Fair

DAILY WITNESS

Fair

Vol. L., No. 61. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909. Price One Cent.

TO KEEP OUT THE BAR.

Proposal to Re-establish One in Quebec Parliament Building Opposed.

NION ALLIANCE EXECUTIVE SPEAKS OUT AGAIN. STRONGLY.

annual meeting of the officers ral committee for the election executive of the Dominion Al- Quebec branch), held in the Y. A. building last night, the fol- resolution, in reference to the to re-establish a bar for the liquor in the House at Quebec, sed unanimously:—

reas this executive has learned a proposal has recently been made establish a bar for the sale of in- ating liquors within the precincts the Provincial Government building the city of Quebec; and

Whereas such a step, if taken, would a retrograde movement and contrary the public interest and to the wishes the public at large; it is

Resolved that this executive hereby aces on record its strong disapproval of the proposal in question, and earnest- y prays that Premier Gouin and his government will oppose it.'

Assistance was asked in opposing the granting of a license at Weir, near Thousand Island Lake.

A suitable resolution of appreciation the late Mr. Henry Morton, a char- r member of the Alliance, was ordered be inscribed in the minutes.

A committee was appointed to look proposed amendments to the Li- se Law should the need arise or an portunity be given to secure desired strictions.

The executive also authorized the gagement of Mr. John H. Roberts, noted temperance lecturer, for two three months' work in this city and vince.

Mr. J. H. Carson, vice-president, pre- ded in the unavoidable absence of Ald. ter, the president.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES

France is confronted with a big de- The situation is rendered the more by the large number of pending ialistic projects, involving heavy on the treasury. The budget of necessitated the issue of $12,000,000 sury bonds, while this regular s for 1910 show a deficit of $45,- , and this without taking into sideration the proposed old age and state railway employees' pension proposals, which, together, in- volve a sum of $37,800,000.

Added to the Socialistic drafts on the French treasury there is reported grave trouble in the marine department. It said there has been a regular mono- ly among navy contractors, who arged exorbitant prices and made rmous profits. M. Brossé, a mem- of the Chamber of Deputies, who estigated the navy accounts on be- lf of the finance commission, reports millions have been swallowed without any benefit to the navy. highest prices, and in some cases ible prices, always were paid for plies, and costly repairs were made ships which were useless. In one boilers costing $150,000 were pur- ed for ships that were put out of mission before the boilers were fur- ed.

According to a special cable despatch New York 'Sun,' Lieutenant Petrosino, head of the Italian of the New York Police Depart- was assassinated in Palermo, esterday. Petrosino was the land' expert of the New York partment, and a terror to iminals. He went to Italy a year ago to work on a plan the tide of undesirable Italians ians to the United States. had been warned against going rmo, but he ignored the warning fied at the idea of being killed.

Albert C. Smith, head of the department of the leper at Tracadie, N.B., since 1865, esterday, aged 68 years.

mand Ravenez, a wealthy young committed suicide at Monte last night. The young man a supper to a number of , at which the rout was fast ions. Several times during the Ravenez cried: 'This is noth- big surprise is awaiting you at At dawn, when the party ating Ravenez shouted: 'Now great surprise,' and immediately mself.

Simpson Shaw, of Gainsboro, has been elected Grand Master Saskatchewan Grand Orange

H. INSTALMENT PLAN.

Dorion, of the Circuit has just rendered a decision of importance for dealers on ment plan. In a lessor and the landlord having obtained against his tenant for rent a piano which the latter had the instalment plan. The the instrument having op- seizure and urged his right on the piano, alleged that the landlord due notice of by registered letter, the that under the terms of the notice by registered letter was , good and valid.

JURORS COMPLAIN.

City Men Want Equal Pay With Those From Outside the Limits.

STRONG PROTEST AT THE COURT HOUSE RESULTED IN THEIR GETTING INCREASE.

There was almost a strike among the petit jurors at the Court House this morning. For some time it has been the practice to give jurors residing in the city $1.50 per day, and those coming from other parts of the district $2, as the jurors from outside the city were supposed to be at greater expense than those residing within the limits.

This morning the English-speaking city jurors in one of the panels, on being discharged and going for their pay, found that they were to get only nine days' pay at $1.50 per day, while their rural colleagues were to get $2 a day for twelve days.

As all had served the same number of days a strong protest was raised that resulted in the city talesmen getting pay for eleven days at $1.50.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Wellington, N.Z., March 12.—Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, in speaking at a rifle championship meeting, expressed the hope that as New Zealand and the Australian states would send teams to compete in the Empire Rifle Shooting Meeting in Australia next October. Canada and Great Britain would also be represented.

London, March 13.—The Elder-Dempster liner 'Monarch,' bound from Liverpool to St. John's, Nfld., put into Queenstown to-day with her machinery disabled. After repairs she will resume her voyage.

Melbourne, March 13.—The Commonwealth Government has ordered the construction of two torpedo boat destroyers, at a cost of £82,500 each, including the armaments.

STE. ROSE CHURCH ON FIRE.

The beautiful church of the village of Ste. Rose came very near being destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last. At about 10 p.m. fire was discovered in the sanctuary, and the alarm being given, the citizens speedily organized a chain to pass pails of water from the river, and by this means succeeded in saving the building, but not before $2,000 damage was done.

DISCOURAGING SPITTERS.

A plan to discourage Chicago spitters by posting their names and the amounts of their fines weekly in the various surface and elevated cars, as is done in London, has been suggested to Dr. W. A. Evans, Health Commissioner, by Dr. Alfred Lewy, who recently returned from a European tour. Dr. Evans says he is seriously considering the possibility of having such a plan provided for by ordinance, in case the aldermen are unwilling to legislate the smoking cars and compartments out of existence. Dr. Lewy says that signs are plentiful in London cars reading in style, 'John Jones was fined 20 shillings for spitting in this car last week.—New York 'Tribune.'

TATOOED BY LIGHTNING.

(From the Los Angeles 'Examiner.')

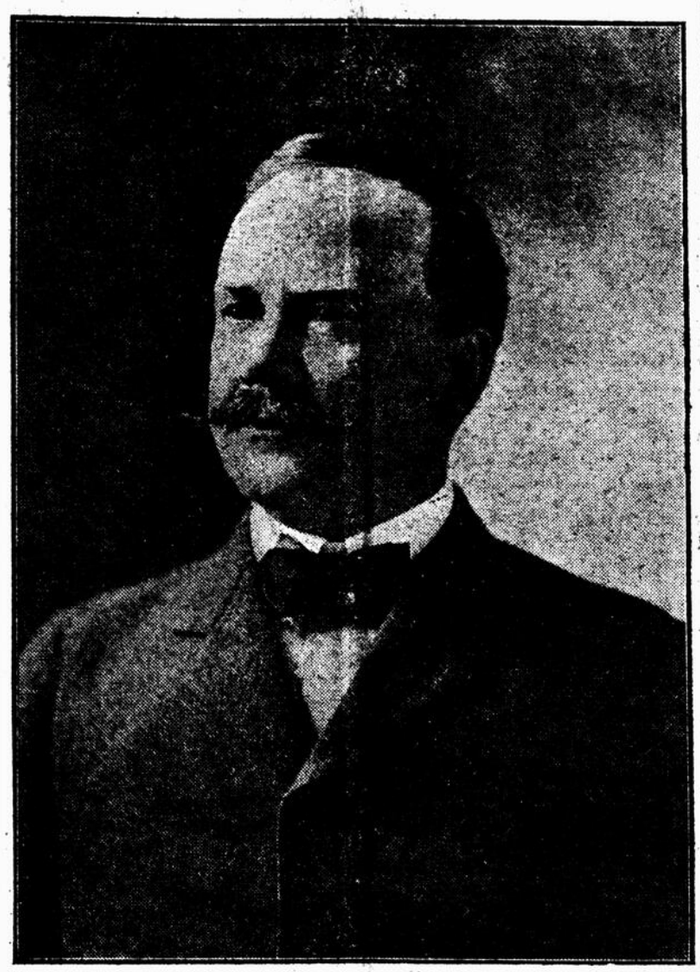
Caught in the circuit of an electric current that struck the Massie wireless telegraph station on the beach near the Cliff house during a thunderstorm, William J. Smit, Pacific Coast manager of the company, bears upon his right arm remarkable evidence of the strange freaks of lightning in a livid tattoo resembling a branch of a fir tree. Traced disctinct y with lines as fine and graceful as those of a mountain fern, the brand of the element is exhibited by Smith as a souvenir of an escape from death which he regards as nothing short of a miracle. Despite the bright red etching upon his arm, as brilliant as though done in carmine India ink he felt not even the slightest sensation of a burn. Smith had the receiving telephone over his head when the flash came.

SLAUGHTER OF DOVES IN GEORGIA.

(Albany correspondence Atlanta 'Constitution.')

The annual slaughter of doves, which reaches its height in this section in the last two weeks of February, and the first half of March, is now in full swing, and tens of thousands of those birds are being killed in baited fields. Last Saturday morning several shoots were held in the vicinity of Albany. Two thousand birds were bagged in one field and probably as many more in the others. The doves are very much less plentiful than they were a few years ago, and are becoming fewer every winter. The law appears to be violated with impunity throughout this whole section of Georgia. If comomn report is to be believed. Albany sportsmen are discussing an organization among themselves to attempt next year to enforce the law as it applies to doves, and it is hoped that this example will be followed in other communities.

Yalu River timber is to be exploited by a Chinese-Japanese company, with two managers, one of whom, and all laborers employed by the company, must be Chinese.



MR. E. J. CHAMBERLIN.

In view of the proposed government loan of $10,000,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, to enable that company to complete the prairie section of the new transcontinental, great interest centres upon Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, the new general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, under whose direction the construction of the line will be completed. Mr. Chamberlin has just returned from a trip over the route of the G. T. P., in Western Canada. He is now engaged upon a complete reorganization of the constructing and operating staffs of the company, and has already made a number of important changes.

DR. SYMONDS ON NEWMAN.

HOW THE GREAT THINKER WAS WON OVER TO ROME.

In the second of his series of lectures on Cardinal Newman, at the Cathedral, Dr. Symonds traced the course of the Oxford 'Movement,' under Newman's leadership, and showed what results this great agitation had on the life of the church, and its leaders, including him whom later on it carried into the Church of Rome.

Reviewing the age, in which these events took place, the lecturer referred to the 18th century as the 'age of reason,' which proposed to bury the dark past and reconstruct society and the progress of the world with reason enthroned. Frenzy soon followed, however, with the French revolution as a type of its development. Wars convulsed and paralyzed civilization for over half a century, and it was not till these had ceased with the battle of Waterloo, and energy could be given to political and social war, that the reaction came against the predominating forces, mental and moral, of the 18th century. The Oxford Movement formed part of this reaction and the point on which the whole matter turned was the doctrine of the apostolic succession of the bishops.

The high church party was against anything that savored of liberalism, and opposition to the Tractarians grew on the grounds of the Romish tendency of their writings. Newman and others, as time went on, came to believe that their principles were identical with those of the Roman Church, and as honest men they turned to Rome. For thus being true to their convictions they had wrongly been condemned as traitors. If those who held different views had been less hasty in their condemnation of the 90 tracts and the Oxford Movement, Newman would never have gone to Rome. He and his associates made men feel the reality of religion in an age of science. There was very little of the priest about him. He was pre-eminently a preacher and a teacher, and one who lived and worked with the Divine Being.

AN ALLEGED IMPOSTER.

A despatch from Ottawa says that the man who gave his name as E. Gagnon, and who arranged through Mr. Alexander Smith to see the Minister of Justice in connection with the release of W. J. Carey from Dartmoor prison, is wanted by the police on several charges of theft. Gagnon represented himself as a lawyer, acting as counsel for Carey. The solicitors who are in charge of Carey's case are Messrs. Hearne & Slattery, of Toronto.

In the Lincoln School at Santa Barbara, Cal., the pupils are taught to bind all the books that get out of repair, to cane all chairs needing it, and to mend any other school article that requires repair.

DRINK LED TO CRIME

AND PRISONER ASKED FOR TWO YEARS' SO THAT HE COULD CURE HIMSELF.

That drunkenness often leads to crime has been proved on scores of occasions, and such a case occupied the attention of Judge Bazin this morning, when Alfred Rattell appeared before him charged with stealing an overcoat valued at $5, which was hanging up outside the store of L. Shapiro, 151 Craig street west.

After Constable Tierney had tendered evidence of arrest, the prisoner addressed the magistrate and said: 'Send me to the pen for two years; I want to be cured of my drunkenness.'

Upon Judge Bazin declaring that he would sentence him to six months' imprisonment, which was the maximum that could be inflicted for such an offence, the prisoner exclaimed that he did not think six months would prove sufficient to effect the desired cure.

McGILL DEBATING CLUB.

Last night, in the Union hall, at McGill, the largest gathering of members of the Literary and Debating Club seen at an annual meeting for some years decided on the following officers for the session 1909-10: Hon. president, Dr. Peterson; president, D. L. Derrom, science '10; secretary, G. Currie, arts '11; assistant secretary, H. Angus, arts '11; treasurer, A. S. Christie, arts '11; reporters, W. Cherry, A. Vinet. Mr. J. J. McNeil, last year's president, was elected representative to the I. U. D. L. The office of president is considered an important one, and the science students are proud of the fact that one of their number has been elected to an office usually held by an arts man, more especially because the great majority of last night's voters were from that faculty. The next big elections will be on the last Thursday of the month, when the officers of the Union will be elected. The McGill Union has over five hundred undergraduates as members this year, so a close contest and heavy polling may be expected.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

The annual meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses will be held in the Y. W. C. A. building on Tuesday, March 16. Dr. Roddick will be in the chair, and the medals will be presented by Dr. Shepherd. Each year sees an extension of the work of the Order in Montreal. There are now 286 doctors calling upon its services in the nine districts visited by the nurses. Last year 2,912 patients were attended, 29,073 visits being made. At the annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon reports of the past year will be given. The public are invited to be present.

DR. SUTHERLAND DIRECTOR.

Toronto, March 12.—As predicted, Mr. Donald Sutherland, ex-M.P. for South Oxford, has been appointed director of the Bureau of Colonization. The appointment goes into effect at once. The vacancy was caused by the retirement of Mr. Thomas Southworth to go into private business.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Just Issued as to Supply of Grains, and Live Stock on Hand.

SHOWS THAT THERE IS SUFFICIENT FOR SEEDING PURPOSE, AND FOR EXPORT.

Ottawa, March 13.—The census and statistics office has issued a statement of the quantities of grain, hay and oats on hand in Canada at the end of February, and the condition of live stock in the country at that date. The statement says:—The reports of correspondents made to the census and statistics office at the end of February show that the quantity of wheat then in farmers' hands in the whole of Canada was 20.22 percent of the crop of last year, which is 22,747,000 left out of a total product of 112,434,000 bushels. Of oats there was 43.52 percent, being 109,222,000 out of 250,377,000 bushels. Of barley there was 33.56 percent, being 15,692,000 out of 46,762,000 bushels. Of buckwheat, there was 29.05 percent, being 2,071,000 out of 7,153,000 bushels. Of potatoes there was 44.10 percent, being 32,542,000 out of 73,790,000 bushels. Of turnips and other roots there was 39.18 percent, being 38,671,000 out of 101,241,000. Of hay there was 34.51 percent, being 3,952,000 out of 11,450,000 tons. Of fodder corn there was 36.86 percent, being 1,179,300 out of 2,922,000 tons.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands at the same date was 18.93 percent, being 17,391,000 of a total product of 91,853,000 bushels. Of oats there was 45.93 percent, being 44,425,016 out of 96,718,000 bushels. Out of barley there was 33.68 percent, being 7,722,000 out of 22,926,000 bushels. In the case of each of these crops the quantity in farmers' hands indicates what is available for seed and for consumption in the country between the first of March and the gathering of the next harvest; while the difference between the total product in each case and the quantity in hand indicates what has been sold and consumed at home since the gathering of the last harvest.

The report of the Department of Trade and Commerce made up to the date of March 1, shows that there has been inspected at Winnipeg and points west for the six months ending with February, 55,152 cars (57,909,600 bushels) of wheat; 7,744 cars (13,939,200 bushels) of oats, and 2,414 cars (2,896,800 bushels) of barley.

The condition of live stock in the Dominion at the end of February was 81.40 for Jerseys, 78.70 for milch cows, 73.79 for other horned cattle, 78.32 for sheep, and 74.34 for swine—100 being taken as the standard for comparison.

REMAINS OF JOSEPH BRANT

BUFFALO PHYSICIAN OFFERS TO HAVE THEM RESTORED TO MOHAWK CHURCH.

Brantford, March 13.—Members of Brant Historical Society were apprized of the startling information here that a robbery had been committeed on the tomb of Captain Joseph Brant, the famous Indian chief and warrior, from whom Brantford derived its name, and Brant's scalp, a femur and the pelvis were removed. Information was received through letters to ex-Mayor Bowlby from Dr. McMichael, a Buffalo physician, who declared that he had seen these last remains of the warrior, and offered to have them returned to their tomb at Mohawk Church. Inquiry at Mohawk revealed the fact that Brant's tomb had been broken into 30 years ago, but owing to relatives having being buried therein, it was not thought robbery had been committed, as other skulls were still there. The Brant Historical Society intends to take up the matter.

CONCERT AT VERDUN ASYLUM.

Owing to the kindness of Mr. J. H. Gray and a party of friends, the patients at Verdun Hospital, Lower Lachine Road, were given one of the best entertainments of the season last evening in the hospital amusement hall. The programme of music, song and story by many of the city's well known amateur served to brighten the evening for some three hundred afflicted ones, and the efforts of Mr. Gray and friends were keenly enjoyed by the audience. The numbers deserving special mention, though the entire concert was of a high order, were: Songs by Mr. E. Bulley, recitations by little Miss Ethel Gray, and the piano solos of Mr. Alec Gray.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, the following changes were made in the major and minor board of examiners, made necessary by the death of Mr. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, and the resignation of Mr. J. E. Dube, of Quebec, when Mr. Henry Wills, of Quebec, and Mr. Omer St. Amour, of Ste. Agathe des Monts, were appointed to fill these vacancies. The board of examiners will therefore be composed of the following gentlemen, namely:—Alex. B. J. Moore, Henri Lanctot, Leo G. Ryan, Achille Goyette, Montreal; Henry Wills, Quebec, and Omer St. Amour, of Ste. Agathe des Monts, with J. E. Tremble, president, as chairman of the board, and E. Muir as secretary.

Canadian Railways

London, March 13.—Stock Exchange—1 p.m., closing: C.P.R., 171¼; Grand Trunk, 18¼.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The forces of Roghi, the Moroccan Sultan's formidable rebel subject, are close to Fez and advancing on that city. The tribesmen are in good condition, while the opposing government column is in a pitiable condition, due to exposure in the cold and frequent rainfalls.

The seismograph at Manilla recorded serious earthquakes continuously from 7.26 to 9.30 o'clock this morning. The disturbance was estimated at 10,000 kilometres distant.

Hundreds of automobiles arrived at the aero ground at Pau early yesterday, carrying Americans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and others to see King Edward, but His Majesty, who is doing his utmost to shun publicity during his period of rest, did not arrive. It is understood that he intends to come, but it is believed that no one but Mr. Wilbur Wright knows the date that has been fixed.

The London Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that the preferential tariffs of the self-governing colonies are a great advantage to the British manufacturers, and that the withdrawal of them would be a serious drawback.

Women voted in the municipal elections at Copenhagen, Denmark, yesterday for the first time. The day was observed as a public holiday. The women displayed excellent organization and polled a heavy vote.

Serious disorders occurred last night in the Central Telegraphic Bureau of the Post Office at Paris, which caused great delay to foreign communications and inconvenience to the patrons of the bureau. Dissatisfaction over certain modifications in the service caused several hundred postmen to storm the bureau. Police were called into service and arrested forty of the disturbers.

The First Baptist Church of Somerville, Mass., is said to have officially barred from public worship all women who refuse to remove their hats before entering the church auditorium. The church is one of the important institutions of New England.

Archdeacon Renison, of Moosonee, in London yesterday, spoke of hundreds of German Roman Catholics being placed every year by the Canadian Government on the great Prairie lands of the West, and expressed the fear that a time was not far distant when the Church of England would be unknown there.

In the Kinrade murder case, yesterday, Florence Kinrade, while in the witness box, screamed 'I see that man, he will shoot me!' fainted and had to be carried from the court. A coachman on duty near the Kinrade house at the time of the murder says no one left the house until Florence Kinrade ran out bareheaded after the crime. Her brother testified Florence has practised with a revolver, and Florence said she did not.

The British Columbia Legislature prorogued this evening at 9.30 o'clock, after being in session six weeks' time, sixty-six bills were passed. The most important the water clauses act, which inaugurates irrigation legislation in British Columbia. The Act confirming the arrangement with the G. T. P. with regard to Prince Rupert was also passed. During the closing days of the session the Government announced its intention of making timber licenses renewable to perpetuity. A commission to consider the matter will be appointed during the recess.

Owners and managers of fifty of the largest lumber carrying vessels on the Great Lakes are said to have agreed to sell their boats to a corporation now in process of formation, which will own and operate fifty to sixty percent of the lumber carriers of the lakes.

A divorce bill to prevent the guilty party in a divorce marrying again in Canada was introduced in the Senate by Senator Cloran yesterday.

A daylight saving bill has been introduced in the Dominion Parliament.

The British Columbia Government has promised to consider the question of local option during the recess, appointing a commission to investigate the Gothenburg system and promising a referendum approaching provincial elections upon the question of local option.

FAIR

The trees now naked groaning,
Shall soon wi' leaves be hinging,
The birdies dowie moaning,
Shall a' be blithely singing.
—Burns.

Toronto, March 13.—Kamloops, 60, 32. Edmonton, 22, 10; Battleford, 20, 6; Prince Albert, 18, 2; Calgary, 34, 16; Qu'Appelle 16, 10 below; Winnipeg, 22, 14; Port Arthur, 30, 14; Parry Sound, 32, 10; Toronto, 36, 24. Ottawa, 32, 14; Montreal, 30, 20; Quebec 28, 19; St. John, 32, 29; Halifax, 34, 22.

Fair to-day ,and on Sunday, with not much change in temperature.

10-12 Notre Dame street West.—Montreal, March 13, 1909—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 30.30; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.12.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	34	20
Yesterday	32	15

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

FOY — At 29 Sussex avenue, on March 5, 1909, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Eversley H. Foy.

BILKEY — At Ottawa, on March 9, 1909, to the Rev. Charles L. and Mrs. Bilkey, a daughter.

HOLT — On March 10, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Holt, 10 Division street, Ottawa, a daughter.

MULLAN—At 'Hillcrest,' Hudson Heights, Que., on Feb. 22, 1909, the wife of A. W. Mullan, of a son.

REID — At 286 Bourgeois street, on March 10, 1909, the wife of Andrew D. Reid, moulder, of a son.

ROUTH — On March 7, 1909, at 165 Botelier street, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Routh, a son. Both well.

MARRIED.

HADLEY — GORDON — At the residence of the bride's parents, on March 10, 1909, by the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, John Griffith Hadley, of Upper Lachute, Que., to Eva Margaret Gordon, of Genoa, Que.

DIED.

ERSKINE — At the residence of her husband, Rockland, Ont., on March 3, 1909, Susan Taylor, beloved wife of James Erskine, in her 76th year.

MARTIN — In this city, on March 12, 1909, Elizabeth, widow of the late Francis Martin, in her 81st year.

Funeral on Monday at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, 33 Milton street. Private.

McKENDRY — At Brewer's Mills, Ont., on March 9, 1909, Jane McKendry, beloved wife of Joseph McKendry, aged 84 years.

MORRISON — Suddenly, on Feb. 27, 1909, at his home at Stornoway, Scotland, Alexander Morrison, father of Jessie A. Morrison, 148 St. Luke street, city.

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.

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

Brushing is not Cleaning.

It may take off the dust, but it does not take out any stain that may be in the fabric. Our process thoroughly cleans the garment, and leaves it looking like new again. We Clean and Press ladies' and gents clothing, and give satisfaction to our patrons. Delivery and charges reasonable.

Eight Telephones.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

St. Patrick's Day!
IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We would most respectfully call the attention of the members of the IRISH SOCIETIES to our rich display of IRISH JEWELLERY, and BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR POST-CARDS, direct from Ireland. COME EARLY!

"THE WIGWAM"
Open Evenings. 138 PEEL STREET.

MR. LLOY DGEORGE

FOUL LIBEL ON HIM PUNISHED.

London, March 12.—The libel suit of Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer against the 'People,' a weekly newspaper resulted to-day in the paper being compelled to pay $5,000 damages and to publish an apology. The damages Mr. Lloyd George will give to charity.

The suit was the outcome of the publication last fall of a story that Mr. Lloyd George was co-respondent in a divorce suit and that great efforts were being made to hush up the scandal the Chancellor's friends having induced the husband to withdraw his suit in order to save Lloyd George from social and political ruin, for which service the latter promised to pay him $100,000. There was not the slightest foundation for the story, as Mr. Lloyd George testified on the stand, and the 'People' offered to retract it, but the offer was refused and the suit was pressed.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE STORE CLOSES AT 5.30 O'CLOCK. March 13, 1909.

New Dress Goods in Popular Favor

These are the materials which will be most generally worn this spring. The special values listed below are remarkable—for so early in the season, particularly. They are well worth a special trip here to see.

SATIN CLOTHS, all-wool, browns, navys, greens, per yard **49c**

SATIN CLOTHS, in charming self stripe effects, yard **45c**

WOOL POPLINS, in all the leading colors, yard .... **48c** and **55c**

WORSTED SUITINGS, in stripes and checks, new greens, browns, fawns, navys, yard .. .. **75c** to **$1.45**

BROADCLOTH SUITINGS, in lovely 3-tone stripe effects, showing colors of taupe, navy, elephant brown, per yard **$1.60**

VENETIAN CLOTHS, ALL-WOOL, chiffon finish, in colors of navy, sapphire, brown, taupe, elephant, old rose, bronze, cardinal, garnet and wine. Per yard **69c, 95c, $1.15**

Fascinating Millinery

Monday's shopping trip will be incomplete, without a visit to the Millinery section on the first floor. There is something new and beautiful to see there almost every day. Altogether it is the most fascinating display of fashion's latest conceits in the matter of headwear that The Big Store ever gathered.

See these Monday.

PARIS MODEL HATS of fancy champagne straw braid, trimmed with quantities of tan, brown and burnt faille ribbon, held with large rosette of small roses, delicately shaded brown and burnt, and long ribbon. Special **$21.90**

Another PARIS MODEL HAT of old rose satin straw braid, narrow brim, and large bell crown, trimmed with silk chiffon to match, and three old rose ostrich plumes, caught with two large roses and foliage **$18.30**

Ladies' Smart Broadcloth Coats

Ladies' DRESSY BLACK BROADCLOTH COATS, fine quality cloth and carefully tailored, 28 in. long, semi-fitting, coat collar and revers, newest sleeves, with turn over cuffs, fly front, button trimming. Monday, Special **$12.50**

DIRECTOIRE COATS, of Peacock blue broadcloth, 7-8 length, belt of self color satin, square front collar of cloth, satin and Oriental braid; new close fitting pointed cuff sleeves, cord fastenings, satin covered button ornaments. Monday, Special **$16.00**

"DESJARDINS"

REMOVAL NOTICE

¶The public is requested to take note that our new and only address is now:—

130 ST. DENIS STREET

(Between St. Catherine and Dorchester)

¶Although not yet completely settled in, we are prepared to serve our customers with anything they want.

40 PER CENT.

Real profit on the quality and the uncommon selection of all our—

HATS and FURS

Chas. Desjardins & Cie.

130 ST. DENIS STREET, 130

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY LIMITED has removed to their new premises, **NUMBER 70 ST. PETER ST.**
Phone, Main 1616-1617.

CITY SUED FOR FALSE ARREST.

A five-thousand-dollar action for damages has been entered against the City of Montreal by J. Melvin Hill, printer, and his wife. The claim is for false arrest, the plaintiffs alleging that, in October last, Mrs. Hill, who had been waiting for her husband at a street corner, was arrested for accosting men when she joined him. The declaration further sets forth that, after conviction and sentence, Mrs. Hill was liberated on habeas corpus, and hence the present proceedings against the city.

COMING EVENTS.

FAMES AT THE ARENA.

A very brilliant audience is expected at the Arena on Wednesday evening, March 31, at the concert to be given by . Eames, the renowned operatic so-

MADAME EMMA EAMES.

prano, of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and Mr. Emilio de Gogorza, the eminent baritone. The advance programme is as follows:—

I. Nina .. .. Pergolesi
My mother bids me bind my hair .... —Haydn
Chanson du Papillon (Des Fetes Venetiennes) .. .. Campra
Mme. EMMA EAMES.

II. Duo 'Crudel Perche' .. .. Mozart
Mme. EAMES and Mr. de GOGORZA.

III. Romance Sans Paroles .. .. .. Faure
Caprice Espagnole .. .. .. Moszowski
Mr. HARRY C. WITTEMORE.

IV. Prologue—'Pagliacci' .. .. .Leoncavallo
Mr. de GOGORZA.

V. Die Bekehrte .. ..Max Stange
Bluthen, Bluthen, Uberall . Von Fielitz
Zueignung .. ..R. Strauss
Meine Liebe ist Grun .. ..J. Brahms
Mme. EMMA EAMES.

VI. Duo, 'Mira acerbe flagrine' (Trovatore) .. ..Verdi
Mme. EAMES and Mr. de GOGORZA.

VII. La Partida .. ..F. M. Alvreza
Un Calesa .. .. F. M. Alvreza
El Celoso .. ..F. M. Alvreza
Mr. de GOGORZA.

VIII. Bolero 'Sicilian Vespers' .. .. Verdi
Love in May .. ..Horatio Parker
Daisy's Song .. ..Kurt Schindler
Jenny Kissed Me .. .. Kurt Schindler
Mme. EMMA EAMES.

LYRIC HALL NEXT WEEK.

The patrons of Lyric Hall will be treated next week to an entire change in the programme, as the management have engaged two very fine special attractions, one, De Renzo and LaDue, the renowned comedy horizontal bar and revolving pole act. The musical act will be in the hands of Messrs. Barton and West, the musical artists, who play cornet duets, piccolo duets, madolin and banjo, and other instruments, including hand bells. The talking pictures will be as great an attraction as ever, and some beautiful subjects will be given. The moving pictures will be entirely new and changed twice during the week, on Monday and Wednesday.

J. W. REID & CO.
Announce the arrival of a full Stock of Men's Youths' and Boys'

SPRING SUITS

Made by one of the most up-to-date makers in Canada. Latest cut, newest materials, perfect fitting, exceptional values.

MEN'S SUITS, from **$9.00** up.

BOYS' SUITS, from **$4.00** up.

SPRING HATS, GLOVES, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, HALF HOSE, in choice assortment, at prices within the reach of all.

COME AND TAKE YOUR PICK.

J. W. REID & CO.
223 St. Catherine West.
(Second door west of Bleury.)

MUSIC AT ST. LAMBERT.

'Benjamin Godard' was the subject of a very interesting paper read before The Tuesday Musical Club of St. Lambert, on March 9. The following programme was rendered:—

Piano solo, 'Au Matin'.... . .Benj. Godard
Miss Lamontagne.
Vocal solo, 'Te Sorens-tu' . .Benj. Godard.
Miss K. Christie.
'Cello solo, 'Sur le Lac' . . Benj. Godard.
Miss Freda Scarff.
Vocal solo, 'Florian Song' . .Benj. Godard.
Mrs. Charles Hyde.
Violin solo, 'Bercuse from Jocelyn' . . . .
Benj. Godard.
Miss Goodchild.
Piano solo, Valse . . . . . Benj. Godard.
Miss K. Christie.

In response to encores Miss Scarff played 'Herbsblume,' by S. Popper, and Mrs. Hyde sang 'The First Violet,' by Mendelssohn. At next meeting 'Liszt,' by Miss Lamontagne, will be the subject.

