis should associate with one another rather than with those who have not yet reached that stage.

'Morals are three-fourths of life,' he says, and the morals of the two periods are very different, even where proficiency in school studies is the same. Also at this time girls and boys should draw a little apart from each other, and more even for for the girls' sake than for the boys', for the girl, even more than her brother, needs a special regimen during the age of puberty. He notes as a curious fact that while a woman's 'psychophysic' vitality is greatest in the reproductive part of her system, it is precisely that part which is most easily drawn upon. Undue drafts upon the brain, school work which is beyond her, may cause her system, in its effort to strike a balance, to deplete the vitality of the reproductive organs, which may be drawn upon and give no sign, so that 'before her parents suspect it the girl is condemned to go through life struggling with defect or abnormality.'

BUYING THE WIND.

In the old days of sailing ships it was a common thing for a sea captain to 'buy the wind' for his voyage, though, strangely enough, the only people supposed to deal in it were the Icelanders. When a constant succession of baffling winds or dead calms had persistently followed a ship for more than one cruise, it was not at all unusual for the skipper of a big windjammer to pay a visit to Iceland for the sole purpose of purchasing wind enough to last him on his next voyage or two.

In every port in Iceland one or more 'wind wizards' were to be found, who were ready to sell a favorable wind for the next six months or a year to any sea captain willing to invest in something he could not see. The sailor having found his way to the magician's house, first proceeded to spread out upon the floor the articles offered in payment for the wind—tallow candles, cloth, beads, knives, powder, and lead. After a good deal of haggling, and many times adding to or taking away from the little pile of merchandise between them, the price was finally agreed upon, and the captain passed over his handkerchief to the Icelander.

The wind merchant muttered certain words into it, tying a knot in the handkerchief at the end of each incantation. This was done to keep the magic words from evaporating. When a certain number of knots had been tied the handkerchief was returned to its owner, with a strict charge to keep it knotted and guard it with extraordinary care until he arrived at the desired port, and at each port a knot was to be taken out.

One old captain had been so bothered with head winds that he kept crying out to the Icelander to tie another knot in the handkerchief, and another, and another, so as to be sure of plenty of the wished-for zephyrs, until finally there was no room for any more knots, and three knives and thirty candles had been added to the heap on the floor. But when the wind-greedy captain was two days at sea a terrific gale began to hurl the ship ahead of it, ever increasing in fury, until she plunged along under bare poles, with her nose deep in the brine and tons of water washing her decks. Darker and darker grew the sky, and higher and higher rose the racing, foam-crested waves, hammering the laboring vessel with ceaseless blows until her seams began to open under the strain and let in the sea.

Then, believing he had the devil in his pocket, the badly frightened skipper drew forth the much-knotted handkerchief and threw it overboard. In a short time the tempets abated, the clouds cleared away, and the waters subsided, but one seaman never again bought wind. He was content with the kind that comes by chance.

The Icelanders are still expert weather prophets, and are able to tell by the disposition of the air in the evening from which quarters the wind will blow next day.

It is not every mariner, however, who, without knowing of their proficiency, cares to sail a brig on the predictions of the weather-prophesying Icelanders. — New York 'Times.'

FARM WORK BY PRISONERS

A DANISH PLAN TO IMPROVE BARREN HEATHS OF JUTLAND.

(Washington 'Post.')

'Realizing that crime in many instances is the result of early environment, which made the criminal what he is, the Danish Government takes a paternal interest in those who are brought within the charge of the prison authorities,' said Eric Herland, a lumber merchant, of Traverse City, Mich, who has been on a visit to his native land, Denmark.

Denmark still possesses in the heaths of Jutland a large undeveloped territory that requires much labor to make it suitable for agricultural purposes,' continued Mr. Herland. 'Of late years, however, many farms have begun to dot this Jutland landscape. Through persistent efforts trees are now in evidence where formerly the heaths were barren except for unbroken stretches of ling. Acres of grain bearing soil have replaced the tough undergrowth that was good for nothing but the torch.

'The work of reclaiming the Danish heaths has been accomplished largely through the co-operation of the Danish prison authorities and individuals who wished to embark in farming on their own account, and had no means of buying ground. In such instances every inducement is offered the agriculturist to become the owner of a plot of ground on the heath. For him to break up the earth single-handed and start business would be a physical impossibility. It is here the prisoners do the preliminary work.

'A freedom which will not infringe on the regulations necessary to keep up discipline is enjoyed by the prisoners on the Danish heath, but the work is no child's play. Severe as is the labor, however, seldom is a prisoner heard to complain, for if such complaints should reach the ears of the officials the convict would at once be deprived of this semi-liberty and returned to the confinement of the prison. The average human being loves liberty too well to voluntarily exchange it for the prison cell.

'An important adjunct is found in the large dogs which are a feature of the prison colony on the heath. There is little doubt that these four-footed guards inspire respect.'

HORSE'S SENSE OF DANGER

HE CARRIED HIS OWNER AWAY FROM PERIL OF CLOUD-BURST.

(Gripple Creek correspondence Denver News.')

That a horse has the instincts of impending danger was demonstrated the other afternoon when an animal belonging to M. D. Swisher, county road overseer, refused to act on the bit, ran up the mountainside and saved its rider from death in a cloudburst. Swisher was riding along Box Canyon, a narrow gulch, when the horse turned from the road, and paying no attention to the rider, ran up the mountainside and stopped on a ledge twenty feet above. Swisher was mystified until he saw water about eight feet deep rushing down the canyon, tearing up bushes and upending everything movable. The water was from a cloudburst about half a mile further up the gulch and the horse had heard the noise of the rushing waters before the rider.

FIRE RECORD

HOTEL AND TWELVE SALOONS BURNED AT SPOKANE, WASH.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 13.— Fire at Taft, Montana, to-day destroyed the Anheuser-Bush Hotel and twelve saloons, causing a loss of $80,000. The property was insured for $40,000. The fire started in a room in the hotel from an overturned lamp.

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HANDKERCHIEFS AND NAPKINS

For many years the careful housewife has had a grievance against the laundry on account of the marks placed on her table napkins and handkerchiefs, which were certainly unsightly. Simple as it may seem, however, it was not so easy to wash these articles without some sort of an identification mark on them. After much experimenting the

—TOILET LAUNDRY—

'THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW,' has discovered a method by means of which the marks are dispensed with entirely, and those articles saved from disfiguration.

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We also have several attractive bargains in Westmonnt residences.

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Sash and Door Factory

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Choice Corner Lot

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WITH LARGE WAREHOUSE IN REAR.

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His stock of fine Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., is the largest in the city. The Fruit and Vegetable part of it being received every morning, his Melons, Grapes, Oranges, Peaches, Pears, and Plums are simply a delight to look at. Orders by Phone, Mail, or Wire promptly attended to.

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JUDGE CHOQUET'S WARNING TAKEN.

Saloon at Angus Shops Has Been Closed and Strikers are Pleased.

The saloon known as the Angus Hotel, situated opposite the pay office of the C. P. R., at the Angus shops, a hundred yards or so west of the Davidson street entry, at the end of the street car tracks, closed its doors yesterday afternoon.

This was done by Paul L. Turgeon, the curator of the estate of the late licensee, after he had had an interview with Judge Choquet, who warned him against keeping the doors open. The hotel was closed to-day, too.

The men's leaders are loud in their praises of Judge Choquet's services in connection with this matter, and while they feel highly elated that the hotel was closed yesterday, they regret that the closing will not be a permanent one.

This morning the Angus shops seemed exceptionally quiet to an outside observer. The clang of hammers, which had been heard on previous days was missed. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that the wheel moulders came out on strike yesterday. Save for the passing of an occasional locomotive everything appeared to be dead. The sound of whistles blowing, or steel striking steel, could not be heard, and if the two gates on the south side of the works had not been opened, one might have been pardoned for thinking that the shops had closed down.

Applicants for work this morning were few, and the pickets, one or two of whom again wore their red ribbon badges in the lapel of their coats, had a very idle time. Those stationed near the Davidson street entry to the works whiled away the time watching a number of workmen repairing the roadbed of the street car tracks at the circular bend near the tramway waiting shed.

Mr. Bell Hardy was sanguine this morning. He has received no report that any unionist has returned to work, and he feels confident that the men's cause will triumph before very long.

Mr. James Somerville has received reports all along the line of a most encouraging character. The reports, he said, showed that the company are finding it difficult to run their passenger trains up to time, owing to the lack of motive power, while the freight service, he said, had become demoralized, and the men are sure that the effects will become apparent to all—the company, the strikers and the general public—within the next few days.

The ordinary strikers' executive committee meeting was held in St. Joseph's Hall this morning.

A mass meeting of the strikers will be held in the Monument National on Monday afternoon at 2.30, and will be addressed by an American labor leader, Mr. James O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell is the president of the Metal Trades Section of the A. F. of L., president of the International Association of Machinists, and third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. He has been intimately identified with the labor movement for many years, and is recognized as a strong and fluent speaker. It is expected that the Monument National will be taxed to the limit by people desirous of hearing a lucid explanation of the principles for which the men are fighting. The meeting, which is open

MR. JAMES O'CONNELL.

to the public, will be called to order at 2.30 p.m., and a special invitation is extended to ladies to be present. A programme of music will enliven the proceedings, and the gathering is guaranteed by those having the matter in hand to be orderly and quiet.

STRIKE-BREAKERS LEAVING TORONTO.

West Toronto, Aug. 15.—Out of fifty strike-breakers brought from the United States yesterday, thirty refused to stay, and are going back. Four of them left yesterday. They complain of the way food is provided them, and state that there is only one cook and one waiter for 150 men.

COMMENDED THE COMPANY.

Winnipeg, Aug. 15.—At a well attended meeting of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange in Winnipeg yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously passed: 'That the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange commend the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in agreeing at once to to carry out the award of the Board of Conciliation in the matter of the dispute between that company and their shopmen, and regret that the shopmen not only refused to carry out the award, but have actually gone on strike.

MR. LESLIE BOYD BACK

Mr. Leslie H. Boyd, president of the M. A. A. A., who went to England in an advisory capacity to the Olympic team, was a passenger on the SS. 'Corsican,' which arrived at Montreal early this morning.

It will be remembered that great surprise was ocasioned when the day before the Marathon race Mr. Boyd suddenly protested Longboat. Since then speculation has been rife as to Mr. Boyd's reasons for taking such a step.

SHERWELL WINS THIRD TITLE

Playing for the Montreal cup yesterday, Sherwell defeated Suckling in three straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 8—6. He has now won every championship open in the singles at this meeting.

BUTTER COMPETITION AT FAIR.

The Eastern Townships holds the premier position in the Dominion of Canada for the quality of the butter that is made. To encourage and maintain that high position the directors of Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition at Sherbrooke have again decided to hold a butter-making competition. A considerable amount of space has been reserved in the dairy building for this purpose, so that competitors will have ample room at their work. The competition is open to any lady or gentleman in the Dominion of Canada, and four prizes will be awarded, running from $15 to 4. The Association will supply ripened cream and competitors will also be supplied with churns, butter workers, etc. The butter must be made into pound prints and wrapped in parchment paper. The competition will commence at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 1, and should prove one of the interesting features of the fair. The Eastern Townships Bank has donated the prizes in the above competition, and has donated the handsome prizes for the best three white cheese made in any factory in the Dominion, and also for the best three boxes of butter fitted for export, and made in a creamery where the milk of not less than 100 cows is manufactured. The bank also offers two silver and two bronze medals, to go to the first and second winners in butter and cheese.

KILLED BY DUMP CAR.

Joseph Tremblay, 24 years old, living at St. Germain street, while at work on an excavation on Orleans street had his skull crushed by a dump car. The body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest will be held on Monday.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN PEKIN

THE 'TIMES' SAYS THAT VICE-PRESIDENT OF CHINESE BOARD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS WILL REQUEST THEIR WITHDRAWAL.

London, Aug. 15.—The 'Times' correspondent at Pekin says that one of the missions abroad of Tang-Shao-Yi, vice-president of the Board of Foreign Affairs, is to request the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Pekin. The correspondent adds that whatever the European powers may decide in the matter the Chinese expect that the United States will accede to their request.

FIRE IN BUFFALO

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 15.—Fire which broke out early to-day in the Sheep sheds of the New York Central stockyards at East Buffalo destroyed all of them and some adjoining buildings. Between 1,500 and 2,000 sheep and calves were burned to death.

Superintendent Henry Leigh this morning estimated the loss at $100,000.

I. O. G. T. AT POINT ST CHARLES.

The opening of a series of open-air meetings by the I. O. G. T., took place at the recreation ground on the dyke, Point St. Charles, and drew a crowd of three hundred, who listened attentively while Mr. W. D. Munro, grand electoral superintendent, addressed the meeting on the subject of 'Protection' He appealed for protection on three grounds, as patriots, that they would protect the nation; as citizens, their community with its industries, manufactures and men, and as parents, their children and their homes. Solos were effectively rendered by Mr. J. H. Jones, of Unitey Lodge, and Mr. J. Paterson, of St. Andrews. At the close many of the audience expressed regret that the meetings had not been started earlier in the season. Mr. W. H. Walshe, district electoral superintendent, will address the meeting at the same place on Sunday next, at 7 pm. Subject: 'Our standpoint.'

B. C. SUPREME COURT AND DIVORCE.

An appeal to the Privy Council in a case of Mary Watts vs. Rubin Watts involved the question whether the Supreme Court of British Columbia has jurisdiction to entertain a petition for divorce, the marriage having been solemnized in that colony, between person domiciled therein and the matrimonial offences charged being alleged to have been committed therein. Their Lordships have now pronounced themselves in the affirmative, and have allowed the appeal demanded.

A RACE BATTLE.

Two White Men Killed, a Negor Lynched and Over 50 Persons Injured in Springfield, Ill.

A NIGHT OF RIOT, ARSON, AND SLAUGHTER.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 15.—Two white men were killed, an unknown negro was lynched, more than half a hundred persons were injured and two scores of houses, mostly occupied by negroes, were burned last night as the result of an attempt by a mob to lynch a negro who had assaulted a white woman. After a night of riot, arson and slaughter, the state troops called out by the governor succeeded early to-day in restoring a semblance of order and stopping the fire. A thousand militiamen, including three companies from this city, and companies from Bloomington, Decatur, Peoria, Pekin and Pontiac, are patrolling the streets, and it is believed that further disorders will be prevented.

ARE THE FRENCH OFFENDED?

Dupleix Committee Abandon Visit to Canada Without Giving Reason.

The 'Canada' publishes a Quebec despatch giving a cablegram sent by Mr. Jean Lyonnet, president of the 'Canadienne' Society, in Paris, announcing that the voyage of the Dupleix committe to Canada has been postponed.

No reason is given for the postponement, but the Quebec despatch adds: 'It is believed that the committee's decision not to come to Quebec just now is based on the cold reception given the representatives of France by the city of Quebec at the tercntnary clebration.'

SUPREME COURT CHALLENGED

BUT PRIVY COUNCIL UPHOLD IT AGAINST PROVINCIAL ACT.

A very important point was recently decided by the Privy Council in a case of the Crown Grain Company vs. Day. By this appeal the competency of the Supreme Court of Canada was challenged on the ground that an act of the Legislature of Manitoba markes the judgment of the provincial court final in cases of the nature of the one now submitted.

Under the Dominion Act establishing the Supreme Court it is enacted as follows: 'Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any final judgment of the highest court of final resort now or hereafter established in any province of Canada.'

The appellant in the present case maintained that the implied condition of the power of the Dominion Parliament to set up a court of appeal was that the court so set up should be liable to have its jurisdiction circumscribed by provincial legislation dealing with those subject-matters of litigation which are committed to the provincial legislatures.

Their Lordships of the Privy Council found that the above argument necessarily goes so far as to justify the wholesale exclusion of appeals in suits relating to matters within the region of provincial legislation. As this region covers the larger part of the common subjects of litigation, the result would be the virtual defeat of the main purposes of the Court of Appeal. It is to be observed, they added, that the subject in conflict belongs primarily to the subject-matter committed to the Dominion Parliament, viz., the establishment of the Court of Appeal for Canada. But, further, let it be assumed that the subject-matter is open to both legislative bodies; if the powers thus overlap, the enactment of the Dominion Parliament must prevail.

For these reasons their Lordships agreed humbly to advise His Majesty that the appeal ought to be dismissed.

CHATEAUGUAY BOATING CLUB

FIFTH ANNUAL REGATTA TAKES PLACE THIS AFTERNOON.

The annual regatta of this club which takes place this afternoon promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the club. There will be three motor boat races for which handsome cups and other valuable prizes have been offered, also a war canoe race by crews of seven ladies and eight gentleman which promises to be very interesting. Many valuable prizes have been donated by the friends of the club and the Council of Chateauguay, in order to encourage paddling among the club members, have donated a handsome cup for the highest aggregate, the cup to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Points will be computed as follows:—Three for first, two for second; and one for third places, respectively. There is a large entry list from all the sister clubs and fine weather is all that is needed to ensure the success of the fifth annual regatta. The ladies' auxiliary will be on hand to serve refreshments to the friends of the club, while supper will be served to the judges, press representatives and guests of the club in the club house, after which the presentation of prizes will take place and the day's proceedings will conclude with a hop. Trains leave Windsor Station at 1.35, and a special at 1.45 p.m.; returning, leave Chateauguay at 9.38 p.m. and 11.15 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

'CORSICAN'S' PASSENGERS.

The Allan line SS. 'Corsican,' which arrived in Montreal at 6.30 o'clock this morning from Liverpool, had on board the following saloon passengers: Mr. J. T. Agar, Mr. James A. Allan, Mrs. Allan, Master Jack Allan, Master Alex. Allan, Master Hemish Allan, Mrs. S. C. Bates, Miss Beale, Mr. B. C. Blyth, Mr. A. Boswell, Mrs. Boswell, Mr. L. H. Boyd, Dr. E. A. Braithwaite, Mr. J. A. de Bray, Mrs. de Bray, Mr. A. S. Burchall, Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, Mrs. Burgess, Mr. J. C. Couldwell, Miss Dewar, Mrs. Fitch and child, Col.-Sergeant J. Freeborn, Mr. James S. Gaskell, Mrs. Gaskell, Miss Harrington, Mr. B. Haworth-Booth, Mrs. Haworth-Booth, Miss Henderson, Mrs. E. Hendry, Master F. Hendry, Mr. E. A. Hingeston, Mr. W. H. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, Miss Eva Hudson, Miss Olive Hudson, Mr. F. W. Hyndman, Mrs. Hyndman, Mr. D. Jefferson, Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. George Johnstone, J.P., Mr. Elliott Jones, Mr. E. Languedoc, Major de Lotbiniere, Mrs. de Lotbiniere, Miss J. MacMechan, Mr. Brough Maltby, Mrs. Maltby, Miss R. Michie, Mrs. S. Miller, Mr. H. Mitchell, Mr. F. W. Moore, Mr. Moore, Miss M. E. Morrison, Mr. M. J. Naghten, Miss May Nelthorpe, Mr. J. T. Parker, Mrs. Parker, Judge Rimmer, Major the Hon. W. Rowley, the Hon. Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Ryan. Mr. Seybold, Mrs. Seybold, Mr. R. A. Shebbeare, Mrs. Shebbeare, child and nurse, Mr. W. Smith, Major H. Carrington Smith, Mrs. Carrington Smith, Miss B. E. Starr, Mr. J. T. Stirling, Sergt.-Major F. W. Utton, Mr. E. W. Waldron, Mr. P. Wiallard, Mrs. Wiallard, Miss Wiallard, Miss Wiallard, Miss Wiallard, the Rev. C. M. Wiggins, Mr. Philip Winsor, the Right Hon. the Earl Winterton and servant.

Second cabin passengers:—Mr. T. S. Abell, Mrs. F. Allen, Mr. W. Amos, Mr. H. Van Andel, Mrs. Van Andel, Miss M. Van Andel, Mr. F. T. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Miss K. Asyk, Miss R. Baillie, Mr. H. Baker, Mr. W. Baker, Mr. W. Ballard, Mr. J. Barker, Mr. F. Barlow, Miss A. M. Barr, the Rev. O. C. Barton, Mrs. A. Barton, Miss A. Barton, Master P. Barton, Mrs. H. Bauw, Mr. B. Beaumont, Mrs. Beaumont, Mr. J. Belcham, Mr. E. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Blackmore, Mr. C. Blair, Mr. R. Booth, Mr. W. R. Boothroyd, Mrs. Boothroyd, Miss H. Bray, Miss Bray, Mr. D. F. Brazel, Mrs. Brazel, Miss D. Brazel, Miss V. Brazel, Mr. F. D. Beiscoe, Mr. S. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Miss J. A. Buxton, Mrs. M. E. Calderwood, Mrs. Carmody, Mrs. M. Clackett, Mr. E. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke and child, Miss Clayton, Mr. M. C. Cleary, Mrs. Cleary and child, Mr. A. Coté, the Rev. R. G. Coveney, Mr. W. Craig, Miss A. Critchlone, Mrs. Croft and child, Mr. R. Crowburn, Miss A. Cumings, Mrs. C. Cussens, Master Cussens, Miss F. E. Cuthbert, Miss M. E. Cuthbert, Sergt. A. J. A. Cutts, Prof. J. A. Dale, Mrs. Dale and child, the Rev. W. Davey, Mrs. Davey and child, Miss B. Davis, Mrs. L. Dawson, Mr. T. Dee, Mrs. Dee, Mr. J. Delahurty, Mrs. J. Donohue, Mr. M. F. Doran, Mrs. Dreshler, Miss G. E. Dreshler, Mr. W. G. Edgar, Mr. A. J. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Miss M. E. Eyres, Miss M. Farmer, Miss B. Farmer, Mr. Fawcett, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss M. A. Feeney, Mr. I. Fisher, Mrs. C. Flavell, Mr. A. S. Ford, Mr. I. Glaser, Mr. H. S. H. Godier, Mrs. Goodier, Mr. E. Green, Mrs. Green, Dr. F. Green, Mr. A. S. Gresson, Mr. A. Groves, Miss J. Grubb, Mr. C. Hayman, Mrs. Hewitt and infant, Mr. F. E. Hind, Mrs. Hind Miss M. F. Hind, Miss E. E. Hind, Mr. J. W. Hodges, Miss Hodson, Mrs. Holford, Mr. V. C. B. B. Holmes, Miss N. Horton, Miss A. S. Hunter, Mr. A. S. Hunter, Mr. W. Huston, Mrs. W. Huston, Miss F. Huston, Miss Huston, Mr. R. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, the Rev. T. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss M. Jenkins, Miss R. Jenkins, Master T. Jenkins, Miss E. Jenkins, Miss F. M. F. Jones, Mrs. J. Judd, Mr. J. Judd, Mr. F. W. Judd, Miss F. C. Judge, Mrs. A. Kirby, Miss N. Lawley, Miss D. Lawley, Mr. W. E. Laxton, Mrs. Laxton, Mrs. E. Leon and infant, Miss J. Linder, Miss S. Linford, Mr. A. Linskill, Mr. A. R. B. Lockhart, Miss W. Matthews, Miss C. B. May, Mr. W. F. McConnell, Miss R. McConnell, Miss C. McCullock, Mrs. M. A. McGrath, Miss L. McGrath, Miss McKenna, Mr. F. Melis, Mr. A. J. Mellows, Mrs. S. Mellows, Mr. R. Meyer, Mr. S. Mills, Mr. J. S. Moir, Mr. W. C. Moon, Mr. W. T. Moon, Mrs. Moon, Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Moore, Mr. W. G. Mulligan, Mrs. W. G. Mulligan, Miss E. Newman, Mr. J. O'Brien, Mrs. M. C. O'Brien, Mr. H. Parker, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. S. A. Parkes and two children, Mr. H. C. Pass, Mr. J. Paton, Mr. Patteson, Mr. J. Pearson, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. R. Penman, Mr. J. Penman, Mrs. M. Petz, Miss A. Petz, Sergt. A. Phillips, Mr. J. Platt, Capt. M. Pope, Mrs. Pope, Miss M. Pope, Master J. W. Pope, Mrs. E. Potter and child, Mr. W. Price, Mrs. Price, Mr. F. S. Price, Mr. R. Pye, Mr. A. F. Reeks, Mrs. Reeks, Miss Richards, Miss M. Richardson, Mr. Roodzand, Mr. J. T. Rose, Mr. G. M. Ross, Mrs. N. Ryan, Miss N. Ryan, Master P. Ryan, Master T. Ryan, Mr. W. Sampson, Mr. V. Serruys, Miss M. Sharrock, Mr. T. Sluman, Mrs. Sluman, Mr. P. Sodden, Mrs. C. Sodden and child, Miss Sommer. Mr. Stephens, Miss F. Stone, Mr. A. E. Stringer, Mr. A. J. Suff, Mr. A. Sutcliffe, Miss J. Sutherland Mr. G. Tait. Mrs. Tait, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. A. Tozer, Miss E. C. Walcott, Mr. P. W. Walcott, Mr. F. Walker, Mr. W. Walker. Mr. P. Walker, Mr. G. H. Wall, Mrs. C. Walter, Miss E. Walter. Mr. W. Waterhouse, Mr. J. W. Waterhouse, Mrs. Waterhouse. Mr. G. W. Whitehead, Mrs. D. F. Whitehouse, Mr. T. Whitehouse, Mrs. C. Whitfield, Mr. H. W. Wightman, Miss M. J. C. Wilcox, Mrs. M. J. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Sergt. H. Wooff.

LAKE MANITOBA'S PASSENGERS.

The C. P. R. Atlantic line, 'Lake Manitoba,' which sailed for Liverpool at daylight this morning, had on board the following saloon passengers:—Mr. H. Claude Blake, M.V.O., Mrs. Claude Blake, Montreal; Mr. Jas. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Winnipeg; Count Robt. DeVerney, Paris; Dr. C. H. Hurlbut, Chicago; Mrs. W. J. Lynch, Miss Lynch, Ottawa; Miss M. Marston, Winnipeg; Miss E. Martin, Indianapolis; Captain T. Pybus, R.N.A., Mrs. Pybus, Miss A. Pybus, Miss M. Pybus, Vancouver; Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Emeline Shaw, Quebec; Mrs. Rachel Shiras, St. Louis; Mr. W. H. Somervell, Mrs. Somervell, the Rev. Clifford Somervell, Kendal; Capt. H. F. C. Stikeman, Montreal; Mr. Frank Welch, Mrs. Welch, London; Miss Josephine Waldeck, Mis Wilhelmina Waldeck, Milwaukee; Mr. S. T. Webb, Mrs. Webb, Nashville; Mr. A. Scott Younger, San Francisco; Mr. H. G. Beckett, Kingsbury; Mrs. E. Bell, Toronto; Mrs. Bird, London; Mr. Archie S. Blackhurst, Vancouver; rs. J. H. Britton, Miss Dorothy M. Britton, London; Mrs. W. H. Brown, London, Ont.; Mr. Geo. H. Burton, Montreal; Mr. E. O. Depledge, San Francisco; Mr. George Flanagan, Mrs. Flanagan, Miss Margaret Flanagan, Master Samuel Flanagan, Wolseley; Mr. Geo. Ford, Montreal; Mr. P. V. Fosbery, Vernon; Mr. A. B. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Victoria; Mrs. B. E. Gammon, San Francisco; Mr. H. Hands, Toronto; Miss Julia E. Hay, Milberta; Mrs. G. Hicks, Master L. Hicks, Master A. Hicks, Miss M. Hicks, Victoria; Mrs. K. Howell, Miss E. Howell, Toronto; Mr. T. H. Johnson, Duluth; Dr. M. F. Kelley, Toronto; Mrs. Kingham, Regina; Miss Lailey, Toronto; Miss Augusta Lambton, Foxwarren; Mr. Walter Lands, Leeds; Mrs. J. W. Lester, Toronto; Mr. Jas. Morgan, Montreal; Miss Plummer, Toronto; Mr. H. C. Pressland, Liverpool; Mr. Floyd Robbins, Lincoln; the Rev. T. W. Roberts, Wallaceburg; Mrs. M. R. Roskelly, Master T. S. Roskelly, Victoria; Mr. W. E. Scott, Vancouver; Mr. S. B. Steadman, Portsmouth; Mr. Stockham, Kenora; Mr. J. Thompson, Pembroke; Mrs. R. Watmore, Vancouver; Mr. T. Watson, Kent; Mr. Andrew Wattimson, Mrs. Wattimson, Minneapolis; Mr. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Master Ernest Wilkinson, Chatham; Mr. J. A. Williams, Seattle; Mr. H. G. Wilson, Belvidere.

'OTTAWA'S' PASSENGERS.

The Dominion Line SS. 'Ottawa,' which arrived in Montreal at 9.30 this morning from Liverpool, had on board the following cabin passengers: Rev. Canon H. P. Almon Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, Master N. C. Andrews, Mrs. J. N. Arbuckle, Mr. R. C. Archibald, Mr. C. W. Bacon, Miss M. Bacon, Miss L. Baker, Mr. Thomas Bale, Miss Emma Bale, Mr. H. Barnes, Mr. H. K. Begg, Miss G. Belfrey, Miss A. Biband, Miss F. Biband, Mr. F. R. Bore, Mrs. Sarah E. A. Bore, Mrs. Bore and infant, Mr. R. B. Bresley, Mr. H. C. Brewer, Mr. F. D. Brewer, Miss L. F. Brown, Mr. R. Busch, the Rev. Father Carriere, the Rev. Father Chaineux, Mrs. Clute, Miss Clute, Miss Connie Cohen, Mr. H. F. Dawes, the Rev. A. J. Drummond, Miss Rose Dupre, Miss M. F. W. Eyre, the Rev. J. Fere, Miss Z. M. Field, Miss Ida Field, Archdeacon Forsyth, Mrs. M. Foulkes, Miss F. M. Foulkes, Master F. L. Foulkes, Miss M. Gibson, Mr. James Hale, Mrs. Norah Halliday and infant, Master Cyril Halliday, Miss E. G. Harding, the Rev. F. E. Hewitt, the Rev. Fr. Van Heybeck, the Rev. Charles E. Hill, Mr. J. Hobson, Mr. P. Jenkel, the Rev. W. W. Jennings, Mr. D. Mackenzie Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. Wilfred Jones, Mr. James R. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. J. A. Keir, Mr. L. V. King, the Rev. Gustav Kuhring, Mrs. Kuhring, Mr. G. Lanctot, Mr. Alfred Large, Miss Y. Laurent, Miss C. Lewis, Miss Marjorie Macfarlane, Mrs. E. Matthews, Mr. W. H. McClaim, Miss E. McDonald, Mr. W. McKenzie, Miss E. Meegan, Miss M. Meegan, Miss L. Meehan, the Rev. Geo. C. De Mott, Mr. J. Moy, Mrs. Moy, Miss E. Mozley, the Rev. T. N. Munford, Mr. Harold E. Nash, Mrs. Nash, Mr. Walter Noble, Mrs. Noble, Master Valentine Noble, Miss O'Loan, Miss G. Owen, Miss A. M. Owen, Mr. W. Owen, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. S. H. Parsons, Miss Patchell, Mrs. W. S. Paul, Mr. S. W. Perrott, Mrs. A. Premont, Mr. A. Raworth, Mr. A. C. Raworth, Miss W. V. Redfern, Dr. F. A. Richardson, Mr. C. Reynolds, Mrs. Reynolds, Master J. L. Reynolds, Miss Isabella Reynolds, Captain E. E. Robbins, Mrs. C. Robertson, Miss Mary L. Robertson, Mr. W. J. Rose, Mr. D. M. Rose, Mr. Frank G. Rosenberg, the Rev. W. B. Ryan, Mr. Frederick Sargent, Mrs. E. L. Schoff and infant, Master L. Schoff, Mr. G. A. Strickland, Mr. W. B. Tucker, Mr. W. A. Williams, Miss Edith Wooden, Mr. G. R. Young.

FINE TAILORING FOR MEN

Black Serge Sack Suits

$18, $20, $22.50, $25.

Black Vicuna Sack Suits

$20, $22.50, $25, $30.

Frock, Dress AND Tuxedo Suits

From finest black imported fabrics,

$25, $30, $35, $40

We carry an extensive range of fine English Coatings and Trouserings for your selection.

Best Value in all Canada.

Wm. Currie

CLOTHIER

423 Notre Dame Street West.

TO LET—NEW HOUSES, TENEMENTS, at Victoria Park, Lachine; rent $10 per month, inclusive of water and taxes. Apply to WM. CURRIE, Clothier, 423 Notre Dame street West.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD General Servant for small family in Westmount, near cars; no washing and good wages to right person. Apply, with references, after 6 p.m., to No. 1 Forden ave., cor. of Cote St. Antoine Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR BOYS, suitable for offices, messages, and apprentices. Telephone Up 2585. J. R. DICK, Boys' Home.

EVELEIGH'S FINE TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, And TRAVELLING BAGS.

245 & 247 St. James Street.

Every one likes to have good Travelling Trunks and Bags. First-class articles in these lines can be had at Headquarters at the Lowest Prices ruling to-day. Pay us a visit.

J. EVELEIGH & CO., Limited

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE SHOWS CONTINUED STEADINESS IN CANADA.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's state that although there is not much doing in wholesale lines the trade has shown continued steadiness. The market shows no new features of importance. Produce has been met with a little less active export demand. Ontario wheat showed strength. Scarcity of corn may send prices higher before the new crop is in. A picking up in leather indicates higher prices shortly.

Trade in Montreal showed a fair demand in nearly all lines with collections fairly good. Grain and breadstuffs continued firm with a good demand for small lots of flour. Shipping showed slight activity over last week, delivery of fall orders having commenced.

Winnipeg report says the desire on the part of eastern manufacturers to get after the trade early has brightened up the situation. There is no doubt now that the crop will be the largest ever and farmers will require an enormous quantity of supplies this fall. With plenty of money in sight they will provide themselves with merchandise other than that required to merely exist. The week has been an active one and a substantial improvement was noted. Retail dealers realize that they must stock up as soon as possible in order to avoid the delays of a grain blockade. Increased building activity has made the hardware trade brisk and money is becoming gradually easier. The C. P. R. strike has been the only disturbing feature and a long fight might prove serious.

A fairly active demand kept prices firm in Vancouver, and very little change was noted. Produce was brisk and poultry was scarce and higher. Canadian hams were also reported higher. Some varieties of fruit are reported scarce and fall fruit is plentiful.

Quebec wholesale business continues quiet and collections show no improvement over previous week. A revival in general trade is looked forward to as the season advances. City retail trade is fairly active. Building operations are dull. Local industries are not over busy. Produce is coming to hand freely, but prices as a rule are firm.

In Hamilton prices continued practically unchanged. Produce and fruit were a little dull, both supply and demand being small. A general improvement is looked for next week.

There were no changes in prices in London and all lines continued firm. The demand was steady though featureless.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURSN.

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.	payb.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	1908 High.	This week. Low.	This week. Last.	Sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	3½H	Oct.	201½	410	174½	142	173	169¼	169¼	$169.13	4.1
Power	1½Q	Aug.	96½	79	96½	85	95¼	94¼	94½	94.50	6.3
M. S. R.	2½Q	Nov.	239	157	191	170½	182	180	180	180.00	5.5
Twins	1¾Q	Aug.	108⅝	169	92½	78⅞	91	90	90¼	90.25	5.5
Tor. Ry.	1½Q	Oct.	115½	82⅞	107	94	107	105	106	106.00	5.6
Detroit			81½	28½	42⅝	31¼	41	39½	40	40.00	...
Richelieu	1½Q	Sept.	82⅞	43½	78	62	75½	75½	75½	75.50	6.6
N. S. Steel			79	45	65	41⅞	48¾	47½	47½	47.50	...
Dom. Coal	1Q	Oct.	70¼	37	53⅛	37¾	57	56½	56½	56.50	7.1
Iron bonds	2½H	Jan.	80	64½	78½	76½	78	77	78	78.00	6.4
Iron Com.			80	13¼	18¾	14	15½	15	15	15.00	...
Mackay Com.	1Q	Oct.	15	42¼	70¼	51¾	70¼	68¾	69	69.00	5.8

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	3¼ Q.	Sept.	257	243	228	234	4.3
Merch.	2 Q.	Sept.	170	158	143½	155	6.2
Hoche.	2 Q.	Sept.	159¼	137	133½	135	5.9
E. T.	2 Q.	Oct.	165	152	148	152	5.3
Mols.	2½ Q.	Oct.	212½	200	188	196	5.1
Toronto	2½ Q.	Sept.	234	212	205	212	4.7
B.N.A.	4 H.	Oct.	163½	145	141	143½	5.6
Royal	2½ Q.	Oct.	242½	234½	215	215	4.6
Dominion	3 Q.	Oct.	165¾	125	125	225	5.3
Imperial	5⅜ Q.	Nov.	230	218¼	218¼	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Nov.	140½	....	....	215½	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	Sept.	224	....	....	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Sept.	145	176	120	124	5.4
Union	3½ H.	Sept.	152	133	121½	133	5.2
N.S.	3 Q.	Oct.	293	283	267½	277½	4.3
Comm.	2 Q.	Sept.	179½	164	156	160	5.0
BONDS							
Coal.	2½ H.	Nov.	100	92	87	91	5.4
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	110¼	109	103	106	4.7
M.S.R.	2½ H.	Nov.	104	100	95¼	100	4.5
Col. Cot.	1½ Q.	Sept.	98	96	93	98	6.1
Lke. Woods	2 H.	Dec.	107	104	103½	104½	5.0
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	3 Q.	Oct.	120	111¼	106½	109	7.3
Iron			....	66¾	66¾	66	...
Coal	3½ H.	Aug.	112	100	65	100	7.3
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Sept.	130	130	114	116½	6.0
Switch	1¾ Q.	Jan.	105	102	92	92	7.6

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay	1 Q.	Oct.	71¾	68½	59¾	68¾	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Sept.	112	115	103	112	6.3
Illinois	1¾ Q.	Oct.	94¼	93¼	77	88	8.0
Tri. City	1¾ Q.	Oct.	100¾	89	69	75¾	8.0
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q.	Oct.	116	114	100¾	113	6.6
Magd.	....	....	71½	....	....	71½	....
Havana	1½ Q.	Oct.	95	89½	68½	69½	7.5
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	98¼	90	78¾	85	8.2
B.C.Pack.	3½ H.	....	74¾	....	....	74¾	....
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	145	138¾	133	135	5.9
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	163	148	135	135½	5.9
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	128	113½	108	108	6.6
Hoch. Ry	1¾ Q.	Oct.	104¼	100	85	90¼	6.1
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	Oct.	78	....	....	84	6.3
Toledo	..	....	29¼	15	8	8¾	....
Switch	? Y.	Dec.	96½	90	60	70	10.7
Soo	1¾ Q.	Oct.	136¾	128¾	90¾	118¾	5.1
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Aug.	80	106	99	102	5.9
Magd.	....	....	31½	....	....	31	..
Havana	..	....	45¾	33	30	31	..
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	45	43	41	42	11.4
Lke. of W.	1¾ Q.	Sept.	107	89¼	71	89	6.7
Mexican			57½	71¾	45¾	73¾	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Oct.	128½	136¾	115	136	..
Rio	..	....	46	61¾	29	60	..
Ohio	..	....	30¾	21	15¾	15¾	..

NEW OIL COMPANY WITH CAPITAL $250,000

The Oxford Oil and Gas company has been incorporated in Toronto, Canada, with a capital of $250,000. The company has working leases on 5,000 acres near Innerkip, seventy-five miles west of Toronto. A second well has been sunk of late and the flow of gas tapped last week will make at least 1,000,000 cubic feet per twenty-four hours. Five drilling outfits will immediately be set at work boring more wells.

COLD STORAGE SPACE FOR APPLE SHIPMENTS

The Fruit department at Ottawa has given out notice that it has arranged for cool air space on several outgoing steamers for the shipment of early apples across the Atlantic. This most lucrative business is well worthy of more attention from Canadian fruit men. There is always a good demand abroad for such apples as Transparent, Duchess, Peach, etc.