PROF. LEACOCK ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The next meeting of the Political Economy Club will be held at the Edinburgh Café, St. Catherine street west, on Monday evening, at 7.15. An address will be read by Professor Leacock, of McGill University, upon 'Federal government in its economic and industrial aspect.' Dr. E. M. Morgan, 4173 Western avenue, Westmount, is nominated for membership, proposed by Mr. A. McGoun, seconded by Mr. H. E. Walker.

MISCHA ELMAN.

The East has accepted Mischa Elman, crowding his performances to such an extent that on more than one occasion the police compelled the management to cease selling admission tickets. Elman's third New York appearance, and at the same time his first supported by the general public, drew the biggest crowd that New York has ever seen at a Sunday night concert. The receipts were $4,200 on this occasion. His two New York appearances with the Boston Symphony Orchestra this past week resulted in the largest audiences which have lis-

Caruso Caricature of MISCHA ELMAN.

tened to this organization for some years. All tickets for Elman's first recital in Boston on Jan. 12, were sold out a week before the concert, and the sale opened for his second recital before the first was given. His triumphs with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on his tour of seven concerts with them, were so complete, that they have re-engaged him for several additional concerts in other cities. In his second New York recital every seat was again sold and every inch of standing room occupied. Elman's recital in Lyric Hall takes place on March 23.

LECTURE BY DR. YOUNG.

The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor of St. James Methodist Church, will address the men's meeting of the Railway Y. M. C. A. in the hall, Wellington street, Point St. Charles, on Sunday afternoon, at 4.15 o'clock. 'National ideals' will be the subject, and all men are cordially invited.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. John Currie will speak to men at the Fairmount Avenue Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, Montreal Annex, to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock.

EAST END SALVATIONISTS.

Adjutants Payne and Beckstead, of the women's rescue staff, will lead the meetings in the Demontigny street citadel of the Salvation Army to-morrow. During the week the following persons will lead the meetings: Mrs. Mannion, illustrated lecture 'promise'; Tuesday, the Rev. W. Brown, East End Methodists; Wednesday, Ensign Strout; Emerson; Thursday, Staff-Mrs. Moore; Friday, Ensign Capt. Bowron; Saturday, Roberts.

REVIVAL SERVICES.

At Hope Chapel, 155 Point St. Charles, a series meetings to extend over will be commenced on Mond The Rev. William Timber of Centenary Church, will services. The Rev. John Valleyfield, will assist for ings next week, and other the city will assist, as they tunity. Hope Chapel Sun will hold their anniversary 4. Mr. Isaac Collins is intendent.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL.

The home dressmaker should little catalogue scrap book of pattern cuts. These will very useful to refer to from time to time.

LADIES' TUCKED SHIRTWAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 2798.

An attractive little shirtwaist is here illustrated, developed in cafe-au-lait messaline, stitched with golden-brown silk. The fulness of the front and back is distributed in narrow backward-turning tucks, stitched to a depth at the front, and from neck to waist in the back. The long, close-fitting sleeves are tucked into cuff depth at the wrists, being fastened at the inner side with small buttons and button-holes. The collar is trimmed with two rows of insertion and the lower edge of the sleeves is finished with a narrow ruffle of edging. The pattern is in 5 sizes—32 to 40 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 4 3-8 yards of material 20 inches wide, 3 1-8 yards 27 inches wide, 2 1-4 yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide; 1 yard of insertion and 7/8 yard of edging.

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.

MR. DALLEY LEAVES TONIGHT

Mr. Joseph Dalley will leave this evening for Kenora to take up the duties as assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at that place. He has been the recipient of many good wishes and tangible tokens of esteem this week from Montreal friends.

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 Charitable Act—The well-known firm of Lyons, the original cut rate druggists, are advertising in the papers of this city, giving free prescriptions to people who can't pay for them. This must deserve praise during these hard times when money is scarce, and they will never lose anything by being charitable

BROTHER TOLD BROTHER

One Suffered for Fifteen Years, the Other for Thirteen.

...nvincing powers of a testi... ...ere never more clearly shown ... the case of Mr. Hugh Brown, ...er, Lemuel Brown, of Avondale, ...ad in the paper about the Hon. ...stigan being cured by 'Fruit-a-... Knowing the Senator would ...ndorse a medicine which had ...him, Mr. Lemuel Brown tried ...a-tives.' They cured him of ...nic Indigestion and Constipation, so ...rged his brother to try them.

Hartland, N.B., Oct. 28th, 1907.

...ree doctors told me that I had ... Disease and serious Stomach ...le. My stomach was very weak. ... their medicines for thirteen years ...rew worse. My brother (who was ... terrible Indigestion by 'Fruit-... after suffering for 15 years), ...mended me to try these wonder... ...s. I bought half a dozen boxes ...e just finished the sixth. I eat ... of hearty foods without dis... ...d am greatly improved in every ... 'Fruit-a-tives' also cured the ... Constipation which was so ...ng in my case.'

(Signed) HUGH BROWN.

... box, 6 for $2.50; a trial box, ... dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, ... Ottawa.

SEVEN

Magnificent Carnival Pictures

Ready for framing and descriptive of Canadian Winter Sport and Scenery - - -

Including

STORMING THE ICE CASTLE
(14 x 21 inches.)

TOBOGGANING
THE BOUNCE
SNOWSHOEING
The Start.
The Finish.

ICE BOATING

—And a—

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE SHOWING

SPRING'S AWAKENING
(10 x 14 inches),
ALL ON HEAVY PLATE PAPER.

ONLY 15 CENTS
THE SET.

These pictures are printed to ... a clamorous demand, and ... because they are printed in ...mous quantities that the price ... be made so low.

The Pictorial Publishing Company
Witness' Block, MONTREAL.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO 'CANADIAN PICTORIAL'

... all the above pic... ...free of charge by remit... ...nts to cover the remain... ...es of the present volume, ...ds November next.

... splendid value, and only ... a trial offer that new ... may become acquaint... ... 'Canadian Pictorial.'

THIRD EXPERT APPOINTED.

City Building Inspector to Make Report on No. 13 Police Station.

SUB-CONTRACTOR WAS A COUSIN OF ALDERMAN PROULX.

The special committee of the City Council continued its investigation last night into the circumstances of the construction of No. 13 police station. A matter that caused some surprise was the fact that Mr. Fitzjames E. Browne, when called to give evidence in relation to his report respecting the building, was not submitted to any examination regarding the details of that report, neither by the committee nor by the counsel for the architect or contractor. It was merely a question of Mr. Browne's professional position. When sworn, he described himself as a real estate expert, and when asked directly by Mr. Laflamme if he was an architect, he replied that he was not a registered architect. 'But I am more than that,' he added. 'I am a born architect.' The reason he was not registered was because he insisted on carrying on his real estate business.

'Do you consider, Mr. Browne, that you are qualified as an architect?' asked Ald. Carter.

'I do,' replied Mr. Browne.

The answer satisfied the committee, and Mr. Browne's evidence was closed.

Mr. A. Chaussé, the city building inspector, was examined on Mr. Browne's report, and while supporting it in some details, there was some apparent discrepancy in regard to others, and at the request of Ald. L. A. Lapointe he was requested to make a special inspection of the building this morning and make his report at the next meeting.

For the rest, last night's evidence related in the main to the sub-contracts for the police station building, and the principal point brought into light was that Mr. L. J. Forget, a cousin of Ald. Proulx, after tendering for the plumbing work at a price of $5,000, reduced that amount by seventeen hundred dollars when it was found that the building was ten feet shorter than was originally specified.

Mr. J. A. Bouvier, notary, stated that the transfer of the contract for No. 13 police station from Mr. Aube to Mr. Oscar Proulx was made before him on Aug. 21 last.

In regard to the cheque for $2,500, deposited by the city treasurer as the contractor's guarantee for the fulfilment of the contract, there was a question as to who wrote the words making the amount payable 'to the city treasurer,' and in this relation Mr. Laflamme, in cross-examining Mr. Bouvier, quoted the evidence given by Mr. David, advocate, at a previous meeting of the committee to the effect that Mr. David thought the words were written by Mr. Bouvier. Counsel now asked the notary if he had written these words?

The words 'to the city treasurer' were not written by me, replied Mr. Bouvier.

Mr. Laflamme—Were you at that time (August last) acting as notary for Mr. Oscar Proulx in regard to his business transactions?

Witness replied that he had acted in that capacity. When Mr. Oscar Proulx wanted his services he asked for them.

Mr. Laflamme—Are you the partner of Ald. Proulx?

Witness—I am his nominal partner.

Mr. L. J. Forget gave evidence to the effect that he held, under Mr. Oscar Proulx, a sub-contract for the plumbing work at No. 13 police station, and Alderman Lavallée, the chairman, was proceeding to ask the witness if he had submitted tenders for his sub-contract, when Alderman Roy objected that the procedure was being carried beyond the scope of the inquiry, which, he argued, should be limited to questions as to whether or not the work of construction had been carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Alderman Lavallée replied that the committee was in presence of the fact that Mr. Aubé, who had secured the contract, had no direct knowledge of the specifications, and therefore it was necessary to question the sub-contractors in some detail.

Aldermen Robinson and L. A. Lapointe maintained that examination of the witness should proceed according to the lines laid down by the chairman.

Forget, in reply to the questions, stated that he had first tendered to do the plumbing work for $5,000, but in view of the fact that the land was found to be ten feet short, Mr. Oscar Proulx asked him to make a reduction. He accordingly did so, cutting down his price by seventeen hundred dollars, namely, to $3,300.

Alderman Bumbray— You see, it is only by questioning the sub-contractors that we shall find out what were the actual reductions.

Alderman Lavallée asked witness if the plumbing work had been executed according to the specifications?

Forget replied that he could not say whether they were so executed or not, as he was an accountant and not a plumber. It was his partner, Mr. Ouelette, who had looked after the practical execution of the contract.

Mr. Laflamme—Are you a relative of Alderman Proulx?

Witness—Yes; I am his cousin, but whether it is of first or second degree, I do not know. (Laughter.)

Mr. Laflamme—Is it true that the reduction from $5,000 to $3,300 was made after, and in consequence of, the discovery that the land was eighty and not ninety feet deep?

Witness answered that the reduced land was the main reason for the reduction in his price.

Mr. Laflamme questioned Forget as to what percentage of profit he had figured on his prices first submitted, and on his second prices, but he declined to reply.

In answer to Alderman Lavallée, however, the witness said he would produce his books on Saturday.

Ernest David stated that he secured the sub-contract for the painting work at No. 13 police station after submitting two tenders. Mr. Oscar Proulx told him that his first price—$1,250—was too high, and as he found he had made a mistake in his calculations, he submitted a second tender for $850, which was accepted. As he knew nothing of the shortage of land, he said his reductions had nothing whatever to do with that.

CHIEF CAMPEAU AND ALD. PROULX.

Chief Campeau was called and examined by Mr. Laflamme. He said he did not hear the evidence of Ald. Proulx before the committee in January last, but he had read a report of it. He heard him make his corrections on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. Laflamme—Do you remember that you told Alderman Proulx in July last year that the site of the police station was ten feet short?

Witness—I cannot state the date precisely.

Mr. Laflamme referred to the interview which took place between Alderman Proulx and Chief Campeau on the day after the chairman of the Police Committee stated before the Investigating Committee in January last that he was not informed of the shortage before December.

'It was during this interview,' remarked counsel, 'that Alderman Proulx said his memory was so refreshed that he could then recall the fact that he had, in July last, received information of the shortage of land. I want to ask you, chief, if any angry words passed between you and Ald. Proulx on the occasion of that interview?

Chief Campeau—No.

Mr. Laflamme—Did Ald. Proulx then tell you that you were mistaken when you stated in evidence, that you notified him of the shortage last summer?

Chief Campeau—No.

Mr. Laflamme—Was it a question at any time of your position as chief of police?

Chief Campeau seemed surprised by the question, and he answered emphatically, 'No.'

'Are you sure?' persisted Mr. Laflamme.

'Certain. Why?' replied the chief, still with an air of surprise.

'It is not for me to give reasons for my questions,' continued Mr. Laflamme. 'But is it not true that you said this to Alderman Proulx, in substance: 'Mr. Proulx, you are a notary. I am chief of police. If I say that what you have said is true, I shall lose my position, while you will still remain a notary.'

Chief Campeau—No, sir; never.

Further replying to Mr. Laflamme, the chief stated that Mr. Nantel told Ald. Proulx, Ald. Seguin and himself that the land was ninety feet deep.

When it was ascertained that there was a depth of only eighty feet, Chief Campeau said he told Mr. Godin that the fact should be reported to the Police Committee, but the architect replied that he did not consider it was necessary, as he had full powers to act.

The committee adjourned at 11.30 p.m. until next week.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Henry Morgan & Co. Limited
COLONIAL HOUSE MONTREAL

ANNOUNCE

Their Formal Spring Opening

TO BE HELD DURING THE WEEK OF MARCH FIFTEENTH TO TWENTIETH INCLUSIVE.

The productions of the foreign master designers together with the original creations of our own Artists lend to this Spring Exhibit a distinction and refinement peculiarly its own.

A MAGNIFICENT SHOWING OF

Exclusive Millinery Creations

including beautiful models which are characteristic of the season's most pronounced styles.

The representation of the Leading Styles and Modes of the Season as approved by Critics and Connoisseurs of Dress in Paris, London and New York, makes this exhibition authoritative with regard to the New Spring Fashions.

DOMINION REVENUE

WHAT THE FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY SHOW.

Ottawa, March 13.—The revenue of the Dominion Government from all sources during February amounted to $6,567,186, as compared with $6,577,027 in the corresponding month of last year. The ordinary expenditure was $3,963,626 as compared with $4,387,818 last year, and the capital expenditure $2,486,553, as compared with $3,522,980.

The customs collections during February were $4,027,087, an increase of $41,174. The Post-office revenue was $552,650, an increase of $2,650. There was a decrease in the Inland Revenue collections and in the receipts from public works, railways and canals, but an improvement of $128,140 in the receipts from miscellaneous sources as compared with the January return. The present statement shows a net decrease of $171,237 in the public debt.

Erin Go Bragh

Don't fail to see the immense display of Irish Post Cards at

'The Wigwam'

138 Peel St.

Open Evenings.

DANISH CIVIC ELECTIONS

WOMEN VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Copenhagen, March 12.—Danish women here to-day, for the first time, exercised the dual privilege of voting and being voted for, and their triumph after 25 years' agitation greatly elated them The city was greatly excited all day. The contest was a municipal one, but the main issue being Socialism against an alliance of the various grades of conservatism, the interest was to a great extent national. Half the city's voters under the new franchise are women, and they seemed to dominate the election. There were crowds of women around the polling booths before they opened, eager as theatre first-nighters. Shelters were specially provided for children-laden perambulators while the mothers of the children voted. They were largely patronized. A majority of the women seemed to be as familiar with the balloting routine as if they had voted all their lives. The returns were not issued to-night.

Weekly Calendar.

PASTOR SULLIVAN

WILL PREACH ON

"THE CHURCH IN THE MIDDLE AGES"

6th in the Series: **"THE HAND OF GOD IN THE HISTORY OF HIS CHURCH."**

Sunday Evening, March 14th, 1909

At OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy Sts.
7 P. M.

A HEARTY INVITATION TO ALL.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Corner Dorchester and Crescent Streets.

REV. R. W. DICKIE, B.A., Pastor, Will Preach 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

CALVARY CHURCH

(Congregational), Guy St., above St. Antoine.

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

Evening Topic—

THE LIFE OF ST. PATRICK

ALL WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. R. YOUNG, D.D., (Pastor), Preacher,

11 A.M. SUBJECT: 'THE DOWN-TOWN CHURCH: ITS PROBLEMS.'
7 P.M. SUBJECT: 'THE DOWN-TOWN CHURCH: ITS MISSION.'

Social Hour and Song Service at close of Evening Service.

VISITORS VERY WELCOME.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

SIXTH SPECIAL STUDENT SERVICE.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14th at 7 p.m.

PREACHER, THE VICAR.

Subject—'Self-Realization and Social Responsibilities' (No. 2)

ALL SEATS FREE.

LYRIC HALL

TWO SHOWS DAILY, AT 3 P.M. AND 8 P.M.

Talking, Moving and Song Pictures,

Special Attraction—De RENZO and LA DUE, Comedy Gymnasts. Also the Musical Wonders, BARTON and WEST, playing all sorts of Instruments.

NEW PICTURES EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

10c Admission—Reserved Seats, 15c and 25c.
Children at Matinees, except Saturdays, 5c.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF THE GRAND REGENT OF QUEBEC, ROYAL ARCANUM,

MR. W. W. WILLIAMSON,

TO

LAURENTIAN COUNCIL No. 1321.

Inglis Building, St. Catherine Street, corner of Peel.

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

ILLUSTRATED TALK ON PHOTOGRAPHY BY MR. A. B. J. MOORE.

—BANQUET.—

EVERY MEMBER SPECIALLY INVITED.

ARENA, Wednesday Ev'ng March 31

First appearance in Concert of the Famous Operatic Soprano of the Met. Opera House, N.Y., Mme.

EAMES

With GOGORZA, Baritone

PRICES 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.00

All Reserved. Balcony. Orchestra. Box Seats

All Orders to Mr. Veitch, M. 4734.

SUNDAY, MARCH 14.

MEN'S OWN

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, March 14, 1909.

Speaker—Dr. F. W. KELLEY (Montreal West).
Topic:—'THAT BOY.'
Soloist—Miss BLANCHE REAY.
ALL MADE WELCOME.

MEN'S MEETING

SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 P.M.

Rev. W. J. CLARK, D.D., Speaker.
Association Quartette will sing.

Mr. D. A. BUDGE will lead the Men's Bible Class.

SUNDAY, 3-4 P.M.

Mr. J. E. MERRITT will lead the G.M. B.S.C.,

SUNDAY, 5.15 P.M.

Mr. J. E. B. MUNN will speak at the Men's Meeting,

SATURDAY, 8 P. M.

Mr. F. L. BENEDICT, Chairman.

All men heartily invited to these meetings.
Young Men's Christian Association,
Dominion Square.

LENNOXVILLE SCHOOL.

Lennoxville, March 12.—Up to date the Corporation of Bishop's College has received over 50 applications for the position of head master of Bishop's College School.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

DEMONSTRATION

MONDAY, March 15th, at 8 p.m.

Eggs and Cheese Dishes.

Admission, 10 cents. Recipes, 5 cents.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

BEAVER LODGE, No. 6, I.O.O.F.

Members of the above Lodge are requested to attend the next Regular Meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, March 16th, at 8 o'clock sharp, in White's Hall, No. 2 Richmond street.

Business—'Official Visitation of Lansdowne Lodge, No. 9.'

Sister Lodges cordially invited to be present.

W. McQUESTON,
Secretary.

ANNUAL DRILL ORDERS OF THE O. C.

The Regiment will parade at the Armory, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8 p.m., sharp.

Every man must be present.

Uniform: Drill Order.

By order,

J. C. A. HERIOT,
Captain and Acting Adjutant.

Weekly Calendar.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in St. Andrew's Home, on TUESDAY E March, 1909,

BUSINESS:—Reception of tion of Officers, and such o may come before the me

The following notice of Murray will be voted on: hold a celebration each y to commemorate the union of England and Scotland.'

A large attendance of the members is requested.

W. C. McALLISTER,
Hon. Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.

IN MEMORIAM, THE LATE BISHOP CARMICHAEL

The Sacred Cantata

RUTH

Words by the Right Rev. James Carmichael, D.D. Music by Percival J. Illsley, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., will be given by the Choir at 8.15 p.m., on

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT

ALL SEATS FREE.

Silver Collection on behalf of the Bishop Carmichael Memorial to be placed in the Church by the Choir.

"HOORAY FUR OULD OIRLAND"

COME AND SPEND

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT

MARCH 17th, 1909

IN TAYLOR CHURCH,

and listen to Irish Song and Story, and look at Irish Views.

Address by the Rev. W. D. REID,

"IRELAND AND THE IRISH"

TICKETS, 15 CENTS.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Wilson MacDonald,

Poet, Artist, Musician, Magician. Recital, assisted by talented artists, in the Y.M.C.A. HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, Mar. 19th.

COME AND HEAR THE NEW SONGS.

'TRUE LOVE CAN NEVER DIE,'

''TAINT STEALING WHEN A NIGGER TAKES A HEN.'

Etc.

RESERVED SEATS, 50c.
Plan at Nordheimer's.

LYRIC HALL

TUESDAY, March 23 at 8.30

MISCHA ELMAN

VIOLINIST

Sale of Seats to Subscribers opens next Monday, March 15, at 9 at Shaw's Music Store, 370 St. Catherine street West, and on Wednesday, March 17th, to the public. All orders to F. H. Blair, Uptown 2082.

Prices—$1.00, $2.00, $3.00.

Management, F. H. Blair.

ART ASSOCIATION

25th Spring Exhibition

will open about 25th March.

Last day for Pictures 13th March

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of the Montreal Young Women's Christian Association are hereby notified that the Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held on THURSDAY, April 1st, 1909, at 11 a.m., and that nominations for the elective officers for the coming year will be deposited with the Secretary not later than Thursday, 18th inst.

Members can obtain forms of nomination and information at the Association.

H. E. TENNEY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CLOSE OF HOCKEY

WESTMOUNT AND GRAND'MERE WILL FIGHT FOR INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP TO-NIGHT.

The last hockey match of the Arena season will be played this evening when Grand'mere and Westmount will meet in the second match of the final series for the C.A.M.L. championship. Grand'mere at home defeated Westmount on Wednesday by 7 goals to 5. Westmount should be able to wipe out the deficit of two goals and win the championship. Westmount has one of the best intermediate sevens of a couple of years.

WORKED HORSE WITH SORES.

A. Demarais was yesterday prosecuted by the Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for working a horse with raw sores, and was sentenced by Recorder Weir to $3 fine, or, failing payment, to ten days' imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS

AMONG THE CURLERS.

Montreal Won From Heathers by Twenty-Eight Points.

The twenty-four rink match between Montreal and Heathers was finished last night, the first mentioned club winning by 28 shots over the four evenings' of play. Last night Montreal started with the comfortable lead of 24, and adding another four won by the above-mentioned margin. Caledonia came out victorious in their two day encounter with Outremont, winning by nine shots, all gained during the second night's play, the first evening both clubs having scored the same number of shots.

Details:—

On Montrea Ice.

Montreal.		Heather.	
M. Williamson		C. H. Baillie	
H. B. Muesen		A. W. Brown	
W. O. H. Dodds		E. M. Campbell	
D. J. Rattray		H. A. Tofield	
(Skip)—13		(Skip)—10	
H. R. Trenholme		F. J. Parsons	
E. H. Fuller		W. G. Brown	
J. S. Brierly		H. C. Russell	
John Baillie		Alec Ramsay	
(Skip)— 7		(Skip)— 9	
P. C. Schaefer		D. Blaikie	
M. J. Farrell		W. B. Taylor	
H. G. Gardner		G. Blackwell	
W. Brown		J. G. Cornell	
(Skip)—21		(Skip)—12	

On Heather Ice.

T. de G. Stewart		L. B. T. Brown	
Dr. Springer		F. T. McClellan	
J. W. Brown		W. H. Trenholme	
Wm. Abbott		H. McLaren	
(Skip)— 7		(Skip)— 6	
C. G. McKinnon		A. H. Dalrymple	
S. Huxley		N. McFarlane	
A. J. Darling		W. H. Wardwell	
R. A. Dunton		R. Thomson	
(Skip)—16		(Skip)—16	
J. F. Grant		G. W. H. Birch	
Dr. Cushing		R. G. Hutchison	
Hugh Wallance		W. M. Campbell	
Dr. Elder		A. N. Stewart	
(Skip)— 2		(Skip)—19	
Total..... 76		Total..... 72	

Adding their previous gain of 24, Montreal won the match by 28 points.

The details of the second night's play in the friendly between Caledonia and Outremont are:

On Caledonia Ice.

Caledonia.		Outremont.	
F. B. Leslie		R. J. Kell	
W. Livermore		W. B. Gummow	
R. C. Jones		R. C. Binning	
W. Morrison		W. J. Johnston	
(Skip)— 7		(Skip)—12	
F. H. Copeland		R. Whyte	
J. A. Rice		L. E. Gauthier	
J. N. Warminton		D. Gutteridge	
W. L. Thom		Jas. Young	
(Skip)—15		(Skip)— 3	

This was the first rink skipped by W. L. Thom since his return with the Caledonia-Scottish curlers.

On Outremont Ice.

R. Grindley		J. H. S. Parke	
J. Watson		Dr. Laidley	
E. C. Hutchison		J. H. Maher	
J. L. Eaves		R. A. Nixon	
(Skip)— 6		(Skip)—10	
F. A. Scott		S. R. Burrell	
R. L. Rice		John Moore	
R. Wilson		D. McKechnie	
Dr. R. Simpson		John Anderson	
(Skip)—13		(Skip)— 7	
Total..... 41		Total..... 32	

Caledonia won by 9 points.

TELEPHONE TEAMS PLAY

The office staff of the Bell Telephone Company played an all-star seven at the Victoria rink last evening, when after an hour's play the score stood one all.

The line up was as follows:

All-Stars—Goal, Thompson; point, W. Hamilton; rover point, MacGown; forwards, Anderson, Ford, Johnston and Broderick.

Office—Goal, Dunning; point, J. Collins; cover point, W. Foster; forwards, Lukeman, Wylie, McKeeman and Anderson.

BASEBALL TROUBLES

PLAYER DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT OF FIGHT WITH COACH.

St. Louis, March 12.—A special to the 'Post-Dispatch' from Marlin, Texas, says that Seymour, centre-fielder of the New York National League season, was discharged by his manager, McGraw, to-day, following an encounter between Seymour and A. Latham, coach of the team. Latham claims that Seymour knocked him down without provocation. The despatch says that McGraw ordered the fielder to leave the field when the latter appeared for practice. The special says that McGraw has issued a statement saying that waivers will be asked for on Seymour's contract at once, and that he will be sold to some other club. The fight took place in the Arlington Hotel.

When McGraw heard the disturbance, he rushed from his room and separated the men. After Seymour had been barred from the playing field he returned to the hotel, packed his trunk, and announced his intention of returning to the East at once, according to the despatch from Marlin.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, ETC.

March.

16	9.30	a.m.	Mauretania, Cunard.	
* 16	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.	
** 19	10.30	a.m.	Virginian, Allan.	
19	9.30	a.m.	St. Paul, American.	
* 19	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.	
22	9.30	a.m.	Kronprinzessin Cecilia, N. G. Lloyd.	
* 22	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.	
23	9.30	a.m.	Campania, Cunard.	
* 23	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.	
23	9.30	a.m.	Teutonic, White Star.	
* 23	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.	
** 26	10.30	a.m.	Empress of Britain. Can. Pacific.	
26	9.30	a.m.	New York, American.	
* 26	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.	
29	9.30	a.m.	Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, N. G. Lloyd.	
* 29	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.	
30	9.30	a.m.	Lusitania, Cunard.	
* 30	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.	

*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 9.30 a.m., on Fridays.

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

OTTAWA WON.

Defeated Wanderers by Six Goals to Four in New York.

New York, March 12.—A crowd that packed St. Nicholas rink to-night witnessed the first professional game of hockey ever played in this city. The opposing teams were the Ottawas, of Ottawa, and the Wanderers of Montreal. In view of the keen rivalry that has existed between these champion professional teams a lively and hard fought game was looked for, and the crowd was not disappointed.

The Ottawa team got a big lead in the first half, and although the Wanderers improved materially in the second half, the best they could do was to score a total of four goals to six for the Ottawa team.

The Ottawa men immediately took the aggressive. After a series of clever runs Dey scored the first goal after a hot scrimmage around the net. Taylor netted the second on a long run and thirty seconds later Kerr added the third goal for Ottawa's score. Walsh soon after scored the fourth.

The Wanderers up to this time had not instilled the expectant snap and dash in to their game, but with a big lead against them, the men began to show what they could do, and a cheer went up when Johnson, getting the puck, after a hard fight, carried it behind the net, and bringing it out in front, put it in by a clever side thrust.

Some rough play followed, and Johnson was retired for one minute. Ottawa men made their final goal in this half. Kerr scoring after a fine run down the ice, by Dey and Walsh.

The Wanderers opened the second half with more life, but the Ottawas maintained their excellent team formation, and but for the good work of the Wanderers' goal keeper, they would have scored twice early in the play. Kerr, who did some of the best puck carrying for the champions, made the sixth goal for Ottawa. This was the last goal scored by that team.

The Wanderers then played a fast game, Smaill, Ross, Glass and Vair doing splendid work that frequently called forth loud cheers. There was hard fighting around the net constantly, and once the net was nearly toppled over in the eagerness of the Wanderers to score. Vair, Smaill and Glass scored in succession for the Wanderers, Vair getting his goal from a long carry down the ice in which he did some great dodging. Kerr was ruled off for foul-checking, and before he returned Smaill scored the next goal from a pass by Ross.

The tendency to roughness became more pronounced, and the refree was forced to retire both Smaill and Dey for three minutes, and later Gilmour went to the side lines. The closing goal by Glass was made after a fine fight, in which the team work of both sides was at its best.

The line up and summary:

Ottawa.		Wanderers.
Lesueur	Goal	Hern
Lake	Point	Ross
Taylor	Cover	Smaill
Dey	Rover	Glass
Walsh	Centre	Vair
Kerr	Left	Gardner
Gilmour	Right	Johnston

First Half—		
1—Ottawa	Dey	4.56
2—Ottawa	Taylor	3.00
3—Ottawa	Kerr	.35
4—Ottawa	Walsh	1.35
5—Wanderer	Johnson	2.40
6—Ottawa	Kerr	7.10
Second Half—		
7—Ottawa	Kerr	3.46
8—Wanderer	Vair	8.00
9—Wanderer	Smaill	1.30
10—Wanderer	Glass	5.00

Referees—Wm. Russell and E. Dufresne.
Goal umpires—Harmon and Garon.
Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

MANUFACTURERS' LEAGUE

EXECUTIVE DECIDE THAT CANADIAN RUBBER AND L. H. AND P. MUST PLAY FOR TITLE.

The executive committee of the Manufacturers' League met last evening in the M.A.A.A. Clubhouse, and it was decided that the Canadian Rubber Company and the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company were tied for the championship, and a sudden death game was ordered to be played at the Victoria Rink on Friday next to decide the title.

The decision regarding the play off was made after Montreal Steel Works had put up a hard fight to be counted in the reckoning for the championship. A few weeks ago Steel Works and Linotype played in the last of the three matches on the evening's schedule. When 11 o'clock was reached Linotype was ahead in the scoring, and the play stopped with the understanding that the teams would play out the full match at a later date, there being then some thirteen minutes to play.

The executive, however, overruled this by a vote of four to two, and decided that the clubs had no right to make such arrangements. Steel Works therefore was charged by the league with a loss and Linotype credited with a win, leaving Steel Works, champions of the league for the last two years, just one point behind Rubber and M. L., H. & P. Company.

However, not to be outdone, the Steel Works moved that the draw games be played of; this was also thrown down.

The final standing of the clubs, as approved by the league, is:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pt.
Can. Rubber Co.	10	7	3	0	14
Montreal L., H. & P.	10	6	2	2	14
Montreal Steel Works	10	5	2	3	13
Canadian Pacific Ry.	10	4	5	1	9
Linotype Company	10	4	5	1	9
Northern Electric	10	0	9	1	1

SHRUBB'S VISIT POSTPONED

Arrangements have been made to hold the race in which Alfred Shrubb will compete against a relay team on Saturday, March 27, instead of on the Wednesday previous, as the track will be in better condition, and Shrubb also wants a full weeks' rest after his race with Sifton.

A CLOSE GAME

Canadian Express Defeated the Dominion Express by One Goal to Nil.

The rival Express compa[nies] terday evening at the V[ictoria] a large crowd. Last season [the] twice and the result of b[oth] in favor of the Canadians. [The] Dominion had made up [the] this must be atoned for [and] high position of their oppon[ents] Commercial League record.