BE CAREFUL AND GO SLOW.

Mr. W. R. Brock, president of the W. R. Brock company, Limited, in discussing the trade outlook, said: 'The prospect is good for increased business. Payments on account have been very fair all summer. Stocks are getting reduced in the country and retailers will want to purchase more largely, although at the present time they are very conservative, awaiting the outcome of the crop. Agricultural conditions in Ontario generally are very favorable. I look for a good improvement in business conditions this fall and much better still next spring. I don't believe in trying to boom things, however, and we are advising all our customers to be very careful and go slow, for the present.'

BIG TIMBER COMBINE IN SOUTHERN STATES

It is reported from St. Louis that a scheme is under consideration for the formation of a corporation to control the yellow pine timber lands of the Southern States. It is estimated that 160,000,000,000 feet of yellow pine are still standing in those states, but in view of the fact that 13,000,000,000 feet were cut last year, and that the demand for this class of timber is likely to increase, the extinction of these southern forests appears to be in sight. The objects of the proposed company are to prevent destructive fires and protect growing saplings in order to insure a supply in the future. It is hoped that if the scheme can be carried through it may ultimately be extended to cover all the timber lands in the Northern States.

Earned 1.02 Percent

New York, Aug. 14.—The New York Central Railway during the first six months of the calendar year earned for dividend purposes 1.02 percent as compared with 3.30 percent last year.

SOO CANAL FIGURES FOR MONTH OF JULY.

The Soo canal's traffic for July show the best month's business recorded so far this year, but the total for the season to date is only a trifle over half what it was a year ago. The net tonnage for the month was 7,088,149. The total to date is 13,090,474, as against 24,281,356 for the corresponding period of a year ago. The decrease is 12 million. Sixteen thousand passengers were carried in July equally divided east and west. The Canadian tonnage was 1,815,567.

MAY ESTABLISH AN OIL REFINERY

A correspondent writes that representatives of Canadian and American capitalists are said to be negotiating at Petrolia for the establishment of another oil refinery. The promoters are endeavoring to secure from the Petrolia Council concessions along the line of limited assessment and cheap water. Those pushing the scheme are said to be thoroughly conversant with the refinery business and their business standing is a guarantee that any arrangement they may make with the town will be carried out.

BIG GOLD MINE FAILURE ANNOUNCED IN NOVA SCOTIA

The Boston Richardson mine at Goldboro, the largest gold mine in Nova Scotia, has gone into liquidation and is now in the hands of a receiver.

An application has been made for an order appointing a receiver, and, after hearing counsel, the judge to whom the application was made granted an order appointing the Eastern Trust Company as receiver of the mining company. An expert, representing the receiver, will go to the mine, where he will make a thorough and complete investigation. His report will be submitted to the court in order that further instructions may be given to the receiver.

The collapse of the Richardson mine means heavy financial loss to many in Halifax. At the present time there is about $52,000 owing by the company on current account. Besides this, there is $59,000 owing on first mortgage bonds. Of a total capitalization of over half a million, about $350,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds have been issued and sold, and these will rank after the mortgage bonds. Practically the whole of the first mortgage bonds are held in Halifax. Probably the largest holder is Mr. Franklyn Thaytes, the president of the company, who has lost his private fortune backing running operations at Goldboro.

Did Not Hire Lawson

New York, Aug. 14.—Guggenheims say that they did not hire Lawson to sell Yukon gold.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two percent for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eight percent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its Branches, on and after the 1st day of September next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August.

By order of the Board,

E. F. HEBDEN,

MONTREAL, July 24, 1908. *General Manager.*

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital paid up	$3,900,000
Reserve	$4,390,000
Total Assets	$48,000,000

Savings Department

AT ALL BRANCHES.

Montreal Branch, 147 St. James Street

W. M. BOTSFORD, Manager.
N. R. BURROWS, Asst. Manager.

West End Branch.. .. .. .. 940 Notre Dame Street West.
St. Catherine St. W. Branch.. Corner St. Catherine and Stanley Sts.
Annex Branch.. .. .. 105 Fairmount Avenue, Annex.
St. Paul Branch.. .. .. 135 Church Avenue, Cote St. Paul.
Westmount Branch.. .. .. .. Cor. St. Catherine and Greene Ave.
Victoria Ave. Branch.. .. .. .. Cor. Sherbrooke and Victoria Ave.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 108.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-Half Percent for the current quarter, being at the rate of Ten Percent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 1st Day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th Day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth day of August next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
July 22, 1908.

Books, &c.

BOOKS FOR SALE—GREAT EVENTS by famous historians, 20 volumes unused; price $50, worth double. Apply 66 St. Edward street, near St. Denis street.

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Enquire from C. LEBRUN, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

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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.

WANTED, A HOUSE TABLEMAID; good wages and comfortable home. Apply 40 Overdale ave., foot of Mackay street.

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SOMETHING NEW IN 'VOL-PEEK' GRANITE CEMENT, an easily applied cement, mending tin, agate, enamelled ware, without acids or soldering iron, and standing 500 degrees higher temperature than the melting point of solder. From 100-225 percent profit. Write for terms, or full package, 25c. Hc. NAGLE & COMPANY, Laprairie, Que.

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449½ ST. DOMINIQUE STREET, SELF-contained house, 8 rooms, bathroom and w.c.; possession immediately. Apply 451 St. Dominique street.

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BEAUHARNOIS — NICE LARGE Brick house to let, immediate side Lake St. Louis, electric light, bathroom, w.c., etc. PHILIPPE MANNY, 109 Craig st., West. Main 2621.

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VICTORIA AVENUE, WESTMOUNT, East side, near Sherbrooke street, 50 x 130. Apply 1297 Hutchison street, Annex.

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.

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55 SOUVENIR AVE., NEWLY FURNISHED Flat, from end of June to end of September, 6 rooms and bathroom, front gallery.

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WANTED, EXPERIENCED TEACHER, holding Diploma, for East Farnham Village School; wages, $20.00 per month. Apply to FRANK HULBURD, Sec'y-Treas.

LADY TEACHER WANTED FOR RADnor Protestant School. Salary, $200 for scholastic year. Term commences Sept. 1st. Reply with testimonials to GEORGE BELL, Radnor Forges, P.Q.

WANTED, FOR ARUNDEL Model School, Teacher with Model Diploma, willing to teach Grade I. Academy. Apply, stating salary expected, term of 10 months, to C. J. STANIFORTH.

WANTED, TEACHER FOR COTE ST. Charles Elementary School; salary, $200.00, term nine months. Opens Sept. 8th. Apply to A. W. MULLAN, Sec.-Treas., Hudson Heights, Que.

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SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED FOR Dissident School of St. Hilaire, Co. of Rouville. Apply in writing. BRUCE F. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TEACHERS WANTED — WANTED, Four Teachers holding Elementary diplomas, for four district schools of Arundel; salary, No. 1, $25 per month; No 2, 3, 4, $20 per month. Term of 8 months, commencing October 1st, 1908. Apply to C. J. STANIFORTH, Secretary-Treasurer, Arundel, Que.

WANTED, SEPT. 1st, TEACHER, FOR Kingsbury Protestant School. Apply before Aug. 15th, with testimonials, stating diploma, experience and salary. H. A. CRACK, Secretary-Treasurer, Kingsbury, Que.

WANTED, FOR ST. CHRISTINE PROTESTant School, a Teacher with Elementary diploma. Apply to JOHN FORD, Auvergne, Quebec.

WANTED — DULY QUALIFIED TEACHers for Protestant Schools in the Municipality of Grenville, No. 1; salary $20 per month; term, eight and ten months, commencing Sept. 1st next. Apply, enclosing reference, to The School Commissioners of Grenville, No. 1, P.O. Box 145, Calumet, Que.

WANTED, PROTESTANT ELEMENTARY Teachers, for Districts No. 1 and No. 2, Township of Windsor; terms, 8 and 7 months, beginning Sept. 1st. Salary from $18 to $22 per month, according to qualifications. Apply, with references, stating grade of diploma and experience. N. A. KNAPP, Secretary-Treasurer, Windsor Mills, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT FEMALE Teacher, holding Elementary or Model diploma, for ten months, beginning September 1st, salary, $25.00 per month. Board, costing $10.00 per month. Apply with references to C. F. STACKHOUSE, Secretary-Treasurer, Peveril, P.Q.

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ROOM TO LET ON BATH-ROOM FLOOR, gas, telephone; French family; in front of Place Viger Station, No. 25, V. SOIGER.

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MANUFACTURERS STREET, 78—Two unfurnished rooms, suitable for ladies or a married couple; terms reasonable.

TO LET, AT A VERY REASONABLE price, two large rooms and one small one. Apply W. J. POUPORE, Jr., 124 Board of Trade, Montreal.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, FOR SEPT. 1ST, A MEDIUM-sized house in vicinity of McGill College or in western part of the city. REV. PROF. RICHARDSON, Wesleyan Theological College.

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.

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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.

DEATH OF IRA D. SANKEY.

The Famous Singing Evangelist Passed Away at His Home in Brooklyn Yesterday.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER AS HYMN-WRITER AND CO-WORKER WITH D. L. MOODY.

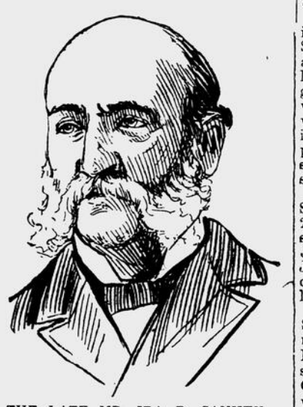
A press despatch from New York was received in Montreal late yesterday afternoon announcing the death at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., of Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the singing evangelist, and for nearly thirty years the co-worker with the late Mr. Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Sankey was sixty-eight years of age.

No singer's name, perhaps, is so widely known in the world to-day as that of the late Mr. Sankey. The influence of his own singing reached millions of people, while the songs used in the revival work of the two evangelists have had a circulation estimated to have far outdistanced any other similar selections. Mr. Sankey was a prolific composer, and his songs are of the kind that reach the heart.

Mr. Sankey joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of fifteen years, and afterwards became choir leader, Sunday-school superintendent and president of the Young Men's Christian Association in his native town of Edinburgh, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. He gave to Newcastle as a free gift a Y. M. C. A. and public library building, and also a building site to the Methodist Episcopal Church there. In 1906 he published 'Sankey's Story of the Gospel Hymns,' and in the same year 'My Life and Sacred Songs.' He leaves a son, Ira Allan Sankey, who was born in 1874, and is a music published in Edinburgh, Scotland.

WAS SON OF A BANKER.

The late Ira D. Sankey was the son of a Pennsylvania banker, and was born in 1840. His father served in the Senate of that State, and the evangelist, who, as a young man was an internal revenue officer, had a strong liking for politics. In 1870, at a convention of religious workers, Mr. Sankey met the late Mr. D. L. Moody. Recognizing his extraordinary musical gifts, Mr. Moody invited Mr. Sankey to join him in his work. After some few months of consideration and indecision Mr. Sankey accepted the invitation, and in 1871 gave up business and became associated with Mr. Moody in his church in Chicago, and also his Y. M. C. A. work.



THE LATE MR. IRA D. SANKEY.

The united efforts of these two men were attended by such results that they were gradually led to devote their lives entirely to evangelistic work. In 1872, Mr. Moody for the second time went to England for the purpose of learning more of the Bible from English Bible students. He, however, saw remarkable results from the meetings he held or assisted in, and although he returned to America he went back to England, taking Mr. Sankey with him, in June, 1873, landing in Liverpool. A two-year campaign followed, during which the largest cities in England were visited, and wonderful results were recorded.

Newcastle, according to Mr. W. R. Moody's biography of his father, was the birthplace of the 'Moody and Sankey Hymn Book,' for it was during their mission there that the demand for such a publication first became urgent. The first edition was a pamphlet of sixteen pages, issued under the name of 'Sacred Songs and Solos,' and was sold for sixpence a copy. Shortly before Messrs. Moody and Sankey returned to America the publishers furnished a statement showing that the amount of profits standing to the credit of the evangelists was $35,000. This will give some idea of the popularity of their first song book. What it has developed into since is well known. Returning to the United States, the evangelists visited all parts of the country, meeting with remarkable success everywhere. Mr. Moody visited Montreal twice, but Mr. Sankey only once, for a few days.

MR. SANKEY IN MONTREAL.

Mr. Sankey accompanied Mr. Moody to Montreal for a series of revival services in 1886. Mr. Moody arrived on Saturday morning, Jan. 2, and was accompanied by his son Frank, with Mr. Studd and his wife, of Cambridge, England. Mr. Sankey missed a train at Troy, N.Y., and was not able to be present at the first meeting. The special services were arranged to cover only four days. Careful preparations were made for the visit, and the greatest interest in the meetings prevailed. The programme for the brief campaign was a crowded one, fourteen meetings being arranged for. The aggregate seating capacity of the churches and halls for the entire series was estimated at 18,000, and the admission tickets were taken up two days before the meetings started, and hundreds of persons were unable to gain admittance to any of the meetings.

The first meeting was held in the St. James Street Methodist Church, on the site later occupied by the Temple building, at 11 o'clock, shortly after the evangelist arrived. By 9.30 several seats were taken; by 10.30 every seat was occupied, and at 11 o'clock, when the service commenced, more than 3,000 people were in the church, which had a seating capacity for only 2,500, and that on a Saturday morning! Mr. Moody's discourse was on 'The Christian and his Bible.'

In the afternoon he spoke to a very large congregation on 'The Holy Spirit.'

In the evening a large audience composed of men, with the exception of some members of the choir, was in attendance in the same church.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning a meeting was held in the American Presbyterian Church. Hundreds attended. The report in the next day's 'Witness' says: 'At five minutes after 8 o'clock Mr. D. A. Budge came forward and announced the hymn, 'Wonderful words of life.' To the accompaniment of Mr. Coates on a melodeon, hymn after hymn was sung by the seated congregation, besides an impressive solo by a lady,

'O the good we all may do
While the days are going by.'

At 8.30, when the building was crowded in every part, Mr. Moody appeared, accompanied by the Rev. James McCaul and the Rev. A. B. Mackay. Mr. Sankey followed a few moments later, and after another general hymn and prayer, sang a solo, accompanying himself at the instrument. 'Here am I, send me,' was the selection.

The report says: 'The singing evangelist might be open to criticism if his object was to give an exhibition of the most artistic music; but in his plan of impressing heads and hearts by singing the same message that Mr. Moody speaks it is no wonder that he is successful.'

The second morning service was held in the Queen's Hall, where Messrs. Scroggie's store now stands, and began at 11 o'clock. Long before that hour the large auditorium was filled, and also the galleries and platform. The audience was supposed to be composed of people who seldom went to church. The majority were men. The choir occupied the platform, and the music was led by a small cottage organ. Mr. Sankey sang several solos and choruses.

A meeting for women was held in St. James Church, in the afternoon. By 2.15 o'clock all the seats were taken, seven persons in each. The late Rev. John Philp, M.A., then pastor of St. James, and the late Rev. A. B. Mackay, of Crescent Street, assisted the evangelists in this service.

The evening service, also in St. James Street Church, was densely crowded with men, hundreds standing in the aisles. Mr. Sankey in this meeting sang two solos, 'The Ninety and Nine' and 'The Clanging Bells of Time.' He afterwards sang at another meeting in Nordheimer's Hall.

The special services continued until Tuesday, when three crowded meetings were held similar in character and results to the two previous ones. The farewell meeting, for men only, was held at 7 o'clock, and the evangelists were driven to the station to take the 8.30 train for Northfield. After spending a day or two there they proceeded to Cleveland, where similar meetings to those held here were conducted.

MR. SANKEY'S DECLINING HEALTH.

Mr. Moody died on Dec. 22, 1899, aged 62 years. From the time of their union for evangelistic work in 1871 until Mr. Moody's last illness they remained in harness together. The death of Mr. Moody affected Mr. Sankey profoundly. However, he then tried to take up the burden himself. He preached as well as sang. He made a long trip to Europe and to the Holy Land, seeking rest. But wherever he appeared demands were made upon him, and he could not refuse. He came back in a worse physical condition than when he went away.

His family saw that he was breaking down, but he refused to listen to their pleadings.

'There is work to do,' he said; 'I cannot rest.'

He continued in evangelistic work until May, 1902, when illness compelled him to seek retirement. But he would not give up altogether. He had been so active all his life that he could not be idle. He had in preparation 'The Young People's Song of Praise,' published by the Biglow & Main Company, of which he has been the musical editor for years, and he finished that. Then he went to the country. He took the little organ with him, but he wrote not more than two or three songs.

It was early in 1903 that Mr. Sankey became blind from glaucoma, an enlargement of the ball of the eye which presses upon the optic nerve. His sufferings were severe, and he was so weak that the physicians were compelled to delay operating upon him. When they could use a knife the pain passed away.

When illnes overcame him Mr. Sankey never dreamed that he would become blind. He believed that with a little rest he would regain the good health he had always enjoyed.

HE SHRANK FROM PUBLICITY.

During the weeks of suffering, when the light had gone out of the world for him, Mr. Sankey's chief thought was to lessen the anxiety of his family. He insisted that news of his affliction should not become public, because he did not want to give pain to his friends. But it could not be kept a secret, so many people are interested in him.

Two trained nurses attended him constantly. He was very weak, very emaciated. He could only take little walks through the halls or from one room to another, with some one leading him. The nurses or Mrs. Sankey read to him for a little while each day, but this soon tired him. A few of his most intimate friends called upon him, and his brother, Mr. R. W. Sankey, was with him much of the time. His sons and their children also visited him to cheer him. The greater part of his time he passed lying on the lounge in a sunny room, for he loved to feel the sunlight, even if he might not see it.

MR. SANKEY'S LAST SONG.

The last song written by Mr. Sankey, just before he was stricken with blindness, was 'Let the Blessed Saviour In,' the words of which were written by Fanny J. Crosby.

During his time of solitude he was frequently led into the library, where he passed so many happy hours, and would make his way to the little organ, the most wonderful organ in all the world.

For nearly forty years it had been his constant companion. He had carried it over the earth. Under the inspired touch of Mr. Sankey it had led the singing in little western towns where only a few were gathered, and it had led 20,000 voices in Agricultural Hall in London. Next to the members of the family he loved this little organ more than anything he possessed.

Not only did Mr. Sankey compose his own songs on this organ, not only did he use it in nearly all the meetings in which he took so prominent a part, but on it he tried the songs of others which were included with his own in the books that he edited—song-books that have had a circulation exceeding that of any publication with the exception of the Bible.

100,000,000 COPIES OF HIS HYMNS.

It is not possible to fix the exact number, but as nearly as can be determined no fewer than 100,000,000 copies of the gospel hymns written and edited by Mr. Sankey have been sold in the last thirty-five years.

Mr. Sankey played on his little organ long before he dreamed of becoming an evangelist. He always loved music. He bought the organ not long after he returned from the civil war, in which he gained distinction as a religious worker as well as a soldier. It was not, however, until six months after the meeting with Mr. Moody that the little organ started on its public career in Chicago. It was taken to England, where Moody and Sankey made their great reputation in 1873. On it Mr. Sankey played the songs of Philip Phillips, the first singing evangelist; of P. P. Bliss, who was killed in the Ashtabula disaster of 1876, and his own melodies. How many meetings that little organ has taken part in no one knows. It runs up into the thousands. Sometimes it led the singing of five meetings a day.

MR. SANKEY'S GREATEST SONG.

It would seem that if Mr. Sankey merely brushed his hand across the worn keys it would give forth 'The Ninety and Nine,' which he sang thousands of times. No one who ever heard Mr. Sankey will ever forget this song, and always he was asked to sing it. No one could ever sing it as he could:

There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold,
But one was out on the hills away
Far off from the gates of gold—
Away on the mountains wild and bare,
Away from the tender shepherd's care.
Away from the tender shepherd's care.

'Lord, Thou hast here Thy ninety and nine,
Are they not enough for Thee?'
But the Shepherd made answer, 'This of Mine
Has wandered away from Me;
And altho' the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find My sheep.'

But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed;
Nor how dark was the night that the Lord passed through
Ere He found His sheep that was lost.
Out in the desert He heard its cry,
Sick, and helpless, and ready to die.

'Lord, whence are those blood-drops all the way,
That mark out the mountain's track?'
'They were shed for one who had gone astray,
Ere the Shepherd could bring him back.'
'Lord, whence are Thy hands so rent and torn?'
'They are pierced to-night by many a thorn.'

But all through the mountains, thunder-riven,
And up from the rocky steep,
There arose a cry to the gate of heaven,
'Rejoice! I have found My sheep!'
And the angels echoed around the throne,
'Rejoice, for the Lord brings back His own!'

That is his greatest song and he liked it best of all his compositions, simply because he believed that it accomplished the most. He composed it more than a quarter of a century ago.

Next to 'The Ninety and Nine' he ranked 'Faith Is Victory' among his own compositions, and he sang it wonderfully well:

'Encamped along the hills of light,
Ye Christian soldiers rise,
And press the battle ere the night
Shall veil the glowing skies.
Against the foe in vales below
Let all our strength be hurled;
Faith is the victory, we know;
That overcomes the world.

Hardly less effective was a later gospel song, 'There'll Be No Dark Valley,' which he sang very frequently, and many can almost catch the strains of his powerful voice as they read the lines:

There'll be no dark valley when Jesus comes,
There'll be no dark valley when Jesus comes,
There'll be no dark valley when Jesus comes,
To gather his loved ones home.

Memories of his songs pass in review—'I Am Praying For You,' 'Trusting Jesus, That Is All,' 'Yet There Is Room,' 'Not Now, My Child,' 'Why Not To-night?' 'Light After Darkness,' 'When the Mists Have Rolled Away,' etc. He drew his younger son, Ira Allan Sankey, into song writing and was quite delighted when he found that he had inherited a gift for composition.

When the mists have rolled in splendor
From the beauty of the hills,
And the sunlight falls in gladness
On the river and the rills—
We recall our Father's promise,
In the rainbow of the spray:
We shall know each other better
When the mists have rolled away.

(Chorus.)

We shall know . . as we are known. . .
Nevermore . . to walk alone, . . .
In the dawning of the morning
Of that bright and happy day:
We shall know each other better,
When the mists have rolled away!

Oft we tread the path before us
With a weary burdened heart!
Oft we toil amid the shadows,
And our fields are far apart:
But the Saviour's 'Come ye blessed,'
All our labor will repay,
When we gather in the morning
Where the mists have rolled away.

We shall come with joy and gladness,
We shall gather round the throne;
Face to face with those that love us,
We shall know as we are known:
And the song of our redemption
Shall resound through endless day,
When the shadows have departed,
And the mists have rolled away.

HOW INSPIRATION CAME TO HIM.

It was never a hard task for Mr. Sankey to compose a melody. It was purely inspiration. When words were submitted to him he read them over carefully. If the poem appealed to him, if he really felt it, he knew whether or not he would be able to write the melody. Sometimes he turned from his desk to another little organ that he kept in his office, and the melody sprang into being at once, but almost always he took the words to his Brooklyn home, to the little old organ that has been his companion the greater part of his life. If the inspiration came to him he sat down to the organ and sang the song. Then he jotted it down roughly on a piece of paper. The next day he brought it over to the office, where it was carefully copied and locked in the safe. The original was almost always destroyed.

Very few could sing as Mr. Sankey could. His voice was untrained, and his knowledge of music was only rudimentary. But he understood the power of simplicity, of the direct appeal to the elemental emotions. There was a wonderful sympathy and earnestness in his voice and it had tremendous carrying power. It is an authenticated fact that on one occasion his singing was heard a mile and a quarter away. It was during the dedication of the church at Northfield and an immense throng was gathered there. Mr. Sankey sang 'The Ninety and Nine,' and he lifted his voice that all might hear. Across the Connecticut River, more than a mile and a quarter away, a man named Colwell was sitting on the porch of his home. He heard the song and was converted by it. He hastened to Mr. Moody to report the extraordinary occurrence.

The words of a majority of the songs composed by Mr. Sankey were written by Fanny J. Crosby, the blind song writer, for whom he had a profound sympathy because of her affliction. That remarkable woman is one of the sunniest, happiest creatures that ever lived. She often says she wouldn't see for anything in the world, because she might come to know of ugly things of which she has no realization.

MR. SANKEY'S FAVORITE SONG.

Fanny Crosby wrote the words of Mr. Sankey's favorite song, although he did not compose it. He gave the words to George C. Stebbins, who produced the wonderfully effective melody. Mr. Sankey used to like to sing this song, and almost always he would preface it with a few remarks, emphasizing the pathos underlying it, the inspiration of the blind woman who knew that the time was coming when she should see the face of the Master:

Some day the silver cord will break
And I no more as now shall sing;
But O the joy when I shall wake
Within the palace of the King!
And I shall see Him face to face
And tell the story—Saved by grace!
And I shall see Him face to face
And tell the story—Saved by grace!

WHY HE BECAME A PRESBYTERIAN.

Not long before he retired from his life work Mr. Sankey had his church membership transferred from the Methodist to the Presbyterian body. Asked for the reason of the change, Mr. Sankey is reported to have said: 'I have had no quarrel or difference of viewpoint with the Methodist Church and am as heartily in sympathy with that denomination as on the day I joined its ranks. I believe that a man can be as good in one of these folds as in the other, and with me the change is largely a matter of convenience and personal friendship.'

It is a fact known to very few people that Mr. Sankey never kept for himself a penny of the royalties from the enormous sale of his gospel songs. He did not think it right that he should profit from his singing of the melodies in the meetings. He established a trust for the collection of his share of the royalties, and every penny of them was turned over to the Northfield schools founded by Mr. Moody. These royalties have amounted to more than half a million of dollars.

Mr. Sankey has been by far the largest individual contributor to these schools. Yet he never spoke of it. It was known only to those who had to know about it, and to the few whom they told despite Mr. Sankey's injunction. He always referred to the Northfield schools as the Moody schools. Yet it must not be supposed that he was a poor man. He had fine business judgment. He inherited a considerable sum of money from his father, and this he increased by judicious investment. He was a moderately rich man.

Mr. Sankey was a prodigious worker all his life. No one unfamiliar with the facts can realize even dimly the strain of a protracted series of revival meetings. He was a man of powerful physique, six feet tall, and his constitution was most robust. Not only did he bear the whole burden of the musical part of the services, but he also preached, and took as active a part in the inquiry meetings as Mr. Moody. His last affliction was due to overwork.

MINING INSTITUTE'S GUESTS

BRITISH, FOREIGN AND CANADIAN ENGINEERS WILL TOUR THE DOMINION.

Among the guests of the Canadian Mining Institute on the tour across Canada, arranged for the purpose of enabling British and Continental experts to inspect Canada's mining resources, and outlined in the 'Witness' some weeks ago, are the following delegates:—

John Ashworth, president Manchester Geological and Mining Society, Manchester, Eng.; Jas. Barrowman, secretary Mining Institute of Scotland, Hamilton, Scotland; the Hon. F. Cochrane, Minister of Mines, Ontario; Louis Detrez, president L'Association des Eleves des Ecoles Speciales, Liege, Belgium; Wm. Frechéville, past president, Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, Eng.; W. H. Head, sub-editor of the 'Mining Journal,' London, Eng.; Walter Johnson (representing Iron and Steel Institute), Middlesborough, Eng.; Hugh F. Marriott, Mining Department, Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co., London, Eng.; Prof. Dr. Potonie, Gross-Lichterfelde-West, Berlin, Germany; W. D. Wight, president South Wales Institute of Engineers, Cardiff, Wales.

The following are unofficial guests:—Dr. Frank D. Adams, McGill University; Rodger Beck, Swansea, Wales; C. E. Bloomer, Shenstoneville, Hales, Owen; J. Stevenson Brown, treasurer Canadian Mining Institute, Montreal, Que.; Dr. Wm. Campbell, Department of Metallurgy, Columbia University, New York; Thos. Carlisle, Cumberland, Eng.; R. E. Comans, London, Eng.; Eugene Coste, Toronto; Sherard Cowper-Coles, Westminster, Eng.; Albert N. Cutwistie, Royal Mint, Ottawa; Chas. Fergie, Dominion Coal Company, Glace Bay; Stanley G. Flagg, jr., Philadelphia; Mr. Gerrard, H.M. Inspector of Mines, Manchester, Eng.; Dr. Eugene Haamel, director of mines, Ottawa; John Hogg, Cambuslang, Scotland; Henry D. Hibbard, Plainfield, N.J.; Mark Hurll, Glasgow; Mr. Hurll, jr., Glasgow; Jas. Johnson, County Durham, Eng.; H. Mortimer-Lamb, secretary Canadian Mining Institute, Montreal; D. B. Langford, London; Sam Mavor, Bridgeton, Scotland; C. McDermid, secretary Institution of M. & M., London; J. C. Murray, editor 'Canadian Mining Journal'; J. Obalski, superintendent of mines, Quebec; E. W. Porritt, Hartford, Conn.; Gordon McI. Pyke, Montreal; Alexander Reid, Chester, Eng.; W. J. Rees, Swansea, Wales; Nicholas Richardson, general manager North Atlantic Collieries, Ltd., Cape Breton; Dr. Heinrich Ries, department of geology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; A. Sinn, Bienne, Switzerland; Alcutt Smith, Columbia University, New York; Sydney W. Smith, London; Andrew Watson, Glasgow; Walter Wood, Philadelphia; Dr. W. G. Miller, Bureau of Mines, Toronto; Thos. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, Toronto; R. W. Brock, acting director of Geological Survey, Ottawa; Andrew Baxter, Mining Institute of Scotland Hamilton, Scotland; W. A. Clifford, Jeannette, Pa.; Mrs. W. A. Clifford, Jeannette, Pa.; Davies Evans, Mimm, Orchardleigh, Frome, Eng.; M. Harnessburg, Arnsburg, Germany; E. Kraigrick, Berlin, Germany; Mrs. H. Potonie, Gross-Lichterfelde-West, Berlin, Germany; John Robertson, Glasgow, Scotland; R. W. Talis, England.

The party will be the guests of the Canadian Mining Institute from Aug. 24 till the end of September.

FERNIE SUFFERERS CHEERFUL.

Mr. James Mavor, a one time resident of Montreal, but now living at Fernie, B.C., has written to his brother in this city describing the scene of the recent fire in the West. A small bush fire was fanned and driven into Fernie by a wind that lifted roofs and blew down telegraph poles. Mr. Mavor found sufficient time to get a few belongings together before he left his house, which fell a prey to the flames, and he is now living in a friend's house. Some of his companions were not so lucky, and they had to erect tents in the open. The people, from whom the excitement has not yet worked off, declared Mr. Mavor, are light-hearted at present, and the townsmen have not had time fully to realize their loss. New shacks are now in course of construction all over the burned area.

LORD ROBERTS ON TERCENTENARY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 14.—Lord Roberts, interviewed on his arrival at Liverpool, said he expected that excellent results would ensue from the Quebec celebrations.

ROTHSCHILD MARRIAGES.

A REMARKABLE NUMBER OF UNIONS BETWEEN COUSINS BELONGING TO THE FAMILY.

The founder of the Rothschild family, Mayer Amschel of the Red Shield, died in 1812, exhorted his five sons, engaged as loanmongers under him in Frankfort, Vienna, London, Paris and Naples, not only to remain faithful to the law of Moses and stand ever united, but to undertake nothing of importance without first consulting their mother.

Nathan, founder of the London branch, also was so convinced of the business capacities of his wife, a Cohen, that he not only left the huge residue of his fortune at her disposal, but added instruction that his sons were to engage in no undertaking of moment without her consent.

How far the instruction was observed one is not in a position to say, but it is certain the Rothschilds have done their best to live in family unity, for from the Gentile point of view the number that have married cousins is appalling. Of the five children of the great Nathan, each married a cousin.

And, coming to contemporaries, Lord Rothschild is the son of cousins and the husband of a cousin. Returning to Nathan, the Sidonia of 'Coningsby,' though his offspring married cousins, a reaction followed in the next generation, for three of his granddaughters married not only out of the family but out of the faith.—'The Ladies' Realm.'

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.

NO. 1475.—LADY'S MORNING DRESS.

'Sweet simplicity' is exemplified in this smart little gown that may be made from the cheapest lawn, pretty cotton and wool mixure, light weight woollen or foulard. The model is of a white and pink figured lawn at seven cents a yard. The edges of the front and trimming straps are piped with plain tucks; a half yard will be ample. With the buttons the whole costume was completed at an expense of 75 cents. The flat lace collar was not included. A gown of this description is much trimmer looking than a kimono, very quickly adjusted and easily made. One-quarter inch tucks take out the fulness about the waist. These are caught with shaped straps. The sleeves are made with the fashionable close top and are loose and easy below the elbow. The skirt clears the floor and is untrimmed. The pattern, No. 1475, is made in seven sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure, and 8½ yards of 27-inch, 8 of 36, or 6½ of 44-inch material will be required for a medium size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

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

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908

THE WAYS OF ENGLISH VERGERS

THE TOURIST MUST FOLLOW IF HE WOULD POSSESS HIS SOUL AND CATHEDRAL IN PEACE.

...rris, in the 'Outlook.')

...u have yielded your inde... followed your verger for ...ay you possess your soul ...d in peace. Until then ... out to be unlocked and ... vested: while one after ... admit tourists through ... and that soon or late you ... your sixpence and move

... Winchester Cathedral we ... boy, the first verger ... with an indestructible ... to offer save sap... features. He wore no ... arned in these mat... was not a real verger ... the keys and we were ... pass undiscovered the ... fisherman and we ... known whether there ... Alston had we not sought ... the inscription to her ... and gentle life. Some ... laid upon the stone slab ... resting place a bunch of ... pink and perfect—they ... to make up for our ...

... being again in the New ... sailed because it was new ... thousand years ago, when Wil... had took it for his hunting), we ... swiftly over the 15 miles ... Winchester town. The countryside ... in June despite the cold, rainy ... we slipped softly past pine ... and open heath; hedged meadows, ... sprinkled; along lanes overhung ... elms, and over at the turning a ... cottage, shut in by trim ... and smothered in climbing roses. ... stretches of the forest, gnarly ... and royal beeches, and sunlit glades ... of Puck or Rosalind; besides ... green pastures where Izaak Walton ... the pleasant windings of the ... and so once more we found our... in the great church where he is ... Our first apprehensive glance ... the useless verger of last year ... ing toward us. Determined ... him, we took near-by chairs ... lost in contemplation of pier ... He fixed us with his ... we sank upon our knees with ... simultaneous as it was un... If our prayer were but the ... on, 'Who will rid me of this ... verger?' it was answered more ... than many more orthodox ori... at the moment the stones echoed ... heels of a party of trip... among whom we never class our... however much we trip), and their ... personal conductor said, in a ... lowered, business-like voice, 'We ... just 23 minutes to see everything.' ... devoutly closed eyelids oped and ... amain in joyful thanksgiving, for ... verger was being fairly 'shooed' ... the gate. We waited until the ... closed behind the last of them, ... although one of us had never been ... before, we determined to ... anything but the nave rather ... attended. We were pointing ... decision to that ... was of two minds about it, ... heard a little, mellow, subdued ... and saw in the doorway of the ... a rural, taking leave evidently ... churchsman, a verger such as ... Black-gowned, with ... and gray fringe of hair, with ... ownership in the cathe... coming us to a share in ... reminiscence of the ... friendly in his eyes, ... a verger after our own ...

... us through the cathe... as though asking a ... 'With pleasure, mad... as conferring the ... We followed as he ... fane, its rise and fall ... the mighty work ... graceful touch of ... alas! the graceless ... ers.

'Warms' he sang, of ... bones of Canute ... Pedantic an... ally as to the ... skeletons, which ... scattered about. ... precincts. But ... verger they are ... according to the ... ones'. And such ... most comforting in ... contrast to those ... tradition,' which ... some of our ... facts. With ... saw St. Swithin's ... why he is in... with summer rains. ... owner relics had ... tomb of William Ru... altar.' Not for ... had an H the ... less.

... the grave of Izaak ... our verger of ... him by, and we ... Queen Mary sat ... marriage to Philip. ... said to have sat,' ... horrid caution; 'in ... our verger, flatly. ... about through the ... at last, 'to see ... Americans h'al... There he left us, ... mutual thanks. If ... ible passed between ... substance of things ...

... over of vergers, but ... aspect, was he of ... Church at Mal...

vern. There, in long-gone days, Langland the Prior had his vision of Piers Plowman and the 'Fair field of Folk on a May mornynge on Mauverne hills.' The church tower among the trees is the crowning point of the wide valley of the Severn.

We first entered the church for a gentle vesper service in the shortening September twilight, the lighted tapers only enhancing the gloom, as we strained our eyes to read the psalms for the evening. The Norman nave in its simplicity of low round arch and great plain pier summons one to be no more a tourist, but a pilgrim, and that day we desired no guide.

But the day after, with the sunbeams through the old glass giving a warm look to the air, without in the least tempering its British chill, we were minded to see the fifteenth-century windows and the curious choir-stall carvings. We found the verger in the ambulatory with two interesting middle-aged Englishwomen, amoling contentedly from chained Bible to encaustic tiles, concerning which the verger possessed much remarkable information, apparently evolved from his own natural 'gumption,' as we could discover no other authority for his interpretations.

'This window is h'old h'ancient glawss,' he said, pausing where Mary was pictured riding upon an ass, 'the blue in the picture bein' the awss, miss,' he added, noting my unintelligent look at the rather mixed outlines. At the little thirteenth-century chapel of Queen Anne we hesitated before a placard reading, 'This chapel is reserved for private devotions.'

'We may go in, since no one is at prayer,' said the verger, and he gazed severely at the stout, good soul in black, with bonnet far back on her respectably parted hair, and at the bent old man who occupied another stiff chair. Both looked obligingly unprayerful, and our verger proceeded to unfold the story of the creation from the rich old painted glass, through which the sun was falling in gules of blood-red and wondrous blue. The figures were limned with such strange perspective and anatomy that without the verger's commentary I had been at a loss to tell Eve from the serpent. He, however, made all clear. 'We 'ave 'ere the creation of woman—h'Adam in front, the rib comin' h'out of 'is side, the 'ead of h'Eve h'appearin' be'ind. Next we see h'Eve, 'er h'infant in 'er h'arms. Step a bit nearer, miss' (this to me, whom he seemed to single out as especially needing or deserving of instruction), 'and you'll h'observe the small white h'object to be the h'infant h'Abel.' I am convinced he was a very clever verger, for even his own mother would not have known the infant Abel.

THEIR MONEY IN OLD BOOTS

HOW RUSSIAN FARMERS IN KANSAS HID THEIR WEALTH.

(Washington 'Post.')

'Ellis county has more money hidden in tin cans and old boots than is deposited in the banks,' said Val E. Gross, a banker and broker of Hays City, Kan.

'Old boots are the proper things,' continued the Kansas banker, 'because the people who hide their money in our county, as a rule, have no old socks to use for that purpose. They do not wear socks. They are Russians, who have no working knowledge of our banking system, and who show no disposition to learn much about it.

'They do their own banking. Their strong box consists of a tin can or an old boot, and their safety deposit vault is a hole under the barn or in the cellar. When they want to buy something they pay cash for it. When they sell something they demand the cash and hide it.

'It is a conservative estimate to say that more than half of the actual cash of Ellis county is hidden. Our deposits come chiefly from the Americans. Comparatively few of the Russians do any banking business. We have conducted a campaign among them for years, and some of the younger element are beginning to patronize us. But the old-timers are still holding off, and probably will continue to do so for the rest of their lives.

'Perhaps 70 percent of the people of Ellis county are Russians. More strictly speaking, they are German-Russians. Originally they went from Germany to Russia, and later came to this country. They are a sturdy, honest people, industrious, very religious, and great money savers. As debt payers they are celebrated. They never hide behind the statute of limitation. If a Russian buys a horse or a farm he is just as sure to pay for it as he lives. Mortgages are only used as protection in case of death.'

TELEPHONE MANNERS.