The game was one of the [best] season, not a single player [on] the side. Though the Cana[dians] a clear goal, there really [was] difference between the two [and] would have been perhaps a [fast] finish to a most exciting [and] The first half saw both [goals] backed on turn, Abbott, Bar[ry] giving Hodge all he could [do] Late o'clear. The Canadians [ap]plied at this and Gordon, [La]Byrne made good use of [clever] Baxter, with the result th[at] don were quickly on the defen[sive] and McGinnis sent them to [the] and bore down on Martel [but] smart checking by the latter [sent] away again, and after a fine [piece] handling he passed to Lach[apelle] scored before Raymond could [stop] This was all the expense to be [seen] of at half time and the teams [left] favor of the Canadians when [time] over.

In the second half the first [point] play was supplied by Gordon [who] screwed his way through nearly [all] Dominion players, but was robbed [of] puck when steadying himself for [the] effort. Fenwick and Barr then [had] great struggle but found Baxter [and] Byrne too much on the alert and [were] baulked time and again. Baxter [had] a roving commission and spotted [the] likely-looking efforts. McGinnis [was] determined to send in the equalizer [but] Martel and Sleech respectively [were] the alert, while with the bulky and [safe] Hodge in goal, there was little or [no] for the puck to get into the net. [Ray]mond, at the other end, saved hard [on] time and again, and but for his clever [work] the story of last season's defeats [would] have been repeated. When time was [up] the Canadian Express were pressing. [The] teams were:

Canadian Express—E. W. Hodge, W. [H.] Sleech, P. D. Martel, L. Gordon, L. [A.] Lachapelle, J. Baxter, F. J. Byrne.

Dominion Express — C. Raymond, [A.] Brewer, F. McGinnis, C. Abbott, H. Wood, R. Barr, C. Fenwick.

Referee—Mr. C. McDougall, Lake of the Woods.

Judge of play—Mr. P. Hoerner, Montreal L., H. & P.

VICTORIA RIFLE'S SOCIAL

In their armory on Cathcart street last evening, the Third Victoria Rifles held a social evening. Songs and recitations, mostly of the humorous variety, were in order of the day. It was quite a distinguished military affair for Gen. Hutton, Col. Wilson, the newly-appointed brigadier of the Infantry Brigade, several other colonels of the regiment and a host of friends were in attendance and it was not until after the clock had chimed the hour of twelve that the order 'cease firing' was given and the men retired to their homes. The programme was an excellent one. The new band acquitted themselves well under the able conductorship of Bandmaster Dickinson and they rendered several choice selections in a faultless style.

Among those who contributed to the success of the evening were Harry Lees, Sergt. Voysel, Corporal Bengough of the First Essex Artillery, and Mr. Craig Campbell. The performances of these artists well deserved the applause they received.

Sport was introduced into the programme by the appearance of four wrestlers and two boxers. One of the wrestling bouts was between Knight and Scott and the other between Smith, of the M.A.A.A. and Corporal F. Egan. The four round boxing bout was between Locke (16[0] pounds champion of Montreal district), and George Bignall, of Ottawa. Mr. Ben Burland refereed all the bouts.

During the evening Mr. Herb Brown, of the M.A.A.A., in the absence of the president, Mr. Leslie Boyd, K.C., presented to Lieut.-Col. Robt. Starke, the shield won by the regimental team of the cadet relay. The social, which was in every way successful, came to a close with a short address from Lt.-Col. Starke.

BEACONSFIELD GOLF CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING SHOWS AFFAIRS TO BE IN FLOURISHING CONDITION.

The annual general meeting of the Beaconsfield Golf Club was held on Thursday evening, in the officers' messroom of the Victoria Rifles' Armory, a large number of members being present.

The annual report submitted showed the club to be in a most flourishing condition and a successful season is anticipated. Through the conscientious work of committees of past years and the radical improvement of the course according to the best expert opinions available in the year closed, the members of the club expect this season to reap full benefit. Considering the extensive outlay in improvements to the club house, outbuildings, and the links, a very favorable financial report was submitted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—B. Tooke.
Vice-President—G. H. Napier.
Hon. Secretary—W. E. Bolton.
Hon. Treasurer—R. R. Macauley.
Captain—C. C. Pangman.
Directors—A. T. Whitehead, J. Howard Wilson, J. E. E. Dickson, R. Arkell, F. T. Schafer, D. J. Barker.

ENGLISH

DRY GINGER ALE

—AND—

SODA WATER.

SCHWEPPES

IS THE ORIGINAL AND UNIVERSAL BRAND.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Studholme Protests Against Grants to Salvation Army and Other Church Organizations for Immigration Purposes.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM—FLORENCE MINING COMPANY MR. MACKAY AND EXPENDITURE—THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

...h, March 12.—The budget de... continued in the Ontario Le... yesterday afternoon, speeches ...de by Sir James Whitney, the ... G. Mackay, Opposition leader, ... A. Studholme, Independent La...ber for East Hamilton.

...tudholme protested against the ...t are being given to the Sal...Army and other church organiza... the governmentfi for the pur...helping them in the work of bringing over immigrants who overcrowd the already over-supplied labor market.

He recommended that the young men and young women who are ekeing out a miserable existence on the farms and in the towns of Ontario should be loaned money by the government to enable them to setle in New Ontario, taking a mortgage on the house or the land for the amount loaned. Ontario would then prosper in a fashion never before thought possible.

Mr. H. A. C. Machim, Kenora, said the people of the north country were gratetul to the Whitney Government for the maner in which the new districts were being opened up.

Mr. Valentine Stick, South Perth, spoke on the educational system. The centralization of normal school teaching he said, was dangerous, as it subjected young people to moral peril away from their homes, and parental supervision. The combination schools to fulfil their mission should be absolutely free.

Mr. W. A. Preston, Rainy River, said the settlers of that district were treated in a fair spirit by the Whitney Government, while their needs were neglected by the former administration.

Mr. W. J. McCort, Stormont, argued that the financial statement showed a deficit of five hundred thousand dollars on current account. Under these circumstances the half million enlargement of the Parliament Buildings was unwise.

In finishing the debate for the Opposition side, Mr. Mackay touched on the matter of the Florence Mining Company dispute. It had been established that Gordon, acting for Green, went to the government office at the Parliament Buildings, and satisfied himself that Cobalt Lake was open for exploration for mining purposes. He discovered silver in the Cobalt Lake district, and the Florence mine people drilled for silver. They went to the proper department to establish their claim. In his opinion the matter should go to the courts, so that the rights of all could be defined.

The Dominion Government had treated the province of Ontario fairly in regard to the provincial subsidies, in spite of the attacks which Premier Whitney had made upon the Ottawa authorities in regard to the subsidies.

Mr. Mackay concluded by moving the following amendment:—'That this House regrets that when a proper classification of current as distinguished from capital receipts and expenditures has been made it clearly appears that the current expenditures in 1908 exceeded the current receipts, and this House views with alarm the large increase in ordinary controllable expenditures of the province during the past four years, particularly under the heads of civil government and miscellaneous, the expenditure on civil government having risen from $344,171 in 1904 to $518,823 in 1908, and that under the head of miscellaneous from $139,007 in 1904 to $468,131 in 1908, and this House, especially in view of the deficit of last year, strongly urges curtailment of expenses, particularly under the heads mentioned. This House further regrets the tremendous increase in expenditures of this province that are made without the annual vote of this legislature, which expenditures last year amounted under the three heads of special statutes, treasury board minutes and special warrants to the large sum of $1,481,804, or seventeen and a half percent of the total expenditure.'

Premier Whitney, in replying, said that in no part of the world where the British flag flies will you be able to find a case of the people forming in one great mass to elect the government by such an overwhelming majority as in the province of Ontario. In defending the miscellaneous expenditures, he pointed out that $100,000, or nearly one-half was spent in connection with the Quebec Tercentenary. They also spent money at the request of the Imperial Government to entertain a nephew of the Mikado and a number of newspaper men from England, who were shown the Cobalt silver mines.

In replying to one of the Opposition's member's query as to how Ontario benefited from the money expended on the Quebec Battlefield Fund, he said: 'I know I had the people of the province at my back when we made this contribution. We got the satisfaction of knowing that we were doing something to show our regard for the Mother Land. No man who walked the streets of Quebec city and who saw the people of thec ity coming out and giving presents and refreshments to the soldiers who were resting from fatigue on the streets can doubt what Ontario got for is money. We have he proud consciousness of knowing that men of two opposite races of Ontario and Quebec can both stand side by side and keep up the sacred memory of the British battlefields.'

The motion of Mr. Mackay's was lost on division.

DR. CHOWN AND THE WEST

HIS ALLEGATIONS OF IMMORALITY REPELLED.

Regina, Sask., March 12.—Despatches from the East yesterday relating to charges of grave immorality against western towns, and reciting a state of affairs most appalling are replied to editorially by the 'Standard' to-day. The editor says: 'Dr. Chown comes West on periodical perambulations. This time, however, it was more of a flying trip and he is back in Toronto in good, short order. He did not have time to visit most of the cities and towns, and to diagnose their moral ailments and report upon their 'All Reds' would be a physical impossibility during the time he spent here. Immorality is not rampant in the West, Dr. Chown to the contrary notwithstanding. In the West we are probably bad enough, but we have an advantage over Eastern resources in that the majority of us are not hypocrites. We call a spade a spade, and public opinion promptly exposes procurers and all others connected in any way with disorderly houses.'

VERDUN LITERARY SOCIETY

THIS WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENT WAS 'A MEMBER'S HAT NIGHT.'

The usual weekly meeting of the Verdun Literary and Social Society was held in the Presbyterian Church, Ross street, Verdun, the entertainment for the evening being 'A Member's Hat Night.'

A large number of slips of paper, on each of which was written a different subject, some of which were very amusing, were put into a hat, and each member had to draw one and make a speech on the subject drawn. Failing a speech, each member was to pay a fine of five cents.

Everyone present said something regarding his or her subject, and one of the best speeches of the evening was made by Mr. Lewis on 'Who should carry the purse, the husband or the wife?'

Mr. J. G. Smith gave a very interesting address on 'Who is your favorite poet.' He selected Burns, gave his reasons for doing so, quoted the views of well-known democrats on Robert Burns, and also read a poem on 'Scotland's Gem, Robbie Burns.'

The evening was a most successful one, and was enlivened with humorous readings by the Rev. T. P. Drumm, the president, and Mr. J. G. Smith.

Next Tuesday night Mr. Merritt, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., will give a paper on 'The making of a body,' which is sure to be of interest.

On Tuesday, March 23, the Rev. Dr. Symonds, of Christ Church Cathedral, will lecture on 'Charles Dickens.' This should prove quite a treat to all sections of the community, and the popular vicar of Christ Church Cathedral will, no doubt, receive a very cordial greeting in Verdun.

Mr. Drumm will deliver his next monthly lecture in connection with the mid-week service about the beginning of April, when he will speak about Martin Luther.

THOSE VANCOUVER SHOPS

C. P. R. OFFICIALS KNOW NOTHING ABOUT SCHEME.

The report from Vancouver, to the effect that the C. P. R. intends establishing car building shops there which will in time rival the Angus shops in Montreal, seems to have been premature, to say the least. Inquiry at the C. P. R. headquarters here elicit the information that nothing of this nature has been decided upon. Officials go even further, and say that the newspaper despatches from Vancouver are the first they have heard of any such proposal.

DOES ONE THING AND DOES IT WELL.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

Cures Quickly

COUGHS, COLDS and all LUNG or THROAT AFFECTIONS

It has cured thousands.
It will cure you.
Do not be persuaded to try something else.

Keeping Quality
Solubility
Fine Flavor
Richness

These are the distinctive characteristics of

'Reindeer' Milk

TRURO QUALITY BRAND

'Jersey' Cream

All brands cost the same.
It is quality that differs.

The Truro Condensed Milk Co. Ltd.
Truro, N.S.

"Always at the Top!"

Our "Best in America"

$2.00 HATS

Beat all competition. Spring styles now selling freely, smart, dressy shapes; in the new ivy green shade, moss green and seaweed shades, browns and black.

OUR PRICE $2.00 EACH

Also the new "TROOPER" and "TELESCOPE" shapes for Young Men, in soft felt in above colors, at

$1.50 and $2 Each

allan's

3 STORES
Corner of Craig & Bleury Sts.
401 West St. Catherine St.
229 West St. Catherine St.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Store closes daily at 5.30 p.m. | Saturday, March 13th, 1909

See the Check In the Fold

This is the new "Lilian Russel" effect in satin soleil skirtings. It is an idea of the strikingly novel order for 1909 skirts.

The goods are striped, one plain satin-faced stripe alternating with another wide stripe of small checks; the self colors only appearing where the skirt is narrow about the hips, the check effect coming to view where the skirt has wider flare beneath.

It is quite a new idea, and guided by the promise of success its originality would seem to merit, we have bought it to good advantage in the spring shades in which it is woven.

Our price for it is, per yard.....$1.35

The plain satin soleil cloth for the coat to go with it, we can offer you in shades to match, at per yard.....$1.00

A Good Day for Ginghams and Chambrays

To-day we opened up a new consignment of Scotch thread chambrays and ginghams. They will be all in readiness for you Monday, more than that, they are the qualities you would expect to find marked at .12½ per yard. The price fixed for Monday at least, is.....10

There are ample quantities in fresh tones of pale blue, pink, navy, oxblood, grey, heliotrope, both plain and checked; and even if the price was .12½ instead of .10 it would be worth while purchasing Monday to get them in all the freshness of their first showing.

This is the Coat for Spring

This new light coat of covert cloth at $7.50; we have it in four different stripes of cloth and three different styles of cut, each of them being of a very smart order.

We can fit a girl of 14 years, a full grown lady, or women who wear out sizes up to No. 44.

A circumstance to be remembered is that these coats, being made in our own workrooms on models secured in New York, are selling at fully 20% less than they would under ordinary circumstances.

THE HAND-MADE HAT

Beyond the Power of the Copyist

The hand-made hat belongs to the final and most perfectly developed state of millinery exclusiveness.

There are those who can sketch a hat while on exhibit and, if it has a shape that is pressed, a quasi-duplicate might be found and reproduction be attempted.

But the hand-made hat, built on a frame unlike any other of its kind, is beyond the power of the copyist.

That is, in all probability, why there is such a pronounced tendency towards it on the part of the most exclusive milliners here and elsewhere.

Be that as it may we are featuring hand-made hats of the unique, even extreme order, and we regard them as among the highest of our millinery attainments.

We can show them priced at $15.00, $17.50, $20.00, $25.00 and $30.00.

New Indian Dimities

We want to announce their arrival, first of all, in winsome stripe effects of sky blue, navy, black, pink and heliotrope; spot effects in pink, sky and navy; floral effects in yellow, green, helio, blue and pink.

We want you to know that the northern parts of Africa never furnished, from its cotton fields, a growth more splendid, nor did Belfast ever put such materials to daintier purposes than those which went to make up these new Indian dimities, at per yard 25

Guipure Laces

Few will dispute the fact that it will be a great lace season. Irish crochet will be lavished on the dresses, gowns and wraps of the gentle folk who can afford the luxury of them. These we can accommodate from our stock most satisfactorily.

Those who, from condition or choice, will turn to guipures will find in the new patterns much to reward their economical turn of mind. Here we shall place the emphasis on Monday's lace exhibit—New guipures in all widths of black, white and ecru, edging and insertions at prices ranging from .25 to $6.00. Besides the allovers, at from $1.25 to $12.00.

The John Murphy Company Limited

The Daily Witness.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

CLUBBING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address:

	worth	only
"Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.30
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'	3.40	3.10
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.30	3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.20
'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.20

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address; 'World Wide,' in clubs, 15c extra postage; ('World Wide' alone at $1.50 is postpaid the world over.) No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 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.

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

☾ F.M. 6 ☽ L.Q. 14 **MARCH** ● N.M. 21 ☾ F.Q. 28

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909.

Montreal is known to fame as a city where many Scotchmen won their fortunes and rose to high positions of honor and dignity. The city is as proud of them as they can be of it, and looks upon the monuments of their beneficence with gratitude. Yet except the St. Andrew's cross and the thistle on the city's heraldic coat of arms, Montreal has set up no memorial to the leading part taken by Scotchmen in advancing the prosperity and greatness of a city that was to many of them a good fairy godmother. Now the Burns Club proposes to erect a statue on Dominion square, or some equally prominent place, in honor of Robert Burns. There is no national poet more racy of his native soil than the author of 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' and 'Tam o' Shanter,' none who has given to his countrymen and to all mankind songs so beautiful, tender and brave. For a patriotic song, 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled' makes the 'Marseillaise' sound stilted and unreal. Not only Scotchmen, but all men, and women, who cherish a kindly admiration for the truest poet of the people that ever sang, will gladly contribute to the fund for the erection of a statue to Robert Burns.

Dr. Finnie's bill for making the school boards of Montreal and Quebec elective is somewhat of a surprise. We are not aware that there has been, among the Protestants at least, any general demand for it. They are thankful enough that a number of experienced educationists give their best attention to this service without fee or reward, without forcing upon them the necessity of going through the worry and expenses of an election for the privilege of doing so. Indeed, the first result of such a change would be that those who have thus served the city would serve it no more. The people who are so patriotic as to fight their way into public service do not grow on every bush, and those who do so fight their way have too often some notion how to recoup themselves. In favor of this scheme of Dr. Finnie's is the general argument in favor of all democratic institutions that it lays on the people the responsibility for their own well-being, and would keep up their interest, to some extent, in their school affairs, by ranging them in opposing camps with regard to school policies. The result might be a much less capable and less high-minded class of commissioners. Still, they would be the people's own, and the people would have the advantage of knowing that whatever was wrong was ultimately the people's fault. Dr. Finnie pleads as an argument on behalf of his measure that Montreal and Quebec are the only two municipalities in the province that do not elect their own school trustees. It would be interesting then to compare results, which he and others will no doubt do. We doubt much if better results could have been attained in these cities by any other system of selection. We have heard of meetings called in rural regions for the election of school trustees at which the only electors present were those who were there officially, the elections simply going by default. We have heard of trustees who took part in school management simply as representatives of the taxpayers, especially of their own taxes, and whose only care was how to have a school at all with least burden to the property owners. These are, we hope, becoming conditions of the past, rather than of the present; but they throw some light on the interest the average elector would take in school elections, and the sort of interest some of the elective commissioners would principally take. Still, it is a most interesting subject to discuss. It is the chief merit of Dr. Finnie's proposition that it brings it under discussion, and it would be the one merit of the system he proposes that it would more or less keep it under discussion.

Thetford is a village in Megantic county, close to the asbestos mines of that name on the line of the Quebec Central Railway. It is inhabited by people almost exclusively employed in the mines. It has no attractions, few visitors, except occasional commercial agents, few travellers stop over there, nor is it a market or social centre for the people of the surrounding country. It has two hotels, and almost every family keeps boarders. Having no general or floating population to cater for, the chief business of the hotels is their bar-room trade, there being no theatre or other place of amusement. As might be expected in a village thus conditioned, drunkenness is not unknown. The councilmen, the mining company and the miners' families have used every effort to restrain this evil, but without success, until a few days ago it was decided to issue no more liquor licenses. Thereupon the hotelkeepers closed their establishments, saying that they cannot run their houses and make them pay unless they have the right to sell liquor. This plea does not seem valid, seeing that the boarding-houses pay the proprietors fairly well, though they have no liquor licenses. The fact that many houses are prepared to take in boarders will make the sulking of the hotelkeepers the less of an inconvenience. The truth is that far too large a part of the miners' earnings was spent in the bar-rooms, to the deprivation of their families and the demoralization of the village. This was reason enough for the refusal to renew the liquor licenses, and it is hoped the council will stick to its decision.

We like the letter of our correspondent 'Montreal,' dated Vancouver. There are no doubt many old Montrealers in that new world who occasionally cast an affectionate look behind, and have still a care for the prosperity of their own city. In point of growth, Montreal does herself no discredit, though in the midst of the extreme modernity of the West her ways may seem slow and even sordid. We have well on for half a million people now. Where we would be if we realized, through our enterprise, our correspondent's vision of 'twice as big,' we can only imagine. Houses are dear enough at the present rate of growth. We gain population fast enough. But what a boundless contiguity of shacks it is for the most part after all; what a wilderness of slovenly backyards! We believe in his 'hip hooray,' but first we want something nice to horray about. Nature has done all she can for us; but civic government and human foresight have been at their worst. We are all waking up, however, to the hope of better things. We are putting on a cheerful courage in the prospect of getting our affairs into the hands of competent managers under the encouragement of public-spirited aldermen. For, do away with the utterly benumbing patronage and boodle system, and the City Council would offer no attraction for the wretched class of civic politicians who begin poor and end rich in the alderman trade. Let public improvement, and not private emolument, be the reward of our public men and we would have patriots in our Council, and it would be an honor instead of a piece of self-sacrifice for an honest citizen to be in the Council. When we have men like that, then we shall be able to plan large and liberal things and develop a city that would be a proverb for beauty the world over, instead of being best known, as it is now, for its untidiness. When that time comes we shall have all sorts of booming done. How would it do to appoint at once, as our correspondent suggests, and as Toronto did long ago, an official boomer, who would never cease to keep high ideals before the citizens, as well as to make known the city's business and pleasure advantages to all men.

That we should go slow in decrying our own north country is the lesson to be learned from Alaska. When that country was purchased from Russia by the United States for seven million dollars—solely for the purpose of injuring Great Britain and Canada, and not for any practical use—the mockers forty years ago used to chant this little ditty:

Hear it all, ye polar bears,
Waltz about the pole in pairs.
All ye icebergs, make salaam,
You belong to Uncle Sam!

So the Romans at home may have sung about England in Caesar's time, or similarly. A good deal, of course, is in the point of view. Thus about Alaska, Mrs. Ella Higginson writes about it as The Great Country, where the seas pass from lavender and violet into opal and sapphire, islands embosomed in the Japan current are emerald in their greenness; gates of ice like pearl guard the entrances to sounds and straits, upon which look down the diamond stars; all stones known to lapidaries gleam and flash in the earth, sky, and sea. All the sweet things of nature are levied upon heavily for illustrations. The people whom Mrs. Higginson finds in these charming surroundings comport well with their environment. Savage and civilized alike showed her their best side. Others of course would go to an opposite extreme, and find the land cold and inhospitable, and there is a measure of truth on both sides. Anyway there is no doubt that to many Alaska, as well as our own Yukon, has proved a land of promise and it is by no means the icebergs it was deemed at the time it changed hands. We can quite believe the author that the world is bright there and that the people who inhabit Alaska are cheerful and likeable. Our own knowledge of the north has taught us that even its cold is not to be feared, and that its springs and summers are unusually pleasant, and of amazing fertility.

THE AGE OF TEACHING.

A subject of great and permanent interest was brought up by Dr. Lemieux in the debate on the address in the Quebec Assembly the other day. It was his belief as a physician that women should not be obliged to teach more than twenty-five years, or after reaching the age of forty-two. There is room for difference of opinion on both these points, as all women teachers are not physically constituted alike. After the age mentioned women live in robust health longer than men, and many of them are then only entering on lives of power and usefulness. On the average Dr. Lemieux's limit would seem to be nearer the minimum than the maximum of their capabilities for service. To retire at forty-two years of age, they would have to begin teaching at seventeen. It will be found, we think, that most of them do not begin so early. However that may be, teaching is a profession which draws heavily on vitality, especially where women have charge of classes of boys. There have been cases in this city of women teachers breaking down under the stress of having to manage classes of boys numbering as many as sixty or over. The period of a teacher's capacity may, therefore, depend on the amount and sort of work imposed upon her. No calling ought to be such that it will lessen strength. All such callings are suicidal if they can be avoided. But when, as in the cases referred to, the labor is over exacting, a much shorter period than twenty-five years would set a limit to a woman's strength to continue in the profession. Dr. Lemieux's suggestion for the establishment of a retreat or home, for superannuated teachers would be in the nature of a provision for the prematurely incapacitated, as well as for those who had completed their service up to the age limit. It must be admitted that it would be an exceedingly difficult proposition to put in practice, and would probably resolve itself into subsidies to religious houses, and semi-bondage to the women. Certainly there is no class in the community more deserving of grateful attention by the government than the women teachers of this province. Considering the talents and education they must possess, and the position they have to maintain, their salaries are far too small. As for pensions, Dr. Lemieux said the minimum should not be forty dollars, but seventy-five dollars. The present minimum is twenty dollars, and the government suggestion is to increase it by a hundred percent. The bare mention of these figures shows how absurdly inadequate such a pension would be to support a woman in her declining years after a lifetime spent in the most exacting of professions. Allowance must be made, of course, for the financial difficulties the Department of Education has to contend with. The important thing is that salaries should be adequate to hold the best talent, and a city so wealthy as Montreal should not balk at a few mills assessment, especially when the enormous rise in the value of real estate and of rentals is borne in mind. The desire of the board is to attract the very best young women available to its staff of teachers. To obtain the gratification of that desire, it must offer corresponding inducements, which should include fair remuneration and provision against want in old age.

THE DANGEROUS JAP.

A British Columbia member of parliaments who represents a whole ocean of mountains, appeared a day or two ago at a banquet of the Canadian Club of Toronto, carrying a fearful bogey to frighten the members with. He said: 'If such a man as Lord Roberts thinks 'the presence of sixty thousand Germans 'in England is a menace to that country, 'surely the fifteen thousand Japanese we 'now have, and the many more who 'may come to us may be considered a 'like menace to Canada.' There is certainly some resemblance between the two cases in that we do not believe in Lord Roberts's bogey either. But there the similarity ends. Lord Roberts was not speaking of the peaceable industrial Germans in Great Britain, who are no doubt, like the Japanese, working far more assiduously and efficiently, and for far less money than the British salaried man likes. These Germans are largely in business offices. They take whatever they can get to begin with. They live on what a young Londoner in like employment wastes. They become the standbys of the businesses they are in, and often rise to comfort, if not to wealth. One good reason why Germans are employed in such numbers by English manufacturing and commercial houses doing a foreign busines is that they are linguists, speaking and writing fluently English, German and French. The Englishman as a general rule is not a linguist, whether because of natural incapacity, or insular dislike of the unfamiliar, and consequently he is incapable where foreign correspondence is concerned. The German is also indispensable in certain houses where highly trained technical skill is required. If Lord Roberts had been speaking of these he would have had to talk of six hundred thousand. His nightmare consisted of sixty thousand government spies and emissaries supposed to be busy under false colors, gathering military information for the government or arranging for efficient and united action when a German army would land. Lord Roberts, who tosses on his bed with a heavy sense of responsibility for the nation's defence, may well be allowed to picture to himself danger to imagination's utmost stretch, but Mr. Burrell, of the impregnable hills, has not lived under such a disquieting burden of military care, and should not have such evil dreams. If he thinks the Japanese in Canada are doing anything more heinous against the well-being of Canada than doing too much for too little nobody else does.

TAFT AND TARIFF.

President Taft has given Congress a first taste of his quality in his remarks to the Ways and Means Committee, which has been engaged for some time gathering information for a report to the House of Representatives on tariff revision. He gave the committee clearly to understand that he stands for an advisory tariff commission, for a modified protective tariff, and for a resort to direct taxation, suggesting a tax on inheritances as a possible means of raising revenue. It is probable that there would be no need of supplementing the tariff if it was reduced to a point to make commerce more possible. It is only the exclusionism which survives in the President's theories that prevents the government getting more of the money that the tariff extracts from the people. Mr. Taft also declared that he will insist on real compliance with the platform announcements of the Republican party, and calls for speedy action in fulfilment of those pledges. This is not at all in accord with the desires or intentions of the members of the committee. They were understood as favoring a maximum and minimum tariff, within the bounds of which a commission could operate to the satisfaction of the protected interests, and over which congress might wrangle until it was too late for any real revision during the coming session. Their hope is that, if revision cannot be prevented, it may be delayed indefinitely. They say with much force that to have a commission constantly tinkering and altering the tariff would be a source of endless confusion and disastrous uncertainty regarding rates and duties. Opposition to a commission of any kind, whether endowed with mandatory or merely advisory powers, has consequently developed. Now all is said to depend on the estimate of the President's earnestness for a commission. There is a disposition to believe he will not insist on the point, as he may be unwilling to assume responsibility for it. But whether the commission idea be adopted or abandoned, the Ways and Means Committee is now reported to be convinced that it must prepare a bill in compliance with the Republican platform declarations. The members of it know that they could not stand a presidential veto in the face of the popular demand for revision now repeated in unmistakable terms by the President, and enforced by the somewhat imperious intimation that they must get to work with speed and promptness. The question of raising revenue need hardly be discussed, for a reduction of the tariff, if even in accordance with the lines laid down in the Republican platform, is certain to produce a much larger revenue than the existing tariff, enough probably to meet all the ordinary requirements of the government.

MR. STEAD AND THE PUBS.

Mr. Stead, who holds himself ready at a moment's notice to settle any difficulty in this world or any other, has suggested 'The one and only way to settle the Licensing Question. A scheme simple, practical and profitable.' He points out the obvious fact that since the rejection of the Licensing Bill the Liberal Party 'is reduced to the acceptance of two alternatives. It must either take its defeat lying down . . . or it must devise some other method of coping with the admitted evils of the trade.' The only suggestion made hitherto is that the Government should avenge their defeat and choke their deficit by imposing a heavy license duty upon the purveyors of intoxicants. But however desirable this might appear to many worthy people, he believes that the Treasury cannot afford to kill the goose that lays thirty-six million golden eggs every year. He also says that an increase in the cost of on-licenses would immediately drive drink into other channels, such as (1) the house-to-house distribution in barrels direct from the brewery. (2)The sale in clubs, which will replace the public houses. (3) The supply governed by grocers' licenses; and (4) the sale through wine and spirit merchants. The increase of license duties, then, while it might benefit the exchequer, would aggravate rather than diminish all the social and moral evils aimed at by the Licensing Bill, and would besides enormously increase the electoral activity of the 'trade,' which has already shown its power in the electoral field. Therefore, he takes it as demonstrated 'that if the Liberal Party is to justify the confidence of the nation, it must rise to the height of this great occasion by producing a financial measure which will settle the question on broad national lines in such a way as to secure, first, the immediate and effective control of the whole drink traffic by the people, and secondly, the provision of a substantial relief for the exchequer.'

The wonderful scheme that is to accomplish these questionable results is 'that the nation should buy up, lock, stock and barrel, the whole of the liquor trade of the country and make the supply of intoxicants a government monopoly.' He sees only one lion in the way, and that 'only a painted lion.' This is the 'certain, or rather uncertain, number of estimable men and women who are so convinced of the evils of drink that nothing will induce them to consent to purchase the greatest possible improvement in the social and moral condition of the people if the price paid has to be the assumption by the state of direct responsibility for the sale of intoxicating liquor.' These (Mr. Leif Jones and others like him) are abused in the choicest 'Steadese.' They are called 'the worst enemies of temperance reform,' 'fanatics,' 'temperance obstructionists,' 'obstructive prohibitionists,' 'absolutely impotent to effect any improvement,' and many other pleasant and charitable things. In support of his not very original panacea, Mr. Stead quotes as examples Russia, where the manufacture of vodka yields the state £53,000,000 per annum; Switzerland, where the Republic has a monopoly of the sale of spirits; North Carolina, where the state owned the drink traffic; Sweden and Norway, where the Gothenburg system had its birth, and where the sale of alcohol is the lowest per head in Europe; and Roumania, where the state has municipalized the sale of alcohol outside the large towns. He appeals to the Labor Party for the sake of old age pensions, and to the party which are resolute in maintaining British naval supremacy to join hands with the Government to adopt the proposal. In the February 'Review of Reviews' Mr. Stead publishes a large number of replies which he received from prominent men to whom he had submitted the proposal. They offer a great variety of opinion from general approval in principle to frank opposition.