Do telephones lead to politeness or otherwise? When they first came into use the answer to this question would have been emphatically in the negative, but now that they are almost universally prevalent, an era of good manners and 'thank you's' seems to be in full swing. In some communities it is not even possible to quarrel over the telephone, although the two women who took part in the following conversation came near it:—

'Hello! Is this Mrs. Weston?'

'Yes.'

'This is your next-door neighbor, Mrs. Lawrence. I thought you might be interested to know that at the present moment your son Thomas is sitting on one of the sheets which is bleaching on my lawn, and is building a large pile of mud on it.'

'Oh, thank you, Mrs. Lawrence!' exclaimed the mother. 'And may I return the favor by informing you that your setter Rab has just rooted up my two new rose-bushes, and that he seems to be chewing the buds?'

'Oh, indeed! Thank you! Good-by!'

'Not at all. Thank you! Good-by!'—'Youth's Companion.'

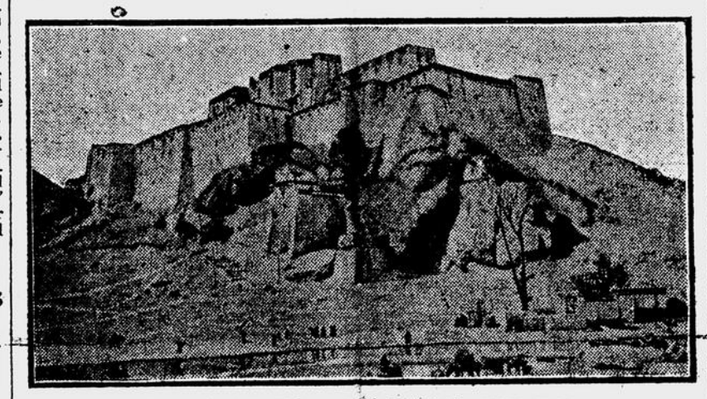
THIBET'S MYSTERIES

DR. SVEN HEDIN DISCOVERS A NEW RANGE OF MOUNTAINS THERE AFTER FACING MUCH HARDSHIP.

(From the New York 'Tribune.')

Thibet, one of the most romantically aged and mysterious regions of the East, still awe-inspiring even to the knowing west, by reason of its silently terrible mountains, its sacred retreats of lamas—almost disembodied spirits in their contempt for earthly life—its age-long determination to shut out all intruders, all explorers, all the world, in fact, has been brought once more into the limelight through new discoveries by Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer, in his latest journey, who has managed to penetrate into the very heart of Thibet, and has rendered services to the geographical societies by discovering one of the highest mountain chains in the world, a rival of the Himalayas, and before now wholly unknown to civilization. He has found, as well, the sources of two of the most famous rivers of India, the Brahmapootra and the Indus. But it is not only these things which are of interest in his journey. An account in the 'Illustration' from the notes sent to that paper by Dr. Hedin reveals many things which go to confirm the impression of Thibet which we have always had, an impression of a profoundly awe-inspiring region of the world.

Between India and China, Thibet forms, as almost every one knows, a formidable mountainous barricade which constitutes the most elevated projection of the earth's crust. It is, in a way, the backbone of the planet. Directly above the plains of India rise the majestic Himalayas, more than eight thousand metres high; then, on top of this gigantic bastion, is Thibet proper, an immense plateu perched at the height of the Jungfrau, dotted with crests as high in



PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR OF CHIGATSE.

themselves as the Bernese Alps, and, in front of this platform, above the centre of Gobi, rises a new chain of seven thousand metres, the famous Kuen-Lun. An idea of this formidable relief may be obtained by thinking of the highest peaks of the Pyrenees crowning the summit of Mont Blanc. And this enormous protuberance of the globe covers a territory three times as large as France.

This strange region has remained a profound mystery. With the exception of the Polar zones no part of the world has presented such a blank in our maps, so that the greater part of Thibet is less known to us than the face of the moon. This is because of the difficulties of obtaining access to those colossal mountains, difficulties augmented by the inhabitants.

Lhasa, the capital of Thibet, the centre of the Buddnist priesthood, the residence of the reigning pontiff of this powerful religion, mistress of the country, is forbidden to strangers. For sixty years no European had succeeded in penetrating to Lhasa. In vain the most hardy explorers, Bouvalot, Littledale, Sven Hedin himself, tried to come at this Asiatic Rome. Arriving, after a thousand perils, at a few miles from their goal, they were always forced to retreat by the Thibetan guards. Once, in 1904, the mystery which enveloped Lhasa was rudely broken by the arrival of a little English army; but the British colony departed, and Thibet was closed to strangers more hermetically than ever. This situation did not deter Dr. Sven Hedin, however, and two years ago this month (August, 1906), he left Cashmere with the intention of traversing Western Thibet parallel to the Himalayas and following a track quite unknown.

His objective point was Chigotsé, on the Brahmapootra, the second most sacred city of the royal priesthood, the residence of Tachi Lama, the most important religious person of the country, after the mysterious Dalai Lama. There were two thousand kilometres of desert to cross, the most desolate solitude of inhabited continents; through all this distance he had to go without the least resource, not even wood to make a fire with; the only combustible to be found on the plateaus was the dry manure of animals.

After the desert, the mountains, 5,940 metres high—1,130 metres higher than Mont Blanc. Here the greatest difficulty was the danger of asphyxiation. Every four or five steps they had to stop, completely winded. Add to suffocation horrible pains in the head, dreadful drummings in the ears, nasal hemorrhages, uncontrollable vomitings, and you have an idea of the energy of an explorer who pushes always forward in this atmosphere.

This barrier crossed, he faced the Thibetan plateaus, an infinite, stony solitude of poignant dreariness, with great lakes lying in the folds of the huge mountains, giddy ravines which look as if the world had split open, and far, far off, ice peaks against a cold blue sky.

There was abundant game in this strange place. Moulions, antelopes, bears, wolves, foxes, yaks, the wild cattle of Thibet; 'koulanes,' a sort of ass—and in such numbers! Of all these animals the only dangerous one is the yak. Confident of his strength, he never hesitates to charge. They are a good bag of game, these bovidas; a large one measures 1.50 metres from hoof to shoulder, and 3.25 metres from his neck to the beginning of his tail. The big brutes can stand an amazing quantity of lead. Sven Hedin once lodged no fewer than eleven balls in the body of a bull before he saw him fall.

The season advanced; the cold grew intense, and every day brought snowstorms. Above burning India, Thibet, lost in its atmosphere of unbelievable heights, is a Polar region. This lowering of the temperature brought new difficulties for the caravan. Now there was no running water. Every evening, to give drink to men and beasts, blocks of ice had to be melted—a long and tedious operation over a small campfire made of yak dung.

For several weeks the explorer travelled in this vast solitude, until suddenly there was before him an entirely new chain of mountains—a serious obstacle for a weary caravan. While they painfully ascended the steep cliffs, tempests of snow assailed them without intermission. Finally, worn out, hungry, with rapidly dying horses, they were forced to turn to the east, toward the nearest habitations, and after three months' journey in the desert they found men — Thibetan shepherds. Sven Hedin bought domesticated yaks to replace his played out horses, and arrived at Nyarztsé-Tso, one of the immense lakes, which makes one of the remarkable features of the country.

Now, when the Swedish explorer expected, according to the reports made by preceding travellers, to find the country between this lake and Chigotsé to be relatively free from obstacles, what was his stupefaction to find a new chain of mountains, higher than all the preceding ones, and of which no explorers had made mention. This range stretches further than two thousand kilometres from east to west, between the Kuen-Lun and the Himalayas, north of the long valley of the Brahmapootra. This discovery, which completely changed the face of Thibetan maps, must henceforth appear in all school books.

The ascent of this massive range was the final effort, and on Feb. 11. 1907, after six months' march across the highest mountains in the world, Sven Hedin entered Chigotsé.

Far from being arrested, as he feared, the traveller was very well received. The Tachi-lama expressed his desire to see the Swedish savant, and during his stay showed him great courtesy. The Lama did not appear to be an eccentric fanatic, but an intelligent and lively host, who gave the doctor guides for a tour of the monasteries and temples of the place.

Religion, indeed, seems to be the chief industry of Thibet. Dr. Hedin was impressed by the intensely devout atmosphere of the temple of Layang, a great dark, silent forest of columns, lit only by an altar flame, in front of which the lamas pass and repass, rustling, whispering. He noted that the temples were built at a great elevation, to draw the attention of the people all over the country. In desert places you find little altars, and in cliffs are huge sculptured effigies of Buddha. On the sacred road of Kailas he met a procession of pilgrims—men, women, old men, children, lamas, shepherds—silently marching.

Of the well known practice of the lamas to immure themselves in a grotto in order to give themselves up entirely to contemplation and prayer he heard a good deal. Near one of the convents of Manasarowar they showed the traveller a rock where for three years already a lama has lived in complete seclusion. One day this godly man arrived at the monastery and told his pious design to his superior. Some time afterward all the lamas, in red cloaks, conducted him in a procession to his cavern and there walled him up with all the pomp customary on such occasions. Once a day he is furnished food through a little subterranean canal. One such religious man lived in this way for sixty-nine years.

Next to the religious fervor of the Thibetans, their artistic sense in architecture is remarkable. An example may be seen in the 'dzong,' or government house, built up on a hill and so beautifully set in the socket of rock that it seems to be all of a piece with it and the natural crown of the cliff. Like some cathedrals of Europe, these temples are gay with colors. The mortuary chapel of the first Tach-Lima has a facade in red, white and black, and a gilded roof which gives it the characteristic Oriental richness. Why do not our architects vary the monotony of Elizabethan and Colonial effects by some Asiatic ideas, such as the gilded roof, is a question often asked.

IDEAS OF GREATER BRITAIN

MR. H. J. MACKINDER TELLS OF SCHEME OF LANTERN SLIDES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE EMPIRE.

Ottawa, Aug. 7.—During Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's tenure of the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies a plan was broached whereby school children in the various parts of the British Empire might be enabled to form more accurate ideas of Greater Britain. This was to be done trough the distribution of lantern slide pictures and a beginning was some years ago made in this direction. A committee was formed in which both the Indian Government and the Colonial Office were represented. Lord Meath, whose name is widely known through his advocacy of military training for boys, was chairman and Mr. H. J. Mackinder, at that time director of the School of Economics, London, and at present on a tour of Canada, was one of the members.

Interviewed on the subject, Mr. Mackinder said that a more thorough knowledge of the Empire could be imparted to school children by means of lantern slides. It was apparent, however, that the instruction should not proceed in a hap-hazard, capricious manner, but should be in accordance with a systematic scheme.

Owing to sundry administrative considerations, a small start was made, the three eastern Crown colonies, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, leading off. These colonies undertook to introduce lantern-slide teaching about Great Britain. A selection of slides was made by Mr. Mackinder, whose work as reader in geography in Oxford University, and author of 'Britain and the British Seas,' peculiarly fitted him for work of this kind. With the several sets into which the slides were divided lectures were prepared; these lectures were translated into the several tongues of the pupils in the schools and adapted to suit the requirement of each race; and the scheme was launched. Several years have gone by, and the scheme is working admirably.

Next, the Indian Government took it up, and determined to institute it in every province. A great number of lantern slides were sent out, sets of lectures were prepared, translated and adapted, and the aspect of Great Britain is being exhibited to Indian children of many races and creeds. Then the West Indies, West Africa and Mauritius followed suit.

All these schemes, it will be observed, consisted of representations of Great Britain to the people of these colonies. Two things remained to be done; to achieve an adequate representation of the Empire to the people of Great Britain, and to bring the Greater Britons into the scheme. The latter in a sense was a pendant of the former, as the carrying out of the former would make it a mere matter of detail to introduce the slides so prepared to the people of the Dominions and Commonwealth. Indeed, lantern slides and the accompanying lectures descriptive of the mother country for use in the various provinces of Canada and colonies of South Africa are in preparation and soon will be available for use.

When it came to representing the Empire to the school-children of the Motherland, the committee was anxious to do the very best work possible, and to surpass its former efforts. One difficulty was funds. While the innumerable educational authorities which exist would be willing enough to buy these slides when once they were prepared, the task of inducing them to co-operate in the difficult work of preparation offered a difficulty. At this juncture no less a personage than the Princess of Wales came upon the scene. Her attention happened to be drawn to it—as a result, it may be noted, of a lecture by Mr. Mackinder—and her intervention was so effective that a Princess of Wales fund of some four thousand pounds was raised by private subscription to cover the preliminary cost.

This made it plain sailing for the committee. The form the plan now took was to engage a competent artist, and send him through the whole Empire. The whole of the work would be done by one man, who would know exactly what was desired, who would apply exactly the same principles of treatment to each country, who would neither present one part unduly nor treat another with insufficient attention, and who would preserve the same point of view throughout. This plan had the additional advantage that it would enable the committee to preserve a firm hold upon the whole design, and see that coherence and proportion were maintained. The financial part of the plan is that this fund will bear all the preliminary expenses of collection and preparation; the slides, once prepared, can be purchased for the simple cost of making.

Mr. A. Hugh Fisher, A.R.E., was the artist selected. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy when twenty years of age, studied in Paris under M. Jean Paul Laurens and the late Benjamin Constant, and has exhibited at the Paris Salon as well as at the chief London galleries. He is a member of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers, and in addition to special exhibitions of his paintings in London a collection of his etchings was recently exhibited in South Africa. On being engaged by the committee, Mr. Fisher went to India, a country of particularly brilliant coloring, and spent a year there, also visiting Ceylon, Aden, Somaliland and Cyprus. He has produced a set of photographs of these regions, taken by an artist with regard to composition, and also a set of color sketches so that when it comes to making colored lantern slides the color will be authoritative. The Indian set will be issued and shown to the Princess of Wales next spring. The sets of slides and the materials supplied by the Indian Government for the lectures will be edited by Mr. Mackinder, and then the series, at the cost of production of the slides alone, will be available throughout the whole Empire.

Mr. Fisher will next deal with Canada, and has just spent several days in Ottawa, looking about and planning his campaign, desiring as he does to place an accurate and real representation of the seasons, the coloring, the vegetation and fauna, the occupations of the people before the people of the British Isles. The resultant slides will be both in color and in black and white. He is now going west to see the prairie harvest and the Rockies. Then he will come east for the autumn, and visit the fruit districts, etc. At Ottawa it happened he met Mr. H. J. Mackinder, the editor of the series, who is at present making a tour of Canada on his own account.

When Mr. Fisher's work has been completed the views of the British Empire will be arranged in sets and will then be sold at the actual cost of preparation to schools throughout the Motherland and the various colonies.

When the scheme is fully carried out there will be in existence a uniform, coherent, set of views of the whole empire, colored and in black and white, all from the same point of view, arranged with regard to proportionate value, and all by a competent artist.

MATTER OF WEDDING FEES

HUMOROUS SIDE OF MARRIAGE AS SEEN AT THE PARSONAGE.

(From the 'Congregationalist.')

The bridegrooms do drop the ring in ecstatic moments—a fine time did I have poking one from under a bookcase once while the bridegroom and his best man leered sheepishly at my crimson countenance; do forget to clasp hands and often step on the bridal train at that crucial second when the turn is made asleward. One unhappy creature pulled my face all askew for one miserable moment by answering, 'Yes, sir, thank you!' to the query, 'Do you take this woman?' A later bridegrom added at a private performance in my own house, 'And mighty glad to get 'er, you bet!'

The stranger in a strange town and a strange ceremony furnish the comedy. The clergyman soon learns the faltering steps on his porch, the fumble at his bell, the nervously twisted hat, the shy pretence at some other and different business; soon turns confidently and immediately to the nearest street car post to discover the half-hid flutter of bridal skirts. Still, such wisdom takes time, and madame during the first year of our own wedded life turned three promising five-dollar couples from our door. Then came her eye-opening.

I was out of town, and when Hattie Parsons, a demure, beauless, domesticated variety of damsel, appeared at five o'clock in the company of a young man and asked for me, madame assured her that the minister's wife 'always does just as well!' a conviction which Hattie failed to share, and even at 6, despite some added vehemence, desperately denied. At seven o'clock I burst through the front door, glanced into the parlor, beheld a new brown silk never yet seen at church, gloves and hat to match, seated close to a youth very black as to coat, white as to tie and radiant as to patent leather.

'Why,' cried I into madame's astonished ear, 'I didn't know Hattie Parsons was getting married or ever thought of it!'

'How did you know?' she gasped.

Since that day every youthful book agent with the slightest trepidation of manner is bidden: 'Come back at 2 o'clock, do! The minister will surely be in.' Some conversations are uncomfortably thorough.

As to these out of towners, the city of my abiding is full of them. Situated at the corner of two other States it proves a Gretna Green for all lovesick ones. They run to it away from angered parents, suspicious offspring, conventionalities of church weddings— the glory and the splendor and the dear delight is they run to us. It adds materially to our meagre income.

The fees are a source of constant palpitations, sometimes of language, sometimes of chagrin, for the minister finds in them all the unexpectedness and something of the excitement of a gambler's days. One pastoral brother advised me to keep in stock two varieties of certificates and discriminate. I did. I handed over the $1 kind to a 50-cent couple, and bestowed paternally the 12½ cent variety on a youth who graciously presented me in return a ten-dollar bill. I don't discriminate any more.

But the fees! I have been paid 50 cents, a quarter, nothing but a promise to 'kum round Saturday when pay envelope comes in'—which it apparently never did—and from a dollar up, yet not so far up as to be unendurable. But the strangest case arrived from a hilltop town in Massachusetts. She confessed to be thirty summers. She told the truth, but not all the truth, while his assertion of twenty-one was palpably an exaggeration, though there could be no question as to his uncouth beauty.

After the ceremony he inquired, 'Wal, mister, what's th' damage?'

'I hope,' I cried, politely, 'no damage has been done; but if you refer to the expected fee, that's as you deem the service worth.'

'Wal,' asked he, 'will a dollar and a half abaout kiver 't?'

'If that suits you it suits me,' I responded.

'Say, Jane, I didn't fetch no cash along; yer pay 'im.'

Jane thought it worth $2.

Summer Resorts.

POINTE A PIC.

Among those who have registered lately at Chamard's 'Lorne House' are the following: Elizabeth E. Reed, New York; Wm. T. Curtup, Major H. C. Sheppard, Quebec; F. Castonguay, Quebec; Hector La Ferte, Quebec; Miss M. M. Manly, Baltimore; Chas. P. Roy, Troy, N.Y.; Mrs. Gilbert Collins and Miss Collins, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Wm. T. Brooks and Miss Alice L. Carlisle.

Among those who have taken accommodation at Gagnon's House are: Jos. H. Archambault, Auguste Archambault, Montreal; H. Chauvin, Aylmer; J. A. Fortin, Montreal; J. Boudreau, Montreal; Rose Strassuer, Miss M. Maltern, Miss C. Kleinhaus, Rochester; Mr. Lanctot, Montreal; the Rev. Mr. Brunet, Quebec.

Among those who have registered at the Chateau Murray are the following: Mrs. H. Dubois, Montreal; Alfred Marois, Quebec; Dr. Albert Papul, Jos. Sirois, Quebec; J. P. Marchand, Montreal; Arthur Hamel, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. E. Barry, Montreal; A. and M. Richard, Montreal; Miss Sarah S. Manly, Baltimore; Mrs. J. C. Tucker and son, New York; Miss M. M. Manly, Baltimore; Mrs. J. E. Beaudry and Mrs. Beaudry, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Elliot, Toronto; Mr. J. and Miss Raymond, Montreal; the Misses Blanche and Esther Rolland, Montreal; A. Archambault, Woonsocket, R.I.; James Murray and Miss A. Murray, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. A. E. Taylor and family, Mr. P. Walsh, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. McIntosh, Alexandria, Ont.; Jos. C. Corbeil, Montreal; L. D. Brais, Quebec; Mrs. Anita Waagen, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Waagen, Quebec; Mary Bonfield, Katherine Bonfield, Mary Hayde, Chicago, Ill.; L. Crounse and Miss Crounse, Omaha, Neb.; Miss Alice Dawson and Miss Mary Barrie, New York; Mrs. Horace F. McCann, Miss S. Marguerite McCann, Mr. Richard McCann, Philadelphia; Mrs. and Miss Twining, New York; Jos. Bernier, L'Islet; Mrs. and Miss and Mr. Greenwood, St. Catharines, Ont.; Samuel B. Ward, Albany, N.Y.; Norman Wight, Montreal.

Among those who have registered at the Manoir Richelieu lately are the following: Mrs. Jennings, Miss Bliss, Edward E. Jennings, Rochester; Mrs. L. M. Josephthat and two children, New York; Mrs. Strangman and niece, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Felix Herzfeld, Miss Beatrice Herzfeld and Miss Lucy Herzfeld, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ross, Boston; William C. Meyer, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ross, Boston; William C. Meyer, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eager, Toledo, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hills, Fall River, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. James Otis, Cora Morris Otis, F. E. M. Otis, San Francisco; Dr. Molson, Mrs. Molson, Mr. W. H. Molson, Montreal; Thomas P. Cope, Henry Lewis, jr., Philadelphia; E. C. Nichols, Battle Creek, M.; Mrs. R. S. Newbury and Miss Newbury, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Atterbury and Miss Atterbury, Detroit; Miss Christine Seward, Orange, New Jersey; Miss Winifred Root, New York; A. M. Vineberg, Montreal; M. R. Lafontaine, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Eustis, Miss M. H. Whelen, Philadelphia; H. J. Davis, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Fogg, Miss Helen M. Fogg, Philadelphia; Melvin H. Davis, Montreal; Mrs. R. J. McKenney, Mrs. J. Napier Dyer, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Winyard, Selkirk; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Baker, Fred Hill; Mrs. J. B. Randol, Miss Randol, Miss Rice, New York; Mrs. Brimacomb, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Botterell, Quebec; Mrs. Frederick Hierich, Miss J. Hierich, Paris; W. H. Steans, New York; Miss Gladys Bowtbee, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Mayer, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kest; Mrs. Edward Farmer and Miss Grall Farner, Buffalo; Albert Hebert, Montreal; Edwin A. Johnson, New York; Henry C. Ward, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harvey and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. B. Riggs and child, the Misses Emily S. and M. B. Riggs and Miss L. W. Symington, Baltimore; U. P. Boucher, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. E. A. Cleghorn, Montreal; Mrs. Graham, London, Ont.; Miss Walton, London, England; H. S. Thomson, Quebec; Mrs. H. B. Loveman and Miss Loveman, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. de Loynes, Montreal; Frank Carrel, Quebec; Lady Carrington, England; Mrs. E. H. Jones, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Clover and child, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Etz, St. Louis; J. A. Turmel, J. F. Hudon, L'Islet; Jos. Bernier, M.P., L'Islet; Chas. Batchelor and Miss Batchelor, New York; Mrs. E. T. Taylor, Miriam Taylor, Dessie Moore, Paul Moore, Paul Taylor, Huntington, Ind.; C. H. Harris, Montreal; Ira J. Goodrich, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marshall, Chila; Charles J. French, Springfield; Richard Wan, Washington; Judge Carroll, Quebec.

A GOOD NERVE TONIC

Will act, not so much directly upon the nerves as upon the digestive functions and the abundant formation of red, vitalizing blood. Nerves can't be fed on medicine. They can, however, be restored and strengthened by assimilated food. The marvellous action of Ferrozone arises from its action over the digestive and assimilative processes. When you take Ferrozone the blood is purified, strengthened, and grows rich and red. Then you grow vigorous, healthy and beautiful, ready for work, because you have the strength to do it. No tonic for the brain, blood or nerves compares with Ferrozone. Price 50c per box or 6 boxes for $2.50, at druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid and family are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. Gentles.

Miss A. Boyer is among the guests in Chateauguay.

Miss E. Tucker has returned home after spending two weeks at Donalda Cottage.

Mr. W. McMillan is spending a few days here.

Miss C. Campbell spent Tuesday in Chateauguay.

Mr. and Mrs. Nault were guests at Maple Bank on Tuesday.

Mrs. T. Erskine has returned to Montreal after being a guest of Mrs. Wells for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were among the many guests here for the week end.

The annual regatta of the Chateauguay Boat Club is being held to-day.

Mr. R. Holland is a guest of his sister, Mrs. John Ross.

Miss E. Horncastle, who has been a guest at Clifton Place, has returned home to Toronto.

Miss E. Richardson has returned to Chateauguay after a visit to Old Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Humphreys are visiting here.

The Chateauguay Boating Club held a fete de nuit on Tuesday night. The houses and boats were beautifully decorated.

RAWDON.

Miss Vivian and Miss Dorothy Copping are with their parents at the White House.

The following are guests at Mrs. Grey's cottage: Mrs. R. Neville and her son Russel, Mrs. J. Duane and Mrs. W. Duane and little daughter, Mr. Wallace Grey, Nelson Grey and Miss Daisy Grey.

The following are guests at the W. Burns Temperance Hotel: Miss E. McCulloch, Mrs. Sargent, her daughter, Miss L. B., and C. M. Sargent, Mr. A. C. Sargent, Mrs. D. Blackie, T. Nedon and C. Nedon.

Mr. N. Tinkler, Manitoba, is visiting here.

Miss Maude Burrows spent Sunday in Rawdon.

A jolly lot of young men came from Joliette on Saturday and remained over Sunday, among them being Messrs. E. Copping, A. Copping, F. Copping, W. Stafford and W. Bagley.

The guests at the Greenwood Cottage are: Miss P. Miller, Miss L. Finelson, S. Copping, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Dixon and son, Mrs. Flemming and son, Miss Bessie Weldon, Master L. and Bertie Weldon, Miss S. Brown ,Miss M. Rourke and Miss G. Renaud.

CAP A L'AIGLE.

Mr. D. M. McGoun,who has been spending some time at Cap a l'Aigle with his family, has returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid and family and Miss Jack, of Chateauguay, who have been guests at N. Duchene's for several weeks, left on Monday night.

The Misses Macdonald and Dr. Helen Macdonald, Montreal, are spending some weeks at Adelard Dufour's.

Mr. Bryan Hall, of Quebec, spent the week end here, the guest of his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. James King and child, of Hamilton, left by the R. & O. boat on Wednesday night, after spending several weeks at Cap a l'Aigle.

Miss Macpherson has arrived, and will be a guest here for some time.

Mr. Hans K. Paulsen, of Montreal, returned to town on Sunday night after a stay of about two weeks.

Mr. Benj. Hall, of Montreal, is visiting his parents at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mr. Gibson, of Rockburn, arrived last week, and is paying a short visit at 'Dudhope Cottage.'

Miss Annie Brown, who for several weeks has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. James King, returned to Montreal this week.

Mrs. T. Williamson and her little daughters have arrived, and are staying at P. Dufour's.

Mr. Dr. Robert Campbell, who has been visiting friends here, left for Kingston on Monday to visit her brother, Mr. George Macdonald.

Miss Stewart, of Hemmingford, is the guest of Mrs. D. M. McGoun at 'Sorley Boy.'

Miss Emma Smith, who has been the guest of Miss H. Mowatt, left Cap a l'Aigle early in the week.

Mr. Adelard Tremblay visited friends here for a short time last week.

The Misses Swartz are among the guests at the Mount Murray Hotel.

Mr. John Hyde has joined his family at Cap a l'Aigle West.

On Sunday morning a special collection was taken in aid of the Murray Bay Convalescent Home, in the Cap a l'Aigle Presbyterian Church. The offering was the biggest ever taken in the history of the congregation, amounting to over $41.

Mrs. George Hyde entertained at an afternoon tea last week, which, in spite of the rain, was largely attended.

Mrs. W. F. Badenach and family, of Westmount, are guests at Adelard Dufour's.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

A boating club has been organized here and the residents of the lake will see the first annual regatta to-day. The property owners and visitors have donated prizes and a good afternoon's fun is assured.

A social has been arranged for in the evening in the pavilion, and on the grounds at 'Hudington Point,' when the prizes will be distributed.

There is to be a collection in aid of the Old Brewery Mission at Chapleau, a few miles from here. Mr. Taylor, well known in connection with the Old Brewery Mission, led the service in the Pavilion on Sunday afternoon, when a colection of $23 was taken in aid of the Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Wm. Pratt was at 'Liberty Hall' over Sunday, visiting his family, which is up for the summer.

Mr. Kenneth Thom and Willie Weldon have been at 'Liberty Hall' for the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hilderly, of Michigan, and Miss Edith Blair, of Rock Island, have been the guests of Mrs. Ludington for the past few months.

Mr. F. G. Gnaedinger spent the week end at the lake, with his family.

Messrs. Hawthorne, W. E. Barrat, Arthur Roy, Harry Mace, W. Simister, Ernest Kerr and H. W. Wadsworth were among those who spent the week-end at the Lake.

Dr. Cushing and Mr. Walter Cushing are visitors at 'Inchbrachie.'

Mr. Walter Ray has been spending a few days with his people at Granby Cottage.

Miss Ethel McOuat has returned home after a month spent here.

Miss Hersey and Miss Moody are being entertained by Mrs. J. R. McOuat at Fernleigh Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Grant and family have rented a cottage near McOuat's point for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Mabel and Miss Edith Corner are at the Lady of the Lake Camp for a month.

Mrs. George Stroud is visiting Mrs. LeBeau for a short time.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Parent. Miss Inez and Mr. Leandre Parent are at their camp near the foot of the lake for the summer.

Mrs. Selier spent a couple of days at the week-end with Mrs. F. A. Loudon.

Miss Gertrude McCaw is visiting Mrs. J. W. Tester, at Kamp Kumfort.

Miss Bessie McOuat is Miss Meredith Wadsworth's guest for a week.

FRASER'S POINT AND DUNDEE.

Mr. and Mrs. Cady Morse, of Burke, are guests of Mrs. F. Hadley this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Arnold, of Malone, spent the past week here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McL. Munro broke camp on Monday and returned to Ormstown.

Mr. Chaster Everett, of New York, is the guest of his sisters at 'Tarry-a-while.'

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKenzie, of Burke, are spending the week with the Rev. Wm. Fraser.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wilson and daughter, of Malone, are in camp this month.

Miss Julia Paddock, of Malone, is spending the week with Miss Elizabeth Everett.

Mr. C. J. Stewart, of Cazaville, spent a few days here the past week.

Miss Mary Hadley, of Malone, spent the week-end with her parents at 'Camp Rest.'

The many launches from the Point were in attendance at the regatta at Stanley Island, last Saturday.

TERREBONNE.

Mrs. Ascah, of Ormstown,(and Miss L. A. M. Hamilton, of Montreal, are spending a few days with Mrs. A. Moody.

Mr. Spicer, of Montreal, was the preacher at both services at St. Michael's Church on Sunday.

Mrs. C. Kimpton has returned from a short visit to Ste. Therese.

Mr. Jack Slaughter, of Montreal, spent the week end with friends in town.

Miss Myrtle Moody has returned from a few days' visit at 'Idlewylde,' Lacolle, the guest of Miss Wills.

Mr. Louis Forget, of Montreal, spent the week end with friends in town.

Mrs. H. Moody and Miss Stella Moody left on Wednesday for a two weeks' water trip to Detroit.

Mr. Whitford, of Montreal, spent the week end in town with friends.

The Misses Blanche and Laura Parent, of Montreal, are spending their vacation in town, the guests of Mrs. Willie Henderson.

Mr. Ladislas Joubert, of Montreal, spent the week end with friends in town.

Mr. George Moody spent the week end at Lachine.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

ST. LAMBERT.

The dance at the boat house on Tuesday evening was well attended in spite of the warm weather. The cool breeze from the water was very refreshing to the dancers, while the moonlit verandah was a delightful resting place.

The entertainment organized by Miss Sara Morris at the boat house realized forty dollars.

The Rev. W. J. Dart, who is home again from Europe, where he was among the clergy attending the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth, England, occupied the pulpit in St. Barnabas Church both morning and evening on Sunday.

Miss Ethel Robertson, 'The Lilacs,' left this week for the White Mountains, where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. Gordon Robertson returns to-day from spending a month at the seaside.

Miss Connie Church, who has returned from Toronto, has left to spend a week at Armstrong's Point, Sorel.

Mr. Jack and Miss Wickham, accompanied by the children of the family, returned on Saturday from a month's visit to Portage.

Miss Katie Christie is spending a few weeks in Ottawa, where she is the guest of friends.

Mrs. Reid, who has spent the summer here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hope, Lorne avenue, has left to visit friends in Brockville before returning to her home in Toronto.

Mrs. Robert Brown, Victoria avenue, leaves the end of the month to spend the autumn with her son and daughter in Cobalt.

Miss Jessie Christie has been spending a week in Sorel.

Miss Menagh, who has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. P. A. Beaudoin, returns shortly to her home in New York.

Mrs. Kastner, Lorne avenue, has been entertaining a party of American friends for some weeks.

Miss Anna Reid has been the guest of Mrs. George Dawson at Sorel camp for two weeks.

Mr. George Beatty left this week for his home in Nova Scotia.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Major Stuart Howard and Mrs. Howard were the guests of Colonel Skinner and Mrs. Skinner on Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. G. Walker, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Maisonneuve, officiated last Sunday at the services held in the school house, Cedar avenue. He gave a most instructive address to the large congregation present, many of whom came long distances to attend these services, well-filled stages coming up from Valois, Lakeside and other points along the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lilly and children are the guests at present of Mr. and Mrs. O. Lilly, Cedar avenue.

Miss Millie Hanington is the guest of Miss Vivian Harris.

The Misses Hilma and Stella Lilly, who have been visiting friends in Val Morin, have returned.

Mr. Jack Brothers was the guest on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Perrier.

The Misses Edgar, of Dorchester street, were visiting in Pointe Claire on Sunday.

Dr. Hanington is away for a holiday trip to Cape Sidney.

Miss Marie Baby visited in Pointe Claire on Saturday.

Mrs. Gerald Lomer, assisted by her daughter, Miss Elsa Lomer, was the hostess on Tuesday evening to a large number of their Pointe Claire friends. The pretty grounds were charmingly lighted by Chinese lanterns, and the entertaining and amusements provided for the guests was carried out for the most part on the 'green' by the river. Among the many present were: Colonel Skinner and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Loch Trimmingham and Miss Ruth Hanington.

Mr. I. J. Cooper, of the Barbados, who has been visiting Pointe Claire, has left for Vancouver.

Mr. Grant E. Mase has returned to New York.

Mr. Arthur Saunderson, of Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, returned to Pointe Claire from Saturday till Monday.

ST. LIN AND NEW GLASGOW.

Mr. Thomas H. Pullan spent Sunday in Vaudreuil.

Mr. A. Williams, of Montreal, spent the week end at Mr. Robert F. Lloyd's.

Miss P. Dagenais, of Montreal, spent Sunday in St. Lin.

Mr. Norman L. Lloyd spent a few days in Lachute this week, visiting friends.

Among those who spent Sunday in St. Lin were : Messrs. R. F. Candlish, Jas. D. Scanlan, Russell J. Martin, Ernest Herring, R. Hanson, E. Perry, and W. Giddis.

Miss E. Davis and Miss Mabel Holtby, of Troy, N.Y., are spending a few weeks in New Glasgow and St. Lin, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Webb, of Montreal, are visiting friends in New Glasgow.

Mr. Walter Neville, of New York, is spending his holidays with his parents.

Mr. Robert Smith, of Montmorency Falls, is spending a week with his brother, Mr. D. Smith.

Miss Webb, of Montreal, is visiting her parents in New Glasgow.

Mr. E. J. Burns returned home on Monday after spending his holidays at Mr. R. T. Lloyd's.

Mrs. R. Mackay, Miss Mamie Mackay and Miss Bella Bishop, of Montreal, who have been the guests of Mrs. G. English, 'Kimberley Cottage,' have returned to Chateauguay Basin.

Miss Laura Bennet, who has been spending a couple of weeks in Ste. Agathe, returned home last week.

Colonel Massey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Massey and children, and Mr. H. Massey are guests at 'Chateau Kay.'

Mr. J. Pullan, of Montreal, spent the week end in St. Lin the guest of his mother, at 'Chateau Kay.'

Mr. C. F. Weeks, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mrs. H. Smith.

Mr. George Bennet spent the week-end in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Geo. Goodbody, sr., and Miss Irene Goodbody are the guests of Mrs. J. Goodbody.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE.

Mrs. Laurin, who was the week-end guest at Kirklea, has returned home.

Mrs. Thorpe is visiting for a couple of weeks with her friend, Mrs. Logan.

The Misses Muth have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. C. Hughes are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Davidson.

Mrs. Greenlecse is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hodgson.

Miss Beveridge has returned to New Jersey.

Miss Wilson is a guest for a few weeks at the Chateau.

Mr. Syd. Waters is spending his holidays here.

Mr. James McIntosh spent the week-end at his mother's.

Dr. Bray, New York, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cairnie.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Miss Kirkpatrick have returned home.

Miss Ethel Vipond was visiting this week her aunt, Mrs. Jos. Wilson.

Mrs. Robert Logan, who was the guest of her son, has returned home.

Mrs. Albert Vipond is home from Ottawa.

Mr. Robert Parsons was a week-end guest here.

MONT TREMBLANT.

Guests at Mont Tremblant Inn, Mont Tremblant, Que.—Mr. and Mrs. Meagher, W. E. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. McGlaughlin, W. T. McLaurin, Mrs. McLaurin, Miss C. E. McLaurin, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, A. G. Scott, Ruby Scott, Mr. Jas. Allin, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Owens, M. G. Owens, Hattie Owens, Ida I. Moir, Douglas Kirkham, A. G. Cross, S. J. Martin and family, Miss Marie Meagher, Ida I. Geegan, A. D. Gall, F. Wilson Fairman, and Paul Lacoste, of Montreal; Sandy Geegan, New York. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gilpin, O. and H. Gilpin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Boivin, and L. Barry, of Montreal; A. E. Stephens, F. Stephens, Vankleek Hill; Miss M. Downing, Ottawa; J. W. Wardrope, of Belleville; C. A. Bignell, W. J. Wilson, Montreal; R. M. Pearce, Boston; E. H. Lauson, Montreal; Miss Lauson, Brooklyn; Miss Lauson, Edgewater; W. J. Wilson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. G. Dewar, J. W. Dunn, W. F. Allin, Miss I. St. Jean, Montreal; Leo. Thibault, San Francisco; A. Ouellette, Ad. Ouellette, J. and B. Martin, Mrs. and Miss Dease, W. Owens, Montreal, Mr. B. Lawlor and wife, Vivo Hersey, Hawkesbury; Lockhart Gall, Jennie Forbes, Lachute; Tom Gall, Old Mexico.

STE. ROSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Emile Gendron and family are spending the remainder of the summer at Mr. Robert's.

Mr. and Mrs. Prevost and child have been the guests of Mrs. Prevost's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lessard, for some time.

The Misses Lesperance are visiting Mrs. Garand.

Miss Sharp is the guest of the Misses Hodgson.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Vallance are visiting friends here.

Miss Campbell is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. A. Lesage, who has been to St. Ann's visiting friends, has returned here.

Mr. and Mrs. Laurin, Miss L. Groulx, Miss E. Studer and Mr. G. Max Sinn spent Sunday here visiting friends.

Mr. R. Minty has returned after spending two weeks at Peak's Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Bastian and family are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earle.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Loranger were visiting friends here last week.

Mr. Paul Martell spent the week-end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

Mr. W. A. Snowdon and Master A. Snowdon have returned from a fishing trip to Labelle.

Among the arrivals at the St. Rose Hotel during the past week were:—J. E. Coutu, Miss Laura Groulx, Miss Emma Studer, J. E. Laurent and family, G. Max Sinn, Mrs. an. Miss Gaudaire, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Markey and child, Miss D. Hughes, Miss Flossie Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. M. Loranger, A. Dupuis, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hart, Mrs. J. Martel, A. Dubuc, P. E. Lesage, Mrs. Jos. Hebert, J. O. Laporte, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Jas. Paterson, Mr. T. Foster, Mr. Thompson, T. Lansdale, Miss de la Cueva, Mr. and Mrs. Gendron, Mr. and Mrs. Duranleau, Mrs. McCuaig, Mr. Charbonneau, Mrs. H. Lesperance, Miss Dempsey, Mr. De Sieves, D. Moreau, A. Pinsoneault, L. Galipeau, Mrs. G. Desaulniers, Misses H. and J. Desaulniers, Jos. Simard, Miss Juliette Simard, Jos. Dubreuil, Mr. Laurin and others.

Dr. J. A. Ouellet is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Pelletier.

A masked fancy dress dance was held at the Club House on Friday evening.

The regatta is to take place on Saturday, Aug. 29 next.

Mrs. C. Wallace was the guest of Mrs. Minty last week.

Mr. Gain Corneil is the guest of his parents here.

A cup of BOVRIL is a fine tonic in any season, but it is valuable in many other ways. A little added to Hashes and Stews greatly improves their food value. Try it when warming Canned Meats.

BOVRIL

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Gordon are spending Mrs. Dumont Laviolette's cottage at Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Charlebois were at the Clarendon over Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Baynes is the guest of friends on Grand Trunk avenue.

Miss Elsie Cole is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaiklock are now occupying their new cottage in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Turton were the guests of friends over Sunday.

Miss M. Perkins spent Sunday with friends on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dufresne are registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Mack Johnson is spending a few weeks in Senneville.

Mr. R. A. Calder is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Grier, on Lower road.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Letourneau are spending a few days in Senneville.

Mr. Lee Whitley spent a few days the guest of friends in Senneville.

Mr. H. Cushing was noticed in St. Anne's during the week.

Mr. G. E. Chaffee spent Saturday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. N. Skinner was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Forget over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Meredith spent Sunday in Ste. Anne's.

Mr. Angus Hooper was the guest of friends in Senneville.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macmaster were noticed in Ste. Anne's last Sunday.

Mr. Y. Dupré was registered at the Clarendon Hotel during the week.

Mr. C. Young was the guest of friends on Lower road.

Mr. Jas. Snodgrass, of Ottawa, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

The Misses Hurtubise are occupying a cottage on Lower road.

Mr. Thos. Clark spent the week in Ste. Anne's, visiting friends.

Prof. R. E. Welsh was noticed at the college during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Porter are occupying a cottage on St. Marie road.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor spent Sunday in Ste. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Laing are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Miss A. MacGregor visited friends during the week.

Mr. M. Nicols is registered at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Worthen was noticed during the week, with friends.

KAMOURASKA.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy and family, Quebec, have arrived and intend spending the remainder of the season.

The Hon. and Mrs. Sharples and their little nieces, the Misses Mc Blanche Preston, have taken a cottage.

Mr. George Hamel, of Montreal, is the week end here.

Miss Jeanne Pelletier, of Quebec, is here for some time.

Mrs. McIntosh, of Montreal, is spending some time here, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Aur.

Mr. Fraser, with Miss C. Fraser, down on Saturday, returning on Sunday night.

Mr. Bartlett, of the Trans... is spending some time here.

Mr. Walcot, jr., spent... here, the guest of his mother.

The Misses Auger, of Montreal, in training at the Notre Dame are here for some weeks at the boarding-house.

Mr. George Hamel, of Montreal, the week end here.

Judge Carroll, who was at Murray Bay, has returned to Kamouraska.

Mrs. McIntosh gave a tea for Miss Mary and Miss Irene last week.

Miss Yvonne Hamilton, of Murray Bay and St. James, was the guest of Miss D'Artigny.

Mr. Morgan and family are spending the summer at Mr. Gilday's.

Mrs. Connors and family, of her sister, Mrs. Carroll.

Mrs. Lemieux entertained last week. Amongst those present were Miss Acer and Miss...

Mr. F. Roy, of the firm of Parent, Roy & Cannon...

CORNS CURED IN 24 HOURS

You can painlessly remove any hard, soft or bleeding, by using Corn Extractor. It never fails, contains no acids; is harmless, only of healing gums and herbs in use. Cure guaranteed. Refuse substitutes. 25c. bottles.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

TO-NIGHT
Cascarets
BEST FOR THE BOWELS AND LIVER
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists

...a couple of weeks
... Wilson-Smith,
... Mrs. Dawson.
... of Quebec, is
... arrived and in-
... Montreal, is here for
...'s.

...ONSFIELD.

... H. Draper have le...
... guest of Mrs. Pren-
... Toronto, the lady
... was among the
... this week.
... and family
... the Grove for
... season.
... Mr. Hullet Des-
... were the hosts
... party last
... on Sunday
... and family left
... Rock, Maine.
... left for Lake
... Winnipeg, is visiting
... Bolton returned
... beautiful new motor
... to the Beacons-
... F. C. Casgrain leave
... Warren Peck are stay-
... during Mrs. John
... Beaconsfield.
... Archer Robertson have
... holiday at Murray
... enjoyable dance was
... on Wednesday even-
... number of visitors from
... reports were present.
... Fred Jeffreys and fam-
... early part of the
... Grove, have returned
... Starke was the hostess at
... bridge party on Wed-
... at which the prize-
... Miss Russel and Miss
... of Westmount, was here
... guest of Mrs. Ross.
... H. Pratt has left to spend
... at the Maine Coast.

LACHUTE.

... Montreal, was a week-
... Mrs. Drysdale.
... Mrs. Burke Hood, of Lowell,
... guests of Mrs. Geo. Joss.
... Montreal, is the
... sister, Miss Ethyl Chap-
... is the guest of Mr.
... and daughter, Miss
... days last week, the
... Hope, at Bower Hope,
... Ottawa, is the guest
... McFaul.
... and family return-
... spending six weeks at
... Lake Louisa.
... and child, of
... end guests of Mrs.
..., of the Boston City
... Carrie Catton, of
... Ottawa, are spend-
... their sister, Mrs.
... Toronto, are the
... ford, of Montreal,
... and Buchan, of
... guests of the Misses
... Montreal, was the
... Mrs. Hampton.
... visiting her many
... Reid, of Florida,
... ste of their daugh-
... for some time, in-
... for Saratoga.
... left for Stone-
... occupy the pulpit
... here to-morrow.
... spent the week-end

...ISFORD.

...eal, was the week-
...ter last week.
... Messrs. Robert
... Stevenson are at
... Sunday at 'Wil-
... T. Miller and
... taking a carriage
...n Townships.
... Messrs. Wm. and
... Rowell, of Au-
...land Farm.'
...ouver, B.C., is
... Mountain.
... Mrs. Cooper are
...ams.
...ries are spending
...tle son George
...e Cottage.'
...nd Mr. W. Fisk,
...s of Mr. and Mrs.
... Miss Zelia Hon-

ey have returned from Knowlton, where they were attending the Conference.

The Rev. Wm. Quigley has returned from Snake River, where he has been visiting his parents.

The arrivals at 'Poplar Farm' this week are: Mr. Herdt, of France; Mr. Kell, Mr. Percy McAdam, Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Smith and family, Mrs. Dancey and son, all of Montreal.

The Rev. H. E. and Mrs. Horsey and son Richard, of Montreal, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fisk.

Mr. Arthur Bell, of Ithaca, N.Y., is a guest at Gibbland Farm.

STE. AGATHE.

Mr. Jos. Boivin is visiting his sister, Mrs. C. W. Forget.

The Misses Jordan were out here visiting their sister, Mrs. Martin.

Mr. Miller and family have rented a cottage out at Trout lake for the balance of the season.

Miss Eva Lachaine, St. Jerome, spent a few days the guest of her uncle Dr. Grignon.

The Rev. Roch. Alibert Bergeron will spend a few weeks out here.

Miss Therese Boivin is visiting friends at Nominingue.

Staying at Brehmer Rest: Miss Topp, Mrs. Watson, Miss Harvey, Miss Maurice, Mr. Benjamin, Rev. Father Maurice, Mr. Benjamin.

The Rev. Father Hugolin is staying at Albion Cottage.

Mr. A. Massé is the guest of Mr. Lallier.

Mr. Gus. Gardner, Miss M. P. Robertson, Miss Alice Salmon and Mr. C. J. Hodgson are visiting friends here.

Mr. Leon Archambault will spend a few weeks in our mountains.

Mr. Geo. Alexander is fishing in the lakes surrounding Ste. Agathe.

Mr. Trottier spent his holidays in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Turgeon have left after spending two weeks the guests of Mrs. Bedard.

Mr. Fred. Scriver, Mr. Tom O'Rourke, Mr. Primeau, Mr. Binmore, Mr. Ekers, Mr. Wilson-Smith, Mr. Robson, Mr. Knight, Mr. C. Macfarlane, Mr. P. Lang, Mr. Joe Boivin, Mr. Paulette, Mr. Beau Mr. Joe. Boivin, Mr. Paulette, Mr. Baumgarten spent the week-end with their respective families.

Mr. Legh M. Kilpin, the well-known artist of Montreal, has been sketching in and around Ste. Agathe this last fortnight.

Miss H. O'Rourke has spent a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. St. Amour.

ORMSTOWN

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Saunders and Mrs. W. H. Williamson, of Bedford, Que., and Mr. and Mrs. Windsor V. Rice, of Salt Lake City, Utah, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan over Sunday.

Mr. F. Evans, of Point St. Charles, rendered two solos in a very acceptable manner in St. James's Church last Sunday.

Mrs. A. C. Ascah and her sister, Miss L. Hamilton, are visiting Mrs. Arthur Moody, of Terrebonne, for a few days.

The Rev. M. I. Robinson, of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reeves have returned from Macfarlane, Sask., and have purchased a property from Mr. Robert Sadler, intending to reside here in future.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKee, who have spent the past four years in California, arrived home last week, and intend to winter here.

The editor of the 'Bulletin' and family have arrived home from their short holiday, much refreshed, and only wishing that they had had a longer time.

Mr. and Mrs. Munro and family, Mrs. P. McLaren and children, and Mrs. J. H. Phelps have returned home after spending a delightful holiday week.

Mrs. Somerville, of Hemmingford, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Darby.

The Rev. A. C. Ascah and Mr. W. Gale, theological student, visited the Rev. R. G. Ascah at Valleyfield on Monday last.

The Rev. R. G. Ascah, of Valleyfield, spent a day with his brother at the Rectory lately.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Henderson, of Anderson's Corners, visited friends here on Tuesday.

KNOWLTON.

Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, International Field Worker, Peoria, Ill., is this week giving a series of most interesting lectures in the Conference Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Foster, of Montreal, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Garner Stevens, of Waterloo, at 'Blarney Castle' on Sunday.

Miss Pansy Belknap, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks in Knowlton visiting relatives.

The Rev. Dr. S. G. Barnes, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., is passing a fortnight in town.

Mr. S. S. Bain, of Montreal, is sojourning for a short time in Knowlton.

Mr. Charles Courtney, of California, is visiting Mr. S. Courtney this summer.

Miss F. Jackson, of Montreal, is summering in this vicinity.

Mrs. Meyers, of Montreal, is spending a portion of the summer here.

A number of Montrealers came out on the Saturday afternoon special to attend the dance given at the Club House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson, of Montreal, have been here this week.

Mrs. J. Richardson and Miss P. Richardson, of Warden, were recently in town.

The Rev. Rural Dean Carmichael arrived home from a few months' absence in the Old Country the first of the week.

The Rev. Edgar T. Capel, 205 Mansfield street, Montreal, is passing a fortnight in town.

Mrs. Charlie Nutting, of Waterloo, attended the Knowlton Conference Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Stevens, a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams, has returned to Stanstead via Waterloo.

Mr. Bert Whitley, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. McKinney left early in the week for Newark, N.J.

Miss Hemming, of Montreal, is residing at 'Lordelle' for a while.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, of Montreal, have been guests of Mrs. Nathaniel Pettes this week.

Messrs. S. J. Carter and J. H. McKeown, of Montreal, were out from the city over Sunday.

Mr. Austin, of Montreal, recently spent a short time in Knowlton.

Mr. Woodley, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft and family, of Quebec, are visiting at 'Darley Place' this week.

Miss Amanda Wood has returned from Newport, where she has been spending some time.

Mr. R. F. Smith, of Montreal, is paying Dr. and Mrs. Harris a visit.

Miss Ladd, of New York, has returned to Knowlton where, formerly, she spent a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard, of Sherbrooke, are visiting friends here.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES

Mrs. Desy is the guest of Mr. N. Lamere.

Mr. and Mrs. Rainville, of Ottawa, are visiting Mr. M. Plouffe.

Miss Yvonne Martin and her brother, of St. Hyacinthe, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Martin.

Mrs. Bourgoin, of the Presbyterian Institute, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Provost, at Torrington, Con.

The Rev. Principal Brandt, who was at Quebec, has returned home.

LITTLE METIS.

Messrs. H. and J. Chambers and Mr. Christie, Ormstown, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Astle for a few weeks.

A fancy dress ball was held on Wednesday evening at Seaside Hotel; also a children's ball on Tuesday evening. The proceeds went towards the Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Percy Molson is the guest of Mrs. J. T. Molson.

Mrs. J. Hyde, of Boston, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. McDonald, here.

Mr. C. Pangman has joined Mrs. Pangman at Seaside Hotel.

Mrs. Sewell was the hostess at a very successful bridge party at Seaside Hotel.

Mr. Bell Dawson has joined his family here.

Mr. Owen Dawson has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. Charles Grier is visiting his parents at 'Summerholm.'

A large number of guests were present at the Boule Rock bonfire.

Dr. Byers has returned to town.

Mrs. James Campbell is spending a few days in Montreal, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Guest.

Mr. William Smith has gone to Kingsey Falls.

Mrs. J. Peck is a guest at Seaside Hotel.

Miss McDonald, of the Montreal General Hospital, is spending some time here.

The guests at Cascade Hotel gave a largely attended ball at the Cascade dancing hall.

Miss Slater, who was the guest of the Misses Yuile, has returned to town.

Miss K. Pentold and Miss Honey Penfold, Melbourne, are the guests of Mrs. C. B. Esdaile.

Mrs. McLeish and Miss Nancy Day are the guests of the Misses Gwilt at 'Crow's Nest.'

The Misses Roy and Summerville were the guests of Mrs. J. Loudon.

Miss Ellis has returned to town.

Mr. McDumus is the guest of Mrs. Baylis.

Mr. Everly, of Bic, was the guest of Mr. W. Brodie, Leggat's Point, for a few days.

Mrs. Cains is the guest of Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields at 'Merlinwood.'

Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields is spending some time with his family here.

Latest arrivals at Turriff Hall are: A. M. Hunter, J. Patterson, J. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark, the Misses Clark, Mrs. T. Gilday, Dr. A. Lornell Gilday, Mr. and Mrs. Melrose, the Misses Barclay, Mrs. and Miss Doran, F. R. McDunnoughby, Montreal; Chas. Duler, Providence, R.I.; the Rev. J. R. McLeod, Three Rivers.

At Sascade: Miss M. Grant, Master Grant, Perth; the Rev. Dyson Hague, Miss M. Hague, London; Miss Fairbanks, Mrs. J. A. Pitts, P. G. McGibbon, Miss Chesley, Montreal.

At Leggat's Point Hotel: Mr. E. Woodside, Mr. N. Smith, Miss Smith, Quebec; Mrs. Brown, Miss D. Brown, Mr. J. Brown, Miss P. Ambrose, Montreal; Miss W. Green, Winnipeg.

No Appetite
Means loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a precursor of prostrating sickness. This is why it is serious. The best thing you can do is to take the great alterative and tonic
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which has cured thousands.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST.

Miss Lynch, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Alex. Le Roy.

Miss MacMartin, of Montreal, is the guest of her mother Mrs. M. MacMartin.

Mrs. Thos. Barrington and son George, of Montreal, spent a few days in our village last week, visiting old friends.

Mrs. McLaren is spending a few days here.

The Rev. W. D. Armitage was the guest of Mrs. Hooker, of Lachute road, this week.

Mr. Ralph Barclay spent the week-end with friends in this place.

Mrs. Barclay, Miss Robertson and Mrs. Willie Lamb are spending holidays at Ayer's Cottage, down the river.

The Rev. Chas. Shelley, of Montreal, is expected up this week and will reopen the camp from Taylor Church, which was such a success last year.

The Ladies' Auxiliary held a very successful sale and tea last Thursday afternoon and evening, which was largely attended.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

The annual regatta of the Hudson Heights Boating Club was held on Saturday last. The events of the afternoon were witnessed by a large number of spectators and greatly enjoyed by all. In the evening the prizes were distributed.

Mr. Murray Burger, of Hamilton, is spending his holidays here, the guest of his mother at Highfields.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Spencer and Miss B. Spencer came up in their launch to attend the regatta on Saturday.

Master Eric Reddy is spending a few weeks here the guest of Mrs. Barrat.

Miss Gretchen Kelly spent a few days here this week, the guest of Mrs. Mathews.

Dr. Shirres spent the week end here the guest of Mrs. T. B. Macaulay, 'Mount Victoria.'

Among those who spent the week end here were Mr. Charles and Mr. Raphael Heward.

Mr. Ben. Burland is spending his holidays here.

Miss Moyes, of Toronto, spent the week end here, the guest of Mrs. Hutchison, 'Braeside.'

Miss Dorothy Dumarest is the guest of Mrs. Hugh Boyd.

Mr. Reginald Dettmers is spending his holidays here.

Miss Muriel Nolan has left to spend a few weeks camping on the banks of the Ottawa.

Mr. Percy Minto spent the week-end here, the guest of Mrs. Nolan.

Mrs. Clogg spent a few days here this week.

Mr. Stanley Vipond spent the week end here, the guest of Mrs. A. W. Mullan.

Among those who spent the week-end here, the guests of Mrs. Stevenson, were:— Messrs. Geo. Hull, Percy Borland, Geo. Borland, Ben. Burland, and H. R. Holland.

Mr. Lindsay Smeaton and the Messrs. Riddle spent the week-end here, the guest of Mrs. Schneider, 'Lone Star Cottage.'

Mrs. J. R. Barlow accompanied by Messrs. Scott and Donald Barlow, left on Friday for a trip up the Saguenay.

Miss Weir is spending the remainder of the summer here, the guest of Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, 'Simpson Cottage.'

Master Eddie Barrat has returned from Ste. Agathe, where he has spent the last few weeks.

Miss Susie Wright is spending a week here, the guest of Mrs. Burger, 'Highfields.'

Miss Hudson is the guest of Mrs. Barrat, 'Inglewood.'

Miss Rhoda Kelly, of Ile Perrot, spent the week-end here, the guest of Miss Isobel Pyke.

Mr. Fraser Kelly spent a few days here this week, the guest of Mrs. Mathews, 'Lynwood.'

Miss Ruth O'Connor has left to spend a few weeks at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mr. Albert Smith is spending his holidays here, the guest of Mr. R. T. Hopper.

Mrs. Ernest Hilton has returned to town after spending a week here, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mathews.

Mr. Norman Mowatt spent the week-end here the guest of Mrs. Matheson.

Miss Leafa Clogg, who has been spending a week here, the guest of Mrs. Nolan, has returned to town.

Mrs. Spence and family are spending a few weeks here the guest of Mrs. Pyke.

Mrs. W. Mathews has returned to the Heights after spending a couple of weeks in Quebec.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church, are holding the annual concert in the boat house on Friday, Aug. 21.

LONGUEUIL.

Miss Houghton was this week the guest of her sister, Mrs. Murdock.

Among recent visitors we notice: Mr. Theoret and his daughter, Mrs. C. Valiquette. Mr. Julien Gozer, Mr. L. Legace, Mr. A. Sincenne, Mr. C. Morin, Mr. L. St. Onge, Mr. A. Lafleur, Mr. J. Dussault.

Several visitors came from the city to attend the concert in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haines are leaving shortly for Newark, N.J., where they will spend some days at Mr. Haines's old home.

Mrs. Watchhorne has gone on a visit to her father's home for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Horn and Mr. Greenshields and family are occupying a house on Victoria avenue for the season.

Miss Davis has returned from a trip to the country.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Porteous, who sailed for Glasgow some time ago, are now in Edinburgh. They will return about the middle of September.

Miss Wright, of Manchester, England, will sail for her home next week.

The Longueuil Cricket Club is playing a match with the Victoria Club, on the grounds of the latter.

The Rev. Dr. Amaron, of Longueuil, will preach at St. Gabriel Church, Montreal, on Sunday evening. Mr. M. A. Campbell will preach at the Longueuil Presbyterian church the same evening.

A very enjoyable concert was given on Wednesday evening in the Gardenville Avenue Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Mr. Robert Crawford, leader of the Crescent Street Church. The soloists were Mr. Crawford, Miss Elliott, Miss Campbell and Mr. Mortimore and Mr. Rhys. Mr. Buller delighted the audience by his piano solos. The recitations of Mr. Percy J. Evans were greatly appreciated by the audience, as were also those of Mr. Duncan. The church was well filled.

KENNEBUNK BEACH.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cooke, Miss Cooke, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Welch and Mrs. McMurtrie were among the Montrealers who attended the card party at the Eagle Rock Hotel, on Thursday.

Mr. Errick Irwin and Miss McGill, both of Montreal, formed one of the twelve couples at the German at the Atlantis on Wednesday evening. Some very nice favors were given. At the close of the evening the guests of the hotel presented a gift to the members of the orchestra, and the housekeeper, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, of Montreal, making the presentation speech.

A golf tournament is now in progress at the Webhannet grounds, a team of seven members of the Beaconsfield Golf Club of Montreal, playing against an all-Canada organization. The members of the Beaconsfield club are:—Major Meakins, Mr. Hogg, Mr. McGill, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Campbell, Dr. D. J. Berwick, and Mr. Walker. Lieut. Col. Irwin is the captain of the other team, having under him Mr. Harries, Mr. Brian Waud, Col. Cooke, Mr. McMurtry, Mr. Ramsden and Mr. Errick Irwin, all of Montreal. One point is counted in the first, second and third rounds.

Registered at the Beach Hotels:—

Mineral Spring House.—Mr. George M. Edwards, of Montreal; Mr. William H. Lamb, of Ottawa, and Mr. William A. Desbarats, Mr. L. E. Hamilton, Mr. E. Dowley and wife, Mrs. Gordon Kingan, M. B. Kingan, Lorna Kingan, Mr. Gordon Kingan, of Montreal.

Atlantis.—Mrs. Alan Palmer, of Kingston, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Broderick, of Ottawa; and Mrs. A. P. S. Glasso, Mrs. Charles A. Duclos, Miss Margaret Duclos, Miss Hazel Duclos, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Burgess, Mrs. C. I. Root, Miss Root, all of Montreal; and Mr. H. Waile and Mr. H. C. Morse and wife, of the same city.

Narragansett.—Mr. A. A. Hanna, Mr. M. Garth, Mr. Hiram Dolby, Mr. H. L. Piper, Mrs. H. L. Piper, Miss Doris Piper, Mr. S. J. Lawrence, Mr. J. E. Hanna, Mr. Mayne McCombe, of Montreal, and Mr. A. T. Budd, of Toronto.

Bass Rock.—Mr. J. A. Wright, Mr. Arthur Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schlaihertlin and Otto Schafhertlin, of Montreal; Miss K. Smith, of Westmount; Miss F. Mencke, Toronto; Miss E. Martin, and Miss M. C. Lyon, of Ottawa; Dr. Edward Hooper and wife, nurse and family, Miss Isabel McCoy, and Mrs. A. Buch McCoy, of Montreal.

Granite State House.— Dr. Henry, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. William Henry, Miss Henry, Mr. W. H. Henry, Mr. D. Ironis, Miss Ruby K. Robb, Mr. Alfred M. LeSeur, F. Sargent Owens, Agnes Hutchinson, and Israel B. Plymiston, all of Montreal; Miss Flossie M. Moon, Belleville, Ont.; Miss Wanda Riggs, Miss Vera Riggs, of Belleville; Mrs. W. A. Hale, Sherbrooke, Que.; Norman H. Montgomery, Westmount.

The Sagamore.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwin Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Milne, Mr. Eric Milne and Miss Dorothy Milne, of Montreal; Mr. E. C. Grundy and son, Mrs. A. J. Jamieson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Wells, of Sherbrooke; Mr. H. K. Starnes, Mr. J. E. Brown and wife, Mr. H. L. Troffer, and Mrs. John Hardweir, of Montreal.

Parker House.—Miss E. B. Horner, St. John, N.B.

Wentworth House.—Miss L. C. Turnbull and Miss Baumgarten, of Montreal, and Mr. F. G. Ramsen, of Toronto, and Mr. T. G. Anderson, of the same city.

Eagle Rock.—Miss C. N. McFarlan, Mr. William James Johnson, Hugh Johnson, Kenneth Johnson, Alexander Robertson, Mrs. George Campbell, and Mr. F. P. Ritchie, of Montreal.

Oceanic.—Mr. W. C. Mackey, Ottawa; Mrs. I. W. Hamilton, of Toronto; Mrs. Jack Kaler and James Kaler and family.

Cliff House.—Mrs. Harvis, Montreal; Miss C. Anderson, Ottawa; Dr. Saint Jayney and wife, Miss Saint Jayney, Miss Barbara Mansfield, of Montreal.

Arlington—Mr. C. E. Goad and Mr. W. L. Goad, of Toronto.

BARK LAKE.

Mr.. Arthur L. Burton, of Worcester, Mass., is spending the summer at Mr. F. J. Elliot's camp.

Mr. Frank Jarvis and party are occupying Mr. Bob Costello's camp 'Oged's Rest,' for a few weeks.

Messrs. Geo. James, Guy Cadney and Ewing are spending their holidays at Mr. Alex. Wylie's cottage.

Mr Chas. Moore and the Misses Moore returned to the lake this week to occupy their cottage for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Chaffee and Miss Clinley arrived at the lake on Saturday, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson for a few days.

Miss Bella Tait has returned to town after having been the guest of Mrs. F. J. Elliott for the past week.

Messrs. Wanlock Reid, Sydney Elliot and Herbert Elliot were at the Lake over Sunday.

If You're Fishing For Bargains

Our store is about the best place you can happen into to-day.
You'll find opportunities for saving on purchases in every line.
Men's White Cellular and Coloured Neglige Shirts, worth up to $1.00, 55c
Washing String and Four-in-hand Ties, worth up to 25c each, 3 for 25c
Silk Four-in-hand Ties, worth 50c, 3 for ... 90c
Fancy Cotton Socks, worth 25c, 2 pairs for ... 25c
Straw Hats and Washing Vests at HALF PRICE.

J. W. REID & CO.,
223 St. Catherine West
One door West of Bleury.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gross at 'Kingross.'

Messrs. Stephenson and Kingan spent last week-end at 'Kingross.'

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Patterson and Miss Dorothy Patterson, their daughter, have returned to Montreal after visiting at Mr. Wylie's camp the past two weeks.

Mr. Jas Morehouse, of Chicago, is a guest of Mr. Nelson, for the summer.

Mr. G. Gordon Morrison is staying with Mr. Frank Jarvis for a week or two.

Mrs. Wm. Suddard came up to the Lake last Saturday to spend a few days at Mr. Fred Elliot's camp.

Mr. Maclay is spending his holidays the guest of Mr. H. J. Silver.

WEIR.

Miss Milroy has returned to town after a pleasant two weeks spent at Cedar Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Franklin have arrived and are guests at Cedar Camp for a few weeks.

Jack Wilson and Frank Munn are at Cedar Camp for two weeks' vacation.

Mr. Hadrill and family are occupying their pretty cottage on Bevan's Lake.

The Rev. Mr. Flanagan and Mr. McGoun, K.C., have both purchased points on Bevan's Lake, on which they intend to build cottages.

Mr. 'Clarrie' McKerrow spent the week-end here.

Mr. John Adair and family are back in town after a few week's sojourn at 'Round Lake.'

Mr. John Weinfield spent a few days here last week, the guest of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Darling are guests at Mrs. Geo. Bevans.

Mr. F. McKenzie and Delnor McKenzie, at North Nation Mills, together with C. M. Davis and Master Earl McKenzie Weir, are camping at Buck Lake.

ROBERVAL.

The following guests are registered at the Lake St. Joseph Hotel:—The Hon. Nathan Frank, Mrs. C. C. Campbell, Master H. Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Hillman, Mrs. H. H. Brown, Miss Helen Brown, Miss T. Brown, Harry H. Brown, Arthur W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Cummings, G. Winternitz, V. Vanderworkem, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Briggs, three children and governess, New York; Dr. and Mrs. H. Brooks, Thos. Hemming, Boston, Mass.; R. N. Philips, Chattawuga, Tenn.; Mrs. and Miss Pickering, London, England; D. O. Esperance and family, Edward Virch, Mrs. Ernest E. Wurtele, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Lonergan, E. E. Price, Major J. Houliston, Sir L. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Spaidal, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. A. Carr, Joseph DeBlois, Gustave Beowes, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Dorian, C. Jacques, H. E. Scott, E. E. B. Rattray, Sir Lomer Gouin, Leon Mercier Gouin, P. Hamel, Quebec; A. Sommer and family, Philip Burdock, Miss Gabrielle Lemieux, C. O. Allan, Mrs. N. Eichhorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hendel, J. W. Forkingham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bedard, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ives, C. J. Fane, Montreal; Frank Carroll, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Quebec; Mrs. E. M. May, Mrs. A. D. Hardie, C. D. Schurman, J. C. Gilson, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Shurhardt, E. Harvey, Toronto; Roy L. McClaren, Stenerville, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Foy, Scott Junction, Que.; Miss May Hanley, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. George Carrier, Candiac, Que.; Louis Normandin, Montreal.

The latest French invention is a musical bea. It is said to be warranted to cure the most confirmed victim of insomnia, and to produce sleep on stormy or hot nights far more effectually than any narcotic. The subject lies down and with his foot releases a spring which sets a music box in motion. The apparatus begins to grind out sweet lullabies and melodies. It is said that the inventors of this novelty will be able to utilize the works of many composers whose pieces are never performed.

FINE MACHINE WORK
of all kinds, special machinery, gear cutting, punches, dies and all repair work done by skilled workmen. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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THE LAUGHTER OF LIFE

BY MARIA ALBANESI.

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SUMMARY OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Bertha and Drusilla Heronworth are orphan sisters, very wealthy but still living at the old-fashioned family seat, Crowder Chase, in England. The morning after Drusilla's return from a long visit at Braske with friends she goes out for a walk, and encounters Lord Carlingford, whom she had met at Braske, and who now tells of his love for her. Another inmate of Crowder Chase is Brian Keston, a young man engaged by Miss Heronworth to put in order a valuable library recently bought. Mrs. Lingfield, the girl's aunt, who is visiting them with her husband and his daughter Connie, discovers that she used to know Mr. Keston's mother and father, who lost all their money through a false friend, George Spanrith, but Mr. Keston is very uncommunicative on family matters. Lord Carlingford promptly assumes the role of Drusilla's accepted suitor. Drusilla confides the news of her engagement to Connie and goes to Bertha's room to wait for her. Bertha returns much agitated from an interview with Mr. Lingfield. To this interview Mrs. Lingfield had listened, thus becoming possessed of the secret these two had guarded so carefully; this not being known her disagreeable manner to Drusilla is put down as jealousy. After Mr. Lingfield's death Mrs. Lingfield returns to Crowder Chase on a visit, and Brian Keston goes to visit his mother who has married again. He finds her ill and worrying over money she thought should have come to her from the Spanrith estate. Shortly after he leaves Mrs. Lingfield mentions to Drusilla some mystery in connection with herself when Beth interrupts the conversation.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

'You must begin,' she said, with a painful little laugh, 'as all wonderful stories begin: "Once upon a time."'

'There is a romance in your story,' said Bertha, in her low voice, 'and pathos and beauty; and whatever sorrow may come to you from what you must now know, I want you to realize that your mother was one of the sweetest of human beings. I have only a dim recollection of her myself, because I was quite a little child when she died; but her memory has been cherished by those who knew her as one only cherishes things which are very precious. She was greatly beloved, Drusilla, and greatly mourned.'

'Yes,' said Drusilla, and her lips quivered and there were tears in her eyes. 'And her name was——'

'Her name was Helen Spanrith. She was not only a dearly loved girl-friend of my mother's, but she was a connection also. My grandfather was her guardian; and she and my mother were brought up like sisters.'

Bertha was saying this very eagerly, but she was watching Drusilla's face, and her heart contracted as she saw that the girl was not listening.

'There was always the closest, the tenderest friendship between my mother and her cousin, and when trouble came in black and terrible fashion, it was granted to my parents the joy of showing their love and sympathy and protection to Helen Spanrith.'

Drusilla had slipped her hand away from Bertha's and was standing by the fire now.

'Spanrith!' she said to herself. 'Spanrith! Surely I have heard that name. It seems familiar.' And suddenly a curious little cry fell from her lips. 'Ah!' she said, 'I remember! It is Mr. Keston who spoke it; from Mr. Keston I heard it. Don't you remember, that day we went up to London when you found me crying in my room——'

She broke off, and, turning, she looked at the other woman. Little by little her brain was piecing things together.

'Was George Spanrith my father?' she asked.

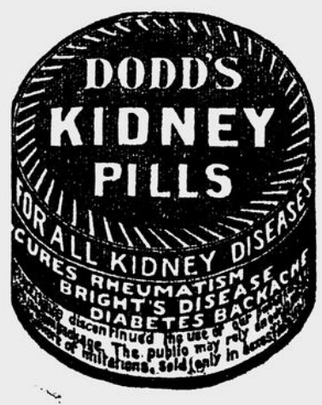
And Bertha Heronworth answered:

'Yes.'

There was more pressing on her heart, more that she ached to say, but there are times when words are impossible, and this was one. Drusilla turned round and stared into the fire.

'Go on,' she said, 'please tell me all the rest.'

'The marriage was never one approved of, but your mother lost her heart, and being wilful, and of age, she had her own way. Uncle Edmund has frequently told me that it was the easiest thing in the world to understand why your mother chose to make her life with Mr. Spanrith. Uncle Edmund was the only one of your mother's old friends who remained staunch to her throughout her married life. There was nothing to draw my father and George Spanrith together; in fact, everything to divide them, and so my mother and Mrs. Spanrith drifted a little apart for a time, at least. When they met it was abroad. Chance brought them together again. Your mother was travelling with you, a dear little baby of a few months old, trying to make her way to meet your father. She was lying ill in a little town in Switzerland, lacking money, lacking everything.'



Bertha locked and unlocked her cold hands as she spoke.

'It was the story of her misery and distress told to my mother by the English doctor of the place which led to their meeting,' she said. 'It was there that your mother died, Drusilla, and there that you passed into my parents' care. In those days my father and mother were travelling on the Continent in an easy, dawdling fashion. They had no occasion to hurry homewards, and, as you have often been told, they became so enamored of Italy that they lived away from England till I was ten years old. At first I do not think they had intended to deceive any one in connection with you; but as time passed, and the little daughter who was born to them just shortly after they had adopted you did not live, it seemed so easy to put you into that little dead child's place. This will explain to you why Aunt Edith and other of the Heronworth people have never questioned, never known anything about you. Uncle Edmund alone knew, for remembering his tender affection for your mother, my parents thought it only right that he should be told what they had decided to do. Later on, at Uncle Edmund's suggestion, I was told also, and we were appointed your guardians.'

Bertha Heronworth broke off and sighed nervously. She looked at Drusilla standing so quietly by the fireside; she yearned to approach the girl, but Drusilla's composure held her aloof.

As she paused, Drusilla spoke:

'And my father?'

'Your father, I believe, understood that you died when your mother died; of this, however, I have no proof. . . . But no one was in direct communication with him.'

'No; I suppose not,' said Drusilla; in the same breath she added: 'Please Beth, tell me exactly what he did? I know now that Mr. Keston held him to be so detestable that he grew weary of cursing the name of George Spanrith, but—but I think I have the right to be more fully informed. . . .'

Bertha Heronworth sighed sharply.

'You are so young and have lived so entirely out of the world till this last year, that you may not understand how sometimes mere folly may be regarded as criminal. I have often heard Uncle Edmund declare that Mr. Spanrith was no worse than dozens of other men. He was terribly extravagant; he liked to live well; to be popular, he loved to see his beautiful wife in a beautiful home, and he left no chance untouched to provide him with the money he needed. Whatever you may think or hear, Drusilla,' Bertha Heronworth said earnestly, 'one fact is certain: your father adored your mother and she returned his devotion. If she had known of what was passing with him—if she had been able to influence him—some of the trouble might perhaps have been averted, for she never loved luxury, and would have been content with a modest life. But she never knew the truth; she imagined that she had married an exceedingly wealthy man. When the crash came, however, she showed of what stuff she was made! All that was possible to her your mother did, selling everything she possessed, even the jewels of her own mother, and those which had belonged to her as a girl, to meet the overwhelming disaster. . . . It was as a beggar—and a broken-hearted one—that my parents found her; and yet, ill as she was and suffering in mind and body, she was struggling on to rejoin the man she loved; the man, who, at that time, had not a friend in the world.'

Drusilla turned. She looked at Bertha. There were tears in her eyes, and the sound of tears in her voice as she spoke.

'I said, didn't I, that nothing would hurt so much if you were to tell it to me?' Then with a swift movement, she covered her face with her hands and shuddered. 'And yet,' she said, with a break in her voice, 'it is—it is so difficult, so strange. I can't realize it; I don't believe I shall ever realize it. You see,' she said wearily, 'it has changed everything.'

Bertha got up very quickly from her chair.

'No,' she said; 'you are wrong; that is where you are wrong, Drusilla; nothing need be changed. You are what you are, what you have always been. We will take steps at once to make the legal use of our name firm.'

Drusilla looked at the strained white face through a mist of tears.

'Beth, dear,' she said, 'don't you understand that it isn't a question of law, it is a question of the truth. You may give me everything you possess; you may bind me by every means in your power, but you can't alter the one great fact that I am not your sister—not a Heronworth, only an alien creature, who has been masquerading all these years in borrowed plumes! Oh! you don't know how it hurts me, Beth, to know that I have been a kind of living lie! Many and many a time—I know it now, though I didn't understand it very clearly when it happened—I have felt that people envied me; that lots of them were jealous of me. It is horrible even to imagine what all these people would think and say about me now!'

'Dearest, dearest,' said Bertha Heronworth passionately. 'Why do you torture yourself? No one shall ever know. Aunt Edith has done her worst, she has gratified all the spite that she has felt for you, but Aunt Edith can be made to hold her silence. Oh! dearest, you are going to leave yourself in my hands? You are going to be guided entirely by me in this? If I have done wrong in keeping the truth from you, you must give me a chance of really protecting you now.'

Drusilla kissed her

'As far as I can,' she said, 'I will leave myself in your hands, but'—she caught her breath—'I mustn't make you any promises, for I do not see my way clearly, and I might be forced to break them.'

'At least, promise me one thing, said Bertha, clinging with her arms about Drusilla. 'Promise me that you will not take any definite step in any direction without telling me. Oh, Drusilla, I have prayed for your happiness so much, I have watched it come, I have watched it grow. . . If I see this happiness taken from you, I—I believe it will break my heart.'

'Don't let us talk any more to-night,' said Drusilla very gently.

She disengaged herself from Bertha's clinging hands, and she moved away, but Bertha followed her.

'Tell me,' she said piteously, 'only tell me that you don't hate me!'

And at this Drusilla turned:

'Hate you! Dear, sweet, precious Beth! Hate you! Why, I love you, if possible, more than ever I did!'

And they stood for a few instants in a close embrace; then as the door opened they separated.

'No; don't light the lamps yet,' said Drusilla to the butler, 'but bring some more hot cakes. Neither Miss Heronworth nor I have had our tea yet.'

As the servant went out of the room the girl laughed, a brave pretence of her usual happy laugh, as she set light to the spirit lamp under the silver urn.

'And we must have our tea, you know,' she said, 'whatever happens.'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE RED BALLOON.

('Christian Globe.')

Pattie was playing in the garden with her toys. It was her birthday, and she really had such a number that she did not know which she liked best, or, at first, how many she really had.