Mr. Stead's attack on Mr. Lloyd George and other temperance reformers as impracticable extremists, is entirely uncalled for. Mr. Jones was one of the principal champions for the very moderate bill lately thrown out by the Lords. Practically all the temperance societies stood for the measure, and they have many times shown their willingness to accept anything which was likely to ameliorate existing conditions. There are some very practical difficulties in the way of the scheme. If a national purchase were projected the trade would refuse to sell except for an exorbitant price. If the purchase were made there is little doubt that the nation would be the loser financially. The British drink bill has steadily declined the last few years, brewery profits have declined along with it, and a losing business, especially a thrice cursed one like the liquor traffic—would never be a valuable national asset. Mr. Stead is unhappy in his choice of examples of government ownership. The Russian monopoly is looked upon as a curse by reformers in the Empire. Under it drunkenness has increased rather than diminished, so that not long ago it was proposed in the Douma that the vodka bottles should be decorated by a skull and cross bones instead of the Imperial eagle. In Switzerland absinthe has been prohibited and a general prohibition of intoxicants is advocated by leading reformers. In North Carolina the corruption which accompanied the state monopoly disgusted people with it and prohibition followed. In Sweden the city of Gothenburg is noted for its drunkenness. In that country the one million people living under the so-called model liquor system has 32 times as large a percentage of drunkenness as the four million living under local prohibition. A great part of Norway is under prohibition.

Mr. Stead thinks it possible that under his plan the national drink bill would be larger than at present, only the consumption of liquor would be more equally divided, and that, therefore, there would be no corresponding increase in drunkenness. How this is to be managed he does not explain. Mr. Stead's talent for paradox is illustrated in this case. No one ever knows at any time what he will do next, except that all are sure that he will manage, in some way, to secure the attention of the world, and to do that one has usually to do something preposterous. As a democrat we find him championing an aristocratic interest, the breweries being chiefly owned by the gentry, who would, no doubt, be delighted to take their profits by unloading a fearfully over-capitalized business on the shoulders of the nation. And he finds himself in opposition to the leading section of the nation. Almost the labor representatives in parliament are total abstainers, and all of them believe in the repression, if not the suppression, of the liquor traffic. As a prophet he shows himself quite out in discerning the signs of the times. As a statesman he is badly out in the reading of his facts. As a man of letters he ranks himself with those who have none. As a man of brilliant conceptions he sides with those commonplace people who hold that things have always been wrong and always will be, and that to oppose wrong is mere mischief. We agree with him in not believing that high license is any cure for drunkenness. It has in it far too much of the very evil which Mr. Stead wishes to enshrine—a nation dependent for its income on the people's vices. Still, from an economic point of view, luxuries should be taxed before necessities. Moreover, an unearned value created by law belongs to the public and not to the privileged licensee, and it is in that view a legitimate subject of taxation. If the government is forbidden to check a highly-privileged business by the House of Lords and by a great money interest working on the electorate through a public house at every corner, it can at least relieve it of some of the gains which the license creates, and which purchase for it so many friends in high places.

291

MOUNTAIN STREET

FOR SALE

...to St. Catherine Street, stone ...lf contained house; 7 bed... electric and gas lighting; ... heating and plumbing, suita... a physician. Lane side and ...

COLUMBIA AVENUE

Westmount

...nd a half story semi-detached ...stone house, contains 6 bed... electric light and gas; modern ... respect. Easy terms, or ... change for residence in city ... Westmount.

ST. CATHERINE ST.

Westmount

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE

A fine block of land just west of ... M.A.A.A. Club House, suitable ... stores, dwellings, flats or apart... house. Lot has 205 feet front... by a depth of 133 feet; lane side ... rear. Easy terms of payment, ... the price is right.

Apply to

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY.

205 St. James Street.

THE FINEST PENCIL IN EXISTENCE

A. W. FABERS

"CASTELL"

DRAWING PENCILS

UNSURPASSED FOR ... SMOOTHNESS, DURABILITY, OR GRADING.

16 Degrees.

... $1.00 per Dozen .... 10c each.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO

...tioners, Blank Book Makers & Printers

115-117 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal.

For PANCAKES

USE OUR

Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour

AND

Self-Raising Griddle Cake Flour.

BRODIE & HARVIE,

14 BLEURY STREET

MARRIAGE LICENCES

MONEY TO LEND

CUSHING & BARRON

Notaries and Commissioners

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building

... St. James Street.

REAL NEW LAID EGGS

WALTER PAUL

FAMILY GROCER

... best eggs direct from the ... He is now receiving ... hundred dozen per day. All ... clean eggs, none over three ... WITHOUT DOUBT, THE ... IN THE CITY.

... CATHERINE ST. WEST.

... UNIVERSITY ST.

BOYS! PREMIUMS PROFITS PRIZES

... WITHIN YOUR EASY ... EACH IF YOU SELL THE

'Canadian Pictorial'

... popular illustrated magazine. ... to-day for a supply so ... we send premium list and ... ...

... are sure to please. Best ... Cash commission if ...

... announcements about the ... Pictorial' appearing in these ...

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, ... Canadian Pictorial,' 'Wit... Montreal.

... Montreal City or suburbs ... our office for supplies and see ... ...

Great Bargains

— IN —

JAPANESE CUPS AND SAUCERS

All to be cleared at 30 cents each, or $1.50 a half dozen, during alterations. Regular price 40 cents each. See our windows.

THE CASTLE BLEND TEA CO. LTD.,

St. Catherine and Stanley Streets.

Up 3988.

Be Sure and Go to See the

NEW AMERICAN HAT AND FUR STORE

All the Latest Style Hats

at WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THIS WEEK to celebrate our opening at

325 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD

WEDDING PRESENTS! WEDDING PRESENTS!

Weddings will be quite as popular this year. So provide your presents. Remember, that pictures are the most suitable; never duplicated, and not hid away. A very fine assortment can always be had at

JOHNSON & COPPING'S

634 St. Catherine St. W. (between Mountain and Crescent.)

WESTERN CANADA

C. P. R. ISSUES A NEW GUIDE FOR SETTLERS.

The C. P. R. has just issued a new edition of its pamphlet on 'Western Canada,' principally for distribution abroad. Well printed and illustrated, with close upon a hundred pages of descriptive matter, it is the most concise and comprehensive guide to Canada's 'land of opportunity' that exists. It deals with all phases of western life, and gives sound and interesting information regarding all kinds of farming and agricultural development. The new comer is advised as to districts in which to settle, and as to methods by which he may become the owner of his own farm. Homestead and mining regulations, and general information for settlers are given; in fact, the booklet forms about as complete a guide for the immigrant to western Canada as would be possible to draw up within the same compass. The letters from settlers in western Canada, which are given at the end of the booklet, form highly interesting reading, as they are little life histories showing what men of pluck and determination may do. A typical one from an American farmer at Lethbridge says:

'No one having previously gone into the business here on such a large scale, many thought I was making a rash and daring experiment, when I invested a hundred thousand dollars in land improvements and stock. But off the land already cropped I have had cash returns which more than pay for it twice over, and all the expense of cultivating it. In fact the net profit on my land under crop has been twenty dollars per acre, representing interest at ten percent on a value of two hundred dollars per acre.

'I bought the wild land at seven dollars per acre, and would not now dispose of it for thirty dollars if I could not buy other equally good land for less than the later price.

'I entered into this business not with profit as the main object, but as much for recreation from confinement to an office for a number of years which had almost ruined my health. Now I never have an hour's sickness and consider the climate most healthful and particularly beneficial for those affected with tubercular troubles.'

MAYOR OF VERDUN BETTER.

Mr. Joseph Allen, the Mayor of Verdun, who recently for the second time within a short period had to go to the Royal Victoria Hospital suffering from serious illness, left the institution last Monday for his residence on Lower Lachine Road. He is confined to his bed, and is still very weak, although an improvement in his condition has been noted this week. The doctors expect that he will be able to be out and about again within the next fortnight.

ANTI-CIGARETTE LEAGUE.

By the kindness of the principal and teachers of Fairmount Avenue day school, interesting meetings have been held during the past week among the boys. Addresses by Mr. David Scott brought a liberal return of signatures to the anti-cigarette pledge. The league now has a roll of several hundred names. It is proposed to hold a spelling match and concert on an early date, when an enjoyable evening is expected.

GRAMOPHONE AS PORTER

LUNG POWER WILL BE ECONOMIZED AT WINNIPEG C. P. R. STATION.

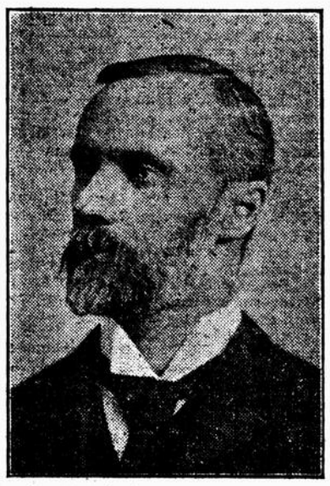
'All aboard for points west.' No more will the strenuous lunged train caller be heard calling out this familiar call at the C. P. R. station in Winnipeg. Machine has replaced man, and starting in at an early date a huge gramaphone will call out the departure of trains in a voice that will be both hearable and pleasing to all.

This innovation was planned by Mr. Bury, general manager, and it is believed to be unique in railway history.

The machine to be used is an Edison and records have been prepared to announce the departure of each passenger train from the depot. These announcements will be made twenty and five minutes before the train leaves. The gramaphone will be placed in the main waiting room, and if it proves successful, the Windsor street station in Montreal will probably soon have a machine calling out those long lists of stations along the main, 'Soo,' and other lines of the company, with which the stentorian-voiced, strong-memoried attendant now amazes travellers.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the St. David's Welsh Society was held on Thursday evening at Ligget's Hall, the principal business being the presentation of the official yearly reports and the election of officers for the coming year. The reports of the treasurer and secretary



MR. LANSING LEWIS.

were most encouraging, showing a substantial increase in the funds of the society, also a decided advance in membership. Deep regret was manifested at the death during the past year of Mr. Samuel Carsley, who was for years a warm supporter of the society, and one of its most highly respected honorary members. The society has filled a long-felt want in welcoming newcomers to Canada from the principality of Wales, who appreciate assistance and encouragement on their arrival in this new country. The officials elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Hon. president, Mr. Lansing Lewis; president, Mr. Joseph Jenkins, B.A., B.C.L.; vice-president, Mr. Ernest W. Owen; treasurer, Mr. David Thomas; secretary, Mr. M. Roberts; council, Messrs. Evan Jones, Jacob Davies, David Rees, Harry Pitchard and John Owen; chaplain, Rev. J. R. Evans.

MILLINERY

MRS. M. WRIGHT

Will show Spring Millinery on TUESDAY, March 16th.

Private Showrooms, 82 Mackay St.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

We import direct from all over the world, and are in a position to sell the very best goods at most reasonable prices.

No order too small for us to execute and none too large for us to tackle.

Fine Japan Teas

Those who are fond of a cup of fine Japan Tea we recommend a trial of any of the following kinds:

FRASER'S CHOICE JAPAN TEA	30c	lb.
FRASER'S FINE JAPAN TEA	40c	lb.
FRASER'S SPECIAL JAPAN TEA	50c	lb.
FRASER'S VERY CHOICEST JAPAN TEA	60c	lb.

Choice Gruyere Cheese

—SWITZER KASE—

Try some of our fine Gruyere 'SWISS' Cheese, always fresh and in good condition. Price, 35c lb.

Fine French Sardines

We import all our French Sardines direct, and handle only the very best brands from the most reliable packers in France.

Try any of the following makes; we guarantee every package:—

	Tin.	Doz.
Billet Finest French Sardines, Extra Quality, ¼'s	30c	$3.40
Billet Finest French Sardines, Extra Quality, ½'s	50c	5.50
Rodel Boneless Sardines, ¼'s	30c	3.50
Rodel Boneless Sardines, ½'s	50c	5.50
Lemoyne Sardines, ¼'s	20c	2.25
Lemoyne Sardines, ½'s	35c	4.00
Phillippe & Canaud Sardines, in oil, Ex. Quality, ¼'s	35c	4.00
Phillippe & Canaud Sardines, in oil, Ex. Quality, ½'s	60c	6.50
Godillot Extra Fine Sardines, in oil, ¼'s	17c	2.00
Godillot Extra Fine Sardines, in oil, ¼'s	25c	2.75
Godillot Extra Fine Sardines, in oil, ½'s	45c	5.00
Godillot Extra Boneless Sardines, ¼'s	30c	3.25
Godillot Extra Boneless Sardines, ½'s	50c	5.50
Teyssonneau's Sardines, in Tomato, ¼'s	30c	3.40
Teyssonneau's Truffled Sardines, ¼'s	30c	3.25
Teyssonneau's Sardines, Royans, ¼'s	25c	2.75
Teyssonneau's Sardines, in oil, Bijou tins	15c	1.75

ENGLISH SOUPS,

made from the choicest English Meats, and home-grown vegetables.

Here is the assortment:—

C. & B. Oxtail Soup, Glass Jars. C. & B. Mock Turtle, Glass Jars.
C. & B. Consomme, Glass Jars. C. & B. Chicken Broth, Glass Jars.
C. & B. Mulligatawny, Glass Jars. C. & B. Tomato, Glass Jars.
C. & B. Julienne, Glass Jars. C. & B. Mutton Broth, Glass Jars.

All at 45c a Jar, or $5.00 per dozen Jars.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., LIMITED

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, FRASER'S BUILDING.

Established 1856 207, 209 & 211 St. James St., Montreal

Have You Had a Meal at

WHORTON'S CAFE?

Everything clean, well cooked and served.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Hall. Also Lunch Counter.

Meals served from 7.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Catering and Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

Choice Candies.

BANQUETING HALL For Evening Parties. 126 St. Peter Street.

DARNING FREE

All socks and stockings sent with the rest of the wash to the

TOILET LAUNDRY,

"The Laundry that Knows How"

are, should they require it, darned free of charge.

Phone Up 3480. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

WANTED AT LAMB'S MARKET, Ltd.,

22a University Street,

One thousand Customers who want the Best Meats, Poultry and Vegetables at Moderate Prices. Telephone, Write, or

Call at the Old House, Founded 1874.

SOMETHING NEW IN

SPRING COSTUMES

SEASON 1909

Suits, Coats, Skirts and Blouses at Popular Prices. Suits Made to Order at short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

HERE ARE A FEW SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 13th.

New Spring Suits in vicuna cloth, in black and blue, trimmed with satin, fancy buttons, beautiful skirt. Saturday	$12.50
50 Venetian Cloth Suits, blue, brown, green and black, Tuxedo collar, trimmed with satin. Saturday	$15.00
A specially attractive line of Venetian Cloth Suits in three different shades, tailor-made style, latest cut of skirts. Saturday	$18.95
Directoire style of Skirts, in fine cloth, stylishly finished, worth $4, for	$2.50
Tailor-made Skirts in all the newest styles and shades, worth $6 to $7, for	$2.89
Panama Cloth Skirts, in brown and black, trimmed with satin, worth $7.50, for	$5.00
50 doz. Lawn Blouses, with the new long sleeve, worth $1.75, for	$1.00
Imported Linen Blouses, trimmed with embroidery, worth $2, for	$1.25
25 doz. Silk Blouses, in different shades that must be cleared, worth $4 to $5, for	$2.29
See our Spring Coats, 34 inches long, neat design, worth $12.50, for	$7.95

4 STORES **MARCHAND** 4 STORES

423 St. Catherine St. W. 621 St. Catherine St. E.
305 Notre Dame St. W. 197 St. Lawrence Blv'd.

Spring Footwear

Men's Box Calf Waterproof Boots, $4.00 and $5.00
Men's Box Calf Boots, from $2.50
Boys' Box Calf Waterproof Boots $3.00
Boys' Box Calf Boots, from $1.75
Ladies' Velour Calf Boots $3.50
Girls' Box Calf and Kid Boots, low heel.
Children's Boots in Great Variety.

SLOAN BROS. 633 St. Catherine St. West, Between Mountain and Crescent.

OUR CANADIAN CLIMATE

is hard on the skin. Guard against the effects of sudden changes, raw winds, dry colds, smoke and dust by using

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

freely on face, neck and hands. It soothes irritation, and keeps the skin soft, healthy and beautiful.

25c at your druggist's—35c by mail.

Frank L. Benedict & Co., Montreal.

BUSINESS MEN,

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

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Premier Explains Recent Cabinet Changes.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET RESUMED.

Quebec, March 12.—To-day's sitting was a short one, and matters were conducted briskly until the House adjourned at five o'clock.

Nobody seemed anxious to prolong the work, that is, those who were present, for scarcely a third of the members were at their desks and those who were wanted to get away.

Sir Lomer Gouin, as he had announced yesterday, explained the changes which had taken place in the Provincial Cabinet since the elections. He related the circumstances of the Hon. A. Turgeon's resignation and produced the correspondence which had been carried on between Mr. Turgeon and himself.

Mr. Turgeon, in his letter dated Jan. 15, 1909, expressed his definite decision to resign from active politics, due to ill health, which would not permit him to attend to the onerous duties of the Land Department. He also mentioned the keen regret that he felt in severing the ties that bound him to his colleagues so strongly, and remarked that he should always retain kindest memories of them.

The Premier's letter of reply stated that the resignation had been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, who had accepted it, and went on to thank Mr. Turgeon for the valuable services that he had rendered by his devotedness to duty, and by his brilliant talent. He expressed the hope that his absence would only be temporary, and with renewed vigor he would return again to his political tasks.

The Premier then explained that the Hon. Jules Allard had been appointed to succeed Mr. Turgeon in the Department of Lands and Forests, and Mr. Jeremie Decarie had been given the portfolio of Agriculture, filling the vacancy made by Mr. Allard's appointment, while Mr. J. E. Caron had been created minister without portfolio.

A short, but vigorous, passage-at-arms between the Premier and Mr. Bourassa was the result of the latter rising to a question of privilege, and protesting against remarks which he maintained the Premier had made in his speech on Tuesday last, and which he said had reference to his election in St. James and an allegation that funds had been supplied by Mr. Forget for the St. James election. He had taken particular care, Mr. Bourassa declared, to see that the work of his agents and all work connected with the election in St. James had been above reproach.

Taking up the debate on Mr. Weir's budget speech, which he had started yesterday, Mr. Bourassa again referred to the surplus shown in the Provincial Treasurer's report. The increased Federal subsidy, he declared, was not as the Premier had alleged a measure of justice which his government had forced the Ottawa government to recognize, nor was it to be regarded in the light of a favor; but it was simply an exchange, the return for what the province paid into the Federal Treasury. It was simply like taking money from one pocket and putting it into another. Quebec in reality was not getting a fair share for the maintenance of the judiciary, and the Dominion Government was not going to the same pains to maintain the judiciary in Quebec as it was in Ontario.

'What is the actual amount contributed by the Federal government?' asked the Premier.

Whereupon the speaker complained that he was being interrupted in an unnecessary manner. The government members did not like to be interrupted themselves.

'Whenever I discuss a question of importance I shall always be pleased to answer any number of questions,' declared the Premier, 'even though they should tend to destroy the argument which I advance.'

Mr. Bourassa said that he would admit that the government had done much important work, but they had by no means fulfilled the promises they made to the people. The administration of funds for the roads, etc., was defective. They had not repaired the wrongs that they condemned in others when they came before the people; they had not contributed to agriculture, to colonization and to the other departments under their guidance; the reform, the progress and the initiative that had been expected of them. The budget had been allowed to grow, but the increase had not been employed to develop the natural resources of the province.

Speaking as a representative of a division comprising many business men and property holders, Mr. Cousineau, who then took up the debate, said that he had expected a diminution in taxes on commercial corporations. On looking up the public accounts, however, he was sorry to see that the entire tax for all the commercial corporations of the province amounted to $565,000, of which amount $467,000 was paid by the business men of Montreal, while from all other districts of the province only $98,000 was paid. Was it just, he asked, that such a burden should be placed on a small group of individuals. When the provincial treasurer showed this surplus of over a million, would it not be equitable to abolish this excessive taxation, which might have been necessary at one time, but now was a species of discrimination.

The Government still had a full term before them. He hoped they would take his words into serious consideration and abolish this odious system.

Mr. Delage, Quebec County, then moved the adjournment of the debate.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Twenty-three private bills passed their second reading, and were referred to the private bills committee. Among others, the following appeared:

An Act to consolidate and amend the charter of the town of Lachine and to incorporate it as a city.—Mr. Mercier.

An Act to incorporate the town of Laprairie.—Mr. Mercier.

An Act to incorporate the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.—Mr. Daignault.

An Act to amend the charter of the Montreal Trust and Deposit Company.—Mr. Mackenzie.

Second reading of Bill 133—An Act to amend the charter of the town of St. Louis.—Mr. Levesque.—E. F.

After some routine procedure the House adjourned until three o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Pianos to Rent

Pianos rented from $2.00 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed if purchased. One price system and easy method of payment applies to the purchase of every instrument at Nordheimer's, Limited, 539 St. Catherine Street West, Sole Agency for Nordheimer, Steinway, and Pianola-Pianos.

THE BRITISH NAVY

ESTIMATES SHOW AN INCREASE OF $15,000,000.

London, March 12.—The British naval estimates, which were issued to-night, and which show an increase of close to $15,000,000 over the estimate of last year, possibly will fail to please the big men of the navy, but they fully prove that it is the Government's determination to keep pace with the other naval powers, and that no halt is likely to be called in the international competition for superior naval armaments. In addition to four new 'Dreadnoughts,' which are to be built as speedily as possible, the Government seeks the power to start building, if necessary, in 1910, four additional large armored vessels. The type of these latter ships is not indicated in the estimates, though it is generally expected that they are to be two battleships of the 'Dreadnought' type, and two armored cruisers. There is little doubt, however, that this part of the naval programme will be dependent upon the progress made in Germany in battleship construction.

The statement of Mr. Reginald McKenna, first lord of the Admiralty, naturally makes no reference to foreign powers, and further light on the Government's intention must be awaited until the estimates are discussed in Parliament.

An interesting point in the estimates is that the Admiralty has under consideration the use of dirigible airships for naval purposes, and has decided to carry out experiments and construct an aerial vessel.

Under Mr. McKenna's programme, Great Britain should have by the end of 1911 fourteen vessels of the 'Dreadnought' type, against thirteen to then become completed by Germany.

Mr. McKenna's statement says that two of the 'Dreadnoughts' will be commenced in July, and the other two in November, 1909. It also announces the coming absorption of the channel fleet into the home fleet, which already has been announced, which will place twenty-two fully manned battleships, and fourteen fully armed cruisers in home waters, together.

A compromise won the day, for the estimates provide for a total expenditure of $175,713,500, an increase of $14,116,000 over the estimates of 1908-1909.

'CANADA GAZETTE'

Ottawa, March 12.—The appointment of Edward Sears, ex-Mayor of St. John, N.B., to be postmaster of that city, is gazetted.

A railway project, for which a charter will be sought this session, is for a line, to be known as the St. Maurice & Eastern. It is to leave the Transcontinental in the Parish of St. Prosper, Champlain County, and run west to Shawinigan Falls.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company of Canada is seeking legislation to change its name to the Security Life Assurance Company of Canada, and to change its head office from Montreal to Toronto.

Application is being made for a Dominion charter for the Equity Fire Insurance Company of Canada, a company now working under the Ontario Insurance Act.

Montreal companies incorporated are: J. E. Carreau, Limited; captial, $125,000.

The Rhodes Improved Metallic Company, Limited; capital, $20,000.

The Unicell Bell & Signal Company, Limited; capital, $49,000.

The Home Pure Food Company, of Canada, Limited; capital, $20,000.

The Standard Packing Company, Limited; capital, $100,000.

Notice is given of an increase of the capital stock of the Sincennes-McNaughton line, which does the tug business of Montreal harbor, from $250,000 to $750,000.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS

A DISTINCT ADVANTAGE TO BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

(Canadian Associated Press..)

London, March 13.—The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution affirming that the preferential treatment accorded by the various self-governing colonies has been a distinct advantage to British manufacturers, and that the withdrawal of the preference would be most detrimental to trade between the various parts of the Empire.

TO FIGHT CONSUMPTION.

Plans for Burland Institute are Ready and Building Will Commence Soon.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE REPORTS AWAKENED INTEREST AND A BUSY YEAR.

At the annual meeting of the Anti-tuberculosis League, held in the rooms of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, on Mansfield stret, yesterday afternoon blue prints were exhibited showing the plans for the Burland tuberculosis institute, 47 Belmont Park, and Lieut.-Col. Burland announced that the plans had been approved by the committee, and it was expected that the contract for the alterations to the building would be commenced very soon. The plans provide for large galleries and other suitable accommodation, but it has been definitely decided that no advanced cases will be taken into the institute, and no beds have been provided for any one but the staff and suspected cases under observation.

Dr. Kennedy, in the course of his report of the dispensary department, stated that the total number of consultations during the year was 3,067; of these cases 245 were found tuberculous. The number of new patients at the dispensary was 480, an increase of 161 over the previous year, while 72 were of doubtful diagnosis and 23 refused to be examined.

The report of Dr. Harding, secretary of the league, proved a very interesting one. The year 1908, it declared, had seen a great awakening of interest in regard to tuberculosis. The Washington Congress and the local tuberculosis exhibition had had something to do with increasing the general knowledge of the disease, its prevention and its treatment. Tribute was paid to the press of the city and elsewhere for the lengthy, interesting and enlightening reports published in connection with the exhibition. Dr. F. B. Gurd's services in this connection were also suitably acknowledged.

Dr. Harding also referred to the fact that during the year the league presented to Sir Lomer Gouin and the Provincial Government a requisition for the appointment of a royal commission to study the tuberculosis question in the Province of Quebec, and to recommend the most suitable steps to be taken to check the disease and to provide adequate treatment for those suffering therefrom.

On Dec. 8 a letter was received from Sir Lomer Gouin promising the appointment of such a commission, along the lines desired, and stating that it would be necessary to wait for the session of the legislature in order that a statute should be enacted to make this possible. There was every reason to believe that this would be done during the present session of the legislature, as the Lieutenant-Governor, in reading the Speech from the Throne, alluded to the appointment of this royal commission on tuberculosis, and Dr. Lemieux had since strongly advocated it from the floor of the House.

During the month previous to the exhibition, the catechism on tuberculosis, for school children, which had been under contemplation some time, was finished and published. Thirty thousand French and 15,000 English were first ordered, but these were afterwards increased, until in all over 80,000 had been printed.

The following were the sales of the tuberculosis catechism: Ottawa, 7,500; Halifax, 6,000; Truro, 5,000; Regina, Sask., 5,000; Westmount, 2,000; Quebec, 1,000; board of health, province of Quebec, 20,000; a total of 46,500.

The distribution of this catechism in the city was as follows: French schools, 13,075; English schools, 7,818; various civic departments, as firemen, police, markets, etc., 2,900; employees of M. S. R., factories, etc., 6,500; a total in the city of 30,293.

Two important events which will have far-reaching results had taken place in the year. One was the presentation of a building for dispensary purposes, an the other the raising of an endowment fund for the maintenance of the same. Lieut.-Col. Burland and his sisters, in memory of their late father and mother, had presented to the league a building and property situated in Belmont Park, to be used for the purposes of an institute for the treatment and aid of consumptives. A bill is at present before the legislature at Quebec to incorporate a company providing for a board of directors, etc., to have control and to manage all affairs in connection with this property. This will be known as the Montreal Tuberculosis Institute.

An endowment fund of $50,000 was deemed necessary to carry on the increased work. Of this, over $18,000 had been paid, which represented the contributions of 1,500 subscribers.

The class method of dealing with tuberculosis was touched on in the report and highly recommended, two classes already organized having accomplished good work.

The opinion was expressed that the inauguration of the new dispensary, with its increased facilities for the education and treatment of moderately advanced cases and the organization of classes for the treatment of early cases, was the beginning of a system capable of caring for a large part of the tuberculous cases in the city, but further accommodation for the advanced and destitute must still be provided. Two proposals had been made towards this end. The first, and probably the proper one, said the report, was for the building of an institution by the city on the grounds of the old Infectious Diseases Hospital on Moreau street. The other was the erection of an extra wing at the Hospital for Incurables at Notre Dame de Grace and at the same time securing support for the Grace Dart Home sufficient to double the accommodation of that institution. The housing of the very advanced cases, and especially of the destitute ones, was most essential towards decreasing the spread of the disease.

Still another phase of this subject lay in the recent movement to wipe out the unhealthy, overcrowded common lodging houses for men in this city. On several occasions the league had been forced to shelter advanced cases in these houses. It was a delicate ethical problem to solve whether it was better to condemn an innocent man to jail or condemn healthy men to the danger of the presence of an infectious disease.

The report noted the organization of the Laurentian Sanatorium Company, which proposed to erect a sanatorium at St. Agathe, to provide accommodation for curable cases.

Approval was expressed of the efforts being made to suppress the practice of spitting in public places, street cars, etc. and the thanks of the league were expressed to the Charity Organization Society for relief extended to Drs. C. Howard and Laramee for their practical assistance in the work.

The treasurer's report showed an income of $2,514 for current account, with a balance on hand of $146; but as there were liabilities of $910, there was really quite a substantial deficit to be met. The league lost money on the exhibition. On the other hand there was a respectable sum of money in the bank to the credit of the permanent fund. The ladies' committee had done excellent work along financial lines.

With regard to the inspector's work, there had been 4,483 visits, and 34,950 cuspidors distributed, and 362 disinfections had been made.

Following are the patrons and newly elected officers:—

Patrons—His Excellency the Governor-General, Lieut.-Governor Pelletier, Sir Lomer Gouin, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir William C. Macdonald.

President—Sir George Drummond.

Vice-presidents—Mr. R. B. Angus, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Mr. J. Reid Wilson, Senator Beique, Sir Edward Clouston, Dr. T. G. Roddick, Lieut.-Col. Burland.

Hon. treasurer—Mr. Robert Archer.

The secretary—D. E. S. Harding.

Assistant secetary—Miss Brown.

Visiting inspector—Mr. Mireault, city Board of Health.

Visiting nurse—Miss Davison, of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle presided in the absence of Sir George Drummond.

BAD DEBTS

UNCOLLECTABLE WATER TAXES, ETC., AMOUNT TO $664,000.

Ald. Fraser and Ald. J. B. A. Martin, after making an inquiry regarding the arrears of water taxes and other accounts of the city, reported to the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon in favor of writing off no less a sum than $531,039 as uncollectable water tax arrears, and $133,000 as other uncollectable accounts. Of the latter sum, $103,745 was the amount that could not be collected to pay part of the cost of widening Notre Dame street.

The uncollectable water taxes were those spreading over the period from 1897 to 1904 inclusive.

It is stated that the proportionate annual loss on the water tax account is not now so large as the foregoing figures indicate, but even with the exercise of care the present loss is estimated at about fifty thousand dollars a year.

Ald. Fraser remarked that it was very evident a better system for collecting water accounts should be established.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe, the chairman, thought some of the smaller amounts included in the $133,000 might be collected.

Ald. Robinson observed that the greater part of the $133,000 was outlawed.

It was decided to submit the whole statement to the city attorneys as to whether the city had any further legal recourse to collect some or any of the said accounts.

A delegation composed of Messrs. A. McFee, D. McMaster, Lieut.-Col. Burland, Charles Stevens, F. Casey and C. B. Gordon, came before the committee asking for a grant of $5,000 for the Montreal Technical Institute.

The chairman replied that at present the city had no power to authorize such grants, but that application was being made to the legislature for the said power, and that if the city were successful, the request would be considered later.

A BOMB OUTRAGE.

Jamestown, N.Y., March 12.—A Black Hand outrage occurred at Falconer, a village three miles from this city, early to-day, the residence of Mr. John Valonie, a prosperous Italian, being blown to atoms. Fortunately, the family were away from home for the night, and thus escaped instant death. The remnants of two dynamite cans were found in the wreckage of the building. Mr. Valonie had received threatening letters, but paid no attention to them. His house was worth $1,500, and the furniture $1,000. Everything was completely destroyed. A large Black Hand had been roughly painted on the village hall, which adjoins the Valonie residence, but there is no clue to the perpetrators of the act.

POWDER COMPANY WINS.

Toronto, March 12.—That the Township Council of Gloucester, Carleton County, had no right to repeal the gunpowder and dynamite by-law, was the judgment of Mr. Justice Britton, handed down to-day, in the action brought by the Hamilton Powder Company, of Montreal, against the corporation of the township of Gloucester.

The case was heard at Ottawa on Feb. 20. The by-law in question was repealed on the allegation that the company had not lived up to its part of the agreement. The judge disagrees with this, however.

'This is not only a matter of financial interest,' he says, 'but of good faith on the part of the council.'

GERMAN CATHOLICS.

Being Placed by the Handred in Western Canada at Instance of Canadian Government.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAY SOON BE UNKNOWN IN THE WEST.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 13.—Speaking of the prospects of the Church of England in Canada, Archdeacon Renison, of Moosonee, gave warm praise to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, which stands for nothing less than the perpetuity of Protestant Christianity among English-speaking people. Archdeacon Renison told how in travelling from Liverpool to London lately he met a Canadian government emigration agent, a German, who had built up a prosperous home in Canada and foreseeing the future prosperity of the country, had asked the Canadian government to appoint him as agent. For the last few years this man had been working in his native country bringing out bands of emigrants and settling them in the finest parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. This man told Archdeacon Renison that he had instructions to bring out only emigrants of the Catholic faith. Hundreds of German Roman Catholics, the Archdeacon said, are being placed year by year by the Canadian government in the great western prairie lands, and he feared the time may come when the Church of England will be unknown in the country side.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Grey entertained a large dinner party at Government House on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paton have sailed for England.

Mrs. Gillespie, Stanley street, has sailed for a visit in Great Britain.

Mr. A. F. Dunlop returned yesterday from Summerville, South Carolina.

Lady Laurier is slowly regaining her health, although still confined to her room.

Mr. Stuart Ewing and Miss Adelaide Ewing expect to sail on March 23 for the Mediterranean.

Miss May Loucks, who had been visiting Mrs. C. J. Smith, has returned to the Capital.

Miss Mary Kingman, who goes to the Capital shortly, will be the guest of Senator and Mrs. David Mackeen.

For several days Chief Justice Sir Glenholm Falconbridge has been confined to his house in Toronto by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, accompanied by Miss Mary McGibbon, leave shortly for Virginia Hot Springs.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Lady Pelletier entertained at dinner at Spencer Wood on Thursday night.

Miss Jeanine Chapleau, who has been spending a few days with her aunt, Lady Chapleau, has returned to Ottawa.

Miss Greta Graham, who has been spending a part of the winter visiting in Montreal and Ottawa, has left for her home in Halifax.

Mrs. C. E. Moyse, Sherbrooke street, who is in Ottawa, the guest of Mrs. Remon, returns home this afternoon. Mrs. J. Lyons Biggar entertained in honor of Mrs. Moyse on Thursday evening.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw entertained a party for the graduating class at the principal's residence, University street, last evening. A most enjoyable evening was spent by the guests.

The Rev. Dr. Symonds and Mrs. Symonds have returned from Quebec, where Dr. Symonds gave a lecture on 'Charles Dickens,' before the Literary and Historical Society, on Thursday evening.

FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY

Paris, March 13.—Mr. Fletcher, chairman of the Canadian section of the British Chamber of Commerce, hopes the ratification of the Franco-Canadian convention will be an accomplished fact in a few das.

A SCOUNDREL'S SENTENCE.

Regina, Sask., March 12.—For attacking a defenceless woman in her home on the prairie, after nightfall, Magistrate Trant yesterday sent Steven Still, a young farmer from the Pense district, to the common jail to serve six months at hard labor. In passing sentence the magistrate told the prisoner that the offence with which he was charged might have been more serious if the complainants had taken advantage of the provisions of the Criminal Code, and he must be sent to jail as a warning to others that a home on the prairie was just as sacred as a home in the heart of the city.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Toronto, March 12.—Daniel Corrigan, a Grand Trunk conductor, and Jacob Woods, a barber, of this city, came before Judge Winchester to-day and pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiring to defraud the Grand Trunk Railway Company. These men operated with bank cheques in the same way as did the conspirators, convicted last week, but they carried on their transactions independent of the main conspiracy. Corrigan and Woods were remanded to the end of the sessions for sentence.

AUSTRIAN CONSUL AT ST. JOHN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, March 13.—The King has approved the appointment of Mr. P. W. Thomson as consul-general for Austria-Hungary at St. John, N.B.

SHIPPING NEWS

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

Lake Erie, reported off [illegible]
Virginian, arrived Halifax.
Monteagle, left Yokohama.
Romanic, left New York.
Cervona, left Portland.
Empress of Ireland at [illegible]

VIRGINIAN HAS ROUGH [illegible]

The Allan turbiner Virginian, only been recently overhauled, Halifax yesterday afternoon with 813 passengers on board. [illegible] age makes the [illegible] by Captain A. H. Vipond, has crossed the Atlantic. During the Virginian encountered [illegible]

LARGER ENQUIRY FOR WINTER WHEAT FROM EXPORTERS

Toronto, March 13.—A [illegible] developed again for Ontario [illegible] and the market is firmer. M[illegible] in the market extends very [illegible] exporters were bidding for [illegible] was reported to-day that [illegible] Government had decided [illegible] period of reduced duty on [illegible] April 1. Manitoba wheat [illegible] and has again been advanced [illegible] in demand for malting and [illegible] are scarce. Oats are steady [illegible] firmer.

Local dealers' quotations: [illegible] No. 2 white or red, $1.06 [illegible] $1.06 to $1.07 outside. Manitoba spot, No. 1, $1.21 to $1.21½, No. 2, $1.18 to $1.18½ on track, by rail. No. 1 northern, [illegible] No. 2 northern, $1.24; No. [illegible] delivered at Ontario points. [illegible] 60 cents; No. 3 extra, 55c to [illegible] 55½c to 56c. Oats, Ontario No. [illegible] 46c to 46½c outside; No. 2 mixed [illegible] side; No. 2 Canada Western, [illegible] lake ports. Corn, American No. [illegible] 74c to 74½c; No. 3 yellow, [illegible] Canadian nominal at 70c Toronto. Flour, Manitoba first patent, $5.[illegible] seconde, $5.50 to $5.60; strong bakers' [illegible] to $5.50 Ontario; winter wheat [illegible] $10 to $15, buyers' sacks. Buckwheat, No. 2, 62c. Rye, No. 2, 71c outside. Peas, No. 2, 92½c to 93c outside. Millfeed [illegible] scarce, $24 per ton in bags outside. [illegible] $25 in bags outside.

ENGLISH CATTLE PRICES

Liverpool, March 13.—John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, cable to-day: Steers from 13¼ to 13¾ cents; Canadas 12¾ to 13½ cents; cows and heifers 11½ to 13c; bulls, 10c to 11c; trade slow; market firm.

DIED.

BROWN — At Port Hope, Ont., on March 11, 1909, Judson Alexander Brown, in the 75th year of his age.

PARKHILL — Suddenly, at Midland, Ont., on March 10, 1909, in her 66th year, Anne J. C., wife of W. J. Parkhill.

ROGERS — Suddenly, at his home, in Peterborough, Ont., on March 11, 1909, Capt. Z. B. Rogers, son of the late Robert B. Rogers, at the age of 67.

Profs. Dussault, Pelletier and Hilton have purchased Pratte Pianos. Duplicates are obtainable from The Leach Piano Co., Ltd., 560 St. Catherine street west, near Drummond. Special prices and terms during March.

A BARGAIN

283 UNIVERSITY STREET, 3 Public Rooms, Billiard Room, 6 large Bedrooms, Bathroom, etc. In first-rate repair. A Stable and Coach-house in rear of dwelling and to lane.

Further particulars from

JOHN FINDLAY,

PHONE MAIN 1909. 30 ST. JOHN ST.

FORT WILLIAM HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Timber,' will be received up to 4.00 P.M. on Monday, the 29th March, 1909, for the supply of timber to be delivered as required at the mouth of the Mission River, [illegible]

Specifications and Bills of Timber can be obtained at the offices of W. P. Stewart, Esq., Resident Engineer, Fort William; J. G. Sing, Esq., Resident Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; H. Decary, Esq., Resident Engineer, Post office, Quebec; J. L. Michaud, Esq., Resident Engineer, Merchants Bank, [illegible] James street, Montreal, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

An accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank, equal to 10 percent of the tender (10 per cent), made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines entering into contract when called upon to supply the material contracted for.

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

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

By order,

NAPOLEON TESSIER,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 11, 1909.

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

PUPILS WANTED — DRESS CUTTING taught by an up-to-date easy system. Make your skirts, fancy waists and suits while learning. 266 St. Catherine street West.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (beside the Windsor). [illegible] M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Communion service at 11 a.m.; the Rev. Prof. Wells will preach. 7 p.m., Mr. L. A. Mowery, B.A., will preach. Young Men's Study at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Women's Bible class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor at 8.15 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., S.C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer. Strangers always welcome.

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

RIDING AND DRIVING AT

Atlantic City

NEW JERSEY

Along the sea edge over the new meadow boulevard, through the adjacent country to the country club or further on to other interesting centres. The best of macadam, bitulithic and country roads. Modern liveries; every facility.

The mild, equable climate permits the visitor to indulge in any of the many healthful outdoor pleasures any time they visit.

THE LEADING HOUSES

will furnish all information on Atlantic City, and quote rates on request.

Haddon Hall, Leeds & Lippincott.
Marlborough-Blenheim, Josiah White & Sons Company,
The Pennhurst, Wm. R. Hood.
Hotel St. Charles, Newlin Hains.
Seaside House, F. P. Cook's Sons.
Hotel Traymore, Traymore Hotel Co.
Chalfonte, The Leeds Company.
Hotel Dennis, Walter J. Buzby,
Galen Hall, F. L. Young, Mgr.

Atlantic City is reached from Montreal via the G. T. Ry. or C. P. Ry. to New York City connecting with direct trains via the Penna R.R. or Central R. R. of N. J. to Atlantic City. Four through trains daily. For full information and time tables apply to Local Ticket Agent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER

Separate sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Uniforms' and 'Tender for Caps' respectively, will be received up to and including TUESDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1909, for the making and furnishing of Summer Uniform Suits and Uniform Caps.

Specifications may be obtained on application from:

C. B. Sample, Terminal Agents, I.C.R., Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, P.Q.

J. Matthews, City Agent, 22 Dalhousie st. Quebec, P.Q.

J. Courtier, Station Master, Levis, P.Q.

R. Ross, Terminal Agent, St. John, N.B.

C. B. Dustan, Terminal Agent, Halifax, N.S.

W. F. Taylor, General Storekeeper, Moncton, N.B.

Samples of cloth for the uniforms, and patterns of the different styles of caps can be seen by applying to the above agents.

The terms of the specifications must be complied with.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 9th March, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS and CANALS

QUEBEC CANALS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed 'Tender for Supplies,' will be received by the undersigned, until the sixteenth hour of Monday, the 15th of March, 1909, for supplies required for the Canals of this Division, during the fiscal year 1909-10.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Canals of the Province of Quebec, 2 Place Armes, Royal Insurance Building, Montreal, on or after Monday, the 15th of March, 1909.

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

By order,
ERNEST MARCEAU,
Suptg. Engr. Canals, P.Q.

Montreal, 11th March, 1909.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the present session of the Legislature of Quebec by Francis Robert Redpath, George Huntly Redpath and Huntly Redpath Drummond, for an Act providing for the expropriation of the property of the Estate John Redpath, situated above Pine Avenue, for the purpose of forming an extension to Fletcher's Field, Royal Park, and for providing the manner and method of determination of the indemnity payable therefor.

Montreal, March 4th, 1909.

ROBERT, FALCONER, OUGHTRED,
PHELAN, WILLIAMS & BOVEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

JACKSON & CO.
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to
320B to 336 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel Main 4153.

A VERSATILE ENTERTAINER.

The first song ever written to the Canadian girl will be sung by the author, Wilson MacDonald, at his recital in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Friday evening, March 19. Other original songs, cartooning and sleight of hand will be offered for the entertainment of the evening by this talented and versatile poet, conjurer and musician. Wilson MacDonald's name is already popular among concert goers in many of the cities in the Eastern provinces and some well-known people who have been entertained by him have spoken highly of his powers to charm an audience.

THE WILTSHIRE
Open all the year
Virginia Avenue overlooking Ocean
Capacity 300. Elevator to street, steam heat, large Sun Parlor suites with bath, every convenience, best cuisine and service, music. Special Spring rates, $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Booklet.
SAMUEL ELLIS, Owner & Propr.

X Hotel and Amusement Guide with map of Atl City sent free. J.A.Myers, Atlantic City, N.J

IF GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY, NEW YORK, Phila., or Wash., D. C., send 4c. postage for 80-page Guide of hotels, with rates, City Maps and all attractions. Sent free by Hotel Bureau, Box 895, Atlantic City, N. J. Only "Official" Guide of above cities. Copyrighted.

THE ARCHDALE Ocean end St. James Place. Unobstructed ocean view. Steam Heat. Elevator, sun parlor, open fire places. Rooms single or en suite with private baths. Booklets. JONES & EASTBURN.

THE PHILLIPS HOUSE Mass. Ave. & Beach Atlantic City.
This house is delightfully situated with an ocean view, large porches, spacious exchange, etc. Electric lights; elevator to street level, steam heat; cuisine unexcelled, rooms single or en suite with private baths. Booklets and terms on request.
F. P. PHILLIPS.

CONTINENTAL
Tennessee ave., near beach; always open; capacity, 500. New throughout. Private baths; orchestra; elevator to street level. White service; own farm and dairy; $8 up weekly; $1.50 up daily. Booklet.
MARGARET WALSH DUNCAN.

SEASIDE HOUSE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Sea water baths. Open all the year.
F. P. COOK'S SONS.

Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section (160 acres, more or less) of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate 50 acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right, and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Purchased homesteads may be acquired on any available lands on either odd or even numbered Sections South of township 45. East of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and the West line of range 26, and West of the third Meridian and the Sault Railway line. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres, and erect a house worth $300.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that The Provincial Mutual Benefit Society, having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, and organized under Law 62, Victoria, Chap. 32, of the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Legislature of this Province, at its next session, to be incorporated as a joint stock company, with an authorized capital of one million dollars; with power to issue life, sickness and accident contracts of insurance and re-insurance, under the name of La Provinciale Compagnie d'Assurance sur la vie, or 'The Provincial Life Insurance Co.,' and for other purposes.

LEMERS & DEMERS,
Solicitors for Applicants.

'Potter — THE — Painter'

W.E. POTTER & CO.
Painters and Decorators,
26 BENOIT STREET.
(Formerly St. Philip St.)
Bell Tel. Main 1939

PLATING

Buffing, Coloring Japanning.

Greatest Capacity in City for Structural Iron Work.

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

Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co.
Office and Works, 275 St. Martin St.
Tel. Uptown 1878.

COME
FOR SOME TRACTS,
FREE!
Religious Tract Society
Bible House
74 UNION AVENUE.

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

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

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

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

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

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.
57 St. Henry.
Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

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

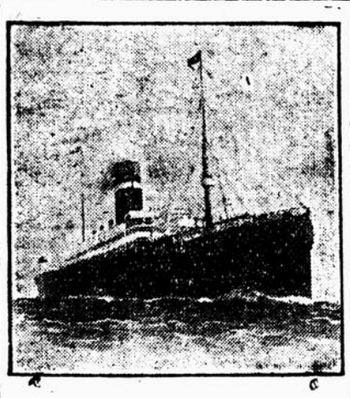
PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC.
C. C. COUSINS
Patent Solicitor
Suite 506 N. Y. Life Bldg. Tel. M. 6696
Expert personal attention.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, BLACKMORE & DENNISON,
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Bldg., Montreal.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
Chas. W. Taylor, B. Sc., late Examiner Canadian Patent Office.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

OWEN N. EVANS
PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



DOMINION LINE

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

Vancouver Mar. 27 Dominion . . Apl. 17
Canada Apr. 3 Vancouver . . May 1

'Canada.'—First Class, $70.00; Second, $45.00. Other steamers in Moderate Rate Service called 'Second Class.' Only one class cabin passengers, $42.50 to $45.00, according to steamer. Third Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.

ST. LAWRENCE SEASON, 1909.
WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE,
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LAURENTIC, 15,340, triple screw; MEGANTIC, 15,000, largest and finest steamers sailing from Montreal; SS. Ottawa and Dominion. One Class Cabin Service (called Second Class.)

Apply to Local Agents, or
WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE,
118 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, 1907, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the eighteenth day of February, 1909, incorporating Messrs. Edouard Fabre Surveyer, Advocate; Alexandre Chase-Casgrain, Advocate; Joseph William Weldon, Advocate; Errol Malcolm McDougall, Advocate; Stephen John Le Huray, Accountant; Pierre Francois Casgrain, student at law, and Alexandre Jodoin, Advocate, all of the City of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To acquire by purchase, concession, exchange, lease, or other legal title, and to hold, possess, lease, sell, and otherwise dispose of land, buildings and real estate of every description and kind, and to construct, own and maintain houses and other buildings on any land possessed, leased or owned by the company.

To manufacture and produce steam, gas, and electricity for the purpose of heating, cooking or lighting, and of furnishing power for such purposes in and to any houses and other buildings owned by the company in the City of Montreal.

To issue in payment of any property acquired by the Company common or preferred shares of the capital stock of the company as fully paid up and non-assessable.

To do all and everything necessary, suitable, convenient or proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or attainments of any or all of the said objects herein enumerated or incidental to the powers herein named, or which shall or may at any time appear to be conducive to or expedient for the protection or benefit of the corporation, either as holders of or interested in any property or otherwise, under the name of 'The Royal Construction Company,' with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into four hundred (400) shares of fifty dollars ($50.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation in the province will be in the City of Montreal.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this eighteenth day of February, 1909.

JOS. BOIVIN,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

McGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & SURVEYER, Attorneys for Petitioner.

MONTREAL BRIDGE AND TERMINAL COMPANY.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada during the present session for the passing of an Act extending the time for the carrying out of the Company's undertaking, confirming agreements with other companies, increasing its bonding powers and share capital, changing the name of the Company and authorizing to connect its terminal stations in Montreal with the railways on the South Side of the River St. Lawrence by means of bridges or tunnels.

THE MONTREAL BRIDGE AND TERMINAL COMPANY.
C. A. SARA,
Secretary,
11 St. Sacrament Street.
Montreal, 22nd February, 1909.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

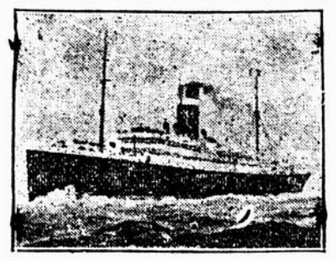
ELLIOTT & DAVID
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors
Commissioners for all the Province
And for the States of
Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
Henry J. Elliott, K.C. L. A. David.

SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, etc.
METROPOLITAN BUILDING.
179 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT C. SMITH, K.C., FRED. H. MARKEY, K.C.
WALDO W. SKINNER,
WILLIAM G. PUGSLEY.

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

Tel. Main 3960
PATTERSON & ASTLE,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors
City & District Bank Building,
180 St. James street, Montreal.
W. PATTERSON, T. F. ASTLE.

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



ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Service
TO LIVERPOOL

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
VIRGINIAN	Mar. 19	Mar. 20
TUNISIAN	Mar. 27	
VICTORIAN	Apl. 2	Apl. 3
CORSICAN	Apl. 10	
VIRGINIAN	Apl. 16	Apl. 17

SALOON: $70. The Turbiners, $80 and up.

SECOND CABIN: $45 and $47.50 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.

THIRD CLASS: Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $30.

TO GLASGOW
MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

	From Boston.	From Portland.
LAURENTIAN	Mar. 18	
IONIAN		Mar. 25
CORINTHIAN	Apl. 1	
NUMIDIAN		Apl. 8

ONE CLASS, SECOND CABIN, $40.00 and up. THIRD CLASS, $29.00.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON
MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
SARDINIAN	Apr. 1	Apl. 3

ONE CLASS—SECOND CABIN. Rate — London, $40; Havre, $45; Paris, $48.65. THIRD CLASS—London, $29; Havre, $30; Paris, $32.50.

All the steamers on the above services—Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.

H. & A. ALLAN,
55 Common Street - - - - - MONTREAL.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW.
Sailings from St. John, N.B.

SS. SALACIA ..... Mar. 20
SS. CASSANDRA (Cold Storage) .. April 3
SS. ATHENIA (Cold Storage) .... April 17

Passage Rates: One-class Cabin, $42.50 and upwards: Third-class, Eastbound, $26.50; prepaid, Westbound, $27.50.

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON.
Sailings from Portland, Me.

SS. Cervona ..... Mar. 13
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. IONA ..... Mar. 27
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. CAIRNRONA ..... April 10
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. CERVONA ..... April 27
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)

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

WINTER RATES IN EFFECT

To	LIVERPOOL	From
Mar. 12	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Feb. 26
Mar. 20	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Mar. 3
Mar. 26	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Mar. 12
April 3	LAKE ERIE	Mar. 17
April 9	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Mar. 26
April 17	LAKE MANITOBA	Mar. 31
April 23	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Apl. 9
May 1	LAKE ERIE	Apl. 14

LOWEST RATES TO BERMUDA

From New York every Wednesday at 10 a.m. SS. "Trinidad, 2,600 tons $20 and up.
From New York every Saturday at 10 a.m. SS. "Bermudian" 5,500 tons $30 and up.

New York to West Indies

New SS. 'Guiana' 3,700 tons with all up-to-date improvements, and SS. "Parima" 3,000, SS. "Koronie" 3,000 tons, sail from New York, every alternate Wednesday for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets, passages and full particulars, apply to Quebec Steamship Company, Ticket Agents: W. H. Henry, 236 St. James st., W.H. Clancy, 120 St. James st.; Norman L. Lasher, 178 St. James, Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or to J. G. Brock & Co., agents, 211 Commissioners st., Montreal.

TO INVESTORS.

The Advertiser holds the Sole Patent Rights of a preparation for the cure of Dandruff, prevention of failing hair, and promoting the growth of hair. Can furnish original testimonials from well known citizens testifying to its genuineness. I would like to meet a party willing to investigate, and take a part interest in my formula.

Address, 'HAIR GROWER,' 'Witness' Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST LINE QUICKEST TIME

To Halifax, St. John and Maritime Province Points

Fast Express leaves Montreal via Canadian Pacific Short Line 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, arriving St. John and Halifax next day.

Equipment all of high Canadian Pacific standard. Through Sleeper, First and Second Class Coaches.

DINING CAR SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

CHEAP RATES

IN EFFECT UNTIL APRIL 30th, 1909.
SECOND-CLASS COLONIST FARES
FROM MONTREAL TO

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND, Ore., NELSON, ROSSLAND, SPOKANE $47.70
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES $49.00
MEXICO CITY, Mex. $48.00

Low rates to many other points.

TOURIST CARS

Leave Montreal daily, Sundays included, at 10.15 p.m., for Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Seattle.

Price of berth: Winnipeg, $4.00; Calgary, $6.50; Vancouver and Seattle, $9.00.

RESUMPTION OF TRAIN No. 1

Commencing Monday, March 15th, train No. 1 will commence running between Montreal, Winnipeg and Calgary, leaving Windsor Street Station daily at 10.10 a.m., and train No. 97, for Winnipeg and Vancouver, will leave Windsor Street Station daily at 10.30 p.m. instead of 10.15 p.m., as at present.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Reduced Fares

IN EFFECT FROM MARCH 1st TO APRIL 30th, 1909, INCLUSIVE.

Second-class Colonist fares from Montreal to

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND... $47.70
NELSON and SPOKANE $47.70
ROSSLAND $47.70
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES $49.00
MEXICO CITY, Mex. $48.00

Low rates to many other points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

Leave Montreal Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second-class tickets to CHICAGO AND WEST thereof as far as the PACIFIC COAST—nominal charge is made for berths, which may be reserved in advance.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
130 St. James St. 'Phones, Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

TRAIN SERVICE

7.30 A.M. except Sunday — St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and Riv. du Loup.

MARITIME EXPRESS
12.00 NOON except Saturday — St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Sydney, on Fridays through connections at Truro for Sydney and Newfoundland.

4 P.M. except Sunday — St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard and Nicolet.

SATURDAYS ONLY
12.00 NOON — St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup and St. Flavie.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
130 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 615
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agent.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the water will be drawn out of the Lachine Canal on or about the 1st of April next, 1909, and that it will be re-admitted on the 30th of the said month.

By order,
ERNEST MARCEAU,
Superintending Engineer, Quebec Canals.

Montreal, 9th March, 1909.

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

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
Fullest light, and every facility for best possible workmanship

C. A. LAMOTHE,

Horseshoeing and Clipping Parlor,
24 BERTHELET STREET.

Shoeing of Trotters, Runners and Gentlemen's Driving Horses, a feature of this up-to-date establishment. The only one of its kind in Canada.

N.B.—SPECIAL WAITING ROOM FOR COACHMEN.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
—OF—
THE CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

OTTAWA, CANADA

Authorized Capital, $500,000.00. Subscribed Capital, $250,000.00

DENIS MURPHY, President, Ottawa.
C. J. SMITH, Montreal, 1st Vice-President
A. J. BARR, Ottawa. 2nd Vice-President.
JOHN EMO, General Manager.
H. W. PEARSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Statement at December 31st, 1908.

REVENUE

Premiums		$ 335,972.91	
Less rebates	$ 10,470.06		
Less re-insurance	16,090.65		
Less cost of collecting outstanding premiums	17,889.18	44,449.89	
		$291,523.02	
Interest on Investments		6,251.43	
Contingency Account, 1907		38,000.00	
			$335,774.45

EXPENDITURE

Claims	$161,568.98		
Less accommodation settlements of	1,566.62	$160,002.36	
Less amount received on re-insurance		11,755.61	
		$148,246.75	
Commissions		84,452.63	
Expense		26,097.22	
Salaries		22,935.44	
Medical Fees		2,514.50	
Office Furniture (depreciation)		501.59	
Accounts written off		684.06	285,432.19
			$ 50,342.26

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Credit.

Balance at credit December 31st, 1907	$ 56,068.37	
Surplus, 1908	50,342.26	
		$106,410.63

Debit.

Dividend No. 10, March 14th, 1908	$ 3,323.21	
Contingency Account, 1908	38,000.00	
Bonus call on Stock	12,500.00	53,823.21
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss		$ 52,587.42

ASSETS

Cash—		
In hand at Head Office	$ 11,525.26	
In hand for Petty Disbursements	250.00	
Bank of Ottawa (Current Account)	10,626.01	
Bank of Ottawa (Savings Account)	5,429.46	
	$	27,830.73
Investments—		
First Mortages on Real Estate	$ 41,000.00	
Central Counties Railway Bonds	5,000.00	
City of Vancouver Bonds	4,400.00	
Town of Port Arthur Bonds	10,732.33	
City of Guelph Bonds	6,102.69	
Town of Brockville Bonds	5,060.74	
City of Toronto Bonds	9,716.95	
Province of Quebec Bonds	4,742.65	
City of Belleville Bonds	5,120.81	
City of Stratford Bonds	5,000.00	
City of Winnipeg Bonds	20,000.00	
Town of Fort William Bonds	5,069.50	
City of Chatham Bonds	12,165.00	
		134,110.67
Outstanding Premiums (net)	$ 57,795.26	
Agents' Balances	7,023.73	
Office Furniture	4,514.36	
Accrued Interest	1,812.67	71,146.02
	$	233,087.42

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock, 2,500 shares of $100, 25 percent paid up	$ 62,500.00	
Reserve Fund	80,000.00	
Contingency Reserve	38,000.00	$ 180,500.00
Balance Profit and Loss		$ 52,587.42

Examined and found correct.

JAS. F. CUNNINGHAM, F.C.A. (Can.)
G. de H. CUNNINGHAM, A.C.A. (Can.)
Auditors.

H. W. PEARSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa, 19th February, 1909.

MONTREAL OFFICE, Room 10, Bank of Ottawa Building, 222 St. James Street.

DAVID KING, Provincial Manager.
FELIX ROUTHIER, Cashier.

City Agents:—
Robt. C. Scott, Geo. H. Bisset, Geo. F. Hudson, C. A. Racey,
J. A. Pelletier, Ernest Pinard, J. W. Cockburn, L. L. Turner,
G. I. Goddard, Aug. Gagnon, J. L. H. St. Amour.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. ANDREW'S CHUROH, QUEBEC.

(From a Correspondent.)

Quebec, March 11.—The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Church congregation was held last evening in the Kirk Hall, the Rev. A. T. Love in the chair. Despite the disagreeable weather and counter attractions (one of which was Mr. Roberts's temperance rally in the Y. M. C. A.), there was a large attendance of members. That the church has had a prosperous year was evident from the reports presented by the board of management, Ladies' Aid, Sabbath-school, Mission Band and Men's Association. After all obligations had been met and over a thousand dollars contributed to missionary work, there remained a considerable balance on the right side.

In its report, the board of management refers to the service held in St. Andrew's Church on July 26, during the Tercentenary festival, as one of an unusually interesting nature. Two eminent divines of the Presbyterian church had then been heard, Dr. R. Campbell and the Rev. C. Gordon ('Ralph Connor') and the service had been rendered still more interesting 'by the presence in the church of martial forms clad in the picturesque garb of the Gael, the symbolical representatives of that distinguished regiment, whose soldiers the members of St. Andrew's Church can claim as ancestors in the congregation, and perhaps in some instances, as their ancestors in the flesh as well.' Gratitude was expressed that notwithstanding a constantly diminishing Protestant population, the financial position of the church was most satisfactory, the sum of two thousand dollars having been paid on account of the mortgage debt, within the last few months, which mortgage has thereby been reduced to two thousand five hundred dollars.

A letter was read from Captain D. Watson, who commanded Fraser's Highlanders during the Tercentenary celebration presenting St. Andrew's Church with the flag carried by them on that occasion. The flag is the counterpart of the standard carried by the brave Highlanders at Louisburg, and on the Plains of Abraham. The pastor was instructed to write to Captain Watson, and, on behalf of the trustees session and board of management, to convey to him and to the members of the 'Fraser Highlander Unit,' their most sincere thanks for 'so thoughtfully and appropriately remembering our old historic church.'

The following officers were elected:—

Board of management—Mr. J. U. Clint, honorary member; Mr. A. J. Elliot, representing the session.

Trustees—Messrs. John Brakey, L. Lampson and Geo. H. Thomson.

Representing the congregation—Messrs. A. Robertson, Col. Turnbull, A. E. Pfeiffer, Geo. M. Mitchell, G. B. Ramsey, A. W. Hay and R. H. O'Regan.

Auditors—Messrs. D. Rattray and S. S. Oliver.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

New York, March 12.—John C. Lumsden, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, on the charge of killing Harry Bruydam, a broker, to-day was sentenced to not less than eighteen years, and not more than nineteen years and six months in state prison. The broker was shot in his Broad street office on December 19 last, after an altercation, in which Lumsden claimed the broker owed $1,200 on some notes.

WORK OF BUILDING G.T.R. BEING SPEEDILY RUSHED

As showing to what extent the work of building the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is going forward and how its completed sections are being put into daily use it is interesting to note the management of the company have during the present year placed orders for fifty new cars for their Winnipeg-Edmonton line.

FRIENDLY LONDON PAPER ON CANADA AS A LAND OF WEALTH AND PROMISE.

Notwithstanding the long period of depression under which British trade and finance suffered in consequence of the financial slump in the United States during the autumn of 1907, says the London 'Investors' Guardian,' there were comparatively few people in this country who realized how extreme was the severity of the disturbance on the other side of the Atlantic. Fortunately, for Canada, her finances were in a much sounder state than those of the neighboring Republic, and although the crisis put a stop, for the time being, to the marvellous commercial and mining development which had till then been in progress, there was nothing approaching to the epidemic of panic which swept the country to the south of the border line.