'I'll make you a catalogue of them,' said Aunt Myra; and she took a tiny little blank book with a blue cover, and wrote on the cover: 'A Catalogue of the Toys Given to Miss Pattie Primrose on Her Seventh Birthday.' And inside, this list:

'From Mamma—A doll with curly hair and blue eyes. From Grandma—A china teaset with pink flowers on it. From Papa—A little pony with a white mane and tail and a little boy in a red suit mounted on his back. From Grandpa—A beautiful picture-book. From Aunt Myra—A doll's house with furniture. From Uncle Tom—A black bear that growls and opens his mouth when he is wound up. From Aunt Hannah—A nice work-box with pretty fittings. From Cousin Will—A yellow china hen and chickens. From Little Cousin Fannie—A red balloon.'

'No one can guess what children will like best,' grandma said. 'I think Pattie is fonder of the red balloon than of all the other things together.'

Pattie said that if she was, it was because it was so clever of little Fannie, who was only four years old, to make a birthday present.

In the evening Pattie was to have a party, but that morning she was quite alone. She sat on the grass plot playing with her toys and talking to her new doll, Mercedes, and her old doll, Olive. The grass plot was quite a large one, in the middle of a pretty garden, and the wind blew Pattie's curls about and fluttered the pages of her book and twisted the ribbons about the waists of Mercedes and Olive. Pattie, who had the end of the balloon-cord about the end of her little finger, forgot to hold it tight, and all of a sudden the wind caught it, and away it went, right up into the sky, it seemed to Pattie, before she had finished the first of the shrill little 'Oh's!' that she uttered. 'Oh! Oh! Oh!'

Out came mamma and auntie, but as they could not fly, all they could do was to watch the little red balloon as it vanished out of sight, and try to comfort Pattie. But Pattie would not be comforted, and she cried a little, off and on, all day.

When the table was set for the party, and the children began to come, she felt very sad. When she told Cousin Fannie, the child kissed her, and said: 'Poor sing!'

And Cousin Will said: 'Why, those things always burst in an hour or two.'

But Pattie said: 'What made it so awful was seeing it go clear up to heaven, just as if the angels had taken it away from me.'

'Angels wouldn't do dat,' said Fannie.

'But the idea ought to comfort you,' said grandma. 'For if the angels did it, they must have had some good reason.'

The tea cheered Pattie up a good deal, and they had games of all sorts. But after all was over and the little guests gone and all Pattie's toys carried up to her own room in a basket, she stood looking at them, in her little night gown, and said, with a sigh: 'Oh, dear! I wish I knew why my balloon was taken away from me!'

Pattie slept soundly that night, and in the morning the sight of her new doll and all her pretty gifts pleased her very much, but for all that, she went to the window and looked up into the sky, as if she expected to see the red balloon coming back to her.

When Pattie went down into the dining-room, she found her mamma pouring out coffee for old Mrs. Raddy, who had come to bring home some fine washing, and it was pleasant to see how the good old woman enjoyed it.

'I take a cup of tea mornings,' she said, 'and coffee is a treat, ma'am. It seems as if baby and me were in for good luck just now. Did I tell you about the baby's luck, ma'am?'

'I did not know you had a baby, Mrs. Raddy,' said Pattie's mamma.

'It's just a little fellow that belonged to a sick neighbor of mine,' said Mrs. Raddy. 'It's poor mother died in the hospital. So I took the child into my room to keep it from them charities as long as I can. And the baby's good most times; but yesterday it cried and bothered and called "Mammy! Mammy! Mammy!" and I busy at my ironing. And whatever I'd give it it would throw down and just cry again, and I was at my wits' end, when it looked out of the window and began to say, "Pretty! Pretty! Pretty!" And I looked. Lo and behold! there was one of them toy balloons fastened by the string to my clothes lines. That was what the child saw.

'I went out and took it in, and when I looked about me to see if any of my neighbors would be in search of it, and saw nobody, I said, "It's the child's luck," and I took the cord and fastened it to the child's wrist. Well, if you'll believe me, from that minnit he was happy. He crowed and he laughed and he caught the balloon and let it go again all day, and the first thing this morning it was, "Pretty! Pretty! Pretty! Give me Pretty!" And I tied it to his wrist again, and I left him playing with it. "Sure," says I to my next door neighbor, "I believe the angels sent the child that play-toy out of pity to the motherless creature, for I never saw him take so to anything before."'

Pattie's mother looked at her and smiled. Then she put some sweet things that had been left from the party into a paper for the baby. And Mrs. Raddy went away, after many thanks.

'Mamma,' said Pattie, 'I do believe the angels sent that wind to blow that balloon to the poor baby. They knew I had so much and he nothing, so they gave it to him.'

Afterwards, when her mother did many kind things for the poor little orphan, Pattie said:

'If my balloon had not flown into Mrs. Raddy's garden you would never have heard about that baby, so I am very glad it happened.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

TO MEET WITH GOD.

God loves to meet with His people. He walked in Eden with Adam. When Adam sinned and came under the penalty of death God provided a lamb as a substitute. Man was taught that death was the penalty of sin. The first born lamb was a type of Christ, God's first-born. All men have sinned, hence all are under the sentence of death. The soul that sinneth shall die. Death has passed upon all men, for all have sinned. But God would have all men saved and to have fellowship with Himself. He loves to meet with His people. In Ex. xxv., 8. God made provision for this meeting. This appointment was connected with sacrifice and a mercy seat. The whole Jewish ritual was typical of Christ and redemption. Jesus is the whole burnt offering. His obedience unto death opened the way to the mercy seat, to which every believer has now right of access. He is God's lamb, the innocent one, who died for sinners and whose blood cleanseth from all sin. Now we have fellowship with the Father. (1 Jno. i., 3.) Jewish sacrifices could not take away sin, they only taught that death was the certain outcome of sin. Sin can only be forgiven through the death of God's own Lamb. The Just One died for the unjust. Now every believing, trusting soul has unhindered access to, and perfect acceptance with, God. (Eph. i., 7, Heb. ix., 12, 1 Pet. i., 18.) God has reconciled us to Himself through Christ. (2 Cor. v., 18, 2 Cor. v., 20.)

DAILY TEXT.

August 15.

The Lord is gracious, and full of compassion; slow to anger, and of great mercy. (Psalm cxlv., 8.)

I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. (Rom. xii., 1.)

It is just as necessary that we should patiently wait for answers to our prayers as it is that we should patiently pray for what we need. Our prayers ought to be walled around with patience. An able preacher says: 'The Saviour knows how impatient we are that the blessing shall come quickly, and therefore cautions us not to faint when we do not receive it on the instant. We may not receive it in the form we looked for. It may come in a form so different that we shall scarcely recognize it as what we asked for.' If the good and great God can blessedly wait on us, ought we not to hopefully wait for his reply to our prayers? His 'due season' never fails to come around.—'Zion's Herald.'

Without this trust of God forgiveness is only indulgence and the experience of it becomes a mere escape. But with the sense of being trusted, forgiveness becomes a conscience, and puts into a man a new sense of honor to do his best and his bravest for the God who believes in him.—George Adam Smith.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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N.B.—SPECIAL WAITING ROOM FOR COACHMEN.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Applications for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of the intending homesteader.

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

In case of 'personation' or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim, or if entry has been granted, it will be summarily cancelled.

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

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

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

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

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

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

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term 'vicinity' in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of the road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself, must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

QUARTZ. — A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE CAPTURE OF MOSBY

A Military Expedition That Was a Success.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

General John S. Mosby, the famous cavalryman, used to tell of a ruse which happened in the Shenandoah in 1864. Near Millwood a regiment halted one night and went into camp. One of the men, who was hungry, slipped away and went off in the hope to get something to eat. He found a cabin on a farm in the valley, called for the person inside to come out. A negro woman, however, at the time as an intelligent person, opened the door and asked him what he wanted. The soldier was assured of his safety before he and while eating his supper, of the woman if any one else was there.

She replied, 'Yes, Mosby is here.'

'What!' said he, in a whisper, 'is he here?'

'Yes,' she said; 'he is in the yard.'

The soldier put spurs to his horse, dashed off to his company to tell the news. When he got there he found that Colonel that Mosby was in the yard. The regiment was ordered to mount and went at a fast trot, thinking to catch Mosby in a trap. When they arrived at the negro woman's house the Colonel ordered his men to surround it, to prevent Mosby's escape, while he went in with a few men to take him dead or alive. The woman was standing in the door of the cabin. The Colonel asked, 'Is Mosby here?'

She innocently replied, 'Yes, he is in the yard.'

After the Colonel got in the house and looked around. But the woman was there alone and utterly unconscious of the importance of her guest. 'Where is Mosby?' the Colonel demanded.

'Ere he is,' answered the woman, pointing at the same time pointing to a hole in the floor.

The Colonel looked into the hole and saw a little African pickaninny fast asleep.

CERTAIN TO WORK.

There was a suburban lady who, one summer, was quite overrun with tramps. A tramp told her that for a dollar and a square meal he would give her a sure moth cure. She set a square meal before the tramp, he devoured it and then said, 'All ye need to do, ma'am, is to have your fur-filled clothes and carpets and chair cushions and beat 'em with a stick once a week, and to yer moths then. Will that be all?' asked the lady. 'Yes, if ye let them beat the tramp.'—The Argonaut.

AN EXPLANATION.

'How long has this restaurant been open?' asked the would-be diner.

'Two years,' said the proprietor.

'I'm sorry I did not know it,' said the guest. 'I should be better pleased to come here then.'

'Yes,' smiled the proprietor, much pleased. 'How is that?'

'I should probably have been dead by this time if I had.'—Lippincott's Weekly.

Applicant (in metropolitan newspaper office)—'Yes, sir; I am ready to fill any position—from office boy to editorial writer.' Proprietor—'The latter places are all full at present. Sorry I can't offer you that of office boy?' 'Yes, I guess I am green enough.'—'Life.'

'So you have got back from your fishing trip. Were the fish biting?' 'Well, my wife's comments were rather caustic.' 'American.'

Reggy Sapp—'I'd like to be excused, Miss Wose. How is the best way to relieve the brain fag?' Miss Rose—'Feed the brains, Reggy.'—Chicago Daily News.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT No. [illegible]

Dame Rose Mary Lewis, of the District of Montreal, wife [illegible] property of Alfred Fortier, [illegible] the same place, and duly authorized en justice, Plaintiff,

vs.

Alfred Fortier, of the same place, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been this day instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant.

Montreal, August 5th, 1908.

ARTHUR LAROCHE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NO. 1684—SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Orpha Lacroix, of the District of Montreal,—Orpha Lacroix, Plaintiff, vs. William Gauthier, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted this day by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, July 31st, 1908.

J. O. LACROIX, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

...notices received too late for ... will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the ... The special rate for such is ... of five lines.)

... CHURCH, corner of St. ... and Prince Arthur sts. ... Osborne Heine, B.A., ... at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... ston, St. Kitts, B.W.I., ... a.m. and the Rev. T. A. ... at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting ... p.m. Strangers made ... services.

... CHURCH, Presbyterian, ... Campbell, D.D., the pas... 11 a.m. conducted by the ... A. Campbell, and at 7 ... by the Rev. Dr. Amaron.

... PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— ... street, head of Crescent street. ... J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. ... Morgan, M.A., B.D., assistant ...

... services with Emmanuel Congre... during August in Em...

... CHURCH, corner Dorchester and ... streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., ... services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... E. I. Hart, of Dominion Square ... Church, will preach at both ser... Midweek prayer meeting on Wed... evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers ... to all services.

...LE CHURCH, Westmount Park. ... G. Clark, M.A. This church is ... during August. Congregation wor... with that of St. Andrew's, Stanton ... Road of Kingston avenue.

...AYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, cor... Papineau street and Logan street. ... at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning ... 'If any one hath not the Spirit ... he is not of His.' Evening sub... Peter' (a character sketch). ... at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pas... will preach at both services. ... Bible class and Eastern Men's ... p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, ... Mid-week service, Wednesday even... at 8. Junior C.E., Friday, 4 p.m. All ... invited to any or all of these ... The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., ... pastor.

...WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyteran, ... ave. Morning service at 11 a.m. ... day-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. ... ing service at 7. Chinese classes at ... o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday ... at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor ... day at 8 p.m. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, ... 209 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

...STANLEY STREET CHURCH (beside ... Windsor). Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., ... This church will be closed during ... month of August. The congregation ... worship in Emmanuel Church, Drum... street.

...RESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN ...URCH, corner Dorchester and Crescent ... services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... Rev. J. Clark, B.A., of Calgary, Alberta, ... preach at both services. Mid-week ... has been discontinued for the sum... months. Strangers welcome to all ...

...TORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway ... and Mena streets. The Rev. J. Myles ... pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and ... Sunday-school and Bible-classes ... p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wed... at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on ...day at 8 p.m. All welcome.

...ERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...ytery of New York), corner of Dor... and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert ...n, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: ... worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... are cordially invited to all ser... To-morrow the Rev. John R. Mc... D.D., of New York, will preach at ... services.

...NT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 ...

...VIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ... of Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. ... the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. The ... will be closed during the month of ... the congregation worshipping with ... congregations of the West End Meth... Church, corner of Canning and Cour... streets.

...ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN ...CH, Cote St. Antoine Road, oppo... Wiseington avenue, Westmount. Rev. ...ke, pastor, will preach at both ... Melville Church will unite with ... congregation during August.) 11 a.m., ...44. 7.00 p.m., Isaiah xxxii. 20. ... closed until further notice.

...ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. ...James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pas... Rev. Angus Graham, of St. John, ...ciate at both services. Morn... 11 o'clock. Evening service ... Seats free at Sunday evening ...

...VAL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., ...harles.—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, ... Morning service at 11 a.m. ...rvice at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school ...wing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

...N PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, ... street. Mr. John Currie, pas... services at 11 a.m. and 7 ...-school and Bible-class at ...spel meeting on Tuesday ...clock. Prayer meeting on ... at 8 o'clock. Mothers' ...rsday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' ... Monday evening at 7.30. ...ymnasium on Tuesday at 7 ...rls' Gymnasium on Thurs... Helping Hand Sewing ...day morning at 10.15 a.m. ... Wednesday evening at 7 ... on Wednesday evening ...eats free. A hearty wel...

...ESBYTERIENNE, Point ...ies le dimanche matin ...emblies de prieres le ...p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pas... Coursol street.

...S PRESBYTERIAN ... Wellington and Bour... services: Morning, ...ng at 7 o'clock. The ... pastor, will preach. ... free, and every... services. Sabbath... ...s at 3 o'clock. Pas... ternoon, at 3 o'clock, ...rs. Week-day ...deavor Society, on ...er meeting on Wed... o'clock. Junior ...iety on Friday af... the Rev. K. J. ...a Rozel street. ...LE — Service at 7

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, the Rev. F. I. Sawers, M.A. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. preacher, the Rev. F. I. Sawers. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

St. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector street. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the incumbent. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 9.15 a.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Rector.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11.40.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn 180.
Venite—Psalms 81, Ouseley.
Te Deum, Parry in D. Benedictus, Ouseley.
Hymns, 260, 228.
Recessional Hymn 274.
Preacher, Rev. G. Abbott-Smith.
Sunday School and Bible classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn 545.
Psalms 81. Ouseley.
Magnificat, Tonus Peregrinus. Nunc Dimittis, Felton.
Hymns 207, 290.
Anthem, 'Seek ye the Lord,' Roberts.
Preacher—The Rev. H. R. Stevenson.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 462 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rev. Dr. Howard. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

Undenominational.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Captain McFetrick and wife, in command.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles: Ensign Rock and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at the same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 6 Vitre st. Adjt. Cabrit in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m., and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4, Delorimier avenue. Open-air meetings in charge of Captain and Mrs. Hurd.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig: Captain Hurd and wife and Lieut. Bowering in charge; services as above.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 502 Dorchester street west. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning, from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Mission Circle second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square.—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Aug. 16, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. Scott.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, of each week, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

Baptist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool sts. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m.

Baraca class, for men only, at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcome to all the services.

ANNEX BRANCH, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, McFarland Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Mance and Fairmount ave. Mr. W. G. Cooper, superintendent and preacher. Sunday—Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Public worship at 7 p.m. Thursday, devotional service at 8 p.m. We have a bright, commodious and cheerful hall. Classes for boys and girls and adults. A cordial welcome awaits you at all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. United services: First Baptist and Olivet Churches, in Olivet Church, Sunday Aug. 11, 1908. Rev. Frank S. Kenyon, M.A., will preach at both services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue. During the month of August this congregation will worship with that of the Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the Olivet Church, corner of Guy and Dorchester streets, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays, and 8 p.m. on Wednesdays. All cordially invited.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 632 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. During the month of August this congregation will unite with Chalmers Presbyterian Church and worship with them.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — St. Catherine street West. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D. pastor. The Rev. N. D. Drew, Church Secretary. Morning at 11 o'clock, subject: 'A Cure for Worry.' Evening, 7 o'clock, subject: 'An Unwritten Story.' Mr. Harry T. Dickinson, choir director. Visitors very welcome.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. E. D. Mitchell will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor, the Rev. Richard Corrigan, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Prof. C. E. Bland will preach at 7 p.m. Wednesday prayer and praise service at 8 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH,—Corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the congregation of Calvin Presbyterian Church uniting. Preacher for the day the Rev. J. B. Saunders, M.D.

NORTH END METHODIST CHURCH, Huntley street, between St. Zotique and Belanger streets. Pastor, the Rev. F. B. Allnutt. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer-meeting and Epworth League combined at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. I. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—The congregation will unite with Knox Church for the month of August.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, cor. Convent and St. Antoine sts.—Pastor, the Rev. T. Brown, B.A., B.D. Services Sunday: Prayer meeting at 10.15 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m; preaching at 7 p.m. Week night services: E. L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.; Wednesday, prayer and praise at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, Aug. 16. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. 11 a.m., Mr. W. C. Palmer. 7 p.m., the Rev. E. W. Johnston, of St Kitts, Windward Ieland. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor, Sunday, Aug. 16. 1908. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S.S. and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche a 11 h. et a 7 h.; le Mercredi, a 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Evening service, 7.30 p.m. Short prayer and song service after the evening service. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. United services. During August, the congregations of Erskine Presbyterian Church, Stanley Street Presbyterian Church and Emmanuel Congregational Church will worship in Emmanuel Cong. Church. Preacher, the Rev. J. B. Silcox. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. Services discontinued until Aug. 23.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. J. S. Jamieson will preach at both services. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVARY CHURCH, Congregational, Guy street, above St. Antoine. The Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Communion at the close of the morning service. Open-air song service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

Unclassified Churches.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 12 noon. Evening service or Vespers at 7.30 p.m. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

BRETHREN CHURCH, 1112 St. Lawrence Boulevard. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, C. F. Yoder, B.D., will preach at both services. Prayer meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evening at 8 p.m. S.S.C.E. on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Cordial invitation and welcome extended to all.

WHERE LIES THE HOPE OF FRANCE.

It was years ago that I first knew the farm—the farm and the broad, rich plains of the Bourbonnais. A land of grain and flax and fruit and cattle. A land of great white bulls; and the race of men is sober and strong. This is the real France, the true France, the France of the Center, industrious and conservative, melancholy and good. In the years I have gone back there very often to the old farm on the Ourcq, for they are all friends of mine, the old farmer, and the old lads who do his work; the blithe girls and the old women who sun themselves in the doorways; and the great white bulls, I have been with them in harvest time, when the grain is homeward borne in the big, blue-painted carts; ad in the windy autumn when the sowers go forth to cast the seed into the earth; we have danced together at the village fair on the fete day of St. Roch and made the stations of the cross; we have watched together through the Nights of Ghosts—a fearful night—and eaten reverently at Christmastide the little cakes which are the bread of the good Lord.

Paris is all very well; here one may live and do his work in the world; but the best of it is that a road leads hence to the Bourbonnais, to the low stone farmhouse, to Pierre driving his oven afield—'get on, Charolois, ho! Limousin, oho! oho!'—and old Jeanne knitting in the sun. The life is poor and coarse and hard. The old province of the Bourbons is not the laughing France of the olive and the vine; but, it is the true France, the best France, and when you know it well you will agree with me that it holds the hope and the future of the race. In the Bourbonnais more than anywhere else, the peasants have been able to keep their small holdings; they are peasant proprietors; little by little, however, their lands are slipping from them into the hands of the great exploiters; the economic future is dark, but no farmers—save those of America—are making so brave a stand for independence. I do not doubt that the Bourbonichon is fighting against fate. Scientific agriculture, machinery, farm laborers' unions, politics, socialism and the devil are all conspiring to destroy the independence of the man of the soil, to enlist him in the industrial rank and file, to subject him to the new feudality.

Old customs and old usages will perish; where the white oxen went afield the steam-harvester will rumble and snort; in the meantime Pierre and his farm are typical of France.—From 'The French Peasant in His Fields,' by Vance Thompson, in 'The Outing Magazine' for August.

A SWORDFISH FIGHTS DOGFISH.

(Boston 'Herald.')

A four-hundred-pound swordfish engaged in a battle with a school of dogfish was captured by the crew of the schooner 'Galatea,' which arrived at T wharf the other day. The 'Galatea' was at anchor off Chatham when the crew noticed a commotion in the water. Two men rowed over in a dory and witnessed a remarkable battle. The swordfish was standing off a whole school of dogfish. The swordfish would charge right and left with his weapon. One fish after another was impaled upon his sharp sword, while his side cuts sent many of the small sharks out of the water. The dogfish closed in on him and tore huge pieces out of his sides. He shook them off each time, however. In the meantime the fishermen returned to the schooner and got a harpoon. They drove this into the big fish and he gave up the fight.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, 7.25 a.m. except Sunday.
For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m., except Sundays, and 7.30 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m., 5.10 p.m. and *6.20 p.m. except Sunday; 1.35 p.m. daily; 9.20 a.m. and 10.05 p.m. Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Utica, Malone, etc., 9.40 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., daily, and 10.10 p.m. except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 6.50 a.m., 8.15 a.m., and 4.25 p.m. except Sunday; 1.00 p.m. daily, and 9.10 p.m., Sunday only.

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

For Toronto, Hamilton, *8.45 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.30, 9.00 a.m., daily (l) 1.25 p.m., *4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday; 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., (l) 1.25 p.m., *4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, *4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (l) 1.30 p.m., a5.15 p.m
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.50 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa, *8.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m. daily, *4 p.m., 9.50 p.m. daily, 10.15 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, 10.10 a.m., and 10.15 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily, 8.05 a.m. (except Monday, *12.00 noon and *6.40 p.m.; 9.25 p.m. daily.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily and 9.25 a.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.05 p.m., except Monday, *12.00 noon, and *6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.05 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto, and West, 7.35 a.m., daily, and 7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 8.00 a.m., 6.35 p.m.
From Ottawa, 8.00 a.m., 8.25 a.m., daily, *11.50 a.m., 6.35 p.m. daily, *7.15 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, *8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m., daily, 11.30 p.m., daily.
For Joliette, *8.20 a.m., *8.55 a.m., *5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, *8.55 a.m., *5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, *8.30 a.m., 6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, *8.30 a.m., (l) 12.30 p.m. *4.45 p.m., *5.35 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), *4.00 p.m., 5.35 p.m., A6.35 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (l) 1.40 p.m., *4.00 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, *8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., (l) 12.30 p.m., (l) 1.40 p.m., (l) 2.30 p.m., *4.00 p.m., *4.45 p.m., *6.10 p.m., A6.05 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, *2.50 p.m., and 6.05 p.m., daily. Ottawa, *12.45 p.m., *10.45 p.m., St. Jerome, *8.30 a.m., *11 a.m., K7.05 p.m., R3.45 p.m., St. Lin, *8.30 a.m. St. Eustache, 8.20 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11.00 a.m., *4.20 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m. and *6.05 p.m.
* Week days. (l) Saturday.
K Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
R Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
A Daily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James st.
Telephone, Main, 3732.
Telephone, Main, 722.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

6.50 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
7.20 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouses' Pt., Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
a8.05—a.m.—Laprairie, Ormestown, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.35 a.m.—Valleyfield, Alexandra, Ottawa.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield and intermediate stations.
10.05 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
§1.31 p.m.—Chambly and Marieville.
§1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
§1.36 p.m.—Ste. Anne's and Cornwall.
§1.45 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
‡2.25 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, and White River Junction.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Que.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—(except Saturday and Sunday), St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
5.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.16 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.00 p.m.—Rouses Point, Albany, Troy and New York.
*7.20 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.00 p.m.—Ottawa Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division
*8.01 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.30 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex-Monday, Quebec.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.15 a.m.—Cornwall, Coteau Jct., and Ottawa.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
*3.00 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
§4.00 p.m.—Marieville, Chambly, etc.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.10 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*8.00 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
†8.15 p.m.—New York, Troy, Albany and Rouse's Point.
a8.40 p.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall etc.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, White River Jct., St. Albans.
a9.00 p.m.—Fort Covington, Ormstown, Laprairie, etc.
9.25 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*10.25 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa Division.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Suburban Train Service.

FOR VAUDREUIL—†6.25, a9.10, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, §1.36, §2.15, †3.40, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, †615, *7.30, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR ST. ANNE'S—†6.25, *8.30, a9.10, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, §1.36 §2.15, †3.40, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *7.32, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
BAIE D'URFE—†6.25, *9.45 a.m.; ‡1.30 §1.36, §2.15, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
BEAUREPAIRE AND BEACONSFIELD—†6.25, *9.45 a.m.; *1.30, §2.15, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR POINTE CLAIRE—†5.00, †6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; †12.10, *1.30, **2.15, †3.45, †4.15, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *7.32, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
LAKESIDE—†6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; †12.10 *1.30, §1.36, **2.15, †3.45, †4.15, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR VALOISVILLE — †6.25, *9.45 a.m.; †12.10, *1.30, §1.36, **2.15, †3.45, †4.21, †5.15, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR STRATHMORE—†6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; †12.10, ‡1.30, §1.36, **2.15, †3.45, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR DORVAL—†5.00, †6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; †12.10, ‡1.30, §1.36, **2.15, †3.45, †4.15, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *7.32, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR DIXIE — †6.25, †7.24, *9.45 a.m.; †12.10, ‡1.30, §1.36, **2.15, †3.45, †4.15, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
FOR LACHINE—†5.00, †6.25, †7.15, *9.45 a.m.; †12.10, ‡1.30, **2.15, †3.45, †4.21, †5.15, †5.45, *7.32, *9.00, ‡11.25, §11.55 p.m.
LACHINE WHARF—†6.30, †8.01 a.m.; §1.40, †5.00, †6.21 p.m.
FOR ST. LAMBERT—†5.45, †6.50, †6.55, †720, *8.00, *8.05, *8.31, †8.55, †10.05 a.m., †12.11, §1.31, §1.35, §1.45, x2.25, †4.16, †4.20, †4.50, †5.01, x5.16, †5.30, †6.05, †6.16, *7.00, *8.01, *8.15, *8.20, (11.00 p.m. Friday only).
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. §Sat. only ‡Ex. Sat. aSun. only. xSat. and Sun.
Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sundays.

City Ticket Office, 134 St. James St. (W. H Clancy, Ticket Agent), and Bonaventure Station.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot:

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

Trains Arrive:

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

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Trains leave St. Catherine st. East, corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, 8.45 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. daily except Sundays.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette and Shawinigan Falls, 9.15 a.m. Sundays only.
For Riviere a Pierre Junction, Lake St. Joseph, Quebec, La Tuque, Roberval, Chicoutimi, 8.45 a.m. daily, except Sundays.
For Joliette, St. Jerome and New Glasgow, 6.10 p.m. daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 5.35 p.m., daily, except Sundays; 8.45 a.m. Mondays only: (Windsor Street), 1.15 p.m., Saturdays only.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 8.45 a.m daily, except Sundays.
From Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations, 11.35 a.m., 6.25 p.m. daily except Sundays.
From Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Ep

Home Department.

My Child and I.

My child and I, my child and I.
In grey or sunny weather,
Shall find a glory neath the sky
When hand in hand together,
My child and I, my child and I,
The tender day shall follow,
With care away we'll fare away
Across the hill and hollow.
My child and I in land of play,
With love around us streaming,
Ah, me, how sweet, with little feet
To tread the dales of dreaming!
—Anon.

Allan's 'Wanderlust.'

(By Hattie Preston Rider, in the 'Home Herald.')

'What's over beyond all the houses, mother?' Allan asked, from the window where he had been studying the view intently.

'Sometime we will go and see,' she answered, smiling.

Allan sparkled with delight. 'Mayn't we go to-day?' he asked, eagerly?

His mother considered a moment. 'Just as soon as luncheon is over, if you can help me a little,' she decided.

So Allan put the table in order, and wiped the spoons. When they were ready to start, he was thrilling all over, like another Christopher Columbus. They turned off their own street, and walked down an unfamiliar one. The houses grew small and shabby as they proceeded. Allan was quite astonished at the swarms of oddly-dressed little people they encountered. At one place they saw a long cote with dozens of cooing pigeons passing in and out. Allan went wild with admiration, and his joy was unbounded when the man who owned them brought him two little white eggs.

'The mate got killed, and the mother's that broke up she won't hover 'em,' he explained to Allan's mother; so she put them in her bag.

A little further they saw a box pen of fat guinea pigs. No one was there, but Allan looked his fill. Still further, a tiny spring rippled under a small culvert across the street.

'Where does it go to?' Allan asked.

'Very likely into the creek just beyond Downer Park,' his mother answered. 'Some day we will go out there and see, if you like.'

Allan's short legs began to grow tired at last. He was equally surprised and delighted, about that time, to turn a strange corner and come directly on a street car marked with the familiar name of their own street.

'It's nice to go home, but it's just lovely to go tramping like that, mother,' he confided as he nestled beside her.

She was not allowed to forget the promised exploration of the Park Creek. However, it was several weeks before they found opportunity to go. Then Allan begged to invite his chum, David, and his mother heartily consented. So the three set out, carrying a lunch this time.

They took the car to the park. Then, shunning the conventional walk, they skirted the velvet slope, stopping on the way for a short visit to the animals. Allan's mother never hurried a boy that wanted to 'look' unless it was absolutely necessary. At the upper end of the park a small tributary ran into the creek, undoubtedly the same spring they had discovered on their other trip. Shy little minnows were darting in anxd out at the mouth.

They followed down the course of the creek proper, Allan and David wading the stream, their shoes and stockings slung over their shoulders, skate-fashion.

'We're Indians, hiding our trail,' Allan declared, moving stealthily along, and bending to peer ahead.

'I'm Hiawatha's big sturgeon, and I'm after the Indian!' shouted mischievous David, splashing forward with a great racket; and the crafty warrior in advance yelled with pretended terror, so they all shouted and laughed together, breaking up the line of march for several moments.

Below a bend that formed a quiet pool they saw nimble water-striders 'skating' back and forth in pursuit of their prey. A tiny spring had washed a clear space near the edge of the pool, and a mottled frog sat within it, looking up at them with his funny, protruding eyes. Farther down, at the confines of the park, they crawled along a narrow coping underneath a big viaduct, and came out with the stream into a velvet-turfed pasture. Here the creek ran riotously. Presently the course sloped to a marsh, and the boys discovered an astonishing thing. Willow stakes had been driven into the ground for support to a wire fence, and green branches were sprouting luxuriously from the tops and sides. The boys showed their wonder at the sight.

'What do you say to a fence growing?' David asked. 'Next we know a barn may be jumping up out of the ground,' Allan answered with round eyes of pretended awe. Then regretfully they climbed a hill back to civilization, carrying as trophies an old tomato can with six minnows, four tadpoles and a paralytic crab. The car seat was a luxury.

'Oo-o-o!' said Allan, settling down rapturously; and David echoed the verdict.

It was not their last excursion. Frequently the litle trips were made entirely on foot, into remote parts of the town or surrounding country, so that Allan learned to find his way about better than the worldliest urchin of the streets. Now and then his father took charge of the party and they made a day of it to some park or museum in the nearby city, and always in the same delightful spirit of exploration and discovery.

One night Allan came in to supper round eyed and wondering.

'Elmer Smith has run away from his own home!' he announced. 'Why, mother, how do you suppose he could bear to go?'

'I don't know,' his mother answered, soberly; and Allan turned to repeat the astonishing news to his father.

'They all have it,' the man laughed, shortly; but his eyes did not even smile 'It's the wanderlust.'

'The What?' said Allan,still more round-eyed and wondering. His mother laughed, too, though she bent and kissed him.

'It is the wishing to go and see things,' she explained. 'I'm glad we train our wanderlust to be sensible, aren't you Allan?'

A sparkle of understanding dawned in Allan's eyes.

'I should say I am,' he answered, with emphasis.

In Sisterly Candor.

(By Margaret E. Sangster, in the 'Christian World.')

'I don't know how long it is since you read "The Mill on the Floss," said Mrs. Jamieson, as she seated herself comfortably with her knitting in the vine shaded verandah just as the clock struck four, Other ladies were arriving and they had brought some light fancy-work, one an embroidered centre-piece in which she was putting the finishing stitches, another a fleecy shawl that she was crocheting for a Christmas gift, and still another a dainty frock for her two-year-old daughter. The ladies of Rockville Centre met during the summer at one another's houses for social purposes, reading and conversation: Sometimes they worked for the missionary box, and again they might take up a collection for the repairs of the church. To-day the meeting had no other object than recreation, and Mrs. Jamieson set the ball rolling by her remark about George Eliot's famous novel. Two or three of the friends had never had time to read the book, although they had heard of it. One woman said that she had read 'Middlemarch,' and another that 'Felix Holt' was her favorite, but Miranda Joyce, who had been graduated from college in June, had the whole of George Eliot at her finger's end, and being the daughter of the hostess she ran into the library for the volume Mrs. Jamieson had mentioned.

'What I was thinking of,' said that lady, 'was the trouble that is made in families by too much candor. Turn to the seventh chapter, Miranda, and read a little of the talk between Mrs. Glegg and Mrs. Tulliver.' Miranda did so, introducing to the circle the belligerent Mrs.Glegg, who at fifty was a formidable matron who dared to be as rude as she pleased, for the double reason that she was older than Mrs. Tulliver and that she had more money. Even a worm will turn, and when Mrs. Glegg had driven a coach and four over all the properties, criticized everything in sight, and abused her sister for yielding to her husband in the matter of the dinner hour, Mrs. Tulliver put an end to the talk by saying firmly, 'Mr. Tulliver says he always will have a good dinner for his friends while he can pay for it, and he's a right to do as he likes in his own house, sister.'

The conversation having started with the quotation from 'The Mill on the Floss,' lifted itself above the mere happenings of the neighborhood into a region of impersonal thought. It touched presently upon frankness in the family.

'We all know,' said the minister's wife, 'how ready one's own people are to tell one the precise truth without any soft shading or gentle deprecation. "You are looking dreadfully sallow," Edith will say to Ethel, or "What possessed you to buy a green frock, when green fairly kills your complexion?' Or at the table, 'This steak is tough," "These peas are dry," "The bread is not up to the mark," "Where do you buy your butter? There certainly is better butter on the market than this." These are criticisms heard every day in the family, and they do not help to make life move without friction.'

'Yes,' plaintively added Mrs. Judson, as she creased another tuck in her baby's frock, 'there is too much sisterly candor in this world, at least where "in-laws" are concerned. Bob's sister Jane has been making me a visit and I declare that I never was more uncomfortable in my life than when her eyes were on my children, for I knew that she considered them most ill-behaved. I have to admit that Florrie and Lilly always show their worst side to their Aunt Jane. She told Bob that I was spoiling my children by my indulgence, that Willie was stubborn and disobedient, and that Florrie was clumsy and stupid. She even found fault with my management of my poor wee baby, and said that I ought to spank her when she cried with the prickly heat. Jane declares that her children got their first spanking by the time they are six months old.'

'The wretch!' exclaimed a tender-hearted woman sitting next the little mother. She had no babies of her own and the hunger of the childless was in her eyes. 'I fairly hate these martinets in nursery discipline,' she exclaimed.

'I don't hate Jane; she is a good woman and kind-hearted," said the baby's mother, 'but she is a very uncomfortable guest in a relative's house because she deems it her duty to say precisely what she thinks on every occasion.'

'There is no greater fallacy,' said Mrs. Jamieson, rounding the heel of her stocking, 'than that which makes it incumbent on one's conscience to utter every word in one's mind. Society would split into a hundred pieces if every one acted on that theory. True courtesy oils the wheels of life. Unless we are polite in the family circle we are sure to have a good many recriminations and some quarrels that fray affection if they do not strain it to breaking.' A tinkle of iced lemonade closed the discussion.

Home Thoughts.

A SONG.

I shall not pass this way again,
But far beyond earth's where and when
May I look back along a road
Where on both sides good seed I sowed.
I shall not pass this way again,
May wisdom guide my tongue and pen,
And love be mine that so I may
Plant roses all along the way.
I shall not pass this way again,
May I be courteous to men,
Faithful to friends, true to my God,
A fragrance on the path I trod.
—Clarence Urmy.

THE CURE FOR SORROW.

It is a plain duty to make others glad. Christianity is the greatest joy-bringer the world has ever known, and those persons are not true to Christianity who do not daily bring gladness and joy into the lives of those around them. We are not to dictate to others; we are to seek to brighten their lives. 'Not that we have lordship over your faith,' wrote Paul, 'but are helpers of your joy.' What a heroice light-bearer the loving-hearted apostle was! Not a bit more so, however, than we can all be if we are willing to devote ourselves to lightening the loads and brightening the lives of those near us. To keep our sorrows to ourselves in this effort is to find sure comfort for ourselves while we are making life joyful for others.—The 'Sunday School Times.'

With the Children

TO MY MOTHER.

WHO DIED IN MY THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR, 1377.

(By the Bishop of Durham, in 'Sunday at Home.'

'In the midway of this our mortal life,'*
I stand, my mother, orphan'd of thy smile;
Henceforth my feet, in langour or in strife,
At heavier pace must tread each westward mile.

Dear was thy presence to my infant eyes,
Dearer, when ailing childhood clung to thee:
Ah,still I seem, beneath those ancient skies,
To hold thy hand where flow'd the summer sea.

In youth's new years of many a fitful change
How oft I grieved thee, mother! yet the mind,
E'en from self-pleasing thought' least happy range
Still turn'd to thee, its home, its rest to find.

When grace awoke thee, did I not confide
The anguish'd conscience to thy holy heart?
Didst thou not lead me to the Crucified,
Till in thy faith I found a trembling part?

Years moved; I dwelt beside thee, as of old
I understood thee with maturer love;
Wondering, I saw the blessed life unfold
The deep, sweet wisdom of the schools above.

Fain would I louder praise the all-bounteous grace
That gave thee me so long, that bade thee stay
Till thy last cradled little one could trace
His path beside thee till the noon of day.

Yet fear I not to mourn before His throne
Who knows the sorrows of the lonely mind;
To Thee, my Lord, my Father, let me moan
In sight of coming things and things behind.

I thank Thee for my mother given to tend
Those old, sweet hours or long-departed morn;

*'Al mezzo del cammin di nostra vita.'
—Dante.

But shall I less desire my sacred Friend
When the day glares, when evening frowns forlorn?
On her, methinks, the life-work heart could rest
With deeper far than infancy's repose;
Childlike, the man could lean upon her breast,
Yet draw new courage thence for toils and woes.

Now she has gone into the world of light;
This world is darken'd; but I bless Thy rod;
Me love and justice both consenting smite,
And she beholds Thy face, her King, her God.

MAKING THE BEST OF THINGS.

(By V. M. Wheat.)

With seeds of kindness sown broadcast by all sorts of philanthropic means, with sunshine flourishing throughout the land, why is it that we have not a little more of the real article within our homes?

Children are naturally cheerful, wholesome little creatures, and if the brightest of their influence could be directed inside the home and applied to the contingencies of everyday life the outside world would lose nothing by it, while the child and the home would gain immeasurably.

Teach children to make the best of things. Cheerfulness under adversity is largely a matter of habit, and fortunate indeed is the child who has acquired the habit of relinquishing with a degree of cheerfulness that which is not practical, and turning readily to that which seems next best under the circumstances.

The child who is allowed to cavil and fret over every defeat of plan or wish not only sours his own disposition and the temper of everyone in the house, but the passing years soon find him at the threshold of manhood, where serious things await him. Still expending his strength and energy in fretting and complaining, the first real rebuff bowls him over completely. His whole life so far has been spent in blaming everything and everybody (besides himself) for the disappointments that have encompassed him. He has cultivated neither resourcefulness nor versatility. His small ability and feeble striving are all put forth in one real effort, and if that is not successful the whole world spells failure and defeat for him, and the future seems dark and incomprehensible.

A few weeks ago a technical school in a large nearby city opened for the fall term. Applicants for admission not holding certain certificates of graduation were required to pass an examination, which was held during the week previous, and on the opening night none of those who had taken the test had been notified of the result. In the long line of men and boys who waited for their cards of admission stood one youth of about eighteen. In turn he approached the desk, gave his name, and was informed that he had failed in his test, which meant that he could not be admitted to the school during the present year. This boy had never been taught to sustain himself under defeat, and the result was a natural, but very distressing one. Several sympathizers left the line to go to him, and help to brace him up, but it was useless. He had gone all to pieces, and would listen neither to reason nor comfort, and after a time he crept out of the building with lowered head and downcast eyes, the picture of defeat.

There was less than one-quarter of the number of applicants that succeeded in passing the examination. It was interesting to watch the different manner in which each bore his disappointment. Many of them carried it off with a bravado that was clearly assumed, and would give away to the bitter wrestle of soul when none was by to see. Some hurried quietly out, unable to bear the disappointment under the gaze of others. All of these carried the deepest sympathy and respect of the more fortunate ones. One cried, 'Hard luck this time, but better luck next!' and the others softly cheered him.

That failure is marked for success. He has learned to view things with optimistic eyes; they are resourceful and courageous, and one failure isn't going to sap all the sweetness out of his life. Like the Old Man of the Sea, every time that sort of a lad is thrown down he rises with new strength, new courage, new determination, and this is because he was taught as a child to be cheerful under adversity; to make the best of all things, and to lose no time crying over spilt milk.

The boy or the man who has never had obstacles to overcome is an unknown quantity. It is a grave mistake not to throw a boy somewhat on his own resources, and have him learn from experience many of the incontrovertible facts of life while he is still young, and events do not create epochs in his life. Failure may not always be due to lack of endeavor—there are many conditions that make all things at times impractical; but success, that is, the only success worth having, rarely comes without real and earnest endeavor. Boys who are compelled by necessity to habits of self-reliance make the best men. They have learned that everything that is worth having has to be worked for, and that things that come too easy have little value indeed. The obstacles that they need in everyday life they look upon as a matter of course. Life must be taken the bitter with the sweet and there is nothing to do but make the best of the unfavorable considerations,convinced that they must eventually be overcome by persistent opposition.

The reason that so great a proportion of college-bred lads fail or make an indifferent success in business life is because they come largely from a walk of life where everything is smooth and suited to the comfort of the traveller. As a species he has never struck a single snag, has never had a real difficulty to contend with, has never known the necessity for self-reliance or of independent action, and so, with all his advantages, he is really heavily handicapped by the brother who has had to be satisfied with a less advanced education, but who has put his shoulder to the wheel and worked his way by hard and persistent effort to a goal that holds for him beyond all other advantages the sweetness of conquest.—New York 'Tribune.'

Health Hints

NERVES AND THE SLEEPER.

'It is a great pity,' said the specialist in nerves, to the young woman, 'that all of you will not learn and practice the most important lessons in maintainiug health and beauty. There is more truth than poetry in the old idea that "beauty sleep" should be taken before midnight. The object of sleep is rest and refreshment. It is not enough merely to sleep. In the first place, sleep should be made a habit. Slumber at any time is practically wasted if the muscles are taut and the brain active. Work while you work, play while you play, as energetically as you will, but, also, rest while you rest. Give yourself completely up to it. If you don't know how—learn. Then form the habit, and never lose it.

'Open the windows wide, winter or summer, throw aside the pillow, and let the muscles go, every single one of them—they are like rubber bands that have been stretched all day. Relax. Don't cling to the bed as though you were afraid it would get away from you. It is strong enough to hold you—drop your cares and worries, shut out all plans and conjectures and schemes, breathe deeply and regularly—meaning to inhale and exhale rhythmically—and before you know it, you have slipped away.'—New York 'Post.'

Home Work Room

SEWING SUGGESTIONS.

When you are doing your summer sewing, especially for little ones that have a way of growing like the grass on the front lawn, or of material that shrinks, a part of the trouble may be overcome by fitting the new garment over all of the clothing of the wearer. I even fit my own wash waists and all underwaists and nightgowns over my dresses—choosing a plain, unruffled waist. If the 'set' is perfect the garment looks just as well when worn, and they look well much longer.

Have you never heard a house mother say, 'I have been looking all the morning for a piece of cloth to patch Helen's dress; I am sure there were some pieces of it left?' It saves time to have a sewing room or closet devoted to all the odds and ends of sewing, but if that is not possible we may at least have a wide shelf in one, and numberless bags In one bag may go the rolls of good pieces left from dresses and waists. This can be looked over twice a year, and as the original garment is worn out or cast aside, the pieces can be given to some child or the rag bag, since the day of piece work is very nearly past.

Cast-off garments should be washed, and breadths that may be of future service rolled together, and the rest put in the rag bag. It is much easier to get rid of useless things as soon as possible—it saves extra dust and sometimes moths.

Have a button bag or box for the odd ones, another bag for the left-over laces or embroideries, as well as the new; another box or bag for white pieces—old sheets, bodies of nightgowns, and flour sacks—that so often come into use. If you gather all of these odd things together, believe me, there will need to be little 'searching' for anything—it will just be a matter of selecting the right 'bag.'—Harriet Burch Wharton, in 'Christian Work and Evangelist.'

For the Housekeeper.

BOYS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

Four years ago, in a suburban town in New Jersey, two lads of sixteen, having between them eighty-seven cents in money, started a business enterprise. One of the boys had always enjoyed helping his mother in her housewifery, particularly when the season came round for making preserves and pickles. When a summer of invalidism laid the mother aside, the family made up their minds that the next winter would be marked by a diminution of the canned and preserved fruit,of which all were fond, but they reckoned without the pluck and energy of the eldest son. He used his vacation in doing all by himself what his mother had formerly done, and in the autumn her preserve closet showed fully stocked shelves. It was this experience that emboldened him and a companion to go, very simply and modestly, and undertaking only to fill small orders at a small profit, into the business of making preserves. To-day, after four years, one young partner having retired and gone into other business, the original beginner is the proprietor of a large and paying plant. He supplies housekeepers over an extended area with jams, jellies, canned fruits and pickles, for a whole season; his trade-mark stands for excellent work; he has a line of business that an older merchant might envy. This is a demonstration of what good sense, thoroughness and push will do, when united with practical knowledge and a very little ready money.

Why are mothers in general so reluctant to let the boys assist in the housework. There is no reason in the wide world why a boy should not make beds, wash and iron and wash dishes quite as handily and neatly as a girl, and the muscles that respond so eagerly to the demands of baseball and football can be trained to take trouble to the lifting of many a domestic load. Whatever you do, mothers, do not leave undone, do not forget to so train the boys, that they may feel some sense of responsibility of the home. They will be better sons and brothers for the training, very possibly better men of business for it, and very certainly, better husbands by and bye, for girls who are fortunate enough to marry them.—'Christian Herald.'

THE CARE OF FURNITURE

When mahogany furniture is in a very bad condition the only method of renewing it is that of first removing the old finish, and the old method of scraping and sand-papering is the best one. After this is done, either wax, varnish, or oil may be applied. Dents in hard wood may be filled in with colored wax. White enamelled furniture may be cleaned with a cloth dampened in warm water and a little whiting if necessary. At the end it should be thoroughly rubbed dry with a soft cloth. Gilt furniture and gilt frames may be cleaned with a paste made of whiting and alcohol. This should be rubbed off before it hardens. Natural colored wicker furniture can be scrubbed with a brush and warm soap suds. Painted and enamelled wicker should be treated like white enamelled furniture. This sort of work, however, is quite unsatisfactory because the enamel chips and the paint wears off.

FLOORS.

When varnished floors have become blackened in spots and there are numerous heel marks, they need a standing finish, and must be treated with extreme measures. The old finish must be first removed, and when the floor is refinished see that the liquid is of good quality, and that several coats are given. A waxed floor needs only another coat of wax and a thorough polishing. Dull spots can often be removed with turpentine. It is best to remove spots from rugs or carpets as soon as they are made. Spots made by sticky substances may be removed by sponging them with alcohol and salt, a pint of alcohol to a teaspoonful of salt. Grease or oil spots should be covered with wet fuller's earth, and allowed to stand for two days and then brushed off. French chalk will remove fresh grease spots. Cover the spots well, then spread a brown paper over them and apply a moderately hot iron.—Evening Post.'

Selected Recipes.

Melon Salad (Sweet)—Cut the edible portion of a chilled melon into small cubes. Mix together half a cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and one fourth a tablespoonful of mace; sprinkle over the fruit of the cubes, toss together, and serve in a salad bowl, or form a basket made of the shell from which the pulp was taken.

Green Peas.—It is not every one who knows that green peas should be shelled and served the same day. It is economy to buy them and make them last night for they lose their sweet and delicious flavor in a very short space of time. The same may be said of corn; right fresh from the garden is the rule if possible. Green peas, after shelling and freeing from foreign substances, should be put into boiling water as little as they can be cooked and still be nearly done (it will take about an hour to cook well), remove the cover and let the water boil away rapidly until there is little left. Add a little salt, then with rich, sweet cream or milk and butter; if pepper is used, it should be white, which has a more delicate flavor than black. Serve hot.

Pineapple Marmalade.—Pineapple marmalade is made from grated fresh pineapple, the rind and eyes having been removed. Weigh the pulp and reduce one-third its bulk in a granite pan on the stove; measure two-thirds its original weight of granulated sugar, and put to heat in the oven. Lay it in a dripping pan lined with a thick white paper, or if in a granite pan the paper will not be necessary. Keep the oven door open partly, so that the sugar does not brown. Add the strained juice of one lemon for each pound of fruit; next add the hot sugar, stir for five minutes. Put away in stone jars. Cover securely with paper dipped in white of egg, and then pour on a thin layer of melted paraffin.

See that it fills in closely to the top of the glass, for if any air reaches the fruit it will spoil. If you wish to slice the lemon thinly, remove the seeds, and let the slices stay mixed through the pineapple jam.—Chicago 'Herald.'

Advertisements.

DANGEROUS OPIATES

Most of the liquid medicines advertised to cure stomach and bowel troubles and summer complaints contain opiates and are dangerous. When a mother gives Baby's Own Tablets to her little ones she has the guarantee of a government analyst that the tablets contains no opiate or narcotic poison, so she has the assurance that the medicine will so speedily cure stomach and bowel troubles, if they come unexpectedly. Give the well child an occasional dose of these tablets and you can prevent sickness by clearing the stomach and bowels of offending matter. Mrs. Wilbert Bone, Carrville, Ont., says:—'I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach and bowel troubles and know of no other medicine so satisfactory.' Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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LONDON'S BEGGARS.

It is calculated that four thousand persons make a living in London by begging, and that their average income amounts to about 30s. a week, or more than £300,000 a year. Last year 1,925 persons were arrested for begging in the streets, of whom more than fifteen hundred were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one week to three months. Many of these objects of charity were found in possession of sums of money, and even of bankbooks showing very handsome deposits.—'Tit-Bits.'

OLD NEWSPAPERS

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

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Then fiercely we dig the fountain,
To find where the waters rise,
Or, panting, we climb the mountain,
Oh! are there indeed blue skies?
And we dig till the soul is weary
Seeking streams of pleasure out,
And we climb till all is dreary,
And still the sky is—doubt.

Search not for the root of the fountain
But drink the waters bright,
Gaze far above the mountain,
The sky may speak in light.
But if yet thou see no beauty—
If in doubt thy heart still cries—
With joy go do thy duty,
And thy work will clear thine eyes.'

The century in which we live is conceded to be the age of the young man, experience being of little value compared with youthful enthusiasm. But the real test is the spirit of youth and there are men and women of few years who are old in thought and feeling, with resources exhausted, to whom life is but a dull monotony, and who have missed the mark of their high calling in the world.

Others with a freshness of spirit, with unwasted powers, pass into old age with cheerful undaunted hearts even singing as they go—seeing in this every day world much of joy and compensation. For in spite of suffering and disappointment even amid the prosaic aspects of bread winning it is possible for those who possess the spirit of youth to enjoy this beautiful world to the full.

True, for all there are cares and trials that temporarily shut out the light of life, they darken it for awhile but do not destroy it, and such souls go back to the true aim of living, and with faith and trust in a guiding power take comfort in nature, in friendship, in doing duties that mean the right things for the right ends, with the result that rest and healing come.

Such permanent hope and delight in life can never be experienced by one whose chief aim is the power money gives or social distinction. Too many who are young in years are old in their disillusions, and have many disenchantments. They have lost the freshness of youth trying to quench the immortal thirst of the soul by satisfying the senses, as people have failed through each generation and will till the end of time. Yet we have many bright examples of brave souls on whose shoulders rests the burden of eight or more decades, yet full of the glory of nature, and the satisfaction life brings to those who are free from low ambitions, ready to help the souls and bodies of their fellow men, with no base ideals, but passing cheerfully along the beaten life path, filled with the spirit of perennial youth.

TRANSPLANTING THE PEONY.

Alice.—If your peony plants are doing well do not transplant them unless necessary, for when once planted in a favorable location they will flourish for years without special care, and should be at least half a dozen years without removal.

One frequently sees strong old clumps that have been growing the old crimson flowers for twenty years, and do not appear to require a change if one can judge by healthy foliage and flowers.

For grand effect the Peony does best planted in masses, or in front of a shrubbery, especially if due regard is paid to varieties and time of blooming, in which case the season may easily be prolonged a month.

They require a rich soil, in fact it can hardly be too rich, and a top dressing of manure should be applied in November, and dug deeply into the soil in spring. A plentiful supply of water must be given at all times, especially when the flowers are opening.

One of the strongest claims to popularity of the Peony is the fact of its hardiness, for it will endure a rigorous climate without any suffering and is free from insect pests and disease.

In brilliant coloring and perfection of bloom it rivals the rose, and some varieties are very fragrant. Though the blossoms are large they are not coarse, and though gay they are not gaudy.

Many of the newer shades are exquisite in coloring and range from pure white to pale rose with mauve tints and shades of blush to crimson.

Eternal vigilance is the price of roses, but the Peony will take care of itself and each succeeding year adds to the size of the clump and the number and beauty of the blossoms. If possible make the surroundings fit in to the Peony and do not transplant unless imperative, and then with as little disturbance as possible.

For decoration purposes and as cut flowers they are very lasting if picked when just opening, and always give a cheerful aspect to a room. It is said that the crimeon flowered Peony was cultivated in the earliest times and that Pliny had it growing in his garden. Certainly it always proves satisfactory, from the time the first red shoots appear in spring, for after blooming the handsome dark clean foliage makes an excellent background. This flower has been aptly characteriezed as the flower of the past, the present, and the future, and the outlook is promising for its further cultivation.

WHITE HONEYSUCKLE.

E.M.F.—We always lay our honeysuckles down, and cover with a board or some leaves and branches. Some seasons they would survive if left on the trellis, but in severe winters they might be killed back enough to make one regret the lack of a little attention.

If you are sure it is an insect that is eating your pansies give them a dose of 'slug shot.' It seems very effectual and they usually drop in their tracks after the first application.

SHRUB FOR NAME.

R.B.—Your little shrub resembles a specie of Arctostaphylos found on mountains and in sub-arctic regions. It is related to the Bearbury and belongs to the Heath family, but the shrubs are rare nowadays, though growing to be of considerable size.

These plants form hybrids often in the solitary places where they grow so that it is not always easy to classify them.

WILD PLANTS.

J. H. S.—The flower with long blue racemen is a Vetch, and belongs to the pea family. It grows in dry soil and waste lands, blooming from June till August. The other plant is the White Alder or Sweet Pepper bush, a plant that grows in swamps, or wet woodlands, and like many another neglected plant is much improved by cultivation.

Thank you for appreciative words regarding this department.

AFRICAN LILY.

Mr. S.—I am afraid the name given to your plant is a misnomer for the only African lily is the Agapanthus Umbellatus, which is a tub plant in this country.

Mine came out of the cellar in late spring looking very pale and sickly, but have at present three sprays or umbells of flowers each containing twenty to thirty blossoms. Your plant is doubtless an Aretosis, sometimes called Bear's Ear. A plant resembling it in leaf is called African Daisy, the flower being of that open shape and of an orange scarlet in color.

CONIFERS.

A.J.C. asks for some information regarding the planting of evergreens, a subject of considerable importance as we are nearing the season of transplanting. Conifers grow in all soils except those of a wet nature, and it is well to have it in good condition, though some pines and firs will grow well on the bleakest hillsides exposed to the most trying gales, and on the coast they are found specially valuable to form shelter belts for the protection of animal and vegetable life. It is important when purchasing at a nursery to procure plants that have good fibrous roots brought about by frequent transplanting.

No fresh manure should be used directly on the roots, but it is useful put on as an autumn mulch and raked away in spring.

Coniters are highly ornamental and present a great diversity of foliage and form, being suitable planted as single specimens or in groups. Several of this class of trees are useful for reclaiming waste land, others for shelter as before stated.

As for planting time the experienced grower usually recommends as the best time for setting out evergreens in spring from April 20 to May 20, and in autumn from August 15 to September 15. Except for hedges the best time to prune Conifers is previous to their growing season, and a careful use of the pruning knife at this season will often restore a tree that has become weakened.

No one who has lived where evergreens form part of the landscape will be willing to live without them for they form a large part of the charm in summer among our deciduous trees, and are a wonderful and sustaining beauty in winter.

Amid the snow the eyes find rest in their dark green foliage, and the earliest birds find them a protecting shelter in many a storm.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Mrs. O.—Your plant with the tawny red flowers is a variegated variety of Puncia Granatum, a famous fruit tree from Palestine and well worthy a place in ornamental grounds for those who care enough to grow it as a tub plant, for it does not endure much cold or frost.

Our seasons are so short that I suppose it does not bring fruit to perfection with you, as you keep it in the cellar all winter.

A STRANGE TREE.

Allison has been visiting in the Western States and one day came upon a tree that resembled an elm, but was loaded with berries that she was told turned purple in September and were eatable. Asks if it is related to the elm, and what its botanical name, as the people about called it Hackberry.

The name you seek is Cellis Occidentalis and where it attains full development it shows its relationship to the elm.

The wood is not very valuable but as an ornamental tree, when it succeeds, there is much to recommend it, but it is rare east of the Alleghanies.

It is no wonder you felt a surprise to find what seemed an elm bearing berries, but when ripe the fruit is sweet and much sought by birds. It is tolerant of climate and soil and very free from disease and insects, and is sometimes called Nettle tree. The European variety is supposed to have been the Lotus of the ancients, described as pleasant and wholesome. It had, however, a bad effect upon patriotism, for Homer wrote:

'Whosoever tasted once of that sweet fruit
Wished not to see his native country more,
Nor give his friends the knowledge of his fate;
And then my messengers desired to dwell
Among the Lotus eaters, and to feed
Upon the Lotus, never to return.'

SEDUMS.

Alice wishes to know something about Sedums or 'Live for Ever,' as she terms it, and if they are of any use in a garden where the soil is dry and poor. In answer, it may be said that the Sedums are particularly adapted for such a soil as by their structure they are enabled to live a long time without absorbing moisture from the ground, and so can survive in arid soil—hence the common name of 'Live for Ever.' For planting on dry sunny banks, where other vegetation refuses to grow, the Sedum thrives well, and can be recommended, some of them making fine border plants.

PLANTING GOOSEBERRIES.

J.D.—Set out the gooseberry bushes in clean mellow soil, about three or four feet apart, according to variety.

Cut out old growth as soon as leaves turn yellow and keep well thinned to give free access to light and air, and by that means preventing mildew. The chief insect enemy is the currant worm, that is fond of gooseberry leaves as well, and commence to do mischief when the first leaves develope. But if faithfully dusted with white hellebore it proves effectual. In this country a heavy mulching is of value, for the gooseberry attains its best growth in a moist climate.

Here is the Maid with lovely eyes
Of blue, like far celestial skies.
She has no ills which beauty mar
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8

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The Boys' Page.

Heaping Coals of Fire.

'Where is mother? I want her,' said an impatient young voice at the study door.

The minister turned around from his writing, and saw a red-faced trousled boy standing there with his hand still on the door-knob.

'Your mother has gone to spend the afternoon with Mrs. Clark. What did you want with her, my son?'

Casting a glance at the lad, and noting his ruffled aspect, Mr. Graham continued:

'You seem to be in trouble, young man. Surely not fighting, I trust. Come in, and let me fill mother's place for once.'

He beckoned the boy to a low couch near the fire, and wheeled his chair around to face it.

Harry walked over slowly, and seated himself; then, in response to his father's 'now,' burst out vehemently:—

'It's that hateful Dan Simmons. He played a dirty, low, trick on me this afternoon just because I took away a frog that he was tormenting at noon recess, and flung it over the wall into the brook. I knew he was mad, but he didn't say anything then, so I never had any suspicion of what he was going to do. You see, Miss Hallowell is dreadful nervous and 'steriky, so she can't bear to look at frogs, or bugs, or mice, or—anything. Well, when she called me up to explain a diagram in physical geography, what should jump into her lap but a big green frog! He landed plump on her hands. Gracious! Didn't she scream! Then she went off into some kind of a fit, and the principal and other teachers had to come in and look after her. Pretty fine rumpus, I can tell you.'

Harry paused a moment for breath.

'I fail to see where your trouble could be, so far,' remarked his father.

The boy's eyes flashed as he resumed his story.

'Why, it was this way. When Mr. Dexter began to investigate, more than a dozen scholars declared that the frog jumped out of my pocket. They were boys and girls whose word was good. It didn't do a mite of good for me to declare that I did not know a thing about it, not at all, for Dan got up and said that I took a frog away from him before school that looked just like that one. That settled it, and to-morrow my punishment will be measured out according to the amount of injury to Miss Hallowell's nerves.

'Then,' more slowly, 'after school Simmons began to jeer and hoot at me, and I told him just what I thought of him. He flew at me, and I had—really had (deprecatingly) to defend myself. I fancy that he is satisfied that I can, for the last I saw of him he was sitting in a mud-puddle spitting out the land that he scooped up when he fell,' chuckled Harry.

Mr. Graham's moustache twitched in a queer way, but he only said:

'It would be a good idea to call at Miss Hallowell's home presently, apologize for the fright you unintentionally caused, and explain matters as you have to me. If your record before has been clean, I do not think they will deal hardly with you.'

'I'll pay him back for it, though,' uttered Harry, wrathfully. An angry light glittered in his eyes, and he clenched his brown fists. 'If he thinks he can walk over me in this way, he'll find out his mistake very soon, for I'll be even with him before long.

'Softly, my boy!' cautioned the minister. 'Take time to think. What do you propose to do for the sake of revenge?'

'Oh, I'll plan some way before morning,' said Harry.

'Are you going to emulate him, and play a low trick on him to make it even,' queried the father. 'Because by so doing you will have to lower yourself to the level of his standard of conduct. Just hand me that old leather-bound book on my table, and read what it says just there.'

Harry read aloud: 'Certainly in taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; for it is a prince's part to pardon. This is certain, that a man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wound green, which otherwise would heal and do well.'

'Humph, according to that, I should pardon Simmons for what he did to me.'

'And that would be too hard, eh, Harry?' asked Mr. Graham.

'The follows will think I'm a "softy" if I pass it over,' was the dubious answer. 'But I'll try it and see how Bacon's ideas work when applied to grammar-school rows.'

'A dignified silence may frighten and puzzle him more than any other thing,' commented the minister.

'And the memory of that mouthful of dirt, too,' laughed Harry.

'There's a better book and a better rule for such cases. Can't you "heap coals of fire on his head?" came a gentle suggestion as Harry was leaving the room.

Harry shook his head doubtfully.

'Most too rough on a fellow, that would be.' Then, hesitating, as he caught the wistful look in his father's face. 'Besides there's nothing of the kind to do—unless I get him the place on our ball team that he wants so bad. But we only want decent fellows on it.'

'Perhaps that would make him over into one,' his father said.

The next morning Harry reported:—'I told Dan last night I'd fix it all right about the ball team. Never said a word about the frog; but when I got to school he'd told Dexter about it. You were right after all, father.'—Selected.

Worth His Keep.

'Can't I keep him, Uncle Jeph? He's a real trick dog; he knows lots. He'll fetch things out of the water, and I'm teaching him to draw a cart. I'll keep him in the barn, 'deed I will, if you'll only let him stay.' And a very pleading boyish face looked up into Uncle Jeph's rugged and weather-beaten face.

'Well, Frank, 'taint me, it's your Aunt Roxy. She says she won't hev a dog 'bout the house, 'nd you know ez well as I do thet no dog'll stay in the barn all the time. I've got him a good home, too, over to Abner Jones's.'

Uncle Jeph climbed into his waggon inside which a Newfoundland dog was already tied, with tail and ears down, the very picture of woe. 'You kin go 'nd see him sometimes, Frank, if you're a mind ter,' he said, comfortingly, and then drove off, for Uncle Jeph was in a hurry to get to the little town to pay off the mortgage. The money was lying in crisp bills inside his wallet on the seat, and the little affair of the dog soon passed from his mind as Leander, the big brown horse trotted along briskly.

Uncle Jeph had good crops that year, and this was nearly the last instalment that was due before his acres were clear. He and Aunt Roxy loved the farm better than anything else in the world, and now that they were getting on in years, and had only this one orphan to come after them, they were beginning to feel a sense of rest and relief after all their strenuous years' of hard work on a small farm. They both loved Frank, but it was one of the articles of their creed never to spoil children. They had discussed this stray dog and decided that he was useless; so Uncle Jeph felt no compunctions whatever about taking him over to Abner Jones.

'Hi! Jeph, Jeph!' cried a voice, as the brown horse came opposite the Janeway farm. And Seth Janeway came out with a packet in his hand. 'Sarah's sick, 'nd I can't leave her to go to town. Kin you take this to the bank for me ez you go by?'

It was another roll of bills. Uncle Jeph took charge of it, and jogged on. He let the reins go loose as he opened his wallet and began to tuck the money safely into its depth. The waggon was going over the bridge by this time, and the river, swollen by autumn rains, was rushing deep and wide below.

Uncle Jeph never knew just how it happened, whether Leander stumbled or shied, but there was a tremendous jerk, and as he caught at the reins, a gust of wind lifted the laprobe and sent the wallet flying out of the waggon over the bridge rail in the twinkling of an eye. For a moment Uncle Jeph sat as one stunned, looking vacantly at the wallet floating on the rapid current. The dog saw it too, and, pulling at his rope, which broke, dashed down the bank.

'Well, I never, if he ain't smart. He's goin' down to git below that wallet, so's he'll meet it when he swims out to the middle.'

Uncle Jeph jumped out of the waggon, hitched Leander to the fence, and ran down to the scene of action. Dewey had entered the stream some two hundred and fifty feet below where the wallet was floating. A civil engineer could not have better gauged resultant forces. Making for the middle, the dog reached the centre of the channel some six feet in advance of the wallet, and then waited till it came.

'He's got it,' cried Uncle Jeph, exultantly, making his way to the spot for which Dewey was heading. The water was cold as well as swift, and the dog was pretty well exhausted as he neared the shore after his gallant struggle with the current; but Uncle Jeph called to him encouragingly, and the dog and wallet were at last on shore and safe.

'Well, you certainly air a first-rate dog, Dewey,' said Uncle Jeph. 'I guess we won't take you to Abner Jones's house this trip—no, sir!' And he patted the frizzly wet head affectionately. 'Just wait till we get to town, 'nd if I don't give you a piece of butcher's meat my name ain't Jeph Lawson!'

Dewey got a great deal of praise, as well as a substantial meal, that morning. Uncle Jeph told his adventure all over the town and everybody patted and admired the hero of the hour. It was, therefore, with head erect and tail wagging—a very different looking dog, indeed, from the dejected animal who had driven away in the morning—that he stood in the waggon between Uncle Jeph's knees as it turned in at the old red farmhouse.

'For the dear land's sake, Jeph, whatever did you bring that dog back for?' exclaimed Aunt Roxy, as Frank hugged his recovered pet.

'Well, ef it hadn't been for him, Roxy,' said Uncle Jeph, 'I'd lost every cent I saved this year and the money Seth Janeway cal'clates to build his barn with besides; 'nd ez long ez we've got a roof over our heads, that dog'll hev a home.'

So Dewey is supposed to live in the barn, but you will generally find him with Frank, even in Aunt Roxy's kitchen.—'Young Reaper.'

THE GHOST OF CASTLE TIERNIFF.

'I don't believe a word of it! Such nonsense! Gracious, but you Irish folk are superstitious! We English would never think of ghosts,' said Mildred Leister, 'or spirits of any kind,' she continued.

Mildred had come to visit the Tierniffs for six months, while her parents were in America.

Part of Castle Tierniff was supposed (especially the Red Room) to be haunted, and none of the family or help ever cared to go near that portion of the mansion.

Squire and Mrs. Tierniff, Harry, Patrick, Kathleen, Bridget, Janet, Hilary and John, composed the large family that lived in the castle.

Harry, Pat, Katie, Biddy and Janet were 'all grown up,' as Hilary said. Hilary was twelve, and John seven years old.

It was a bright, sunny day in July, when the family were seated round the breakfast table, that Mildred stoutly declared her incredulity.

'Oh, very well,' replied Harry, who was twenty-eight, and rather handsome. 'Be it as you say, but with all your fine talk, you wouldn't want to sleep there. I know not one of my sisters (though they are brave enough) would do it; however, pass the buns, birdie.' Hilary, thus addressed, passed the plate to her brother; then turned to Mildred. 'Sure, and you would be plucky as well as a love, Milly, to sleep there. Why, Harry, she could sleep in the "Red Room,"' and Hilary clapped her hands at the thought of some excitement, then continued: 'Do, Mildred, do sleep there; we are simply crazy for a sensation.'

'Milary! Hush; don't you speak in that way again,' said the Squire sternly. 'Harry, I am surprised that you put such an idea into your sister's head.'

'But, Squire,' put in Mildred eagerly, 'I certainly intend to sleep there, in the Red Room, I mean, providing none of you play tricks on me. What is the matter?' smiling at his solemnity.

'My dear, many a foolish girl and boy have had cause to regret the foolhardines that ended in a smaller fright, but there, I am—ah! well, please yourself,' but he would not have the subject discused further. It was taken up after breakfast again.

'You will, Milly, won't you?' said Biddy, a pretty young girl of nineteen. 'I'll love you for your pluck, I will; but, really, truly, we often see a light in the "Red Room" when no one is there at all. No, it couldn't be the servants, because they are all scared out of their wits, and often we hear singing there. Oh! dont' go, I am afraid, dear, don't.'

'My dear, there is nothing to be afraid of, but come and let us see the "Red Room.' Mildred linked her arm in Bridget's, and led her out of the room, the rest following.

. . . . .

'What a pretty room it is! I am sure I shall sleep well here. Good-night all.' Mildred turned with an amused look towards the door, from which a frightened group of faces were vanishing.

'Goodness!' she said to herself; 'how absolutely absurd to leave these lovely rooms vacant, because of an idle fancy or superstition. Oh, yeow, what did I step on? A piece of gold, I declare, that's funny.' However, she proceeded to the dressing table, undid her hair, and when ready for the night, put out the candle and went to bed. How still everything seemed; she could hear her own heart beating; then the clock struck. What? Could it be possible? Twelve o'clock already. What noise was that? The boards creaking, that was all. No, it was footsteps; she sat up in bed to listen, and felt cold and hot shivers running up and down her spine. Her very face was getting goose-fleshy, but who could it be? Surely, none of them would play ghosts. She could see the glimmer of a candle through the keyhole; the handle turned, a wrinkled, withered old man, with a bag in his hand, entered. Not seeing her, he put down his candle, and, opening his bag, poured its contents on the floor. It was gold, glittering, shining gold, and gazing at it with a gloating pleasure, he murmured: 'It's mine; all my own.'

Mildred pulled violently at the bell-cord beside her bed. Servants came running down the hall; Squire Tierniff and the boys entered by another door. The man turned to fly, but he was cut off from all means of escape. Mildred recounted the whole story to her listeners, who recognized the old man as a miser from the village, but he was raving mad.

'Brave girl,' said Harry. The Ghost of Castle Tierniff is laid.'

It may be interesting to add that the left wing is now occupied, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tierniff have the 'Red Room' at Castle Tierniff.

ANNIE B. LAWRENCE.

EASE AS A HANDICAP.

Men sometimes succeed in spite of an easy time, but the odds are severely against them. Ease is like grease on the tracks: the wheels slip around without getting anywhere. In a recent newspaper forecast of a certain baseball team's chances of winning this season's championship pennant, it was said that the chances were good because that team's hardest games were over, and during the rest of the season the games it had to play were against weaker teams, and likely to be easy. In common with the average man, that writer entirely missed the fact that the reasons he cited only made the winning of the pennant harder. His team is wofully in danger of losing just because there is no such challenge to its powers as there was earlier. And the first few days following the prophecy saw a 'slump' that abundantly proved this. If the team in question wins, it will be because it recognizes the increased difficulty of an easy time, and overcomes even that. Most of us are not put to the test of ease, for which we ought to be grateful. But when it comes, let us be prayerfully on our guard against its perils.—'Sunday-school Times.'

GET BUSY!

Don't say: 'There's nothing doing;
It's no sort of use to try.'
There's heaps of things a-brewing
For a ten-strike, by and by;
And the man to whom it's coming
Is hot upon the trail;
Not in a corner, humming:
'Guess—I'll—fail!'

Don't say: 'There are no chances,'
When you're looking 'round for work.
A man of pluck advances,
But excuses mark the shirk.
Just you make a place and fill it;
Be certain you will win.
A hole is wanted? Drill it;
You'll—fit—in!

Arthur Chamberlain.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

"Whoever is not actively kind is cruel."—Ruskin.

A CORNER IN REAL HEROES

CAPTAIN SCOTT, OF THE 'RELIANCE.'

One morning in January, when the ice in the Hudson river ran unusually heavy, a Hoboken ferryboat slowly crunched her way through the floating floes, until the thickness of the pack choked her paddles in mid-river. It was an early morning trip, and the decks were crowded with laboring men and the driveways choked with teams; the women and children standing inside the cabins were a solid mass up to the swinging doors. While she was gathering strength for a further effort an ocean tug sheered to avoid her, veered a point and crashed into her side, cutting her below the waterline in a great V-shaped gash. A moment more and the disabled boat careened from the shock and fell over on her beam, helpless. Into the V-shaped gash the water poured a torrent. It seemed but a question of minutes before she would lunge headlong below the ice.

Within two hundred yards of both boats, and free of the heaviest ice, steamed the wrecking tug 'Reliance,' of the Offshore Wrecking Company, and on her deck forward stood Captain Scott. When the ocean tug reversed her engines after the collision and backed clear of the shattered wheel house of the ferryboat, he sprang forward, stooped down, ran his eye along the waterline, noted in a flash every shattered plank, climbed into the pilot house of his own boat, and before the astonished pilot could catch his breath pushed the nose of the 'Reliance' along the rail of the ferryboat and dropped upon the latter's deck like a cat.

With a threat to throw overboard any man who stirred, he dropped into the engine room, met the engineer halfway up the ladder, compelled him to return, dragged the mattresses from the crew's bunks, stripped off blankets, snatched up clothes, overalls, cotton waste and rags of carpet, cramming them into the great rent left by the tug's cutwater.

It was useless. Little by little the water gained, bursting out first below, then on the side, only to be calked out again and only to rush in once more.

Captain Scott stood a moment as if undecided, ran his eye searchingly over the engine room, saw that for his needs it was empty, then deliberately tore down the top wall of calking he had so carefully built up, and, before the engineer could protest, forced his own body into the gap, with his arm outside, level with the drifting ice.

An hour later the disabled ferryboat, with every soul on board, was towed into the Hoboken slip.

When they lifted the captain from the wreck he was unconscious and barely alive. The water had frozen his blood, and the floating ice had torn the flesh from his protruding arm from shoulder to wrist. When the color began to creep back to his cheeks he opened his eyes and said to the doctor who was winding the bandages:

'Wuz any of them babies hurt?'

A month passed before he regained his strength, and another week before the arm had healed so that he could get his coat on. Then he went back to the 'Reliance.'—F. Hopkinson Smith, in 'Everybody's.'

PUZZLES.

'RATION' PUZZLE.

Each of the twelve omitted words ends in 'ration':

Little Ruth was in a very anxious state of mind, for Christabel, her dearest doll, was seriously ill. At last, in a moment of ——, she thought of consulting her big brother Tom, whose —— it was to be a doctor some day. Dr. Tom came at once in response to her summons and delivered his opinion without hesitation, using a lot of big words that would have convinced even a more experienced mother than little Ruth of his great wisdom.

'My dear madam,' he said, after grave ——, 'the child is suffering from the effects of impure food. As we never can tell in this day and —— when our food is free from ——, it is always well to eat with great ——, for it is better to starve than to be poisoned. If Christabel would take some exercise to develop her organs of —— she might be able to live on air, and then there would be no doubt that her —— would be rapid. I need not come again for a few days, for I could do nothing but weary you with the —— of the same instructions. At the end of a week if there is no —— in the condition of the patient an —— may be necessary. In the meantime don't be alarmed if she should talk wildly sometimes, for the disease often causes a temporary mental ——.'—N. Y. Tribune.'

CHARADE.

My first is the home of savage beasts.
My second is what we get for one puzzle.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Jumbled Poets.— Tennyson. Scott. Wordsworth. Longfellow. Macaulay. Coleridge.

Diamond.—B. Goa. Books. Ake. S.

Riddle-me-ree.—Whale.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Frilled Lizard

It was while turning over the sheets of the 'Westminster Gazette' recently that the following picture stood out with startling effect. For all the world, it looks as though there had been a burglary in the animal kingdom when the escaping thief was seized upon by the tail by a righteous member of the tribe who thereupon called in the greatest of excitement, for help or the local police. Nothing of the kind, however; the hurried stride of the 'burglar' is not occasioned by a guilty conscience, and its companion in the picture having been frightened by a passing enemy, is merely trying to the best of its ability to frighten the enemy in turn. The comical little creatures are lizards familiar to some of our cousins in other parts of our wide Empire.

It is to the Continent of Australia, that land so rich in its unique types of animal and bird life, so full of creatures of ancient and elsewhere bygone forms, that one must turn to study this extraordinary example of the lizard family, says the 'Westminster Gazette.' This is the frilled lizard (Chlamydosaurus Kingi), which is found only in the tropical and northern parts of Australia, Queensland, the Northern Territory, and tropical Western Australia. It is usually to be found in the more thickly wooded parts, where it affects arboreal habits, being particularly partial to reposing on the trunks and lower limbs of trees. The frill from which it derives its popular name is not much in evidence when the creature is at rest, but on the slightest disturbance or alarm it will turn in the direction of the intruder and strike a most fearsome, dragon-like aspect. With wide-open mouth and the frill fully extended all round the neck so as completely to hide the body behind, it readily scares away the boldest enemy; and this attitude, combined with the hissing noise it emits, is its sole method of defence against a stronger foe; for though reaching a size of some three feet in length, its aggressive powers of defence are but feeble: the jaws are weak and the teeth are small and not capable of masticating anything more solid than its usual diet of beetles. The scaring effect of the opened mouth and extended frills—the two actions are always coincident, for the extensile muscles are governed by the gaping action—is greatly enhanced by the bright colors exhibited. The tongue is bright yellow, as is the interior of the mouth, and this yellow stands out brightly in the centre of the glowing tints of bright reds, yellows, and steel-blue of the skin around the jaws and de... erectile skin around. The... pearance would seem to deno... in a perfect whirlwind of dra... and any other creature who... on the life of the frilled li... probably retire without w... the aggressive powers that... might not be behind this ... terior. Dogs that will attac... numerous lizards of Australia ... tackle this one.