With the close intercourse which exists between the United States and Canada it would have been impossible for the latter country to escape scathless from such a wide-spreading catastrophe, and the Budget which has just been submitted to the Parliament at Ottawa shows that the Hon. W. S. Fielding has, with his usual prudence, taken every unfavorable condition into account. The Minister of Finance has based his estimates for the coming fiscal year, beginning April 1st next, on the most conservative lines, and almost every item shows the mark of his retrenching hand. The vote for the Consolidated Fund account is £16,015,725, a decrease of £1,267,412, while the capital expenditure, £6,082,230, shows a decrease of £2,592,000, or together, a total decrease of £3,859,412.

There has been somewhat carping criticism in the remarks recently made that Canada will be a large borrower in the near future. We fail to see how it could be otherwise, bearing in mind the rapid development of so large a section of the Empire. In the booming times before the slump, arrangements had been made with the Grand Trunk Railway for the construction of that second Canadian line between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the national Transcontinental Railway, which will do so much to open up great expanses of farming and mining territory. The estimated expenditure on this line for the current year is no less than £6,000,000, and it would be too much to expect that Canada should be able, in comparatively dull times, to pay the same large amounts out of revenue for capital purposes that she has so long been able to do under different conditions.

The latent assets of the Dominion are almost incalculable. They pervade its entire territory from ocean to ocean. It would be difficult to over-estimate them; it is impossible to tabulate them. Even if one dilates on the great mineral wealth of its extreme eastern section, Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia; on the important manufacturing interests of Quebec and Montreal; on the unparalleled deposits of silver, nickel and asbestos in Ontario, on the agricultural wealth of the illimitable North-West, and on the fruit, fisheries, and mining of British Columbia, it still leaves everything unsaid as to the wonderful area of forest lands ,and of the magnificent waterways which render their yield of timber available. So long as the finances of Canada are controlled by so able, prudent, and experienced a statesman as Mr. Fielding, she can rely upon this country finding, at a moderate rate of interest, the money it may be called upon to provide to supplement the Dominion's own finances.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1908-1909, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div.	payb.	1908 High.	1908 Low.	1909 High.	1909 Low.	Last Sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3½	H Jan.	178¾	142	174½	166	167½	$167.12	4.1
Power	½	Q Nov.	113	85	117	109½	111½	111.50	1.8
M. S. R.	2½	Q Feb.	204	170½	211	203¼	208	208.00	4.5
Twins	1¾	Q Nov.	97⅛	78⅞	107¼	78⅞	104½	104.50	5.7
Tct. Ry.	1½	Q Jan.	109¼	94	123	107¾	122	122.00	4.9
Detroit			58¼	44½	62⅝	55	60½	60.50	...
Rich.	1¼	Q Dec.	78	62	79½	56	79½	79.50	6.4
N. S. Steel			58½	41⅞	64½	54½	58¾	58.25	...
Dom. Coal		Q Jan	57½	37⅞	64	53	55	55.00	7.2
Iron Bonds	2½	A Jan.	80¼	70¼	91	78	90¼	90.25	7.4
Mackay Com.	1	Q Jan.	77½	41¾	77½	69¾	73	73.00	5.5
Ogilvie Com.	3½	H Mch.	120½	101	116	101	115½	115.50	6.0
Asbestos			65	60	93	70	92¼	92.25	...
Converters	1	Q Feb.	55	39½	49	34½	39	39.00	6.0
Mont. Cot.	2	Q Mch.	124¾	105	121	..	121	121.00	6.6
Crown Reserve			290	198½	305	260	299	299.00	...

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	1908 High	1908 High	1908 Low	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2⅝	Q. Dec.	256	248¾	245	245	4.4
Merch.	2	Q. Dec.	165	163	162	161	4.5
Hoche.	2	Q. Dec.	160	156	149	144	5.7
E. T.	3	Q. Jan.	158	159	158	159	4.9
Mols.	2½	Q. Jan.	207	211	207	208	5.0
Toronto	2½	Q. Dec.	236½	232½	223¾	232½	3.8
B.N.A.	4	H. Apl.	147	151	124	151	5.3
Royal	2½	Q. Jan.	232½	232	216	212	5.1
Domnion	3	Q. Jan.	225	242	....	242	4.9
Imperial	2¾	Q. Feb.	218½	....	....	217	5.0
Standard	3	Q. Feb.	....	....	....	215½	5.5
Ottawa	5	H. Dec.	....	....	....	224	4.4
Quebec	1¼	Q. Dec.	176	150	122	124½	5.5
Union	3½	H. Dec.	134¾	136	....	133	5.5
N.S.	3	Q. Jan.	286	285	280	285	4.3
Comm.	2	Q. Dec.	170½	177¾	171½	175	4.4
BONDS							
Coal	2½	H. June	102¼	94	90	93¼	5.4
Scotia	3	H. Jan.	109	102	....	107½	5.4
M.S.R.	2½	H. Nov.	102	102½	100	100	4.9
Col. Cot.	1½	Q. Dec.	100	....	....	97	6.7
Lke. Woods	3	H. Dec.	106	....	....	106	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2	Q. Jan.	120	120	114	120	6.6
Iron			68½	115½	69¼	112¾	..
Coal	3½	H. Jan	112	106	98	100	7.0
Ogilvie	1¾	Q. Dec.	120	121½	118½	120	5.8
Switch	1¾	Q. Jan.	150	....	....	....	..

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	1908 High	1909 High	1909 Low	Last sale	Return
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay	1	Q. Jan.	71½	72	69	72	5.7
Lke. Woods	1¾	Q. Dec.	118½	120¼	118	119	5.7
Illinois	1½	Q. Jan.	95	95	92½	95	4.9
Tri. City	1½	Q. Jan.	89	89	86	89	6.7
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Jan.	115	120	112½	119	5.8
Magd			....	....	....	....	..
Havana	1½	Q. Jan.	86	85	80¾	85	6.8
Textile	1¾	Q. Jan.	107¼	104	99	98	7.3
B.C.Pack.	3½	H.	....	....	85	79¾	8.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	142½	145¼	138	145½	5.4
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	148	147	135	143½	5.2
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	130	122½	121	121	5.4
Half. Ry.	1¼	Q. Jan.	107	112	106½	112	5.4
Trinidad	1¼	Q. Jan.	....	....	....	54	6.5
Toledo			15	14¾	10	12	..
Switch	7	Y. Dec.	93	....	....	109	6.4
Soo	1½	Q. Apl.	133¼	148¼	136¼	146	4.1
Lau. Paper		H. Feb.	112½	116	112	116	7.7
Magd			....	....	....	....	..
Havana	1¼	Q. Jan.	39	40½	39	39	5.1
Textile	1¼	Q. Jan.	67	67½	58¼	61	8.8
Lke.of Wd's	1½	Q. Dec.	98¾	105	97½	100	6.1
Mexican			79½	89	71	77	2.0
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Jan.	157	160	154	155	5.2
Rio			80	103	79¾	99	..
Ohio			21	24¾	24	24	..
Colored Cot.	6	H. Apr.	56	56	44¾	49	..

GENERAL BUSINESS HOLDS QUITE STEADY BUT SHOWS LITTLE INCREASE IN VOLUME

General business holds fairly steady, but there has been as yet little increase in volume. Retail trade is on the light side but wholesalers in most lines, according to Bradstreet's, report that travellers are sending in a fair amount of orders. The situation in dry goods is about as reported a week ago and not much increase in the turn-over is expected until spring retail trade opens out. It is now seen that the millinery opening brought a fair volume of business,although individual orders were by no means large. Values for cottons and linens hold firm in tone. Spring dress goods are moving fairly well. The hardware trade shows some signs of a better business. Values on heavy goods are steady to firm. Some good orders for railway cars have been placed here since the opening of the year. The grocery business moves fairly well with prices generally steady. Country trade is moderate. Produce comes forward fairly well and prices hold about steady. Spring and summer foot-wear is going out well. The demand for leather is fair and hides continue about steady for good quality.

Trade in Toronto has held fairly steady during the past week, and there has been some further slight improvement in the number of orders for wholesale lines. Retail business is moderate both here and in the country and collections are no better than fair. Dry goods houses report that orders are mostly for small parcels but that they are fairly numerous. The millinery trade was well up to expectations. Hardware business is steadily opening out and the month's shipments are expected to be heavy. Paints and oils are meeting a fairly brisk demand. Prices are generally well maintained. Staple groceries move steadily. Canned goods hold firm on a good demand. Local industries are beginning to feel the return of more active times and a good many factories which have been working short time are gradually going back to longer hours. Country trade is quiet and will likely continue so until the roads dry up. Most lines of produce are coming forward freely. Hides are quoted easy on account of the bad quality of the receipts.

Winnipeg reports that up to the present wholesale sorting trade has kept up well and excellent orders are coming forward for spring and summer lines. Dry goods men report an excellent spring millinery opening and many in town for the occasion left orders for other lines. Clothiers report a good spring business notwithstanding the fact that poor sleighing has affected retail business generally. Hardware business is brisk and there is already a good demand for building supplies. Big shipments of heavy hardware are expected with the opening of navigation. Grocers say the demand for staples is improving.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say there is a healthy tone to all lines of trade along the coast, although the volume of business actually moving is not great. The spring retail trade is opening out. Collections are improving. Local industries are fairly active, and in this connection prospects are particularly good.

Fine weaher at Quebec is stimulating trade, the latter is reported steadily improving and the outlook continues cheerful. Reports from country places are to the effect that stocks are light. Collections are much about the same as the preceding week. Country produce is not coming in very freely and as a result prices are high, which is usual at the season. With the advent of spring it is expected conditions will change.

Hamilton trade continues quiet in nearly all lines. While the indications for spring trade are good,the buying at wholesale is limited. Collections are about fair. Local industries are inclined to show slightly more activity, but the arrival of spring is wanted to give anything like a snap to trade generally. Country trade is quiet. Produce comes forward fairly well and prices hold fairly steady.

London states that retail trade there is at present on the quiet side and there is little tendency shown towards placing large orders with the wholesalers. Spring business has been quite good in most departments of trade. Factories generally are fairly busy. Collections are not coming forward any too well, but this is generally a quiet season in this connection.

Ottawa reports say the condition of trade is practically unchanged there. The arrival of warm weather and good roads is looked forward to. Staple lines move fairly well and values generally held steadily. Collections are not good.

CONSIDERABLE MONEY SPENT ON PUBLIC WORKS

The annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals makes interesting reading. The total railway expenditure during the past fiscal year amounted to $35,496,196. This amount included $18,910,449 upon the new G.T.P. and $13,577,491 upon the Intercolonial. The total revenue from Government railway and canal works was $9,679,451, of which canals produced $144,882. The report recommends an early enlargement of the Welland canal as being urgently needed if the lake trade from East to West is to continue the growth it has shown in the past few years.

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

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA.

Pays Special attention to SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Deposits accepted from $1 upwards. Interest paid at best current rate.

A general Banking Business transacted.

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1335 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and Town of St. Louis.

JOHN BLACK
MINING ENGINEER

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold through my office.
Advice given to clients on Cobalt and Cowganda Mines and Stocks.

NATIONAL TRUST BUILDING
151 St. James Street, Montreal. Tel. Main 2580

BUY COBALTS NOW!
Excellent Opportunities.

We have made money for others. We can make money for YOU. Some excellent low-capitalized stocks on the list. BUY NOW.
Write, wire or phone us. All correspondence carefully attended.

W. W. MacCUAIG, 118 St. James street.
TEL. M. 2685; E. 2596.

SILVERS LIMITED

IMPORTANT FACTS:—This mine is situated in the Gowganda District. This district is considered the richest silver field in the world. SILVERS, LIMITED, owns the famous and very rich Armstrong Claim in Gowganda.

The Company owns 174 acres of mining property. Major James G. Ross, President (Director Crown Reserve); Col. C. A. Smart, Vice-President (Director Crown Reserve). The superintendent in charge is one of the most expert mining engineers in America.
One vein of silver alone is 300 feet long and six inches wide.
Send for Engineer's Report; furnished free.

Call early and see samples direct from the mine.

BENJAMIN BURLAND
303 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. Tel., Main

OTTAWA INSURANCE CO. ENJOYED A BIG YEAR

The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company was organized in 1895. The gross premium income for the year was $9,130, and in 1908, $379,202. These figures would at once go to show the phenominal success of the company and has the credit of writing the largest personal accident and sickness business of any company in Canada for several years. The financial statement shows the revenue to be $335,774, and after providing to meet all liabilities, and counting the paid-up capital as a liability, it has a profit and loss account of $52,587. The policies issued are up-to-date and appreciated by the public. This is fully demonstrated by the fact of the business it is writting. The company has paid in claims since its inception the sum of $979,735. In the year 1908 it paid 4,003 claims amounting to $161,569.98.

The president is Mr. Denis Murphy, and the executive is composed of Messrs. H. K. Egan, A. J. Barr, W. Anderson and C. J. Smith. The company has one of the most efficient staff of officers and agents of any company in the country.

MANY NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN WEST

An Edmonton report states that during 1908, about 135 companies were incorporated in the province of Alberta. These were home companies and represented a capitalization of $11,917,950. Some time ago the provincial ordinance respecting joint stock companies was amended to provide for the registration of such concerns as have a commercial charter solely. Instead of an initial fee these companies will be compelled to pay an annual registration fee. During the past year forty-three foreign companies sought incorporation in that province. They represented a capitalization of $31,312,000.

WORK ON THE DEVLIN MINE WILL SOON SHOW RESULTS

A force of men are constantly employed on the Devlin Mine, Elk Lake, in charge of Mr. Charles McCready. Their mining operations consist of the sinking of two shafts to the 100-foot level. No. 1 shaft is down 90 feet at the present time on a calcite vein from two to four inches in width, carrying native silver with a little smaltite. The other shaft is over a large eighteen inch calcite vein carrying a little cobalt and silver. This vein is very strong and looks promising, and at the present time the shaft is thirty-five feet. A drill will be driven at the thirty-five foot level, and then continued to 100 feet.

Next summer the company will confine operations to drifting underground and stripping and erecting along the surface and expect to be in a position to instal machinery by next summer.

NEW GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA THIS YEAR

It has been announced that at least forty-three new grain elevators will be built in the provinces of Alberta during the coming summer. The larger number will be in the southern part of the province although a few will be erected as far north as Stratcona.

THE BANK OF
British North America
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend, free of Income Tax, of Thirty Shillings per share, and a bonus of Ten Shillings per share, will be paid on the 2nd April next, to the Proprietors of Shares registered in the Dominion of Canada, making seven percent per annum for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

The dividend will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 2nd day of April 1909, to be fixed by the Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 19th inst., and the 2nd prox., as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,
A. G. WALLIS, Secretary.
No. 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
2nd March, 1909.

THE MOLSONS BANK
114th DIVIDEND.

The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PERCENT upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal and at the Branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 31st March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.
Montreal, 24th February, 1909.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
MONTREAL.

All forms of Insurance Policies issued

PERSONAL ACCIDENT
HEALTH
EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY
WORKMAN'S COLLECTIVE
TEAMS LIABILITY
SIDEWALK LIABILITY
ELEVATOR LIABILITY.

For rates apply to Agents, or
FELIX ROUTHIER, Cashier
222 St. James Street,
Phone Main 1886.
AGENTS WANTED.

Stock Brokers

NICHOLS & MARLER
21 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange, Established 1873
INVESTMENT BROKERS
Correspondence invited. Orders carefully attended to

NEW BANK BUILDING.

Eight Story Structure to be Erected on St. James Street.

...ORM NEW OFFICES FOR ...E BANQUE NATIONALE OF QUEBEC.

...nths ago the Banque Na... which has been doing business ...y since 1875, purchased from ...h estate a property in the ...ir present banking premises, ...ner of St. James street and ...mos Hill, giving their hold... ...ges on the two streets men... ...n Fortification lane, a loca... ...very first order for a bank ...building.

...Mr. L. De Guise, the man... ...Montreal branch, said that ...uld be broken in the very ..., and that within a year ...ed to have a very fine and ...bank building, which will ...n about twelve offices to rent ...story.

...ans now being prepared by ...d and Haskell, St. James street, ...massive and imposing structure ...stories that will add very con... ...to the appearance of that part ...city.

...new banking room will be fitted ...very handsome style, and more ...double the present space will be ...d at the disposition of the manager ...his staff. There will be about 2,500 ...uare feet of office space on the upper ...ries. The entrance to the bank will ...n the corner, while the entrance to ...office building and to the elevator ...be about as at present.

...t of the old building will have to ...demolished, and when the new edi... ...replaces the present one the bank... ...om will extend from St. James ...to the lane in the rear.

...s understood that Lucas & Sims ...ant will occupy the lower part of ...ilding, but the front part of the ...ent may be given over to a safe ...company or a similar financial ...ation.

...bank's property, including the lot ...hill and Fortification lane, which ...quired for $40,000, has a frontage ...ittle over 40 feet on St. James ...and a depth of 95 feet.

...Banque Nationale was founded at ...in the year 1860; its authorized ...today is $2,000,000, paid up $1.... The directors are Messrs. R. ..., president; the Hon. Judge A. ...eau, vice-president; V. Chateau... ...Fortier, J. B. Laliberte, Vic... ...eux and Charles Pettigrew, di... ...P. Lafrance, general manager, ...Lavoie, chief inspector.

...Banque Nationale has forty-four ...including their Paris office. ...De Guise, the Montreal man... ...been here since 1894.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

...Foucreau has sold to Henri Fou... two lots, 4—410 and 411, in St. ...Baptiste Ward, for $9,500.

...John T. Hagar has sold to Mrs. ...Blumenthal lots 7—11 and 187, in ...Claire, with the dwelling and ... buildings erected thereon, furni... ...etc., for the sum of $8,150.

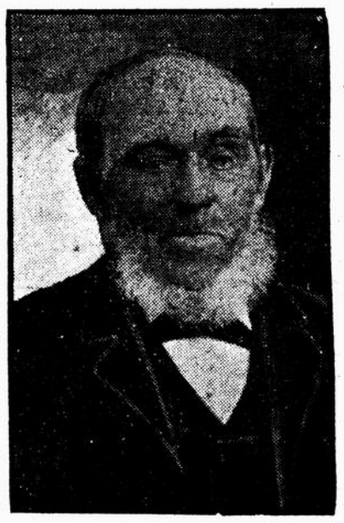
...Malgloire St. Jacques has sold to E. ...ard lot 7—118 in Duvernay Ward, ...the flats 6, 66A and 66B Breboeuf ...below Marie Anne, for $3,800.

LIVED NEARLY A CENTURY

A PIONEER OF ARGENTEUIL CO. WHO HAS SEEN MANY CHANGES.

...markable individual in the person ...Joseph Campbell, walks the ...of Lachute, hale and hearty, ...firm, quick step, in his 94th year. ...presses one most, as an observ... marvellous accuracy of his me... keenness of his eyesight and ... erect stalwart stature, and ...his hearty strong hand-shake ..., cheerful smile. His photo ...n given, which is a snap... on the C. P. R. station plat...

...n Nov. 4, 1815, in the county of ...Ireland, a few miles from Bel... ...of the late Mr. Samuel Camp... his wife, Nancy McLean, he ...with his parents to America in the ... After sailing thirty days in ...shioned slow sailing ship, the ...nded at Quebec. The father ...for a few months on the Lachine ...where his mother died of ship ...Then the family of father, two ..., and a girl, secured a govern... ...of land in Argenteuil county. ...me up the Ottawa river from ...in a Durham boat to Caril... ...the father hired a carter to ... few pieces of luggage back ...oodwoods home, while the four ...walked the fifteen miles through ...over a blazed path to their ...wilderness, now West Gore, ...Lake. We may imagine the ...and tears and homesickness of ...man so recently robbed of ..., the mother of his three ...ren, as he plodded along ...wilds that now present the ...improved up-to-date progressive ...dences and well made roads. ...only had three or four houses, ...and river banks were then ...primitive natural beauty before ...built his dam and the axe... ...the forests. But this man, ...of others, was bent on mak... Such men as these from ..., with their brawn and brain ...undations of the noble home... ...now are owned by their ...sturdy yeomen of Argenteuil. ...Joseph Campbell, now near... ...dred years old, links the past ...present and reminds the young... ...ons of what they owe to the ...eers of the county. For over twenty years he lived with his father at Clear Lake, when in 1840 he married Miss Jane McArthur. He lived and labored as shoemaker for years at St. Andrews. He is the father of ten children, six sons and four daughters. They are Samuel, of North Nation Mills; Peter, of Montreal, and Alexander, of Papineauville, and William, James and



MR. JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

John deceased. His daughters are alive, Mrs. William Earl, Winnipeg; Mrs. John Cameron, Templeton, Que.; Mrs. Dr. Jones, and Mrs. Chas. Hughes, Webbwood, Ont. He counts thirty-four grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren, all alive. One of his grand daughters will ever be remembered for her bravery as one of the teacher-heroines of the Hochelaga School fire, Miss Katie Campbell.

Mr. Campbell was a volunteer in 1837, under Capt. Quinn.

At the last communion service during the fellowship exercises in the Lachute Methodist Church, of which he is an honored and beloved member, he testified that he was converted in 1834 and joined the Methodist Church, that he was just waiting, ready to go home at the call of his Master. He gave to his pastor, the Rev. B. B. Brown, recently, a perfectly intelligible statement of instructions, written by his own hand, as to his funeral and burial. He has been for over fifty years an admirer and reader of the 'Witness.' He is now visiting his grandson, Mr. J. D. Campbell, of the Lachute Flour Mills. His residence is at the home of his late son John, at Dalesville, who died very recently. The secret of this long and happy life, and the reason of his stalwart manhood at such an advanced age are found in his constant maintenance of high principles, clean habits and bright, cheerful optimism. He married for his second wife Mrs. William Smith, of Sawyerville, now deceased.

OBITUARY

MR. ARNOLD-FOSTER, M.P.

London, March 12.—The Right Hon. Hugh Oakley Arnold-Foster, M.P., died to-day. He had represented Croydon in Parliament since 1903, and was a Liberal Unionist in politics. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, 1900-03; Secretary of State for War, 1903-06. In Parliament he was opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, in favor of shorter hours of labor and an advocate of licensing reform and large measures of naval and military reform. He was the author of several works on Irish affairs, military and naval questions, English Socialism and other political topics. He was born in 1855.

STOLE BOARDER'S CLOTHES.

Frank Dupont, 21 years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Sloan and Gorman, on a charge of stealing a suit of clothes, valued at thirty dollars, the property of Stephen B. White, an accountant, who was rooming in the same house on Dorchester street as the accused. Dupont pleaded guilty when arraigned before Judge Bazin, and was remanded for a week to await a report from the police authorities of New York as to his past record.

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

312 Prince Arthur Street, corner Lorne Avenue

Depth of land, 97 ft.; very desirable property; easily converted into Bachelor Apartments.

2 Handsome Houses on the Cote Road, Westmount

If you are looking for SOMETHING GOOD, come and see me about them—don't phone.

STORE AND DWELLINGS ON RICHMOND ST.

Point St. Charles, at the low price of **$4,800.**

FRAME HOUSE

And 10,000 ft. land, garden with fruit trees. Price, **$4,500.** Victoria avenue, near Westmount Golf Links.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

On Victoria, Roslyn, Western, Churchill, Clarke, Springfield, Montrose and Prince Albert avenues.

A. W. D. HOWELL, - 212 St. James Street

The John Hyde Agency

Offers For Sale Following Properties:

ST. CATHERINE ST., WEST

Near Fort street. Stone front house, 9 rooms, open plumbing. House in perfect repair. This property is sure to increase in value, and in the meantime carries a revenue that makes it a most desirable investment. Terms, easy.

FORT STREET

Three story stone front house, open plumbing, electric light and gas. This house is very well situated and in good repair. Price reasonable and terms easy.

COLUMBIA AVENUE

Pressed brick cottage, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, modern in every particular, and in first class condition. A charming home for a small family.

COLUMBIA AVENUE

Stone front house, 10 rooms, extension kitchen, thoroughly modern and well built. House is very attractive from the outside, and the interior more than fulfils expectations.

ABERDEEN AVENUE

Pressed brick detached residence, 9 rooms. The nicest small house on the Upper Level. An ideal home for anyone who cares for amateur gardening, as it is situated on a lot 50 x 120 feet, with fine lawn and garden in rear. Terraced lawn in front.

ROSLYN AVENUE

Pressed brick detached residence, 15 rooms, thoroughly modern. Built by the owner for his own use. Nothing but the best of material and workmanship. Lot 50 x 111.

PINE AVENUE

Head of Simpson street. Pressed brick detached house containing 15 rooms. Uninterrupted view of the city and the St. Lawrence. Hardwood floors throughout, billiard room, conservatory. One of the best built and most commodious houses on the avenue.

The John Hyde Agency

Real Estate - Loans - Insurance
303 Merchant's Bank Chambers.

TO LET

409 Burnside Place, 8 rooms $40.00
156 Hallowell st., 7 rooms, all new building, etc..... .. .. 31.00
4469 St. Catherine st., 7 rooms, newly done over 35.00
4471 St. Catherine st., 7 rooms; electric light 37.50

FLATS

5 Hope Avenue, 6 rooms 29.00
132 Dayle, 7 rooms 23.00
168Selby street, 8 rooms 19.00
4330 St. Catherine st., 6 rooms, new plumbing, etc 25.00
71 Hallowell st., 8 rooms 23.00
140 Park Avenue, 7 rooms 37.50
144 Park Avenue, 7 rooms 30.00
1 Paris st., shop and dwelling. 30.00
Also several furnished houses.

H. J. Ross

180 St. James St.

Lots For Sale

LOTS IN PRINCE RUPERT, THE GRAND Trunk Pacific terminus, will be put on the market in May or June next. Persons intending to invest should write for information, and advice to the PRINCE RUPERT REALTY AND COMMERCIAL CO., Ltd., 430 Richard street, Vancouver, B.C.

For Sale or To Let

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A CORNER PROPERTY, 56 feet front on St. Catherine street, and by 84 feet deep on St. George street. Three Blocks West of the St. Lawrence Boul. Very suitable for Newspaper Building. Will be sold at very reasonable price, or let for a period of so many years. Alterations to suit tenants. Address,

C. ST. LOUIS,
P.O. Box 967, or 232 St. George, Montreal.

Correspondence Schools

WANTED. — UNCLE SAM IS AN IDEAL employer, pays big wages, never cuts wages, nor discharges help in hard times; gives a full month's vacation with pay; rewards efficiency by promotion; only common school education needed to get one of these desirable life positions; examinations in every state soon. Our free book, 'The Easy Boss,' gives full information regarding positions in all departments of the government, and how to obtain them. No tuition fee until appointed. Commercial Correspondence Schools, 1408 Commercial Building, Rochester, N.Y.

Business Chance

WANTED — INFORMATION REGARDING good patent which would be money maker. Only inventor, who wishes to sell outright or on royalty basis, need answer. Give price and brief description. S.M., Box 984 E., Rochester, N.Y.

WOULD LIKE TO HEAR OF STOCK FOR Sale in any enterprise where an investment of several thousand dollars would be safe. L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1510 C, Rochester, N.Y.

Farms Wanted

WANTED — Information regarding a good farm for sale; not particular about location, wish to hear from owner only, who will sell direct to buyer; give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1901 D, Rochester, N.Y.

Dogs, Birds, &c

FOR SALE — FOX HOUNDS, BEAGLE Hounds, and all other breeds of Sporting and Pet Dogs, Fancy Pigeons, Ferrets, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Cattle, Sheep and Swine; 60 page catalogue, 10c; 90 page catalogue, with poultry combined, 12c. MOUNT PENN KENNELS, Reading, Penna., U.S.A.

Bargains

FOR SALE — ORGAN, 'VILLA GEM.' Bargain for cash. 506 Lafontaine street, Maisonneuve.

FOR SALE— BURGESS MAGAZINE SHOTgun, in good order, Deer head, mounted by Learo, Montreal, 20 inch spread, 8 points. Dalmeyer portrait lens, studio camera, back grounds and other requisites. Apply Box 66, Granby, P.Q.

PIANOS — 4 SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS. These instruments have been put in good order, and are suitable for beginners. Prices, $35, $45, $55, respectively. Terms: $2.50 per month. LAYTON BROS., the old and Popular Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel street (between St. Catherine street and the Windsor Hotel).

Property

FOR SALE IN WESTMOUNT

Stone front house, north-east side Elm avenue, above Sherbrooke.

Also, 2 lots, each 25 feet front on same avenue; fine situations. For particulars, F. C. A. McINDOE,
Tel. Main 491. 85 St. Peter street.

Farms For Sale

FARM FOR SALE — SAVE YOUR Money that you would spend at a summer resort and buy a nice house, barn and land. 'FULTON,' Mascouche, Que.

Money Wanted

WANTED TO BORROW FOR ONE OR more years, $1,000. First-class security. Address S.K. 78, 'Witness' Office.

Miscellaneous

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

House Letting Placards, &c.

The following announcements, printed on good paper, are For Sale at the 'Witness' Office.

Many of them are in both the French and English languages:

BASEMENT TO LET.
CELLAR TO LET.
CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK.
COTTAGE FOR SALE.
DRESSMAKING DONE HERE.
DWELLING TO LET.
FLAT TO LET.
FACTORY TO LET.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.
HOUSE FOR SALE.
LEASE FORMS.
LOT TO LET.
LOT FOR SALE.
Lower DWELLING TO LET.
LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
NO SMOKING.
OFFICE TO LET.
OFFICES TO LET.
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
ROOM TO LET.
ROOMS TO LET.
SHOP TO LET.
SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET.
STABLE TO LET.
STORE TO LET.
STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.
TABLE BOARD.
THIS FLAT TO LET.
THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TRESPASS NOTICES.
TO LET.
UPPER DWELLING TO LET.
UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
UPPER FLAT TO LET.
YARD TO LET.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
Cor. Craig and St. Peter sts., Montreal

Situation Vacant

WANTED — FIRST CLASS STENOGRAPHer. Must have good experience and references. Apply, stating salary expected, to D.B. 90, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERal housework. 72 Chesterfield avenue, Westmount.

IRON BED WRACKERS OR FRAMERS, and Pourers: also Brass Bed Makers, Buffers, Lacquerers, Brass Finishers wanted. Box A.M., 3, 'Witness' Office.

RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTED TO take baby out. Hours: twelve to six daily. Apply to 62 Somerville Avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG Girl as House-Tablemaid. Apply 293 University street.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others, to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. street.

Pupils Wanted

PROF. EDG. BRAIDI, LICEO MUSICALE, Modena, Italy. Violin, 'Cello and Piano. For fees, etc., apply at Studio, 58 Victoria street.

Teachers Wanted

WANTED, PRINCIPAL OF MODEL School, one holding Academy diploma or capable of teaching Academy grades preferred. State salary wanted and references. Address S.T.W., 'Witness' Office.

Business Cards

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., new showrooms, 350 St. Paul street. Factory and office, 348 Delorimier ave.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER, KILN DRIED, of the very best quality (14 years under cover), at 25 percent cheaper than U.S. present prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 348 Delorimier avenue.

A. H. BANKS, CARPENTER, JOINER, Cabinet-maker. Interior Fittings a Specialty. Rear, 105 Metcalfe street. Phone Up 4280. Old buildings remodelled. All orders receive prompt attention.

OUR $5.00 HOUSE DESKS OR SECRETaires, finished either surface oak, mahogany or golden, are without doubt the grandest value in Canada; country orders promptly attended to; no charge for packing. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers, show rooms, 350 St. Paul street.

WEATHERED OAK, FUMED OAK, AND Early English finished furniture, of the latest designs at lowest wholesale prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers, show rooms, 350 St. Paul st.

LEATHER SEAT DINING CHAIRS, AT lower price than ordinary cane or wood seat chairs; a great assortment of the latest designs, at new showrooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS — IF YOU want kiln dried, very fine quartered cut oak for inside work, we are the headquarters for fine dry lumber, and at lowest market prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 348 Delorimier avenue.

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

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS, WHETHER you sell furniture or not, provided you are a trader of some sort, we invite you to call at our Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul st., to make your selection for your own requirements, and we guarantee to quote you our lowest wholesale prices, and serve you well and promptly; no charge for packing. If you are a responsible man, we will give you reasonable terms, and a special discount if you pay cash on the spot. Our goods are favorably known throughout the Dominion. Established since 1883. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Furniture Manufacturers (Wholesale). Store, 350 St. Paul st.

Personals

M. J. COHEN, LADIES' TAILOR, DEsires to inform you that the very latest novelties, designs and trimmings for the Spring and Summer Season, have now arrived; the range of cloth comprises the largest variety and the handsomest designs anywhere in the city. All the popular Spring Shades are included. Each Garment I make is man-tailored throughout. I fully guarantee that it will fit perfectly. I produce Costumes and Coats according to the latest styles. M. J. COHEN, 199 St. Catherine street West.

Dressmaking, &c.

DRESSMAKERS, ETC.—BUTTONS MADE while you wait, from your own cloth. Fashionable shapes. DOMINION BUTTON WORKS, 728 Visitation street. Largest Button Works in Canada. Tel. East 164. Ontario car.

Notices

NOTICE. — WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, being holders of one-fourth of the stock of the Dynamic Machine Works, Limited, do hereby call a general meeting of shareholders of the above Company, at their offices, 63 Dalhousie street, Montreal, on Saturday, 27th March, 1909, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors, appointing auditors and discussing the general policy of the Company. W. B. McLEAN, HERBERT F. STACYE.

WANTED

If you want to sell property which you own in the U. S. or Canada, such as a **FARM** town property or a business, write us at once for our new successful plan of selling direct, without commission. Give full description of property and state lowest price. If you want to buy property of any kind in any locality, write us, stating what and where you wish to buy, and we will send you FREE our magazine of choice bargains for sale direct by the owner with no commission added.

BUY American Investment Association 668 20th Av. S., Minneapolis, Minn. **SELL**

Employment Wanted

TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES, of long experience, who has spent several years in study abroad, desires position in public or private school. Address 734 B., Dunham Ladies' College, Dunham, Que.

To Let

TO LET, SMALL STORE ON GROUND floor, with large well lighted flat above, suitable for light manufacturing, heated. Also, another flat, 40 x 40; will let in combination or separately. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

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

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

FIRST FLOOR

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

Flats To Let

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

ANNEX.

ONE UPPER AND ONE LOWER FLAT. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to 873 Mance street, Annex.

TO LET,
FLATS.

THE MANSFIELD, near Sherbrooke; 8 Roomed Flats. Free of heat and water. Rent, $34.00.

8-ROOMED FLAT, 238 WOOD AVE. Rent, $21.00.

For Sale

FOR SALE—PARTY, GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping, would sell an upright piano, nearly new. The tone is perfect, and the case beautiful; a new drop-head sewing machine, with full accessories. Fine small organ, only in use 7 months. Would sell at sacrifice. Address S.C., 704, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE — A VALUABLE CANADIAN Patent of six claims to parties using Screw Machines; 100 percent profit above cost to manufacture and sell. Address Box 250, Manchester, Conn.

100,000 FEET PIPE.

All in good condition, from ⅛ in. up to 6 in.; useful for any purpose. Also, Pulleys, Hangers and Belting. Write for prices.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., Tel. M. 4959. 7 QUEEN STREET.

FOR SALE

Two Copying Presses, 3 Fire-Proof Safes, 1 Roll Top Desk, 1 Flat Top Desk.
THE TIMMIS NOBLE CO., Stationers, 315 St. James street, Montreal.

NEW TYPEWRITERS

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

Veteran Land Grants

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS — I WILL pay highest prices, sight draft, no delay, send best price first letter or wire. A. T. BROOK, Box 756, Regina, Sask.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN LAND Warrants—Highest price paid for South African Veteran Land Warrants. Apply to LEO L. LEET, Room 307, Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James street. Tel. Main 789.

WANTED — SOUTH AFRICAN LAND Warrants; $700 spot cash. Write ANDREW MACDONALD, 45 Church street, Brantford, Ontario.

We Buy, Sell or Advance on Veteran Land Grants

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

WANTS ADS.

FOR 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

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

25 Words for 25c.

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

Personals. Agents Wanted,

25 Words for 50c.

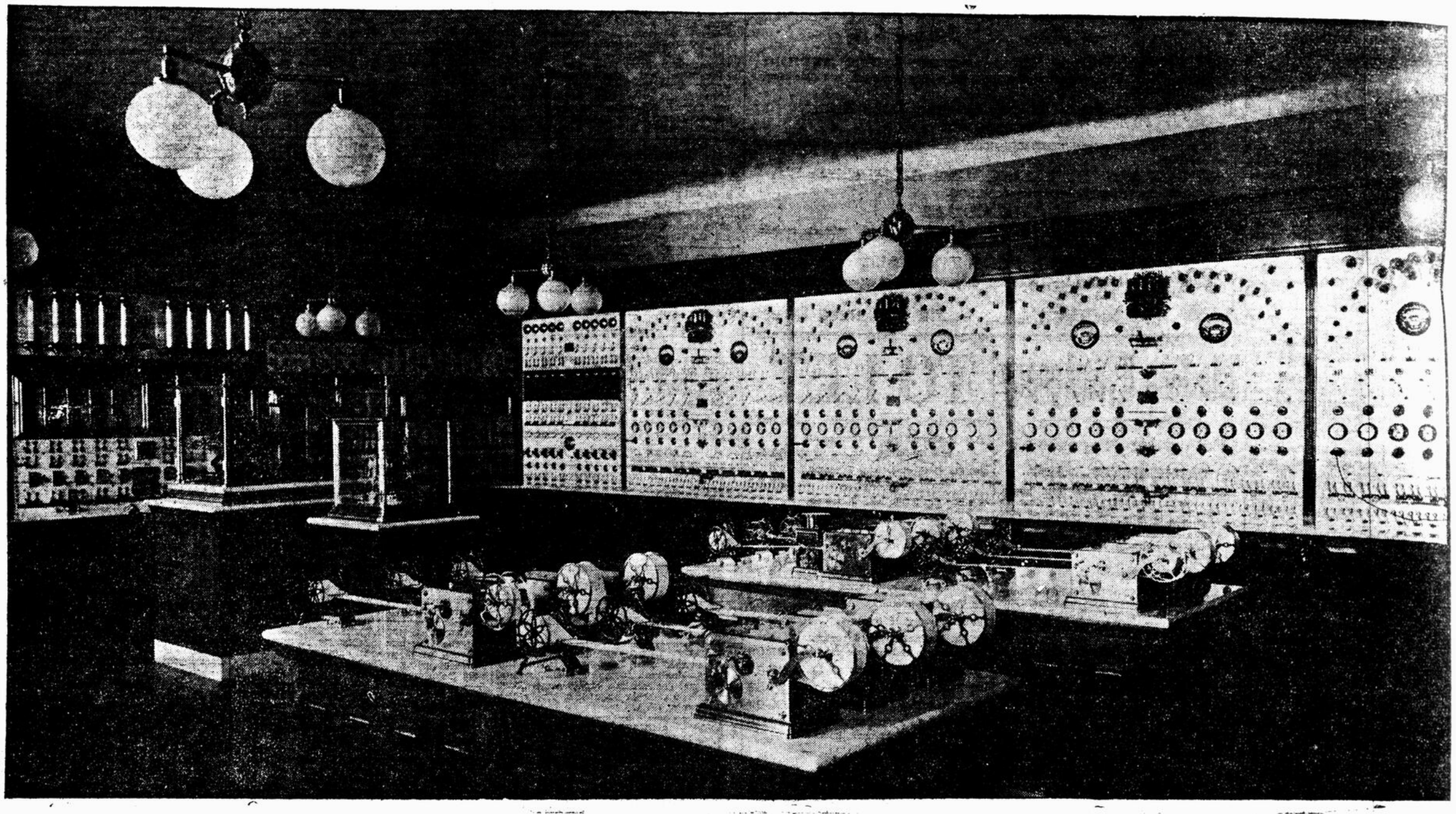
NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

THE NEW ALARM APPARATUS HAS BEEN INSTALLED AT FIRE HEADQUARTERS



VIEW OF SWITCHBOARDS, TRANSMITTERS AND RECORDING INSTRUMENTS IN THE NEW BERTHELET STREET OFFICE.

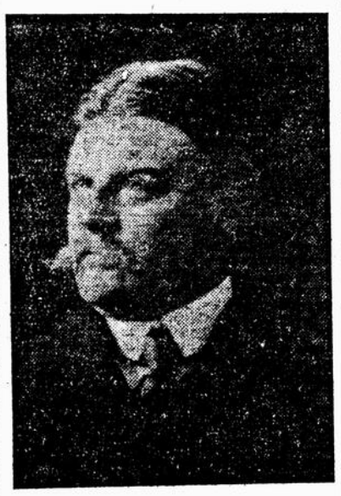
The installation of Montreal's new fifty-three-thousand dollar fire alarm apparatus has been completed, and, according to present plans, it will be connected with the outside system on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. The Fire Committee will invite the City Council to the official inspection, and inauguration during the week, when the plant will be taken over by the city.

The new plant, which is situated in the upper story of No. 5 fire station, the new fire-proof building in Berthelet street, near Bleury street, is the very latest example of the most modern fire alarm mechanism manufactured by the foremost manufacturers of this kind of machinery on the Continent of America, the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, of New York, and the installation was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Harry E. Reed, of New York. Mr. Reed declares that Montreal has the most up-to-date plant that can be produced to-day, and Mr. James Ferns, superintendent of the Montreal fire alarm department, prides himself in having the very best alarm apparatus on this continent at the present time, and he doubts if there is anything equal to it in the world.

For six years Mr. Ferns has been planning and working incessantly to secure the results that have now been accomplished, and he is very much gratified with the achievement that has been brought about with the hearty co-operation of Mr. Farquhar Robertson, former chairman, and Ald. Yates, the present chairman of the Fire and Light Committee, and their colleagues. Mr. Ferns has been connected with the department for several years, and superintendent for the past six years, succeeding the late Mr. Badger, who came from Boston in 1363 to take charge of the first fire alarm telegraph system this city ever had. To the credit of the Gamewell Company Mr. Ferns called attention to-day to the fact that although additions and improvements to the original installation had been made, the main part of the old apparatus was still in use after over forty years of service, and it had never failed. There are 560 boxes—more than in any other city covering the same area—now connected with fire headquarters. This, he said, was practically the full capacity of the plant, and the rapid growth of the city made it imperative that a modern and more comprehensive system should be installed. Mr. Ferns is of the opinion that the city never made a better investment in its history, 'and,' he added, with evident pride, 'neither aldermen, officials nor employees received a cent of gratt in connection with the transaction from beginning to end.'

The equipment of the new office is capable of carrying forty fire alarm box circuits, and ten 'ticker' circuits; or, in other words, furnishing communication with one hundred fire stations. This means that Montreal is now provided with a fire alarm service adequate for more than double its present population and area, and for four times the number of stations doing duty at the present time. Mr. James Ferns, superintendent of the fire alarm system, would not need to be alarmed if, next week, ten of the neighboring municipalities, that may some time be included within the limits of Greatr Montreal, should ask to be connected, for fire alarm purposes, with his new system. They could all be easily connected and efficiently served.

To give another view of the magnitude of the installation it may be here stated that it took about eleven miles, or nearly sixty thousand feet of wire, to connect the apparatus with the batteries, etc. In addition to all this inside wiring sixty-four miles of outdoor wiring were necessary to make the connections between the City Hall and the new Berthelet street headquarters.



DR. H. B. YATES,

Chairman of the Fire and Light Committee.

There are three methods of operating the new system. These are known among electricians as automatic, semi-automatic, and manual. By the automatic mechanism the alarm rung in from any box is transmitted direct to all the stations. At the same time the number of the box, the year, month, day, hour and minute of the alarm, and the time the alarm is sent out, are all recorded by the four-pen or four-circuit registers shown in the foreground of the large picture. The semi-automatic system carries the first return to the central office, where the operator, if desired, moves a switch that throws the remaining two or three alarms, usually given, out to the stations. The manual operation is set up on a manual transmitter, which sends an alarm to all the stations at fast and slow speed, according as the alarm goes out on the gongs or the small bells.

When an alarm reaches central, it causes an enunciator to drop, indicating the number of the circuit, and at the same time flashes a red light to show the location of the number of the circuit, on the switch board.

Directly under the single, large electric light globe is the wonderful machine known as the automatic transmitter. This is the device that transmits the box alarms to the ten-ticker circuits. Each ticker circuit serves from six to ten stations. Under the two large globes is the four-dial, duplicate, manual transmitter, shown to better advantage in the accompanying two-column picture.

These machines are all mounted on oak pedestals with marble tops, in harmony with the marble switch boards and shelves, and oak finish of the woodwork.

The left side of the large picture shows part of the switch board on the west side of the operating room. The first section seen is really the centre section of the board. This section is known as the 'joker' or ticker board. This mechanism operates the small bells in the fire stations. It carries local switches and signal key a gang switch for 'cutting out' the automatic transmitter and also a multiple key by which the operator can send a signal to all the stations by hand. On either side of this board is a relay board, only one of which appears in the photograph. All alarms reach central on these boards. They contain the register switches, the semi-automatic switch, the automatic and manual gang-switch, the signal keys, the circuit numbers and the electric light indicators.

On the right or north wall the first section is a ten-circuit gong alarm board which controls the gongs in all the stations. Each circuit is provided with an enunciator bell, a current scale with a signal bell for each; also a multiple key that will enable the operator to strike an alarm on all the lines by hand. This is an auxiliary to the manual transmitter.

The balance of the north side is taken up by four ten-circuit storage battery controlling boards. The automatic features of this combination are as follows: (1) It disconnects the battery from the dynamo in case the latter stops; (2) it disconnects the battery in case of an abnormal current coming from the dynamo; (3) it breaks the connection in case of insufficient current coming from the dynamo to properly charge the battery; and (4) in case of change of polarity in the dynamo it will disconnect the battery.

On the east side of the room is the 'protector' board, not shown in the cut. This board is fitted with fuses and a magnetic protector to provide against high-tension currents. It is provided with 'pin' switches for test purposes, and with a 'right' and 'left' test switch for detecting 'grounds' or escapes on the lines. On this board, and also on a smaller board on the south side of the room is a storage battery similar to the four on the north side, making six of these altogether. In all these boards

MR. JAMES FERNS.

Superintendent of Fire Alarm System.

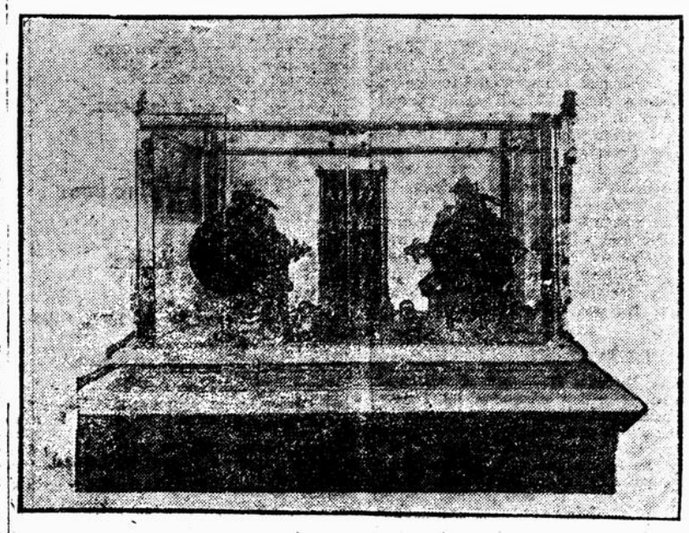
are supplied with four thousand contacts, three thousand five hundred of which are operated by switches, and five hundred are not switched. Provision is thus made for all the alarm boxes that can be sounded from No. 1 to No. 9999.

In the battery room there are 1,384 small storage batteries on racks, all insulated with porcelain and glass. And these are all in duplicate; that is, while a battery of say, fifty cells is in operation on the line the alternate or duplicate series is being re-charged.

Another room is known as the terminal room in which the terminal board is situated. The wires enter here from the street. This board is provided with fuses and lightning arresters. All live wires enter the building from underground conduits, and within the building pass through concrete and metallic tubes.

The operating staff of the alarm office consists of seven men. There are always two on duty, and a relief man available at short notice. These have all received full instructions regarding the new apparatus and familiarized themselves with its mechanism and manipulation.

As the installation of a new fire alarm system in a fireproof building was one of the conditions which the underwriters insisted on before they would consent to a reduction of insurance rates, the public will be interested in watching for the result of the installation of the new plant.



THE FOUR-DIAL, DUPLICATE, MANUAL TRANSMITTER.

HOARDED HIS WEALTH

AGED MAN WHO LIVED IN MISERABLE QUARTERS, LEFT A FORTUNE TO CHURCHES.

The death was announced a few days ago of an eccentric old French-Canadian named Brouillet, aged 85 years, who, since the death of his wife, in 1907, lived a strange life, having miserable quarters in different places and being, to all appearances, a poor man. By his will, he had left about $30,000 to different churches in Brooklyn.

It now turns out that, in June last a man of the same name and answering the same description, made a will before a Montreal notary leaving to the episcopal corporation of Prince Albert a sum of $21,316, deposited in the Bank of Montreal. The testator is said to have declared at that date that he had more money in the United States, and would dispose of it in a future codicil. The two Brouillets are supposed to be one and the same man, and the will referred to in the New York despatch is thought to mean the codicil mentioned in Montreal.

It is supposed that the man was a native of Chambly, and that his wills will be contested by members of his family.

FRANCHISE VOTED DOWN.

By a vote of 63 to 19, the ratepayers of St. Paul have decided that a franchise of twenty-five years shall not be granted to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, for the supply of gas to the town.

CINDERELLA TICKETS.

Those who have received tickets by mail for the performance of Cinderella are requested to return all unused tickets to Mr. Cochrane, at the Western Hospital, or the money for same, by return mail, as this will facilitate the closing up of the accounts.

PLEA FOR CHURCH UNITY.

At the evening service, on Sunday last, in the Verdun Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Thomas Drumm, the pastor, preached a very eloquent sermon on 'Church Unity.' Selecting his text from Corinthians i., 18, 'Is Christ divided?' Mr. Drumm referred to the scheme for union, which is occupying the serious attention of the Presbyterian Methodist and Congregational churches at the present time, and strongly pleaded for Christians to put on one side the question of denomination, and any other little differences, and form one united body for the spread of the Gospel and the saving of souls. From the comments of the worshippers at the close of the service, it was quite evident that Mr. Drumm's views were in accordance with those of his audience.

BANK OF B.N.A. AT SEMONS.

A branch of the Bank of British North America has been opened at Semons, Sask., under the temporary management of Mr. C. E. LaBranche. Add coming events

Find Out If You Have Catarrh

Don't Wait Till Consumption Develops, Cure Yourself Now

CATARRHOZONE

In the discovery of this wonderful curative medicine the entire world is given freedom from Catarrh in all forms, including Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat Weaknesses.

Is catarrh in your nose?
Does it affect your hearing?
Is your throat husky?
Are your eyes watery?
Is your breath offensive?
These are the indications of Catarrh—now why continue to live in misery when cure is guaranteed with Catarrhozone? So sure is Catarrhozone to cure that thousands recommend it—tell of its wonderful merit after being cured themselves. Read this:

How Catarrhozone Cures.

Miss Worrel is a resident of Carlisville, Da., and has been the means of pointing the way to health of many of her friends.

'I received such extraordinary benefit that I have induced many of my friends to use it also. My catarrh was so bad a year ago that I despaired of ever getting cured. I am sure my lungs were somewhat affected also. The relief I got from Catarrhozone was remarkable. I improved under this treatment very quickly, and was cured so thoroughly the disease has never returned.'

Get the large dollar size of Catarrhozone; it contains a beautiful hard rubber inhaler and medicine that lasts two months. Smaller sizes, 25c. and 50c. each. Beware of imitations—accept only 'Catarrhozone,' sold by all reliable dealers or by mail from The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

THE LINDMAN TRUSS
For the Relief and CURE OF RUPTURE
STILL ANOTHER PROOF, READ:

Bromptonville, Que.,
Feb. 24th, 1909.

three years I suffered from
and endured untold agony.
spring, when I was fitted
Lindman' truss. I am now
to state that I have been
by an eminent physician,
been pronounced cured, and
though I had been told by
doctor that the only means
was to undergo an operation,
I was naturally opposed to,
two personal friends on whom
proved complete failures.
F. H. MORTENSON.

tions free, Call, or write for
LINDMAN TRUSS CO., (Ltd.),
Hill College Avenue, Montreal.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

WATERWAYS TREATY.

March 13.—In the House of yesterday the Prime Minister that the text of the waterways th the United States would be the table of the House on Mon- In reply to an inquiry by the Op- leader, Sir Wilfrid added that local information must be ob- before the government has made its mind what is to be done in re- to the rider which the United tes Senate has added to the treaty in rd to the control of the waters of St. Mary's River.

or J. A. Currie (North Simcoe) in- ed a bill to amend the adultera- , to relieve complainants of the ty of depositing twenty-five dol- fore prosecutions are instituted this act.

E. N. Lewis introduced and ex- the provisions of his daylight ct, which is on the lines of a before the Imperial Parliament. Lewis offered the opinion that as now are the people of Canada the best hours of the long summer d. His proposition is to turn clocks of the country one hour six months from the end of the end of October.

reading was given to the gov- surance bill, which was then the committee on banking and

mittee of supply items to an amount of $150,000 were pass- ber and river works in Que- discussion on these items was no interest, with the excep- tement by Mr. Blondin, Con- member for Champlain, that a Girard, Liberal member for aguenay, a young law stu- mployed at two dollars a day tor of government works at Islands, on the Gulf of St. Law- Mr. Blondin's statement was to effect that this job amounted to a sant summer's holiday for the young at the country's expense. The ter of Public Works was sure that Blondin was mistaken in this mat- nd claimed that young Girard was a full-fledged engineer. He pro- however, to make further inquiry the matter.

ORCE
NES.

Senate, yesterday, Senator Clor- troduced a bil to restrict the evils rce by providing that the guilty divorced counle shall not re- Canada, and if he or she does they are to become liable to the provisions of the Criminal Code. religious societies and churches nity to consider the bill he had nd reading deferred until March

ion of Senator Domville, a com- s appointed on the mineral re- Canada, consisting of Senators Bostock, Davis, Watson, G. Landry, Wood, Comeau and

e then adjourned until Tues-

Lumbago Victim
Gives Good Advice.

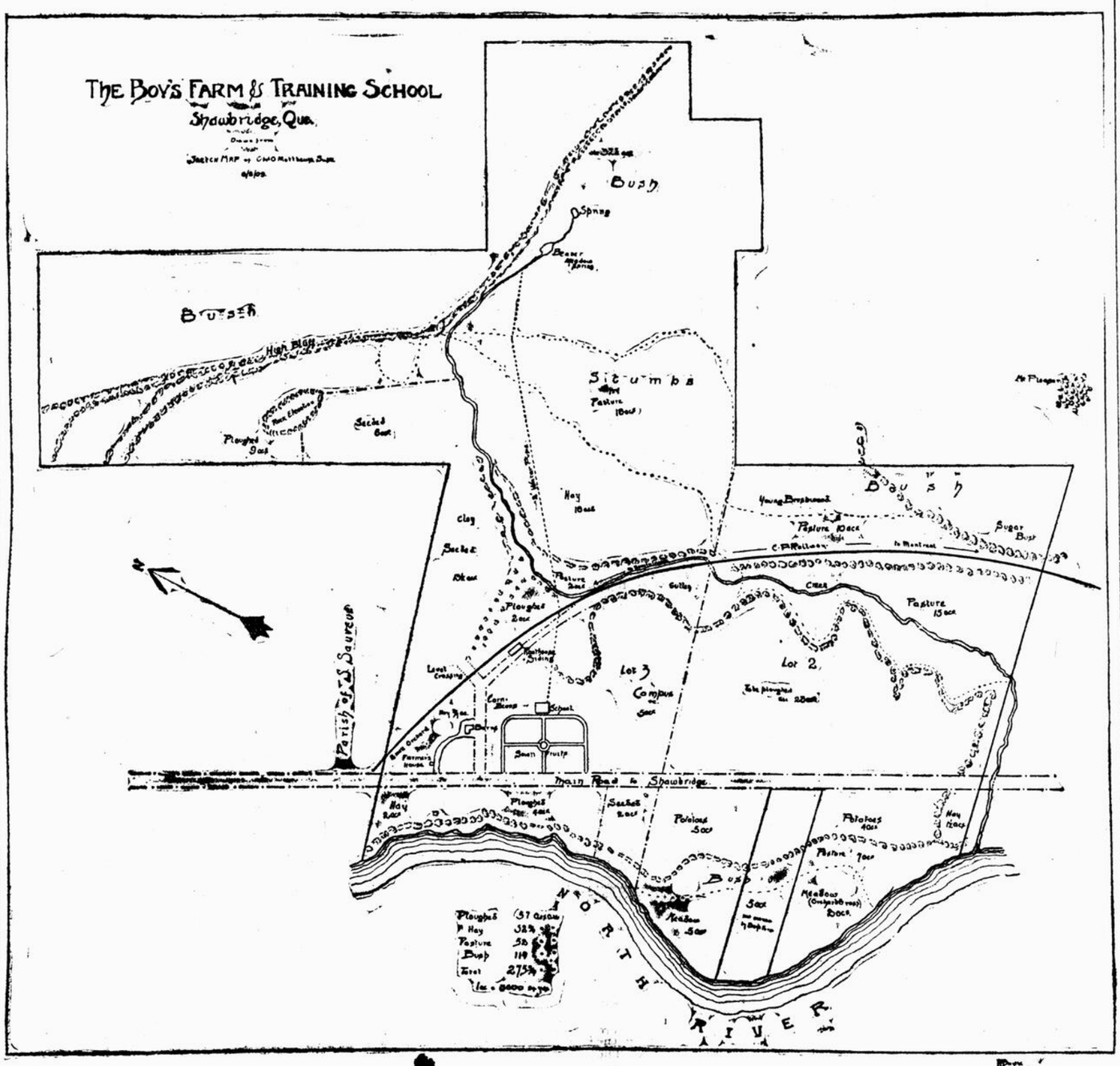
Tells of a **Wonderful Remedy** That **Brought Him Health** and **Comfort.**

whose back is lame and sore to trifle with the hundred cured cures for lumbago. He powerful, penetrating pain de- ment—one that will quickly the tendons and muscles— ment is 'Nerviline,' which ning. Right to the spot it ing healing, soothing proper- nerves and muscles that cause

back was so painful that I in bed, when rubbing hot back failed to ease, when with agonizing twinges— that I used Nerviline and relief and was ultimately e is something in Nerviline to be found in other lini- power over pain and its sinking into the core of the simply a marvel. After of the pain and when I start- work, of course I wore a Plaster over the weak friends that use Nerviline Neuralgia, and Scia- think as I do that Ner- strongest, best and safest

statement of F. R. Much- well-known merchant of imple proof that Nerviline try it yourself—but be dealers give you 'Nerviline' bottles, 25c. each.

PROTESTANT DELINQUENT BOYS GO TO SHAWBRIDGE NEXT WEEK.



Within the next week it is expected that the Protestant delinquent boys, detained, by order of the various courts, in the Sherbrooke Reformatory and that of the Christian Brothers on De Montigny street, Montreal, will be transferred to the new Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge.

The contract between the directors of this institution and the government has been signed on terms that are considered mutually advantageous. But there was one matter reported at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the directors; the accommodation provided by the main building, which was expected to be adequate for at least a year, will be taxed to its utmost from the very beginning. The number of lads in confinement at the Sherbrooke Reformatory was, on the average, about fourteen, but since this new institution has been in prospect commitments have been much more numerous, and the farm school will open with thirty-five.

Consequently, the erection of a cottage that will hold thirty more boys becomes an immediate necessity. The directors have accepted a responsibility that admits of no hesitancy. They have embarked upon the noble task of saving the boys—to at least make an effort to make good and useful citizens of those who might otherwise be lost to the community and the nation. Sir Lomer Gouin has appreciated this to the fullest extent, and the negotiations in regard to the relationship of the Farm and School to the province, having been brought to a successful issue, cordial thanks were expressed at the meeting to the Hon. W. A. Weir and Dr. Finnie, M.P.P., for their interest in the matter.

The financial question arises again. There is still a considerable portion of the amount required for the first building unsubscribed. The directors are anxious that it should be in hand, and they are still more anxious that someone should come forward with a gift that would build the cottage, immediately required, either as a memorial to a deceased friend or as an evidence of the donor's personal interest in the Protestant boys of this province. The plan of the directors is to erect ultimately a group of cottages in the form of a crescent, facing the main road to Shawbridge, shown in the accompanying plan, and to extend from the present school across the campus over the imaginary line which separates 'lot two' from 'lot three.' The general scheme has been mapped out in such form that cottages donated by benevolent citizens may be stamped as far as possible with the individuality of the donors. In these cottages the modern principle of small dormitories for about five or six boys will be carried out. The cost of these cottages and equipment is estimated at from six to seven thousand dollars each. The directors are determined that whatever is done must be done well; they have obtained a singularly suitable farm; the environment of the training school will be of the most helpful character, and the institution has government recognition. But it is to the Protestant people of the province of Quebec that the directors must look for the capital to carry on this work, which is imperative, and along lines which commend themselves to all who have studied the 'boy problem' of the twentieth century. Those who cannot give cottages are asked to give according to their means, and no amount down to a few cents need be considered too unworthy an offering.

With the transfer of the boys from the old Protestant Reformatory at Sherbrooke the latter institution, long past its usefulness, will be closed, and in future Protestant delinquent boys will be committed by the courts to the Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, there, under the most favorable conditions, to begin life anew.

FIRE AND LIGHT COMMITTEE

MEETING HAD TO BE ABANDONED FOR FORTY-EIGHT HOURS TO COMPLY WITH LAW.

The help of the city's legal department had to be secured by the members of the Fire and Light Committee yesterday afternoon to decide a fine point that arose through the departure of one of the members, who thereby broke the quorum, and the subsequent arrival of a tardy committeeman, who thought that his presence should enable the business to proceed. The chairman, when the first member left, instructed the secretary to call a meeting for Monday morning at 10.30, and Mr. Archambault, whose advice was sought, said that no more business could be transacted till the forty-eight hours that the law says must elapse between meetings had passed.

A letter to the chairman of the committee from the Light, Heat & Power Company, drawing his attention to the fact that the company had not yet been notified of the date from which it was to charge for the electric lighting of the streets, was read, and a resolution put forward by Ald. Nault, that as the committee was not desirous of getting light for nothing, it recommended to the council that the company be asked to send in its bill from Jan. 1 to March 1, was carried.

Opposition to an application by Mr. J. Sanscartier, for permission to erect a boiler repair shop on Notre Dame street, in St. Henri Ward, developed, but the application was passed on to the council with the recommendation that it be granted.

The quorum was broken when this point had been reached and progress was checked.

CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY

PASSES INTO THE CONTROL OF MR. J. J. HILL.

According to an announcement at the annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway Company, held at Toronto yesterday, Mr. James J. Hill has obtained control of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. The new board of directors are Messrs. Elias Rogers, Toronto; J. P. Graves, Spokane; W. F. Robertson, of Granby, Que.; E. C. Whitney and Hal McGiverin, M.P., Ottawa, and Col. Clough, of New York. This board represents the interests of the Northern Securities Company, of New Jersey, and the Granby Smelter. The former company is a Hill creation.

The Crow's Nest Pass Railway Company last year mined 980,000 tons of coal and produced 262,000 tons of coke. The outstanding capital is $6,200,000.

LT.-COL. TURNBULL DEAD

AT ONE TIME COMMANDED THE MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas T. Turnbull, who at one time was the commanding officer of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, passed away yesterday at Ottawa at the age of 67 years. He had been suffering from heart disease for the past few days, but it was not thought serious. However, yesterday morning, as he was going to the bathroom in his late lodgings, 207 O'Connor street, he fell and expired in a few minutes. He came to Montreal from Leith, Scotland, forty-four years ago, and up to two years ago he had resided in the city. He is survived by three sons and one daughter, one of the sons being resident in England, while the other two and the daughter live in the North-West. In 1865 the late Col. Turnbull was on active service, and he went out with the troops in the North-West Rebellion.