But a greater peculiarity the... and one that is of far more ... terest to naturalists and scie... unique power, or rather ha... lizard of progressing erect ... limbs, with head and tail ... the air. In this manner ... at an extraordinary pace some... forty feet, only squatting for ... space on its hind quarters before ... resumes its bipedal attitude.

Needless to say, its attitudes ... grotesque in the extreme, the ... held very high and perpendicular ... air, the short forelimbs extended ... er side to preserve the balance ... long tail held out straight be... quite off the ground. The ... is the only lizard of the ... known to indulge in these ... ties, and the chief interest ... among the scientists lies in ... ledge that many of the great ... creatures of the past were so constructed that the bipedal mode of progress... was their usual means of getting ... This was specially the case with ... tinct Dinosaurs. Another point ... ceeding interest raised by this ... mode of progression is the almost ... versally recognized theory that ... have sprung from a reptilian source ... here is an example of a reptile run... along in very similar resemblance ... long-tailed bird, such as a pheasant.

The only time the writer came ... this frilled lizard in its natural ... was when one of these creatures ... extreme difficulties and excited ... most degree. It was a small ... and had endeavored to climb ... rabbit-proof fence. It had succe... getting its head through the mes... the body had unfortunately ... stead of quietly withdrawing from ... sition, it had worked itself to the ... pitch of fury, and, with wide-open ... and distended frill, it had ent... off all means of extricating ... its uncomfortable position. It ... by cutting the wire of the mesh ... reptile was eventually relieved ... perilous predicament.

ROOSTER VS. RAT.

The story of the prowess of a rooster in a rather unusual fight comes from Pennsylvania. For some time past chickens had been disappearing now and again as many as five or six in a week from the region where a Black Minorca rooster ruled the roost, and at last the marauder, an enormous sewer-rat, sixteen inches long, grew so bold as to seek its prey in open daylight. It seized one of the young chickens, but was not to enjoy its meal this time, for the Black Minorca would not stand for this depradation of his flock. He made for the thief and struck vigorously with wings and spurs. The rat attempted to escape, but was forced to drop its prey and defend itself. This it did by avoiding the blows where possible and making repeated attempts to secure a hold on the rooster's throat. He was constantly foiled and the spectator of this strange fight saw that the rooster's victory was but a question of time. The terribly beaten animal at last gave up all fight and only sought escape. It managed indeed to reach its hole, but only to die very shortly afterwards, while the rooster suffered nothing but ruffled temper and feathers.

DOG TEAMS BEAT HORSES.

A dog owner who takes great pride in the breed and smartness of his teams is the city treasurer of the 'Soo,' Mr. J. I. Deadman. He has six of the finest dogs in the Upper Peninsula, and drives them almost daily during the winter months. His trips extend as far as St. Ignace Detour, and other points within one hundred miles of the 'Soo.' Last winter he made a trip to St. Ignace, stopping over night on the way, and covered a distance of sixty-five miles in five and one-half hours by actual time on the road.

Mr. Deadman is a veterinary surgeon by profession, and he uses his dog team in responding to all calls which take him out into the snow-covered country. Wrapped up in a huge fur overcoat, and with a buffalo robe tucked around him, he starts out with his six dogs in the fiercest storms in the coldest weather, and will pass any team of horses on the road. In making a long journey, with favorable conditions, his dogs will keep up a pace of ten ... hour and wear down any hors...

In fact, the dog is the mos... means of transport through ... Peninsula of Michigan in the ... ters, and civilization has not ... to retire him along with va... ies of the older and ruder ... dog team has kept its pla... of the community ever sin... when these teams were the ... of communication with ... world for five months of ...

From 'The Outing Magazine.'

A TWENTY DOLLAR CAMERA AND OTHER GOOD THINGS

That is what one boy out W... through selling 'Pictorials.' A... exact, he is paying for ... fine camera in this way. It w... 200 sold to do it, but he just ... in one month, same the ... paying us the proceeds in full ... us act as it were as his banker ... a small camera before, but it wa... when his home burnt down w... other treasures, so he started ... again to get something better.

But boys who want smaller ... may work in the same way. If ... handle a big order, take a small ... do it regularly each month ... the story of the hare and ... you? Even with a small ... KEEP AT IT, you get your p... before you are aware and har... the effort. Besides there's the ... we give for 'perseverance.' Write ... that.

Our premiums are good. You ... on them. And you can trust us ... best possible for you. We have ... ages working for us, from boys ... 7 to strapping youths of 16 an... they are well pleased with their ... their reward.

Let us tell you of our plan ... our list of premiums. If there ... thing you want very much, tell ... it, and let us tell you how ... torials' it would take to secure ... get it for you if it's within the ... possibility. We will welcome ... trustworthy boy who reads th... ment. Send for a trial package, ... list, etc., etc. All orders given ... careful attention.

Address John Dougall & Son, Agents ... the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, ... Montreal.

NEW SUMMER THIRST-QUENCHER

... like salt, develops ... Making cooling drinks ... syrups you need the ... small quantity of ... Lime Juice to bring ... flavor of the fruit, ... the desired zip to ... quencher." About ... spoonfuls of Sovereign ... Syrup any flavor), a tea- ... of Sovereign Lime ... glass of water, ice, and ... suited.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

... are urged to keep in mind ... the fag of to-day, their ... to gain attention in pro- ... brevity rather than by their ... that it is far more within our ... short letters than long ones.

PARKS, STREETS AND SQUARES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

... strolling over Mount Royal ... day I was delighted to see ... new, substantial wire fence ... the tumble-down affair sur- ... park ranger's house and ... editorial re disfiguring ... with a restaurant and pho- ... was very timely, but it ... my notice will be taken of ... the authorities will give some ... the trees in the park; a ... them badly need trimming, ... dead ones cutting down. ... baskets for waste paper, ... be amiss where picnickers ... warm days.

... the city streets are a num- ... noticeably one on the ... Catherine and Drummond ... another on St. Luke street, ... view street. They sadly ... landscape and create a bad ... on visitors. The paths ... upper portion of Victoria ... 'drifting badly,' as they ... disgrace on rainy days. ... city parks and squares ... and span a condition as ... for instance?

W. GRIEVE NICHOL.

... paths in Victoria square ... their places need draining ... their condition every spring ... is suggestive of positive ... when the public is forced ... on to the grass, to its ... paths had had any making ... a couple of feet of broken ... the surface, this could not ... happened. A very little money ... provide adequate escape for the

TAX SIGN BOARDS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

... strong and scathing edito- ... day's paper on the deface- ... mountain park deserves the ... lovers of the beautiful, but ... may never meet the eyes of ... aldermen who control the ... This is not the worst defiance ... a positive shame and dis- ... city of Montreal (which, ... ignorance and bad taste ... is a beautiful city), that ... ment of streets and build- ... unchecked. The banks ... corporations are spending ... in the erection of beau- ... which would grace any ... Montreal is thus be- ... and a great attraction ... certain classes are defac- ... by the erection of roof ... posters. The beauty ... Bank building on St. ... west is sadly marred by ... illuminated sign on the ... As one walks east ... and happens to raise his ... the chaste and beautiful ... bank building, he re- ... The unsightly wood- ... of the sign grins most ... contrast. Another in- ... ment to the street is ... minated sign on the roof ... building opposite Ben- ... This one is by all odds ... most hideous construction ... city. The inconsis- ... in putting up such a ... in contrast to the beau- ... occupy, is astound- ... utter disregard for ... there is an opportu- ... with a view to make

... that the Quebec Asso- ... should memorialize ... ment on such dis- ... streets, and ask for ... board of control to ... being done. The ... valuable asset, and ... in hard cash, when ... standpoint, but the ... and mind of our ... pleasure derived ... dings, is a stronger ... and increasing the ... ty. Any appeal ... corporation would ... sthetic element of ... to them in the ... estion is offered ... to the Provin- ... subject.

... ead wires should ... that this is de- ... with the disap- ... the unsightly ... poles that support them there will be a wider field for the display of monstrosities in advertising signs to mar the beauty of view gained.

Those immense board signs are dangerous erections, no matter how strongly they are braced from behind. Some day a tornado may strike the city. Then what? Those signs should not be allowed, except constructed of steel and wire; even then they would mar the beauty of any good piece of architecture. Better prohibit them entirely, as in the case of projecting signs.

Those immmense and flaring posters which almost scare the horses, and which are becoming so numerous in several parts of the city, should be taxed at so much per square foot per annum. This would yield a handsome revenue, and be an offset to what the city loses by vacant lots being taxed at so low a rate.

A LOVER OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

P. S.—It is disheartening to those who plead for temperate and clean living, to see the immense increase of flaring signs all over the city advertising whiskey and tobacco, two of the most injurious things that are used. Good taste is outraged in this way, and inducements offered to spend money needlessly and foolishly by the suggestiveness of such glaring signs. Tax them heavily.

THE UNIFICATION OF CANADIANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me to point out that, although much has been already done, through the recent Tercentenary and otherwise, to obliterate the racial lines which separate our people, only one thing remains to complete this obliteration, and that is to feel we are Canadians, whether we place the prefix English, Scotch, French or Irish before the word. Premier Gouin was recently honored by King Edward of England, and yet His Majesty is a lineal descendant of the Norman Frenchman, William, 1066, and the nobility of England are proud to say they are of French descent. His Majesty then is as much a Frenchman as more than half the people of Canada who call themselves French. French-English-Scotch-Irish men conquered Canada in 1759, but that was no worse than for a Norman-French-Flemish,German army to conquer England in 1066. Why, then, could it not be considered as great an event in results to Canada as in results to England?

The unification of the people of Canada is of as great, if not of greater, importance than the confederation of the provinces which made our country. So desirable an end as this completed unification should appeal to every one of our people. As a matter of fact, we have no French nor English nor Scotch Canadians, although the census returns pretend to say so. The McMahons, McLeans and McNeils, whose mothers talked French and taught them that language, are as much Scotch as their mothers were French. As a step towards this unification it is your duty, Mr. Editor, to urge the changing of the census returns to read so that these prefixes will never appear any more. So soon as we all feel that we are Canadians, without any misleading prefixes, we will begin to become a nation.

ALLEN G. INGALLS.

Laprairie, Aug. 13, 1908.

Note.—The census department makes no such distinction. It simply takes down the alleged origins of the persons enumerated, which is certainly interesting and important information. How the French McIntoshes and O'Neils state their origin we do not know. But as they have followed the ways of the French to call themselves so would give the more correct information.

SMUGGLING IN PHILIPPINES

SWIFT BOAT BRINGS CONTRABAND GOODS FROM ORIENTAL PORTS TO ISLANDS.

(From the Manilla 'Times.')

Smuggling in the Philippine Islands is assuming proportions that make it a menace to insular revenues. It will surprise the orderly and law-abiding to know that only a few days ago a casco of khaki, smuggled into the country by way of the east coast of Luzon, was floated down Laguna de Bay and the Pasig for distribution in Manilla, yet such is the fact. The cloth was dropped on the east coast somewhere near Baler, lugged across the moutnains to a secluded inlet on the lake and boldly brought into Manilla. Sleuths of the government got track of it before it was landed, but there was no way to stop it.

There is smuggling too in the north country, but its greatest home is in the Sulu archipelago, with Borneo as its base. There in that back alleyway of the sea it has gone on for ages without let or hindrance. Hundreds of swift going vintas are engaged in the illicit trade, and heretofore they have carried on the traffic in the light of day. It has never been anybody's business to watch them. The trade was good for Borneo and Spanish sovereignty sat lightly in the sea of the Dyaks. A month ago when a legislative committee went from Manilla to investigate the question it found a hundred boats loading contraband on the Borneo coast, and it stumbled upon a party of ninety Chinese who were coming to the Philippines by the underground.

Suppression of the use of opium in the Philippines has made the drug the great prize of smuggling. It has gone to a fabulous price in Manilla, Iloilo, Cebu and other cities, and there are riches for the fellow who can run it across the Sulu sea. And there is money in other articles, as witness the innocent khaki cloth that circled Luzon and came in by way of the Luguna excursion route. The government is planning to meet the Sulu situation, by building a fast cutter, but two could do more work than one, and there must later be another for the north coast and later another for the east coast.

THE FULNESS OF LIFE.

(By J. H. Bernard, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.)

'The mystery of Christ; in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge.'—Col. ii., 3.

'God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.'—Gal. vi., 14.

St. Paul offers to us in these two familiar sentences two distinct ways of viewing the Christian religion, both of which demand our attention, but which are hard to combine in theory, or to reconcile in practice. The contrast which they present is unmistakable if we take them separately. In Christ are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. In him are revealed truth and beauty, and the richness and glory of human life. Life is good. It is God's gift, and every joy in life is consecrated by the wonderful revelation of Christ, the Eternal Wisdom, who gathers up in himself all the ideals and possibilities of our nature. Art and poetry and science, they do not lead away from God, nay, they lead to him, for they teach us more of ourselves, who were made in the beginning in God's image, and of the world, which is the work of his hands.

The ideal, then, for the Christian man is the ideal of the fulness of life; the wider, larger, and richer his experience the nearer has he kept to the experience of Christ himself, in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. In one view of our Lord's mission he came to indicate the sacredness of all human gifts and powers, and so the imitation of Christ demands from each of us the full development of our own personality. That is one aspect of our duty; we cannot neglect it without the impoverishment of our life.

But when we are brought up short by the peremptory warning, 'God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross.' Here is indeed a very different ideal, a very different conception of the world and of man, for in the shadow of the cross the world does not seem so fair; the light of the sun is darkened, the light seems dull and grey, and the flowers fade, even while we look upon them; a blight lies upon the face of them; a blight lies upon the face of Nature, of God's good world, and all this has come about through sin, through the sin of man, who has wasted his great gifts, who has defiled the eternal purpose for him. That which ought to have been good has been perverted to evil, and it is only through death that deliverance can come. Human life is but a sorrowful thing at best; its only refuge is in the cross. 'God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross.' We must not so interpret the ideal of the fulness of life as to suppress our joy in the other ideal of sacrifice.

Here, then, are two different ways of looking at life, both of which are commended to us in the New Testament, both of which are wise and Christian, but which are, as I said, hard to reconcile and to combine in practice; and many of the conflicts and controversies of Christendom have their roots in the contrast between these two ways. The Church has now proclaimed this aspect, now that, as the occasion demanded, but we cannot rest content upon either alone, for only in both is the fulness of the Christian revelation seen. It would be easy to exhibit this contrast of ideals as displayed in the Church's history, but one familiar illustration will suffice.

THE GOSPEL OF SACRIFICE.

The first great conflict in which the Christian religion had to engage, so soon as the Christian Gospel became recognized as a serious force in the Roman Empire, was the conflict with Paganism, with the old Greek mythologies and the elaborate explanations of them, which philosophers put forth for the satisfaction of the learned world, and there could be no doubt as to the banner which the Church had to uplift, the banner of the cross. The Gospel which needed most to be preached to a self-satisfied and luxurious and pleasure-loving society, was the Gospel of sacrifice, and the Church preached it unfalteringly, for she knew that for it she had the authority of her master. Some Greeks came to him once that they might see him for themselves, and hear his voice. They represented, for the moment, a great nation, which has endowed all modern nations with the treasures of its wisdom, and its poetry, and its art. Their national ideals were ideals of culture, of refinement, of all that makes life rich and full; and perhaps we might have expected that the answer of the Christ would have taught them to find in him, as they might have found, as many a Greek did afterwards find, the highest realization of their dreams, for he was the truth, and in him were hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. But his answer was different indeed. 'Sir,' they said, 'we would see Jesus.' You remember the tremendous judgment that he then passed upon all ideals of life that lacked the element of sacrifice. 'Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit. He that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world 'shall keep it unto life eternal.' The ideal of the fulness of life was the ideal of the priest, of Paganism, but the Christ bade the Greeks remember that by itself it is insufficient for our highest needs, and so the Church went forth in his name, under the banner of the cross, resolved at all hazards to preach the need of detachment from the world and to proclaim the gospel of sacrifice. To the splendid achievements of Greek arts and poetry, she, for the most part, was insensible, and the spirit of asceticism affected her holiest and best. Poetry, art, philosophy: what did these avail? Vanity of vanities, she said, they cannot save men's souls.

And so Christianity entered upon the dark ages, as we call them; dark in part at least, because those who ought to have been the world's teachers were afraid of the world's wisdom, so a hindrance to the spiritual life. Notable exceptions there were indeed, but the main fact is clear—the victory of the Christian Church over paganism was purchased at a great price; the crucified Christ became the Master of the Western world, but men had ceased to look for all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge in Him; the Gospel of the incarnation was not understood or realized, to the full.

ART AND KNOWLEDGE FOR CHRIST.

But the reaction came at last; with its inevitable dangers and perplexities. The world, as God's world, after all was good; and truth and beauty and joy and human love are good things, not to be set aside, or excluded from the Christian life. The world is not wholly bad, for it has been redeemed and consecrated anew. Then came the revival of learning, the renaissance of art, and the reformation of religion each in its way imperiously demanding that the secular should no longer be divorced from the religious; that the teacher of science should be permitted a place amongst the Christian prophets; that every new discovery of the learned should be accounted as an enrichment of the Gospel of Christ, who himself was the Truth; and increasingly, year by year, for four centuries, has Christendom been learning to supply to the world's needs this Gospel which counts nothing human as alien to Christ, the perfect Man.

There have, of course, been exceptions. The extravagancies of Puritanism, with its hatred of art, and its indifference to beauty; the extravagancies of ultramontanism, with its jealousy of science, and profane learning, are familiar; but, nevertheless, the main part of Christian opinion in every section of the Church has been moving towards the larger recognition of the wonderful revelation of the Christ as the consummation and exemplar of all human gifts and powers, as the perfect Man who knows what is in man, and loves him therefore the more.

In which of these ways is it best for us to-day to think of our Lord and His Gospel? Which is the more needful for us to impress upon ourselves? They are both lawful, and the Christian Church has now found it necessary to dwell upon this, and now that, to keep the balance of truth. Now to preach the gospel of the atonement, the redemption of man from the bondage of the world, and the slavery of sin; now to preach the Gospel of the incarnation, and the consecration of all human hopes and powers. Both are truth, and the reconciliation centres in the history of creation that teaches us that all God made was good, until it was defiled by sin, and that man was made in his image. If this be so all human gifts and talents and graces are still of God, but they need to be transfigured by the grace of Christ, the Redeemer. Both ideals, the ideal of the fulness of life, and the ideal of sacrifice, are Christ's, for both the Incarnation and Atonement are true, and both ideals, we may be sure, have their message for us of to-day.

Are there not instances to be seen among us at times, something at least of that contracted spirit which led to the narrow spirit of the middle ages; that spirit which is afraid of the advance of science, which is suspicious of all symbolism in religion, or the education of the soul by art as things that lead up to paganism or superstition? Is not there in some quarters a strange unwillingness to listen to the new knowledge the Divine Spirit is daily teaching to the world and the Church, and in all this is not there a practical refusal to use, as meant for us, St. Paul's assurance that in Christ for us are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge; to forget the magnificent vision St. John saw of the perfect society of men, the new Jerusalem into which the glory and honor of the nations are brought?

A REACTION TO PAGANISM.

And yet however we may abhor such paralysis of thought, it is impossible to doubt that other tendencies of a different kind are far more perilous just now in the growth of luxury amongst all classes of our society; in the inordinate craving for amusement and distraction from thoughts, the craving which is at the root of the fascination for gambling, and the amazing and dreadful selfishness and self-indulgence of boys and girls whose parents have been content to endure hardness all their lives. In these things there are the tokens of a forgetfulness of that law of sacrifice and self-surrender, which must be the law of all life which is Christian. We are going back, I am afraid that—we must say it—we are going back to paganism in our growing dislike of self-discipline, and in our practical denial that there is such a thing as sin. The ideal and figure to which many men and women among us lift their eyes is the figure really, not of God, but Apollo; not the patient Christ, who moves from death to victory, but the Deity of Greek paganism who is in some way the arbiter of our destinies, but without the power to redeem, without the will to suffer for our sakes. Yet neither arts nor science can bring you to the promises, rescue you from sin, or heal the sorrows of life when pain and disappointment and death intrude themselves. The glory and honor of the nation are welcome in the Holy City, but they need to be pervaded by a perpetual consecration, for the rich fruits of the tree of life even there do not suffice for human needs, for man's sin; and so the leaves of the tree are for the healing of the nations.

Even in the New Jerusalem, in the company of the saints, the ideal of fulness of life is chastened by the memory of sin, for the redeemed,even these carry the thought of the sacrifice of the Lamb who was slain. The Christian Gospel would be incomplete without the message of redemption. As we begin to realize that this must always be true, we get a glimpse of St. Paul's passionate outburst, 'God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross.' It comes to this—the ideal of the fulness of life is the great ideal, and the Christian one, it appeals specially to the young, and the strong, before whom life is opening out in splendid promise, for it is a worthy thing to seek the highest, but the fulness of human life is not reached without sacrifice, for the good gifts which God gave at the beginning have been marred by sin. The ideal of Christian endeavor is not exhausted by the vision of Christ, the perfect Man, for even that vision has no redemptive power; the mystery of the cross is the supreme illustration of the eternal principle taught by Christ—that life is a gift to be spent, not to be saved, for he who would save his life shall lose it; but he who is willing to spend it shall keep it unto life eternal.

THIS LITTLE GIRL'S MOTHER

Doesn't Use Pore-clogging Powders for Her Child's Skin--She Uses Dr. Chase's Ointment.

In no season is there needed a preparation with excellent antiseptic, healing and soothing qualities more than in the summer. When the heat is intense, when sores and wounds are liable to be infected by germ-laden dust and dirt, when the hot weather makes such diseases as scalded skin, baby eczema and salt rheum so common, then such a medicine as

Dr. Chase's Ointment

is needed. It is world-famous. As a matter of fact, it is so universally used that few dealers think of offering anything else when a cure is sought for eczema, salt rheum, old sores and piles.

While this ointment is best known on account of its extraordinary success in curing the most torturing skin diseases and the most distressing forms of piles, it is also useful in scores of ways in every home for the cure of scalds, burns, wounds, skin irritation, sore feet, pimples, rough skin, and everything for which an antiseptic, soothing treatment is needed.

Dr. Chase's Ointment as a home remedy cannot be beaten. It Stops Itching, disinfects and relieves pain of Inflamed Sores and Chafing, cures Pimples and Blackheads, Sore Eyelids, Cracked Nipples, Erysipelas, Baby Eczema, Salt Rheum, and every form of Itching, Bleeding and Protruding Piles, Pin Worms, and Fistula.

On our office files we have numerous testimonials, of which the following is an example:—

KEEPS HER SKIN IN PERFECT CONDITION.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Russell Co., Ont., writes:—"When visiting in Montreal my children caught a sort of eczema and were a pitiful sight, for the sores were in their hair, on the hands and all over the body. The doctor treated them for a time, but could do them no good, so I began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and it cured them up like magic, healing the sores and leaving the skin soft and natural.

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Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a friend to weak, nervous women. 50 cents a box.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SUMMER FICTION, IN PAPER COVERS.

There is no lack of the usual light fiction for idle hours of holiday. Russian political intrigue, a topic of never-failing interest, is the theme of 'The Traitor's Wife,' by W. H. Williamson. (T. Fisher Unwin.) While not so powerful as the work of Seton Merriman, this story is well told and the plot, involving a double personality, is sustained throughout. The usual semi-Russian agitator for political liberty in Russia, and at the same time semi-English gentleman plays his part, of devoted friend, quondam lover of the young English wife of a Russian spy. She for long does not know the depth of her husband's treachery, but finds that her friends are in danger through him, and is torn between the conflicting claims of friendship and duty. The spy is rewarded for betraying his comrades by receiving the governorship of a district. He incites a general slaughter of Jews and revolutionaries, but falls into the power of the avengers and is obliged to stop the 'pogrom.' When almost certain of escape he falls at the hands of one he had betrayed. The brilliant though conscienceless Drumitz and his gentle wife, faithful to her ideals even when her husband's utter falsity is known to her, form a striking contrast which gives tone to the story. A new form of nihilist plot, the kidnapping of the little Czarevitch, is near enough to success to be thrilling.

'The Splendid Coward,' by Houghton Townley (Greening & Co.) is a tale of English life in a rural community. The hero, Dick Swinton, is the son of a vicar. His mother, an earl's daughter, keeps the family in pecuniary difficulties by her extravagant ways. On the outbreak of war in India, Dick hesitates to volunteer, both on account of money troubles and because of his recent engagement. The fiancée, who is a soldier's daughter, urges him to go, and to secure means, Dick's mother forges a cheque on her miserly old father and he goes with his regiment. His rival in love finds out about the cheque and fastens the guilt on Dick. His mother's courage is not equal to avowing her act, and when news of Dick's death comes, allows the blame to rest upon his memory. The rumor proves false, and the son comes home to find out the slur resting upon him. It is then that he wipes out the blot of cowardice that has attached to his name, when he hesitated to volunteer. He accepts the imputation of guilt and remains in hiding to avoid arrest. At the critical moment, the fiancée wins over the old earl, his daughter discovers that he has kept from her a large amount due to her, the prosecution is dropped, the rival loses all chance of winning the girl and the usual wedding bells ring in the last chapter.

'Rollin Stone,' by Ernest Suffling (Greening & Co.) is a tale of adventure avowedly inspired by Robinson Crusoe. The adventures of Rollin Stone make those of the hero of Juan Fernandez pale by comparison. He escapes by a window from the hands of crimps and murderers, is almost devoured by a crocodile on a negro plantation, has deadly encounters with rascals by land and sea, marries a South Sea maiden, and, though he is seized with a longing for home, and leaves his dusky bride, the fogs of England and the inevitable changes wrought by time and absence send him back to his bright little isle of the sea to end his days with his faithful if barbarian wife.

'The Blue Ocean's Daughter,' by Cyrus Townsend Brady, another book from the same publisher, is as great an extravaganza as anything this author has written. The fair heroine is a sea captain's motherless daughter, brought up by him on board ship. For love of her, swords are drawn, pistols flash, mutinies and counter-mutinies bring death and destruction in their wake. Fate ordains that she is to be first the prisoner, then the jailer, then the bride of a young English officer. He, of course, turns out in the end to be a knight of high degree, and she inherits the fortune of her Nantucket grandfather, so all ends merrily.

'Galahad's Garden,' by G. B. Burgin (T. Fisher Unwin), is purely a love story but one of rather unusual character. The lovers are a strong, high-minded man and woman each bent upon 'a career' without marriage. The scene is the Delaware Water Gap, amid the most beautiful surroundings. The paradise is not without its serpents. The neighborhood is infested with the deadly copperhead snakes and a human serpent comes on the scene in the shape of a jealous and revengeful Armenian Moslem. The name of the story comes from a romance within the romance. Deep in the forest is a small cottage, and an exquisite garden belonging to the hotel gardener. Years before a runaway couple had taken refuge there for a poetic honeymoon, and, leaving, had promised to return—a promise never fulfilled. They had given to their retreat the name Galahad's Garden. Long brooding on his vanished joy in the young lovers has unsettled the old gardener's reason. He confuses the present hero and heroine with the lost lovers, and after they have sought in vain for the garden at last leads them there himself. The snakes come into play several times in a horrible but fantastic way. A night-blooming cereus and other beauties heightening the weirdness of the surroundings give the aspect of a fairy tale to this story of very modern people.

All Books reviewed on this page to be had from Chapman's Bookstore 513 St. Catherine St. west Montreal

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Bishop Hannington,' by W. Grinton Berry, M.A. (London: The Religious Tract Society); 'Through the Mackenzie Basin,' by Charles Mair and R. MacFarlane (Toronto: William Briggs); 'The Cliff End,' by E. C. Booth (Toronto: The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Limited); 'The Law and Regulations of Canada Respecting Immigration and Immigrants.' 'Then and Now, the Earliest Beginnings of Canada, the Sillery Mission), by J. M. Harper (Toronto and Quebec: The Grade Publishing Company, T. J. Moore & Co.); Russo-Japanese War, British Officers' Reports, 3 vols. (London: Eyre & Spottiswoode); 'The Bloom o' the Heather,' by S. R. Crockett (London: T. Fisher Unwin); A Plea for Literature, Presidential Address before the Royal Society of Canada on May 26, 1908, by S. C. Dawson, C.M.G., Lit.D. Laval. 'Forest and Stream and Seashore,' issued by the International Railway and Prince Edward Island Railway of Canada; 'The Outing Magazine,' 'Bohemian,' 'The Celtic Review.'

LITERARY NOTES.

RICH AND POOR IN FRANCE.

'L'Affaire Nell' roman par Louis Estang (Paris: Calmann-Lévy) is one of the most talked of among recent French novels. There is nothing particular in the plot, which hinges about the struggle for the fortune of a young and beautiful widow, but it is generally agreed that the picture of society life is remarkably good and there is even something in the nature of an exposé of legal methods and ways that makes people quick to see in this or that lawyer concerned in the fictitious case, this or that lawyer more or less well known in legal circles in France to-day. The story is satisfying even to its happy ending, but it is this hint at living originals of its characters that gives it its peculiar interest.

The latest of René Bazin's novels, 'De Toute Son Ame,' has been translated into English by Dr. A. S. Rappoport, under the title, 'Redemption.' (New York: Scribner's.) This is a story of the French working classes in city life, but for that matter might well be of the working classes of any country. If the realism of his picture is painful M. Bazin's style does not show any striving for the effect. There is only the shadow of sad truth about it. There is a feeling that the author sorrowed that his tale was so drear in some ways, and he does what he can to let the light in. There is work for his heroine, and work at which she is appreciated; but he has chosen the gauzy costliness of Parisian millinery as her means of working out a living, hard at best, among her people. The gay ribbons she handles are the only gay things in her life, and the soft tulle and other flimsy etceteras are all a most efficient contrast to its hardness. The story is one of sin and sorrow, but the little milliner heroine shines with steady light throughout.

TRAVEL EAST AND WEST.

Not much opportunity has the busy life of an eminent surgeon allowed Sir Frederick Treves for the exercise of the pen, yet that he is abundantly qualified to wield it is evident from his recent writings, especially his latest, 'The Cradle of the Deep' (London: Smith, Elder & Co.), an account of a voyage to the West Indies. That he enjoyed his trip there is no mistaking, and the contrast of the sunny ways of the islands to which he journeyed is feelingly made with the sullenness of the London fog he left. Although the West Indies have been often described, Sir Frederick sees and describes them from a fresh side. Particularly does he touch sympathetically on the scarred island of Martinique, where the grave of the one-time gay little city of St. Pierre is now covered over with the rough jungle growth of neglect and desolation.

There is a definite object besides the relation of incidents of travel in Mr. Ellsworth Huntington's story of his trip through Central Asia. 'The Pulse of Asia' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is ostensibly written 'to illustrate the geographical relation between physical environment and man, and between changes of climate and history.' Those to whom such a statement brings fair promise will find Mr. Huntington not remiss in its fulfilment, while those who would prefer to read a good story of travel and incident need not fight shy of this on account of its object. Mr. Huntington can tell a good tale and he remembers many worth telling.

ROMAN HISTORY.

'The Story of the Nations' series, begun in 1885, has now reached its sixty-fifth volume in 'The Roman Empire, B.C. 29—A.D. 476,' by H. Stuart Jones. (T. Fisher Unwin). The dates of the title are sufficient indication that considerable compression has been necessary to include in one volume these more than five hundred years of swiftly-moving history; history of the greatest importance. The author has realized his difficulty and gives little cause for adverse criticism on the score of proportions. Moreover, condensed history although his book is, he avoids the hurried mention that would overload the reader's mental digestion.

Nothing, perhaps, could serve more truly to illustrate how Mr. Stuart Jones had to avoid the manifold temptations to draw his story out, than the publication at much the same time of the story of just one of these years, 'Civil War and Rebellion in the Roman Empire, A.D. 69-70,' by Bernard W. Henderson, M.A. (Macmillan). This, the year of the four emperors, Galba, Otho, Vitellius and Vespasian, is perhaps more generously packed with incident and accident of which the records remain, than any of the others. Further, Mr. Henderson gives his volume to but one phase of the era covered, its military side, and no suspicion of padding can be breathed against his very full pages. Old Rome has left us a legacy of history of which we never tire.

BIOGRAPHY.

It is in one way a bitter vexation of the spirit to read such a life story as that contained in 'Mozart,' by Victor Wilder. 'The story of his life as man and artist' is a story of the struggle of genius hampered and harrassed by crass stupidity and the callous indifference of the times. M. Wilder has made of this an intimate study from 'authentic documents and other sources,' and it is evident that the childlike goodnature of the young musician has taken a strong hold on his biographer's affections. The sweet music flowed from its true source in the musician's heart in spite of disturbing outward circumstances. The book is in two volumes, translated by L. Liebich, and contains a comprehensive bibliography of Mozart literature, both English and foreign, and a list of his compositions. It is imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The stirring up of old troubles in India has aroused in the minds of the veterans of India's difficulties strong memories of their early days, such as recorded by Sir Evelyn Wood, F.M., V.C., G. C. B., G.C.M.G., in 'The Revolt in Hindustan, 1857-59,' (London: Methuen). Sir Evelyn was only personally connected with the latter time of the Indian Mutiny, but he shows a clear and full knowledge of the whole subject. Much there is to stir British blood to pride in the stories of bravery and self-sacrifice, but much also to induce a feeling of shame in the folly and arrogance that in some instances fed the flames. The book is full of lessons for the present crisis.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The twenty-second annual number of 'The Naval Annual' is now out, edited by the Hon. T. A. Brassey, and containing a brief introduction by his father, its founder, Lord Brassey. As usual, there are on some questions diversities of opinion expressed by its contributors, but that only goes towards a thoroughly honest statement of the case for and against the disputed points. Some developments of recent years, the increase of expenditure on cruisers of the 'Invincible' class for which no real use or merit counterbalances the enormous expense, and the tendency to secrecy with regard to armaments and armour of the ships of the latest programme, are hardly criticised. Naval affairs the world over receive due attention. The publishers are Griffin & Co., Portsmouth.

Something along the same line is the illustrated edition of 'Fighting Ships,' prepared by Mr. Fred T. Jane, and published by Sampson, Low, Marston and Company, London. This, for 1903, is the eleventh time of issue. The small silhouettes of vessels, given that the originals may be recognized from them by their outlines, is a feature of the book. It is noticeable also that by means of Mr. Jane's computation the United States is placed second on the list of the world's naval powers. The navies of all lands here also receive due attention, and all sorts of information on naval affairs is included.

A BIG GRASSHOPPER.

A geographical expedition which set out for Australia on an exploring and map-making tour had engaged a cook, who took great interest in everything he saw. While the party was en route a kangaroo broke out of the grass and made for the horizon with prodigious leaps, an event that interested the cook exceedingly.

'You all have pretty wide meadows hereabouts, I reckon,' he said to the native who was guiding the party.

'Not any larger than those of other countries,' returned the guide most politely.

'Well, there must be mighty powerful high grass roundabouts, heh?' he insisted.

'Not that I know of,' replied the guide. 'Why do you ask such odd questions?'

'Why, I'll tell you, boss. I was thinking of the mighty uncommon magnitude of them grasshoppers.'

FREQUENT CAUSE OF PALENESS

Doctors say constipation, which can be avoided if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used; they clear the complexion, tone the stomach, and aid digestion. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills yourself, 25c.

SENT TO THE ROCKIES FOR HEALTH, RETURNED HOME TO DIE.

The following should inspire every one who is discouraged on account of constipation, health to give Phychine, THE GREATEST OF TONICS, a trial before giving up hope, even though physician and friends think and say your case is hopeless. Mr. Alex. Morin, of Sault Ste Marie, says:—"I was failing every day and had to quit work. I lost 40 lbs. in a short time and was advised to go to the Rockies or the Coast. I tried them both at considerable expense but I got worse instead of better. All hope seemed to leave me and I decided to come home to die. I tried Psychine and since starting its use I have gained from 119 to 141 pounds. I am now a well man and I cannot say too much in praise of Psychine. The strongest recommendation would be weak in view of the fact that I believe it has saved my life. It is without doubt the best remedy for run-down conditions and weak lungs. I sincerely hope that you will continue your good work of saving run-down people and consumptive from the grave."

Psychine improves the appetite and generally tones up the system. We want every family to try it FREE (see coupon).

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PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

The balance sheet issued by the Jewish Colonial Bank shows the institution to be on the path of progress. The profit last year was £17,350, about two thousand pounds sterling more than in 1906, The expenditure did not exceed that of 1906. Six hundred and fifty pounds were expended on altering the statues of the bank. During 1907, shares to the amount of £1,323 were sold. The best progress is made by the Anglo-Palestine Company, a branch of the Jewish Colonial Bank.

* * *

William Farr, who recently died, bequeathed $5,000 to the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia.

* * *

The important announcement has been made of the proposed organization of a new colony in Palestine for the benefit of the homeless in Israel by one hundred American Jews. This colony will be founded by the Achusath Nachla Association, which has recently been organized here for that purpose. The plan is to purchase four hundred dunams (about a thousand acres) of land in Palestine, and of developing this tract as an orange-growing colony along the lines of many of the other Jewish settlements in Palestine. The new society is to be made up of one hundred members, and each member is to pay the association the sum of three hundred dollars a year for ten years.

* * *

Rabbi Abraham Joffe, of Lozdu (near Suwalk), one of the most learned rabbis in Russia, died there at the age of 68.

* * *

A statue to honor the memory of Captain Solomon Brown, who was killed in 1898, while defending French interests in Congo land, was unveiled recently in Paris. Mr. Thomson, minister of the navy, delivered a eulogy on the life of the Jewish captain. Solomon Brown was the son of poor parents. In 1898, Captain Brown, then thirty years of age, was sent by the French Government into the Congo States. While on duty his company was attacked by some of the tribes. After a stubborn fight with the odds against them the French were defeated and Captain Brown was killed.

* * *

A Bible, well preserved in wooden covers, dated 1590, has been found built into the wall of an old house at Stutthof, near Danzig.

* * *

Damascus is the only city in the whole of Turkey which has an electrical trolley line. This, together with electric lighting, was installed a year ago by a Belgium company. Jews play little part in the commerce of the city, which is mainly a monopoly of the Mohammedans. A small number of Jews are artisans, but the majority earn their living by petty trade. Most of the Jews are poor, and there are few well-to-do families among them, and their number is rapidly decreasing. Some of those families have migrated to Beyrouth or Egypt, where they can more easily utilize their capital.

* * *

Some people are apt to smile at the mention of an 'Irish Jew,' but they exist just the same. Limerick now has a Chovevi Zion Society which has just celebrated Dr. Herzl's Yahrzeit by subscribing for twelve trees to the Herzlwald.

* * *

A mammoth fair and festival, to be given in the new Coliseum, St. Louis, in December, under the auspices of the Jewish Charitable and Educational Union, for the purpose of raising $100,000, is being planned.

* * *

Caesar Misch, one of the most prominent Jewish merchants of Providence, R. I., died suddenly at his home on July 25, from heart failure. Mr. Misch conducted ten stores in various parts of New England until recently when he concentrated all his business in Providence. The deceased was a thirty-third degree Mason, and had always been closely associated with the social and charitable work of the city. His charities were never confined to the Jews.

* * *

A name has been selected for Israel Zangwill's new play which will be produced next season. It is 'The Crucible.' It deals with the story of a Jew, born in the East Side of New York, who, by exercise of the virtues characteristic of his race, not only wins his way in the world but also the admiration and respect of Jew and Gentile alike.

* * *

Joseph Hirsch, one of the leading citizens of Atlanta, Ga., has yielded to the request of his numerous friends and admirers and will become a candidate for mayor of the Georgia metropolis.

* * *

The Federation of Galician and Bucovenian Jews held their annual convention in New York recently for the purpose of effecting a union of all Jews in the city on questions affecting Judaism. Eight hundred delegates, representing sixty thousand members, were present.

* * *

The Jewish population of Odessa (Russia) is given as 170,000, according to the latest census.

* * *

It is estimated that there are over five thousand Jewish farmers in the United States.

* * *

Japan has no native Jews, but about two hundred Jewish families have settled in the country, coming from Siberia, China, Palestine and various English ports. The only organized Jewish community is at Nagasaki.

* * *

A great conference to discuss the future of the Yiddish language is to take place in Austria. The conference, which will commence on Aug. 30, will last three days, and will be of a very representative character. The committee that has organized the gathering consists of the most notable of Yiddish litterateurs.

* * *

Miss Hortense Flexiner, of Louisville, Ky., has received the appointment of assistant instructor in the English department of the University of Michigan.

* * *

Morris Rosenfeld, the famous Yiddish poet, arrived last week at Karlsbad. Mr. Rosenfeld, who has been suffering from a complete nervous breakdown, is now well on the road to recovery. Should his progress continue, he will make an extensive tour through Europe, visiting all the principal cities, where he will give recitations from his works.

* * *

In the three kindergartens maintained by the Hilfsverein in Jerusalem there were 305 childdren during 1907. Of these, there were 120 Sefardim who spoke Spaniolish; 116 Ashkenazim who spoke Yiddish; 17 Yemenities who spoke Arabic; 16 of Bohara who spoke Bocharish; 16 Persians who used the Persian language; nine spoke Gruinish; four from Bagdad speaking Arabic; three from Morocco speaking the Moroccan dialect of Arabic; three Bulgarians using their native tongue as the vernacular, and one Mohammedan child who spoke Arabic. The vernacular in the school is Hebrew, which all children learn very quickly.

* * *

Governor Hughes, of New York, has appointed the commission authorized by the last legislature to inquire into the conditions and industrial opportunities of aliens in that state. The commission serves without compensation, but members are allowed expenses. The commission includes Louis Marshall, Marcus M. Marks and Miss Lillian D. Wald.

* * *

According to a St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Daily Telegraph' the 'Young Turkey' policy includes the restoration of Palestine to the Jews along the lines of the Zionist movement.

* * *

Though the late Julius Lesser, of St. Louis, Mo., left an estate considerably in excess of $1,000,000, the only bequest to charity is one of $1,000 to the Jewish Hospital.

* * *

A Jewish girl named Copel has been awarded an art scholarship at the St. Petersburg School of Arts.

* * *

If a Brooklynite, Jew, or Gentile, has not the wherewithal to obtain a meal, he may any morning, noontime or evening, step into the 'Kosher Kitchen,' at 85 Leonard street, and enjoy a twenty-five cent meal for seven cents. When he is in the kitchen a few minutes he will see the place fill up with hundreds of familiar faces. About five hundred take advantage of this institution. Those who cannot afford to pay even seven cents are not denied the food. Fifty families are thus provided with food gratis by the management.

* * *

Signor Ernesto Nathan, mayor of Rome, has just carried out a beautiful idea. In that portion of the cemetery devoted to the graves of the poor, he has caused a marble pillar to be erected which is constantly decorated with wreaths. The pillar bears the following inscription:—'Over her children, who here nameless rest from their hard and lowly lives, the city, flourishing through the industry of their hands, keeps watch with sympathetic love, and adorns the barren soil with wreaths.'

* * *

B. F. Klopfer, a special police officer, of Washington, D.C., is the possessor of an ancient Hebrew medal of the same kind as one that was recently sold by Hiram Montague in London for $3,850. Mr. Klopfer has been offered as high as $200 for the coin which he carries, but has refused it. The coin was given to Mr. Klopfer by his father, who received it many years ago [illegible] or friend. It shows the [illegible] but on account of [illegible] of the inscription and [illegible] rim, the inscription is still [illegible] Prof. J. C. Hagey, of the [illegible] Institute at Washington, [illegible] ing the coin, stated that [illegible] ably cast by Judas Maccabæus [illegible] years before Christ. On the [illegible] is an inscription in Hebrew [illegible] which Prof. Hagey translated as [illegible] shalt have no other gods [illegible]

* * *

Eight Jews are now members [illegible] Italian Senate. They hold [illegible] for life.

* * *

Eight Jews are now members [illegible] Prussian Parliament.

* * *

Mt. Sinai Hospital, in New [illegible] city, is the largest hospital [illegible] world.

BACK WOOD DAYS.

(Verses by the late David Ansell, of Inverurie.)

I often think on backwood days,
When scrimp o' meat and scant o' claes,
Wi' naught but tawties, meal or maut
To fill the wame,
And hard it was the funds to raise
To get the same.

Nae houses then wi' stoves to warm,
But open chantlee like a barn,
While roun' the fire they did a roastin',
Like living fox
The auld folke whiles would spin a yarn,
The bairns to lowse.

They could na knit at night, nor read,
The 'oo' was scarce, the light was dim—
Sometimes they'd join a sang to sing,
To pass the time,
Until the chanty wa's would ring
Wi' ranting rhyme.

I've seen the youngsters sair put tae
Wi' hackit feet and legs sae blae—
Ae through frost and snaw frae day tae day,
They limpt and [illegible]
And aft for them my heart was wae
When night was [illegible]

As roun' the chumbly they did creep
Tired wi' their fun they fell asleep,
But soon were roused to wash their feet,
And sent to bed
Puir things how they would rub and greet,
Wi' hearts like [illegible]

How parents for their weans did think,
Folks little nowadays do ken,
To clad them a' frae stern to stern
Was nae sma' [illegible]
And how they could provide for them
You weel might [illegible]

For luxuries they had to want,
They werena fashed wi' folk o' [illegible]
Nae Trust and Loan and Merchants [illegible]
To draw upon
Yet aye got something in their [illegible]
To help them [illegible]

I mind it weel, the times were [illegible]
While folks could hardly get [illegible]
And what they got was poor and [illegible]
To make a [illegible]
But for their work they took [illegible]
As they were [illegible]

No flouring mills were near to [illegible]
Where they their wheat and [illegible]
send,
Yet tried a' schemes to serve [illegible]
Wi' patient [illegible]
They ground a' that they needed [illegible]
In coffee [illegible]

A toilsome job it was at night
To shell the corn and grind it right
And poke the fire to raise a light
So they might [illegible]
Each took his turn wi' a hearty will
Baith bairns and [illegible]

For a' their little wants and needs
They carried on their backs [illegible]
And implements for planting seeds
That they [illegible]
The cultivator for the weeds
Then was [illegible]

Nae mowers then to cut the hay
Nor reapers down the wheat to lay
Where one could [illegible] the livelong day
And [illegible]
A kind o' work, or rather play,
That made [illegible]

Oh, neighbors! they were needed
Though shy to borrow free to lend
Weel ane anither's wants did ken
In times [illegible]
In turns their lads and [illegible]
To plant and [illegible]

But men were honest in those days
Their actions spoke their honest ways
They scorned a mean dishonest [illegible]
To enrich [illegible]
Nor money would they beg or borrow
To ruin [illegible]

Those pioneers of whom I write
Their forms are bent, their hairs are white,
And others gone to mansions bright
Beyond [illegible]
Where all, I hope, will [illegible]
With them

Note.—The above sympathetic description in rustic rhyme of conditions which few are now acquainted with, except by tradition, will interest many in the homes that are now [illegible] described is the Ottawa and [illegible] valleys.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

CHRISTIAN ESKIMO.

...G.Walton, Fort George, ... N. W. Canada, in ... Missionary ... Leader.)

... April 6, 1907, on ... Campania' for Canada, ... to start for the far ... But owing to the ... spring we could not get ... till a month later. ... 250 miles down the ... coast, not forget, for the ... awful, far worse than ... we experienced. Our ... did not recover from the ... until the end of Sep... How fortunate it seemed to be ... Bay Company's steam... Moose Factory two days ... before, and the officer ... kindly offered us a pass... detained fifteen days on ... Charlton, in St. James's ... this we should have been ... had it not been for the ... there are several families ... living there. I did as much ... would let me, and also took ... to Rupert House. At this ... I had the opportunity of ... on five times for the Rev. ..., one of our most faithful ...

... Fort George at last on ... as our people were coming ... at 4.15 p.m. Every one, ... came running to the ... shouting out, 'The minister,' ... Our teacher has arrived.' ... ment was very great. The ... Bay Company's official said af... that he had been to many trad... but that he had never seen ... crowd before and looking ... After the hand-shaking, we ... our heads, and then and ... our heavenly Father for ... care and protection, and ... see each other again. At ... went to church, and thus our ... again—a work which has ... blessed in past years.

... last five months we have ... services for Indians, Es... English-speaking employees ... Hudson's Bay Company, ... thank most heartily all ... enabled us to get our Indian ... last spring in England. I ... would all feel more than re... ... hear the responses ... church, and the heartiness ... We ourselves are great... While we were away ... people did their best to ... services both in church and ... and helping each from ... We only heard about ... of drinking, and the ... well of the people's hon... as these surely must ... sionary work is a success, ... has answered our friends' ... the money contrib... loved Church Missionary ... last Friday, a young In... a most earnest and practi... in church, and he, not long ... looked upon as one of the most ... of our people. Nothing but ... of God could have wrought ... change in his heart. With the ... new books we confidently ... ard to a still greater advance ... summer, when all the inland ... be here with their families ... daily school, Bible-classes, ... prayers. At present we ... ing a very hard winter, for ... little fur and no rabbits. ... not been very great, the ... perature so far being 35 de... zero.

... autumn we assisted the most ... poor people from the bales ... us by friends at home. ... man, nearly crippled from ... and suffering from a weak ... knew how to express his ... the things we gave him. ... say that three or four ... was found by his friends ... in a bear-hole. It seems ... to hunt, and had found ... in his hole. The poor ... several times at him, ... succeeded in badly wounding ... Then the bear came ... nearly done for, man... the man in the face with ... man then must have ... further injury by the ... south, and, not being able ... through weakness, crept ... bear-hole to rest. It ... two days after this ... was found in the hole, ... not many yards off ...

... band of Eskimo stay... post here for a few ... them has just written ... little note saying ... he feels himself to ... longs to hear from his ... 'Goodib' (God) and ... The Eskimo lan... to learn and to ... of long words. ... translated 'Killangmiu... and this is quite an ...

... are any people who ... plight as many ... the far north. ... used to be plenty ...

FAVORITE WATERING PLACES

... air, sports of all ... and service are en... ... gem of the St. ... Lawrence, the Bay of ... great increase ... caused by the na... ... fulness of these ... by the admirable ... & O. Navigation ... illustrated hotel pamph... ... book apply to Jos. ... Agent, 126-128 ... Side Post-office.

FOR HIS GLORY.

(Margaret Mackellar, in 'India Prayer Circular.')

A short time ago one of our misisonaries was seeing an Indian Christian woman away on the train and when the latter went to buy her ticket it was found that she had no money nor had the missionary any with her. There was no time to return to the house; the ticket clerk could not be asked to give credit nor was there any one known to the missionary on the station platform from whom the necessary sum could be borrowed, hence it came about that the missionary placed her pin in pound with the news agent at the station to be redeemed later on. Why had the circumsance been permitted? Could such a trifling thing have been arranged by the All-seeing God? Let the sequel tell. The same afternoon another missionary volunteered to call on her way home from work for the pin. The hour being some time before the arrival of the next train the news agent was not at his stall. How to while away the time was the next thought, when the attention of one of the missionary's Indian-Christian companions was arrested by the face of a young English girl, a rare thing at that station, and the thought passing through her mind was expressed in the question 'I wonder if that girl knows Jesus?' The missionary got into conversation with the stranger and found that she was one in much need of sympathy and cheer. She had only been out from England a short time, was a travelling companion and had been in a separate compartment far removed from the one occupied by her party. Not being familiar with the names of the stations, she failed to leave the train at the proper junction and was carried far past her destination. She was put off at a small station with instructions that she was to be sent back on the next train, which happened to be a freight train to this station, to wait the mail train, and hence her stranded condition when our people met her. Only one having had a like experience can appreciate what the meeting must have meant to he girl, a perfect stranger in a foreign land. She still had some time to wait for the proper train so the missionary, a country-woman of her own, hastened home and returned with food which was much enjoyed, and so God's servant had an opportunity of speeding this weary pilgrim on her way. What a precious link the little pin made in the golden chain of God' events.

A KING WHO WISHES TO LEARN.

A year or two ago, Malambalaji, a chief in Masanza, asked the missionaries at Nassa, at the south end of the Victoria Nyanza, in German East Africa, for a European teacher to teach himself and his people. This chief is now king of the whole district of Masanza, and Mr. J. S. Herbert spent five months in his country last year. He first of all started a school, at which he had about forty scholars four days in the week. The king was one of the scholars and soon learned to write fairly well and advanced in his reading and knowledge of Scripture. Many of the scholars, including six of the king's children, are now reading the Gospel according to St. Mark. While Mr. Herbert stayed in the country he visited some outlying district each Sunday. He writes:

'The King and a good many of his people always went with us, and the King sometimes read a portion of Scripture or a hymn. This I asked him to do, not because he is a professing Christian, but that the people might see that their King was desirous of hearing and reading God's Word, and so set them an example. At first the people were afraid to come, because they thought the European wanted 'porters' to carry his loads, and so they hid in the grass by the lake shore; but when they knew what he came for they appeared in good numbers, and we got as many as a hundred and a hundred and fifty to the open-air services. May I ask your prayers for the King of Masanza, that "the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches" may not choke the good seed sown in his heart?'—'C. M. Gleaner.'

CALM BEFORE STORM

DR. GRENFELL'S LETTER.

The reports of the terrible storm that has recently swept along the Labrador, carrying widespread destruction, reached us just after the receipt of the following letter from Dr. Grenfell. The stir of life, the busy opening of the fishing season, the high hopes that he speaks of, are in sharp contrast to the sudden wreck and desolation that the storm left behind. There is great thankfulness, however, that no lives have been lost, and that the mission work has suffered but little, the 'Strathcona,' with the Doctor on board, outriding the storm safely.

SS. 'Strathcona' at Sea,
July 15, 1908.

Dear Mr. Editor,—The month of June in these latitudes is always characterized by most unusual activity. In the water and on the water, life begins to swarm; and the same may be said of our land, for all our animals are having their young. Thankful we are, however, that this is not yet so with the air—the mosquito and flies giving us peace, at any rate, until the middle of July. On our return from the south, salmon and herring were 'in,' and the monotonous spell of salt and tinned diet was at an end. The ice-bound harbors we had left a month ago were smiling with life. Schooners of every size and rig, dories, trap boats, gashers, bullies, and a host of smaller craft of every description were darting about and enlivening the loneliness of this rock-bound seaboard. Salmon, incidentally, have this year cost me more hours of wakefulness than they ever did before; for a friend from Scotland, who had come out to try the experiment of catching salmon to carry home alive to the English markets, had borrowed my skipper for a pilot, and through there being much ice north still, and communication very irregular, he has not yet been able to find and get aboard our tiny craft amidst these trackless surroundings.

Long before reaching as far as our southernmost hospital, we had heard from south-bound schooners that it was filled to overflowing. So we were forced to leave two or three sick folk we would have liked to have tried to help. The first mail boat of the season had, after the long winter, gathered up and brought twenty-seven patients to hospital, of which twelve had been cases for immediate operation. We were not surprised, therefore, to find, when at length we did drop anchor in the harbor, that a large tent, which had been a loan to the reindeer herders, had been withdrawn, and was now fitted as a temporary annex with five beds. For once in a way, things had all gone well. The new schooner was launched safely. Although our forests had not been able to yield spars big enough, two stout pitch pines had arrived by steamer. A good drive had been made of logs, and the schooners built the three previous years were all away with freight. One had gone to Boston, to be fitted up for a cruising party from Harvard University, who were bent on getting some more skeletons of the Great Auk, in the French islands, and locating Norse remains in northern Labrador. There was some excitement among the pottery workers, because at last the frost had allowed a foundation to be built, and the new kiln for firing their products was nearly ready for use. With the arrival of a New Zealand cousin, and a number of other volunteers, quite a commotion had begun in our long neglected soil, and we saw drains and piles of stones, and furrows, bedding, and even fencing frames, so that there was quite an agricultural flavor imparted to the former scrub and mossland. Open air treatment was being meted out even to all our post-operative cases, and among other exotics to greet our arrival were wheel chairs and arm chairs and fixed chairs filled with quite a selection of convalescing diseases.

The open air is a magnificent factor in other directions than surgical and medical. To-day, at 5 a.m., having duly sworn in my sturdy mate as a police constable, we steamed into a narrow bight and proceeded to try a fishery dispute. Our cabin is small. Fishing disputes are apt to be heated and feverish, though not so bad as one patient would lead one to believe, who only yesterday, when he came on board, assured me that he was suffering from the 'typhoon' fever. Still, previous experience has shown me that men will keep their temper better in the open air than in a small, closed room or cabin. In that admirable work, 'Brain and Personality,' the dependence of personality on brain, and of brain on its physical condition, is convincingly shown, and that to keep the head cool is helpful to settlement of a dispute among these modern Vikings, is perfectly intelligible. So we had our court, as usual, on deck, the disputants being a Gloucester fishing skipper and a Newfoundland master of the very sturdiest and best type, and the judge being an English doctor. The matter ended at last in favor of the American, and then we all separated amicably for breakfast, a lesson of no small value to the poorer settlers of the district being taught. The competition for good voyages is so great that the bigger men with large schooners not unnaturally swoop down on every spot of fish as they hear of it setting in; then with their larger crews and better and deeper gear, they can get the best places from the shoremen, and even, as has been done in this region, they can blanket their nets when set, by setting near them. I wouldn't wish to convey the idea that our men are not law-abiding. We have never had, in all these years, a real piratical character to deal with, but there is a sort of free rover spirit in all things nautical, and our manners and customs are not to be judged by those of a Mayfair nursery. Though often enough the holding of a particular fishing berth means, not wealth, but sheer necessities of life to these men, you would never see one hundredth part the excitement and pandemonium that you can see almost every day in Wall Street, or on almost any stock exchange.

To our mind also, open air is the best place to discuss things religious. On four succeeding fine Sundays, we have been able to hold large gatherings of our fishermen brethren on the nearest rocks, under the canopy of heaven. There seems no room for the spectacular or the merely formal there. You seem to look one another in the face more directly, and I confess to feeling personally far more as if one's Maker was watching the proceedings as an interested spectator, which means the realization of that which in worship we seek. The stentorian voices of our men lose practically nothing by the loss of the resonance of a roof, and the possibly trifling incorrectness in time and tune is less noticeable.

W. T. GRENFELL.

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R. Brewer Auld, Freetown, P. E. I.	.25
Hamilton Road Union Sunday School	6.00
Previously acknowledged	1,391.38
Total on hand, Aug. 11	$1,428.63

Address all subscriptions for 'Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

A MEDICAL MISSIONARY'S RIDE.

(By Dr. H. H. Atkinson, of Harpoot, Turkey, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

Pilibos Effendi, my pharmacist and assistant, Hachadoor (servant), Mrs. Atkinson, three-year-old Henry, and myself constituted our party. Because of government impressment of all good load animals we got only some old mules used by villages to bring wood to the city. Fortunately our servant is an exkateri, and managed things nicely.

Our route was an interest to all, but hard; along the ridge for two hours, then crossing the rocky summit, we went down to the stream bed of a canon, which we descended for three hours, 2,200 feet, to the east branch of Euphrates. Two hours were lost in crossing on the Noah's ark ferry, which we all had to join in pulling up stream. We go north on the comb of a ridge; east and west lies the mighty river like a glistening serpent. The sun set down the river valley—a beautiful sight. We continue to ascend. Twilight comes; stars appear; twilight fades into black night—yet we ascend. Henry begs to sleep in my arms. At last, nine p.m., we reach the summit, 4,900 feet higher than Harpoot. We are now only half an hour from the village, so they say. We descend rapidly, all walking. A load loosens. An animal is down in the mud and an hour lost, with a long wait on the mountain side. A brush fire enlivens the small boy and cheers us all. At last, eleven p.m., we reach the home of our muleteers. We secure a good room, and after a drink of milk go to bed very tired. The next morning is wet. Only four hours to Peri, they say. The mud is sticky and balls heavily on the feet. Our donkey pace stretches the four hours into seven or more, and at last Peri is seen.

We climb to the pastor's house, the highest in the city. We receive a cordial welcome and two pleasant rooms for our use.

Easter is made much of in this country. It is the season of calling on each other and lasts three days. Easter Sunday was our first day in Peri. The pastor preached a vigorous Easter sermon in the morning. Then all the church members came to call on us at the parsonage. After a minute's pleasant chatting we all went to call on the Gregorian bishop and priest. Callers came to the parsonage all day, Turkish officials and aghas, Kurds, as well as Gregorians and Protestants. I spoke in the afternoon service, trying to give a few helpful Easter thoughts. The Effendis receive calls on the first day of Easter, and return calls on the second day, while the third and last day is given to the women and servants to take their turn. So Monday the pastor, the leading brother, and I went calling. In the morning we called on the better class, including the Turkish mayor, and in the afternoon at the poorer homes. Just before Easter is the annual time for house cleaning, so everything was neat, clean, and fresh. It was pleasant to call and exchange the cordial Easter greetings of, 'Christ is risen to-day,' and the answer, 'May his resurrection be a blessing to you.'

On Tuesday the medical work began in earnest, with a clinic in the morning and an operation in the afternoon.

During the first week my patients were nearly all from Peri and vicinity. During the latter portion of our visit they came from Mazgert, Palu, and villages more distant. Turkish begs, Kurdish aghas (petty lords of all feudal times), came and begged me to remain a month or two longer. One of the head Kurdish chiefs from the Dersim came for a cataract operation. I advised him to come to Harpoot and have it done in our little hospital. A band of fierce-looking men came under the lead of a tall Kurd. I was told he was the worst robber in all the mountains between Peri and Palu. He looked the typical highwayman of the storybooks, tall, sinewy mountaineer, with heavy, big moustaches, bristling with weapons. I operated on his eyes. As I put him on the table he said, 'You've laid me out now, but many is the man that I've laid out.' He also said that he was not afraid of any man or guns, but he was afraid of me. He expressed gratitude later.

A Turkish woman gave us an interesting time. She was the wife of a local Yus Bashu (military captain), who was a friend of the pastor. I had been called to see her, but she had refused to take my medicine for fear I would poison her. I wanted to see her in one of her attacks. One night we were called. The pastor and his son wished to go with us. I found her panting and in evident distress. Her heart was oppressed and working poorly, so gave her a hypodermic of strychnine. In less than ten minutes she was breathing naturally, but she decided not to lose her fun so easily. She started to walk, fell down, mopped the floor with her arms and legs, declaring that she was dead. Her two brothers and husband all began blubbering, declaring that she was dead, they were dying, and that I had killed her. I examined her and saw that she was in good shape. I feared, because of her weak heart, to throw the pail of water on her that she deserved, so decided to wait quietly until she had worked off her theatricals. It proved to be a case of acute nausea pressing a weak heart. The next day I called and gave her a prescription, with a cardiac and general tonic. The old Yus Bashu came a day later to get it filled. He demanded of me each ingredient and what it would do. He then carefully watched it being filled, and asked an explanation of each move. Then he demanded that the druggist drink a dose; then I took a dose and then he took a dose himself. He found it tasted exactly as I said it would, so decided to take it, but didn't have the money with him, which he would send later. This was against rules. An hour's quarrel followed, ending with his going off with the medicine, declaring that he would not leave it with us to put more poison in it. He sent a half lira later, and when we left Peri thanked us and asked us to come again.

Our operating was done in an open ivan or in a room with a mud floor and paneless windows. The wind blew strongly through. Several times we got ready for an operation, and then had to postpone it because of an approaching shower, with its accompanying wind. There were over thirty during the two weeks; over half eye operations, nearly all successful. One iridectomy 'squeezed my soul.' The boy was so delighted that he could see through the new window that he and his mother had to lift the bandage to try to see again. Result, infection and loss of eye.

Such are a few glimpses of our two weeks' work. To summarize briefly: Number of patients coming to me, 251; return for further advice, 131; bedside patients, 16; revisits, 65; operations, 52; treatments and applications, 189; making a total of 684 for the two weeks.

On Monday we finished odds and ends and packed to leave next morning. Owing to recent thunder storms the river was at flood. There were the usual delays for misunderstanding, etc. We succeeded in getting off at ten a.m. on the keuek, a raft of ninety inflated skins.

It was an interesting trip; going over rapids and whirpools was exciting. Mountains covered with wild rhubarb, villages, gardens, cliffs, rapidly passed by. In four hours we went by a much longer route what had taken us a day and a half to go with mules. We had the usual long, angry bargaining before we could secure animals, then only secured donkeys enough for the loads and a horse for Mr. Atkinson and Henry. The rest of us walked. It was a long, hard climb up to the top—nearly 3,000 feet—and then a slight descent to Harpoot. Home at last, very tired, but happy to be back. It was pleasant to receive the warm welcome of our colleagues and the broad smile of our nurses and patients in the hospital.

A DREAM.

This dream world is a world of little people, who live in little houses and walk through little streets and ride in little cars and sometimes wear scandalously little clothes. But they live amongst noble mountains and beside the unending sea, looking out over whose broad expanse they think, like it, to encompass the world and to do great things. So they have gathered from East and West and North and South things great and small that have impressed them, and having mixed them well, have daubed the mixture on to an Oriental background to form scenes grotesque and curious, but withal artistic.

For cradles in this land, old Mother Earth provides the rockers, but chooses her own time to set them going, when 'on a sudden' all the land will quake as if we were all being roughly put to sleep in some great giant's arms, from which we gladly would escape if we knew how. Perhaps 'tis only one of the games of the country.

On rainy days, for it does sometimes rain, the little people turn into Robinson Crusoes and go about the streets with calm and quiet tread, shedding the rain from their peaked hats above, and perched high up on stilts out of the mud below.

All through the lanes and byways goes an oily smell, as if the sea had turned loose all its fish upon the land. At every little corner is a cake shop that presents all kinds and shapes of tempting or untempting sweets. Around each turn is a grand temple or a little shrine, where the little people offer up their little offerings and little prayers before a little god. The houses are all hid behind high fences, but through the splendid gates peep charming gardens gay with flowers and foliage.

The streets are full of children, cheery-faced, tangled up with older folk, and sober, staid old horses being pulled to work, or noisy workmen using up their energy on some peculiar song while they attempt to pull or push a load uphill. From every mouth come unfamiliar sounds, and everywhere are hieroglyphics adorning flapping curtains, that take the place of shop doors, or put up on unintelligible signs to direct a lonely traveller where to go.

Surely the land is all bewitched, for 'tis a mixture of such grace and grotesqueness, beauty and ugliness, piety and unrestrained pleasure, daintiness and immodesty, courtesy and curiosity as one could never imagine.

But once when I woke up, and thought about this land, I thought the people were not different from others I had known. And once when I had wished to be in my own land again, my heart began to yearn for these little people, for I saw that they were struggling to solve a great problem; that they were throbbing under the pulse of a new life, which found it difficult to force its current in to purify the old; that there were noble souls among them pouring out their hearts' blood for the people that they might be helped safely through the crisis time.

Then I grew wide awake. I saw the old traditions clinging to the people. I saw the women thrilling with the sense of a free life that is not theirs. I saw some among them throwing aside the cloak of custom with dauntless courage, even refusing with brave self-denial the thought of 'home,' and sacrificing themselves to elevate the nation's womanhood.

Then I was ashamed that I had hesitated to help them in their struggles, these sisters of mine in the great sisterhood, and when I fell asleep again to watch the little people in the great playtime of all the year, and to dream of teapots and calling cards and gay costumes galore, it was to sleep and to dream and to wake with an earnest vow upon my lips and a deepened purpose in my heart.

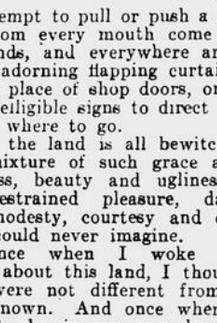
(An article by Miss Julia C. Hocking, of Kobe, Japan, in 'Mission News.')

ALL ABOUT "CRICKS."

Crick in the side, in the back or in the knee-joint—get a crick anywhere,—you get rid of it in short order if you apply Nerviline. How quickly it acts,—almost instantaneously. You apply it, in a moment pain has gone. Nerviline strikes right in—circulation is equalized—congested condition is relieved. You can't have pain without congestion, that's why the action of Nerviline seems magical. It relieves congestion — it doesn't need to cure the pain, because it has cured the cause. That's the difference between Nerviline and other liniments—It digs out the roots, does not lop off the branches. Pin this information where you can see it—'There's not an ache or a pain that Nerviline does not cure.'

"ONLY MEDICINE THAT DID ME ANY GOOD"

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Backache After Doctors Failed Utterly.



'I have received most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives.' I suffered for years from backaches and pain in the head and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable without any relief. Then I began taking "Fruit-a-tives" and this was the only medicine that ever did me any real good. I took several boxes altogether, and now I am entirely well of all my dreadful headaches and backaches. I take "Fruit-a-tives" occasionally still, but I am quite cured of a trouble that was said to be incurable. I give this testimony voluntarily, in order that others who suffer as I suffered may try this wonderful medicine, and be cured.'

Mrs. Frank Eaton, Frankville, Ont.

Be wise. Profit by Mrs. Eaton's example, and start with "Fruit-a-tives." They will quickly relieve Pain in the Back, and stop Headaches because they keep bowels, kidneys and skin in perfect order and insure the blood being always pure and rich.

"Fruit-a-tives" is now put up in the new 25c trial size as well as the regular 50c boxes. All dealers should have both sizes. If yours does not, write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A SONG OF THANKSGIVING.

For all the joys that overflow
The paths o'er which thro' life we go
And all the happiness we know,
We thank Thee, Lord.

For all the sweetness of the peace
Which comes when sin and sorrow cease
And all that brings the soul release,
We thank Thee, Lord.

For both the blessing and the power
Which thou on mortal man dost show'r
To be his soul's eternal dower,
We thank Thee, Lord.

And for that gold without alloy,
That truth no error can destroy,
The Christ—with hearts bow'd down with joy—
We thank Thee, Lord.

ALEXANDER STEVENSON.

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'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

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KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE (Hon. SIR ALEX. LACOSTE, C.R.) 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800-1.
LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 305.
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James. M. 1212.
MACLENNAN, F. S., K.C., New York Life Building, Montreal. Tel. Main 4703.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGOUN, ARCH., K.C., 157 St. James st. M. 1978.
MORRISON & HATCHETT, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 3114.
MOUNT, WM. E., 13 St. James st. M. 603.
OGDEN, C. G., Montreal and Three Rivers. M. 1695.
PATTERSON & ASTLE, 180 St. James st. M. 3960.
PELISSIER & WILSON, 151 St. James st. M. 2173.
RIVET, HANDFIELD & HANDFIELD, N.Y. Life Building. M. 2953.
SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER, Metropolitan Bldg., 179 St. James street. M. 4944.
STAVELEY, W. R., 40 Royal Ins. Building. M. 1915.
ST. JULIEN & THEBERGE, 60 Notre Dame East, opp. Law Courts. M. 901.
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.
VIPOND & VIPOND, Bell Tel. Building. M. 3513.
WALSH & WALSH, 80 St. Gabriel st. M. 218.
WEIR, MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.

NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

CHARBONNEAU, C. J. E., 97 St. James. M. 3114.
DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James st. M. 1207.
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2502.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Merchts Bank Bldg. M. 5500.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., 601 New York Life. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 830.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, DR. MILTON L., 171 St. James. M. 252.

ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO. C.A., F.C.A. Can., Canada Life Building. M. 450.

AUCTIONEERS.

Fraser Bros., 453 St. Jas. & 131 Inspector. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 99 and 101 Metcalfe. Up 2546.
KEARNS, W. M., 32 University street. Up 3809.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL BUS. COLL., 198 St. Catherine West. Main 309.
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up 2936.
MONTREAL BUS. COLL., 46 University. Up 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUS. COLL., Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Up 4297.
STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, (W. S. Jones, Principal), 314 St. Cath. st. west. Up 4530.

BUSINESS METHODIZER.

VIAU, HENRI, 152 Notre Dame west. Main 2483.

ELOCUTION.

BELLE ROSE EMSLIE, A.T.C.M., 372 St. Cath. st. w.
McGlaughlin, R., 52 Burton ave. Tel. west, 1560.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

FREDERICK G. TODD, Renouf Bldg. Up 2857.

Retail.

ANTIQUE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester west. Main 4414.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St. Catherine st. west. Up 4412.
C. A. SHARPE, cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2718.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND REPAIRS.

HARDY, EDMOND, 38 Notre Dame. w. M. 2466.
LAVALLEE, CHAS., 35 St. Lawrence Boul. M. 554.

BICYCLES FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.

BIRD DEALER AND FANCIER.

WILLS, R. G. 177 Bleury street, Montreal.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.
DONALDSON, R. & SONS, 30 Youville sq. M. 1712.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig w. M. 2591.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

H. J. BORRIE, 91 Lagauchetiere st. west. M. 1812.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

ASHFORD, C., 340 Dorchester st. w. Up 1342.
BOOSAMRA, M., 166 St. Lawrence Boulevard.
CADIEUX & DEROME (French Books), 18 and 20 Notre Dame w. M. 4289.
CHAPMAN, A. T., 518 St. Catherine st. w. Up 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 227 Notre Dame W. M. 2466.
RENOUF, E. M., Ltd., 472 St. Catherine w. Up 433.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

BERNIER, OCTAVE, 62 Notre Dame st. east.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame west. M. 472.
ROSTON, J., 235 St. Catherine st. west. Up 3087.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st. west. Up 917.
BEN SLATER, 256 Notre Dame west. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' BRICK AND STONE.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532.

CARPET CLEANERS.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING CO. AND RUG WORKS, 40B Latour st. M. 1314.
DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester street west. Main 4414.
Hammond Carpet Beating Co., 245a Bleury. Up 1445.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street west. Up 716.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 757 St. Cath. st. w. (corner Guy). Up 1067.
GRAY, HENRY R., 168 St. Lawrence Boul. M. 96.
McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo. G. Ryan, successor), 545 Notre Dame st. w. Main 187.
SCARFF, C. E., 358 St. Cath. st. W. Up. 1331. also corner Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount, 30.
TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942 and 5159.
TREMBLE, J. E., 612 St. Cath. W. cor. Mountain Up 901.
WEINFELD, J. J., cor. Bleury & Dorchester. M. 1377 Cor. Demontigny and St. Lawrence. E. 6111.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
W. LAMARRE & CO., 630 Atwater avenue. M. 609.
ROBERTSON F., 206 St. James street. Main 4610.

CONFECTIONERS.

CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James st. M. 903.
CRULY, H. & CO., 4129 St. Catherine. Westm't. Mount 1874.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke west, cor. Bleury. Up 1793.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

CARSLEY CO., Ltd. (The S.), near G.P.O. M. 5665.
LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552.
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Phillips sq. Up 2651.
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd., St.Cath. w. Up 2920.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

OGILVY, JAS. & SONS, cor. St. Cath. and Mountain. Up 3305.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cath. East. E. 51.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. w. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st. M. 3101.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 598 St. Cath. st. West. Up 3089.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st. M. 3101.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 4512.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. w. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. w. Up 3373.
REID & HOPTON, 700 St. Cath. W. Up 1364, and Nurseries, Notre Dame de Grace. W. 2218.
THE CANADIAN FLORAL CO., 330 St. Catherine west. Up 215.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

ALBERT'S FURNITURE & BEDDING STORE, 39 St. Catherine west. E. 2156.
LANDE BROS., 234 St. Lawrence st. M. 3888.
PRINCE. THE J. S. CO., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 209
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 West St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 681.
VALIQUETTE, N. G., Ltd., 471-477 St. Catherine East. East 4182.
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

GLASS (PLATE, SHEET AND FANCY).

C. A. SHARPE, cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2718.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 464 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-15 Bleury street. M. 3571.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE, 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BOX, CHARLES E., 4846 Sherbrooke street. Westmount 1113 and 1114.
BROWN, W. J., 888 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 Towner 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. 2483.
MUNRO, D. D., 705 St. Cath. W., cor. Mackay. Up 934 and 935.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237, also 80 University street. Up 4638.
STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 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., 233 St. James st. M. 2007.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571-577 St. James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M. 3134
QUEEN'S, opposite G.T.R., M. 4785.
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. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542 and 259 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.
SAVALINO, G., 4159 St. Catherine st., Westmount.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 441 St. Cath., We. Up 4307.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. W. Up 2161--5160.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103 5-7 Notre Dame M. M. 291.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

SAGAN, MORRIS. 821 St. Cath. west. Up 318.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 80-84 Victoria sq. and 8-12 Latour street. M. 3396.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
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, 126 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., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5566.
GORDON, P. J., 411 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUIS & GRENIER, 1235 Notre Dame W. M. 6095.
WESTMOUNT PHOTO STUDIO, 4161 St. Cath. street, Westmount.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 160 Craig West. M. 1953.
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. 453.
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 3641.
McNEE, C. A., 550 St. Catherine West. Up 3883.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 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 2696.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 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., 98 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., 35 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, Balmoral 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 986.
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, Wm. & CO., 146 McGill. M. 1841 & M. 6778.
WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115 Youville sq. M. 4088.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 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., 102 Notre Dame W. M. 5749.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Main 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

UNDERTAKERS.

Armstrong, G. & Co., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence tel. Up 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 80 Drummond street. Up 1337.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44 & 46 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 612.
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 2961.
SCLATER, WM. & CO., LTD., 80 and 82 Youville sq. M. 541.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 486.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES-HOLDEN, Limited, 189-205 Inspector st. Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO., 49 Youville sq. M. 4742.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

OLIVE, DORION & STROUD, 55 Wellington st. M. 4404.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., Ltd., 43 St. Paul. M. 1242.

COFFEES AND TEAS.

WOOD, THOS. & CO., 428 St. Paul st. M. 2937.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND PROPRIETORS' AGENTS.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 5-7 Debresoles st. M. 291.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 54 St. Peter street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. 3449.

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King st. M. 2937.

ELECTRICAL RAILWAY AND MINING SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 148 McGill st. M. 5755.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 54 St. Peter street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 2447

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. 3770.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street. M. 2937.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 27 St. Peter street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 761 St. Paul st. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 2937.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., Ltd., 1926-32 Notre Dame st. M. 4742.

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. 1048.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4404.
GOODFELLOW, GEO. C., 528 Board of Trade. M. 2937.
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st. M. 2937.
TALBOT, WILFRED, Office and Yards, Notre Dame Avenue, Montreal. East 77.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd., 1 Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2937.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul st. M. 2937.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT, SEWER PIPES, BRICKS, ETC.

BREMNER, A., 50 Bleury st., Main 356 and 357 Merchants 50.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W. M. 2937.
THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT CO., 203 Board of Trade. Main 4747.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale).

D. HATTON & CO. Established 1874. M. 2937.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 1243.
STROUD, W. D. & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 2937.
THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO., 230 St. Paul st. M. 2937.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul st. M. 3770.

Manufacturers.

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE ETC.)

GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., 30-34 Common st. Main 731, and Merchants 52.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 43 Wellington st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine st. M. 2937.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 25 St. Peter st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 1 Bleury st. Mount 106 and 107.
THE CALEDONIA BISCUIT CO., 1 Bleury street. Up 1941.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 2937.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 158 St. Gabriel st. M. 2937.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 97-103 St. Urbain st. M. 2937.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. M. 2937.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and Wellington sts. Main 2595.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine st. M. 2937.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 2937.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. M. 2937.
STUART & HERBERT, 600 Rivard st. M. 2937.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 258 Bleury st. M. 2937.

CANDY MFRS.—Wholesale.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 25 St. Peter st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 1 Bleury st. Mount 106 and 107.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 2937.

COCOANUT.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere West. M. 777.

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., St. Peter. Main 3832.

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