ST. LAMBERT CHOIR.

The St. Lambert Junior Choral Society visited Calvin Church last night and entertained about eight hundred people with their choruses. The young folks' voices were beautifully mellow, and blended well together, showing their careful training and interest in their work. Their leader, Mr. J. T. R. Hicks, in his 'Village Reading' and other recitations, was well received. The choir was ably assisted by Mr. Richard Patton, Misses Dorothy Hicks and Marion Dart, as well as Mr. Roy Goldie. The young people left for home by the 11.30 p.m. train.

DID NOT KNOW ANKLE BROKE.

A man, so much under the influence of liquor that he was unable to give his name to the police, was picked up at 9.15 yesterday morning in Busby lane, by Constable Laberge. He was put into a cell at headquarters to recover, a process that took till seven o'clock last night, when he informed Lieut. Poulin that his name was Thomas Montagu, and that he could not stand on his right foot. Dr. O'Connor, the police surgeon, on examining the prisoner found that the ankle was broken and the instep badly swollen, and ordered that Montagu be removed at once to the Notre Dame Hospital.

WANTS AN INSOLVENCY CLERK.

Mr. J. O. Mousseau, M.P.P. for Soulanges, will introduce a bill before the legislature to amend the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide for the appointment of an insolvency clerk with jurisdiction to dispose of routine proceedings in insolvency cases. The object of the bill is to dispatch business more promptly and secure greater uniformity in the decisions on questions of procedure.

SYRIAN COLONY TO HAVE CHURCH.

The Syrian colony adhering to the Creek Orthodox Church, which has hitherto lacked a managing committee, has now formed such a committee at a meeting recently held under the presidency of the Rev. Aftimos Ofeish, the priest of the colony. It is the intention of the committee to ask a charter from the provincial government for the construction of a church of the Greek Orthodox belief. Amongst the members of the committee appointed by the Rev. Mr. Ofeish are Messrs. Essa, Boosamra, Najeeb Tabah, Fahed, Tabah, J. Shauny, Chain Aboud, A. Shalhany, Joseph Lamana, H. Michael, N. Motter, M. Shatila, A. Tabah, K. Tidy, Elias Dube, M. Zegair, M. Thomas, S. Saad, N. Saba, C. Thoen, Joseph Hanna, Assad Kassah.

BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Guelph, Ont., March 12.—A sentence of seven years in Kingston Penitentiary was passed to-day upon John O'Brien, alias Francis O'Brien, by Judge Chadwick, at the County Court House. O'Brien, who already has served terms for burglary, was arrested in Mount Forest on January 28, drunk in the baggage room, after three burglaries had been committed in the town. He pleaded guilty, not only to these charges, but to burglaries at Dundalk and at Chesley as well.

TOOK THE WRONG POWDER.

Alice Payette, 27 years of age, of 8 St. Elizabeth street, was taken to the General Hospital last night, suffering from the effects of a poison she had taken in mistake for medicine. She had taken bichloride of mercury instead of her regular powder, but the doctors say that there are hopes for her recovery, as she did not swallow much of the poison.

CANADIAN PICTORIAL
MARCH NUMBER

News of the World in Pictures

The King Opens Parliament Their Majesties in the gorgeous State Procession.

Their Majesties in Germany.

Enthronement of Dr. Lang as Archbishop of York. He declined Bishopric of Montreal recently.

The Marriage of Lord Minto's Daughter in Calcutta. A favorite in Canada.

A Royal Heroine—The Queen of Italy's devotion to earthquake sufferers.

Carrie Nation in England. Remarkable picture of the modern crusader.

An Englishman's Home—The play that has aroused a nation.

More New Carnival Pictures

"Fete de Nuit" at Park Toboggan Slide.

"Storming of the Ice Castle," realistic and beautiful (2 pages).

Skiing Championship.

Snowshoers at the Ice Castle.

Trotting on the Ice. Where great speed is obtained.

The Carnival Drive, watched by great throngs.

Remarkable Picture of Montreal. Latest picture taken and shows that city to great advantage—occupies a whole page of this issue.

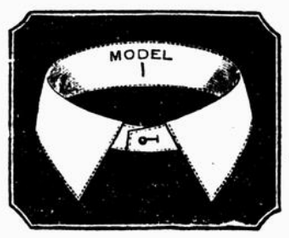
Canadian Curlers in Scotland, in picturesque setting.

ONLY 10 CENTS

at all leading dealers, or by mail postpaid on receipt of five two-cent stamps.

Annual Subscription $1.00, to any postal address the world over.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO., 'Witness' Block, Montreal.



R. J. TOOKE'S MODEL

Points 2½ inches deep.

12½ Cents Each.

SURPRISING OURSELVES

The uninterrupted enthusiasm with which men are buying the new shirts and ties is surprising even ourselves. Men are finding out more and more the care and devotion we give to having things right.

R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James Street. 493 St. Catherine St. W. 473 St. Catherine St. E.

THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY,

Highest Grade Hand Work Only

THE CROWN LAUNDRY CO.

Tel. Mount 1059 4218 St. Catherine St. W.

THE KINRADE MURDER MYSTERY.

At Mr. Blackstock's Final Question Florence Kinrade Swoons Away—'I See that Man,' She Shrieks, When Returning to Consciousness.

EARL KINRADE SAYS THAT FLORENCE AT ONE TIME PRACTISED WITH A REVOLVER—SHE SWEARS SHE NEVER HANDLED ONE.

Hamilton, Ont., March 12.—'I see that man, he will shoot me. Oh! I see that man; he will shoot me; he will shoot me,' shrieked Florence Kinrade in the open court in Hamilton to-night. These were her exclamations after the Crown investigator had said:

'You know the terrible solemnity of these questions? You know it would be an awful sin to vary a hairsbreadth from the truth? In this solemn moment and under these circumstances do you know who killed your sister?'

'No,' whispered Florence Kinrade.

'Either that man did that or you were alone with your sister,' said Mr. Blackstock with awful solemnity. The next moment her head drooped, her hands fell limply by her side, and the weary girl fell backward in a dead faint. The constable stepped forward, but the girl had no more apparent life than a corpse. The nurse hurried in, followed by Mr. Wright, who attempted to draw the unconscious girl from the narrow witness box, but her rigid limbs refused to obey. A last effort and she was free and lifted in their arms. Reviving consciousness brought shriek after shriek from her pale lips. 'Hush!' said her fiancé, bending over close to her face, as he and the nurse struggled out with their burden. 'Oh! I see that man!' shrieked the girl. 'Hush!' whispered Mr. Wright again. 'He will shoot me,' screamed the hysterical girl, in tones of mortal fear. At last her unconscious form was carried through the door of the witness room, while the audience in the court stood aghast. Shriek after shriek issued from the witness room, where the nurse was using all her skill. They echoed through the building.

The inquest was adjourned until next Friday.

'More mystery than ever.' Such is the opinion of the coroner's jury, which visited the Kinrade home at 105 Herkimer street this afternoon, and expressed by Foreman Spere. The jurymen spent almost an hour in the house and yard. With them were Detectives Bleakley and Coulter. Not a newspaper man was allowed inside. The jurymen returned to the court room at 2.25 and the court was speedily opened. The first witness called to-day was Harry Woodridge, a coachman for Mrs. Thompson. He testified that the only person he saw coming out of the Kinrade house on the afternoon of the murder was a girl who ran out bareheaded. He saw no man leave the house.

Detective Bleakley was recalled and questioned as to the chair in the dining-room, on which it was surmised Ethel Kinrade sat when she was murdered, and the position of the girl's body when found. He also told of the footprints in the snow.

EARL KINRADE TESTIFIES.

Earl Kinrade, brother of the dead girl, was then called. He told of having been transferred from the branch of the Bank of Commerce in Montreal to Hamilton, the day before the murder, and of having arrived the day after. In answer to questions by Mr. Blackstock witness said he had used a revolver in practising at a target. The weapon belonged to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, where he was then employed. He admitted that once he had a revolver in his pocket in the Waldorf Hotel in Hamilton, and it accidentally went off in his pocket, while he was clicking it. He denied most emphatically that he had threatened some person on the occasion mentioned.

FLORENCE HAD SHOT WITH REVOLVER.

Witness said that he had heard his father speak of Florence having shot with a revolver while in the south. He said that his sister went to Savannah, where there are a lot of colored people. She practised with a revolver before going there, not as a means of injurying anyone, but just for protection.'

'That's what your father told you?'

'That's what I derived from what he said.'

Witness said that his sisters, Ethel and Florence, has always been on the best of terms, and were inseparable companions. He said that Florence had many out-of-town engagements singing, mostly in Ontario.

Witness said that he had heard of Miss Elliott, with whom Florence went south, but he had never seen her, and she never was at his father's house that he had ever heard. He did not know what became of the revolver that Florence used in the south, and said that the family objected to her using it as it made them nervous.

'Then Florence did not have a nervous temperament?'

'She had the ordinary temperament that a girl would have. I do not mean that she had any nervous temperament.'

'How did she compare in that respect with the rest of the family? Were they more nervous?'

'Yes.'

'This was the difference that you had in mind. Florence was rather superior in nervous strength to the rest of them?'

'Yes.'

FLORENCE KINRADE AGAIN CALLED.

At the conclusion of the examination of Earl Kinrade, considerable excitement was caused in the court room when Miss Florence was recalled, as this was not expected. As on Wednesday night, she entered the room leaning on the arm of Miss Walker, the nurse, who escorted her as far as the witness box. She was dressed exactly as on the former examination, and her general appearance and bearing were much the same.

The girl testified to her visit down South with Miss Elliott, and mentioned a Colonel Warburton, an Englishman, who afterwards married Miss Elliott. Colonel Warburton carried a revolver, as he said, 'There were so many colored people around.' She also told of her travels with Miss Elliott in Ontario, and having stayed with a Mr. and Mrs. Robinson at Goderich.

REVOLVER INCIDENTS.

Referring to her visit to Portsmouth, Va., Mr. Blackstock asked again about the revolver incidents. Miss Kinrade said: 'There had been a shooting affray between some colored men and a policeman in the theatre. The latter showed a revolver with which he said the deed had been done.'

'Did you ever fire off a revolver at any time?'

'No, but I remember seeing one.'

'Did you shoot the revolver off' went on the lawyer.

'I don't remember.'

'Then on any other occasion down there, did you have anything to do with a revolver?'

'I remember one of the boys at the theatre had a revolver and they were fooling with it. I remember reproving him for having it around.'

'You would see him with the revolver from time to time?'

'He would take it out and show it to me, because I always asked him to put it away.'

'Did you ever have it in your hands?'

'He seemed to want to teach me to use it.'

'He used to ask you to take it, but you would not?'

'He only said it to tease me.'

'And in point of fact, you never did take the revolver?'

'No.'

'What other revolvers did you see down there?'

Miss Kinrade then said that the number of negroes in that vicinity resulted

MISS FLORENCE KINRADE.

in many quarrels, and that this was the reason that the boy she knew carried a revolver.

'Did you see other people with them?'

'No.'

'Only these two? Try to think of others, Mr. Butler, for instance.'

'Very nearly all the men carried revolvers, and I saw Mr. Butler's occasionally.'

'And Butler kept it in the house?'

'Yes.'

'And it was there when you lived with them?'

'I remember seeing it in the theatre.'

'Do you remember Mr. Butler's revolver in his house?'

'I am not sure. I think he kept it at the theatre.'

'Did Mrs. Butler ever tell you that women had to carry revolvers to protect themselves in the South?'

'No.'

'Any other occasion on which you saw a revolver drawn there?'

The witness thought for a moment, and then said: 'That is all.'

'When you came up from the South, did you bring a revolver with you?'

'I didn't have one.'

'Did your people write to you in the South, telling you not to use a revolver?'

''I don't remember, but likely they did, because I told them about the number of revolvers used.'

'What do you think you told them about having a revolver?'

The witness replied by saying that she wasn't sure that they had written to her about using a revolver.

'But there was some correspondence between you and your people about this revolver business?'

'Yes, I think so.'

'Did you tell them that you were practicing with a revolver so that if you went to Savannah and needed to protect yourself you could do it?'

'No, the time was so short that I had no time to write.'

'Did you let them know anything about the trip to Savannah?'

'I wrote them that I would likely go.'

'And did you write them that you were practicing with a revolver in preparation for the trip?'

'No, I didn't write anything like that.'

'And you don't know how such a report got abroad?'

'Unless I told them that Col. Warburton was armed.'

'Did you say that you never fired off a revolver in your life?'

'I never fired one off at any time.'

'Either in the United States or Canada?'

'No.'

'Nor any other firearm?'

'No.'

'You told us the other night about being considerably frightened by a man you saw a short time before the tragedy, the man on the stormy Sunday night?'

'Yes.'

'You told us about a man named Baum the other night. Where did you first meet him?'

'At Portsmouth.'

'What aged man was he?'

'Between 28 and 30.'

'An American?'

'Yes.'

'What kind of a looking man?'

'Short and thin.'

'What color?'

'Dark.'

'Any hair on his face?'

'No; he was clean shaven. He looked younger than he was.'

'Anything peculiar in his accent?'

'Nothing.'

'Talked like an ordinary American?'

'Yes.'

Florence told of having been accustomed to travelling alone to fill professional engagements. She told of her meeting with her friend, Mrs. Kenneth Brown, of Syracuse, in Toronto, and having attended a reception with her on Spadina avenue. She could not remember the name of the people who gave the reception. In answer to a question witness said the only time she ever stayed at the Queen's Hotel, in Toronto, over night by herself was after the Mendelssohn Choir concert, for which she had run up from Hamilton.

Witness told of having collected her father's rents, when she returned from the South, and of having received an allowance for performing this duty.

'When you got back from the South did you pay your own way'

'Yes.'

'Then all the time you were down South you supported yourself with the assistance of Miss Elliott, as you told us,'

'Yes.'

'So you were not a charge on your father while you were away?'

'No.'

'You were, I understand, on very affectionate terms with your sister?'

'Yes.'

'There was no kind of trouble between you at all?'

'No.'

'And you were almost constantly together? Your brother tells us you once roomed together?'

'Yes.'

'And it was in consequence that you 'phoned from your brother's the night before the occurrence?'

'Yes.'

'You told us of the fright you had from some tramps or other?'

'Yes.'

'When your father met you that night he had a pair of tongs with him for protection?'

'Yes.'

'And then when you got into the house you were told of the people coming to the door and the windows?'

'Yes.'

'The following day the mark around the window frame was discovered?'

'Yes.'

'Did your mother and Ethel endeavor to get up earlier than usual on Thursday morning?'

'No.'

'Was your sister Ethel out that morning?'

'No.'

'You are certain of it?'

'Yes.'

'Why, if you were in bed, how did you know?'

Miss Kinrade related a number of circumstances which made it clear in her mind that Ethel was not out.

'And your mother was not out?'

'No.'

At dinner time on Thursday the subject of conversation was the occurrence of the night before, coupled with the discussion about tramps.'

'Yes.'

'And you are sure Ethel was not out of the house on the day of the occurrence?'

'I feel sure.'

'You were all very much worked up over the subject?'

'Yes.'

'Notwithstanding that you were all worked up, you proposed to go out that afternoon and leave the house unprotected?'

'We were never afraid in the daytime.'

'What I'm asking for this moment is that, notwithstanding all this excitement, you intended to go out and leave the house with no one in it?'

'Yes.'

Florence again related the story of the murder; how she was mending her gloves in the dining room, while Ethel was upstairs getting ready to go out, when a ring came to the door bell. She told once more of how she went to the door, of the tramp asking for money, of his coming into the house, of his telling he wanted all the money in the house. She told it slowly and so low that it could not be heard ten feet away.

Mr. Blackstock took Miss Kinrade through the story of the tragedy again, and asked:—

'Where did you give the man the money?'

'Near the telephone.'

'I thought you said right beside the telephone during your evidence on Wednesday night,' said Mr. Blackstock.

'It may have been,' replied Miss Kinrade.

After giving him the money she said she got awfully frightened. When she gave him the money she went into the back parlor, but she was sure she did not pass him, or she may have passed him before she gave him the money.

'When you went into that back parlor the man was closer to the front door than you were?'

'Yes.'

'So when you went into the parlor you must have passed him?'

'Yes.'

'When you went into the parlor you threw the window up—what for?'

'I was going to run right out and then he grabbed me. He pulled me back, and he said if I made a sound he would kill me.'

'Did he pull you back before you got out? Did your feet go out of the window?'

'Not that I remember.'

'When he pulled you back, what happened?'

'The next I remember was that I saw the door between the dining room and kitchen open.'

'When he grabbed you, and told you he would shoot you if you made a noise, that was near the window, wasn't it?'

'Yes.'

'You couldn't see the kitchen from there? When you started to go from the window towards the hall did you see the man?'

'After he grabbed me I don't know what I did.'

'Why didn't you run into the parlor and from there to the front door?'

'I don't know.'

'When you got to the hall there was no one there?'

'I don't remember.'

'There was nothing to prevent you from seeing, was there?'

'When he pulled me away from the window I don't remember what happened.'

'There was nothing to prevent you from going out the front door?'

The answer was inaudible.

'You told me you remembered seeing into the kitchen, now please tell me without any further trouble about it. When you walked from the window to the hall where was the man?'

'I don't think I walked.'

'Did you run?' That is something new.'

'I don't remember what happened. After he grabbed me I think I must have fainted.'

'Oh! that is something we never heard before. Have you talked this over with the family?'

'No.'

'They did not want to talk to you about the occurrence. That was Miss Walker's order?'

'Yes.'

'Did you talk it over with her?'

'Yes.'

'We are getting something entirely new to-night. When did the idea of the fainting occur to you?'

'I did not say I fainted, only I can't remember what happened.'

'Now, when did this idea of your fainting at the window come to you?'

'Just now,' and the witness smiled.

'Now, you remember seeing the door from the dining room in the back kitchen open?'

'Yes.'

'No faint then; only a little frightened?'

'I was dazed.'

'But you know what you're telling? Are you clear about it? Can we rely upon it that you saw the door open?'

'Yes.'

'And that you made up your mind to go out of the door?'

'Yes.'

'And the window was wide open. You saw no man around anywhere. Why didn't you get out that window?'

'I never thought of that.'

'Instead of that you went through the back door?'

'Yes, I went right out to the back.'

'On your way out you passed by a little door that opens into the alleyway between your house and the next that runs right out to Herkimer street?'

'Yes.'

'Why didn't you open that door?'

'I don't know.'

'What happened when you went through the dining room? Did you see anyone?'

'I ran right through. I didn't see anybody.'

'Nothing happened there? Where did you go then?'

'Out to the back fence.'

'Did you run?'

'Yes.'

'All the way?'

'Yes.'

'What happened then?'

'I couldn't get over.'

'What was to prevent you?'

'I couldn't get over the fence.'

'Why not. That is an easy fence to get over?'

'I don't know why I couldn't get over.'

'What happened next?'

'I thought perhaps the man had gone, and I came back to see where Ethel was.

'Did you run or walk back?'

'I came back slowly.'

'How did you come in?'

'The door to the kitchen was partly open. I opened it further, and when I was hurrying in I ran into the man.'

'Where was he?'

'Near the end of the sideboard, near the door that enters from the dining room into the hall.'

'There were ten feet between you?'

'Yes.'

FLORENCE SAW A REVOLVER.

'Did you see a revolver?'

'It was there. I saw Ethel and all the blood. Then I ran right over to the front door.'

'Did you see any weapon?'

'Oh, I don't know. I saw Ethel.'

'But did you see a weapon?'

'He had something in his hand.'

'Was it a revolver?'

'I guess it was.'

'Are you sure?'

'He had some weapon.'

'Why, you told us before ing the revolver aside.'

'He had some weapon.'

'Why, then, did you run the yard and give the

'As soon as I opened the a step, and we were

'But there was ten Why did not you then go out into the yard and You had hoped he had

'Yes.'

'Well, why then didn't the yard and scream?'

'I—we—It was then I was all so close. I rus I was awfully frightened

'Then what happened?'

'When I ran past him

'How many times?'

'He may have fired member one.'

'You brushed him was?'

'No, near the end of

'You made some motion off?'

'Yes.'

'You got past him and the front door, and op them?'

'No, one of them was

'Which one?'

'I don't remember.'

'Is that the entire story curred, as you recollect it

'Yes.'

'You have told me all now up till the time you to Mrs. Hickey's?'

'There was a sound as was being blown up—an

'When did that take

'When I was upstairs for I remember hearing it ran out.'

'Now, tell me what time you say you heard the Where were you then?'

'I was upstairs getting the

'After you had opened the

'Yes.'

'And after you got the money?

'I believe it was.'

'And you said you called to lock herself in her room when ed?'

'Yes.'

'And her door was shut?'

'Yes.'

'Did the sound alarm you? afraid?'

'I was frightened, but it sounded the furnace gas pipes.'

'You didn't connect it with the downstairs?'

'No.'

'And you believe Ethel was room when you heard the shots stairs?'

'Yes.'

'Why did you holler to Ethel you did?'

'She was the most nervous woman the house.'

'But why didn't you open that door you had time to do so?'

'I never thought about that.'

'Why, if you were going downstairs with a ten-dollar bill, why was there more danger for Ethel than you?'

'I'm bothered easily myself, and didn't want to bother her. I did not want her to know there was anything wrong till I got the man out of the house.'

'But I should think calling to her lock herself in her room would bother her.'

'No, I didn't think it would.'

'Now, in all you have told us haven't said a single word about shots except the single shot fired you. How did you account for that?

'I heard the bang, bang, bang.'

'Where were you when you these sounds?'

'After he dragged me from the dow.'

'Ethel wasn't down stairs when heard the noise like a furnace?'

'No.'

'And it was after you were away from the window you heard noises?'

'Yes.'

'Did it sound as if they came from few feet away?'

'When I heard them, I did not where they came from.'

'Did they seem to come from dining room'

'No.'

'Where did they seem to come Did they sound like the sound volver?'

'They were so much together, I not know.'

'Did they sound going off?'

'Yes.'

'Did you think it was a

'Yes.'

'Well, then, when you shots, why did you not wide-open window?'

'I don't remember that.'

'Both those doors are door did you open when the bell?'

'The inside door.'

'Where was the man?'

'He was inside the front

Mr. Blackstock's closing was delivered slowly and ly.

'And if the man was not you two girls would be house, Miss Kinrade?'

'Yes.'

On the words, 'that will Kinrade sank back uncons policeman was unable to past her lips, and the nurse riedly summoned.

Miss Walker and the officer up the limp body and started it from the room.

Descending the steps of the dais, the girl's lips parted piercing shriek rang through place. 'I see that man.' long drawn out cry. 'The wailed.

It was finally decided to resume inquest on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Blackstock the jurors that no more than evening would be occupied. doors which had been closed vent anyone entering or leaving room during the discussion were ed as soon as the constable's proclamation had been delivered.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 2[illegible]

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1909

LAST OF THE WILD PIGEONS

For 20 Years They Have Not Visited Old Grounds.

GREAT FLIGHT OF 1837 THAT SAVED MANY FAMILIES IN TIMES OF PANIC.

(New York 'Sun.')

[illegible], N.Y., March 4.—It was the [illegible] the wild pigeon in the days [illegible] nestings or its flights were of [illegible] annual occurrence in this State [illegible]nsylvania to make its appearance [illegible]s as early as the latter part of [illegible], and almost always while the [illegible]s March winds were still pre[illegible]and the snow was still deep in [illegible]ds, so the news that came down [illegible]he neighborhood of Livingston [illegible] Sullivan county, last week, that [illegible] of wild pigeons had flown over [illegible]ce a few days before and had be[illegible] preparations for nesting in the [illegible]ds along the Beaverkill was not re[illegible]ed as improbable on account of the [illegible]orable time of year.

Interested persons lost no time in making investigation of the truth of this report, for if the wild pigeon had reappeared in the Sullivan county woods, even as but a small isolated flock, it would be something surprising, for it has been twenty years since wild pigeons had been seen. But, like numerous similar reports of the reappearance of this bird, sometimes in lone pairs and sometimes in small flocks, that have come from various parts of the country where the pigeon was in its day wont to assemble in great number, this Sullivan county rumor was found to have foundation in fact.

It has called to mind the fact, however, that the last flight of wild pigeons [illegible] east as New York was into and [illegible] the beech woods of Sullivan county [illegible] the adjacent woods of Ulster and [illegible]ware counties thirty-two years ago, [illegible]ugh previous to that, as far as the [illegible]ory of man went back, not a year [illegible]assed when, if they had not nested [illegible]here in those or other New York [illegible]s, they had flown over in count[illegible]housands, seeking nesting and feed[illegible]ities elsewhere.

The circumstances attending that last [illegible]rance of wild pigeons in New [illegible]ere extraordinary. The first [illegible] of the flight came from the vil[illegible] Barnum's, in Sullivan county, [illegible] week in March. The air sud[illegible]became filled with an apparently [illegible] flock of pigeons, which was [illegible] northward. It was not known [illegible]the time how far the flock extended [illegible] the eastward, but subsequent re[illegible]orts from that direction fixed it ae[illegible]weive miles in an unbroken line. It [illegible]bstructed all view of the sky and gave [illegible] the surroundings the sombre appear[illegible]ce caused by the passing of thunder [illegible]uds. The birds were flying high, so [illegible]h that old woodsmen declared it un[illegible]ely that the birds would rest short [illegible] the Canadian forests.

Two days afterward, however, lumber[illegible]n from the headwaters of the Beaver[illegible] and the beech woods of Ulster and [illegible]ware counties brought in the word [illegible] those regions had been taken pos[illegible]on of by wild pigeons in numbers [illegible]covered miles of the forest area [illegible] that they were preparing for the [illegible]ing season.

The woods were found to be swarming with pigeons. As usual the slaughter promptly began. It was cut short though [illegible] while the pigeons were busy with [illegible] preparations for nesting a heavy [illegible]storm began. Snow fell to the [illegible] of more than a foot all through [illegible]gion. When the storm had ceased [illegible]usual and peculiar stir was no[illegible]roughout the length and breadth [illegible] great roost and at noon on the [illegible] after their coming into that [illegible]s the pigeons took flight and [illegible]he middle of the afternoon not [illegible]as to be seen anywhere in that [illegible]xtent of wood where there had [illegible]illions. The pigeons had flown [illegible]...

[illegible] o'clock on the day of the flight [illegible]geons from the Sullivan county [illegible]ubermen at work in the depths [illegible]Pocono beech woods, then a vast [illegible]vering portions of Pike, Wayne, [illegible]and Monroe counties in Penn[illegible] heard a noise as of a coming [illegible]wind or the roll of distant thun[illegible]...sun was shining brightly, but [illegible]it was hidden as by a cloud. [illegible]phenomena were soon explained. [illegible]woods began filling with wild [illegible]Tree after tree was filled and [illegible]ir was black. When the last [illegible]rear guard of the flight had [illegible]resting place in the woods, as was [illegible]only determined by recon[illegible]wood-men, the area covered by [illegible] was eight miles in extent [illegible]to west and five miles from [illegible]to south.

[illegible]is colony of wild pigeons was [illegible]that had so suddenly abandoned [illegible]on county and adjacent wilder[illegible]beyond question. The nearest [illegible]the Pennsylvania woods, where [illegible]nested after their flight from [illegible], was forty-five miles, air [illegible]due west. The pigeons [illegible]travelled at the rate of nearly [illegible] a minute in making the jour[illegible]withstanding the constant on[illegible]upon the nesting pigeons [illegible]of people from all the country [illegible]slaughtering them by thousands [illegible]night, the birds surviving per[illegible]their nesting and their roost[illegible]remained until the squabs were [illegible]to take wing, when they [illegible]night, still moving westward. [illegible]was the testimony of all who [illegible]them when the colony came in, apparently in as great number, if not greater, than when they appeared. And never since then has there been a flight of wild pigeons in New York or in eastern Pennsylvania.

A pigeon roost and nesting place of old about the headwaters of the Delaware and its tributaries is of historic record, not only for its gigantic dimensions but for its memorable opportuneness and importance in the domestic economy of the region. In 1837 times were very hard in the upper Delaware Valley. That was the year of the great panic. Lumbering was the mainstay of Sullivan County and the neighboring counties, both of this state and Pennsylvania. Lumber that year was not selling for enough to cover the cost of its production. To add to the distress the crops of the year before had been very short. That season, however, was a great beechnut year. There were dense beech forests then in the region. Beechnuts are an uncertain crop, and in the days when they were a factor in the welfare of the backwoods dwellers a scant beechnut crop meant a corresponding scarcity of wild game. Two years in succession there had been no beechnuts, but the big crop of '36 left the forest floor deep with the mass so attractive and necessary to wild pigeons particularly. So the spring of 1837 brought these birds to the upper Delaware woods in unprecedented numbers.

As is the well founded tradition of many a leading family in those counties to-day, it was a fortunate thing that the wild pigeons appeared as they did, for the news of the bread riots in New York had spread to the lumber regions and the needs of the people there would have led them soon to imitate the rioters in the city. The coming of the pigeons turned the attention of the people away from thoughts of raiding, and all that part of the country turned out for a combined onslaught on the bird.

An Orange County ancient has personal recollection of that historic pigeon roost and the remarkable and exciting incidents that attend its presence and the unceasing campaign of slaughter that was carried on against the vast pigeon colony.

'I was a boy of ten,' says he. 'People went by the score from Orange County and from every other county within a hundred miles of that pigeon roost to get a share of the birds. My father saddled his horse and went too, and took me along with him. It was a two days' journey to the woods where the roost was. The time was early April. We arrived on the scene one afternoon about four o'clock. It was in the depth of a wilderness, and as far as the eye could see on every possible resting place on every limb of every tree was a rude, shallow nest of sticks, and above the rim of every nest the heads of two fat squabs, unable yet to fly, were thrust.

'Scattered about in the forest were numerous shacks or shanties built of logs, boughs or bark. These were occupied by pigeon gatherers who had congregated there from all parts of the country thereabout. Squabs were continually falling from the insecure nests, and the ground was covered with them, dead and dying. Men, women and children were gathering them, drawing them and curing them over beds of hardwood coals, "jerking" them, as it was called. To make the harvest of squabs larger the squabbers went about thumping the trunks of the trees with heavy lengths of timber, using them as battering rams. This would fetch the squabs tumbling from their nests like ripe chestnuts.

'But the human squab gatherers were not alone sharers in that harvest. At night foxes, raccoons, wildcats, porcupines, skunks and other four-footed prowlers could at almost any time be seen sneaking in among the tree trunks watching for an opportunity to get an easy feast on the squabs as they tumbled from the nest, and the howl of an occasional wolf, too wary to venture close to camp—and the whole forest seemed to be one great camp—was frequently heard. Not a few of the campers had driven their swine in with them and droves of hogs fed on the young pigeons.

'When we arrived at the roost there were only a few scattering pigeons to be seen as they fluttered about their nests, but just before sundown we heard a sound in the distance that rapidly became a roar and the sky began to darken. The pigeons were returning from their feeding grounds in the bush to their roosts and nests. Immediately following the first rush of returning pigeons and until long after dark a closely packed and unbroken flight of birds poured in, alighting in great masses, often one on top of the other, upon every spot to which they could cling, producing by their own fluttering efforts and the constant breaking and crashing to the ground of boughs giving way under the great weight of the birds a noise so tremendous that the loudest shouts of men standing side by side could not be heard from one to the other, and the firing of a gun a few yards away could only be known by the flash it made.

'The pigeons paid no attention at all to the fires that gleamed everywhere nor to the men who with long poles swept them in heaps from the low lying branches. Frequently the whole upper part of some brittle and overladen tree would snap off and come down with a crash, carrying with it not only its own mass of living freight but crushing to death countless numbers of young and old birds on the lower branches. Those of the disturbed pigeons that were unhurt would struggle blindly upward again, trying to get a foothold somewhere among the trees. If they could not regain a roost in the tree from which they had been hurled they would huddle together on the ground beneath it and fall victims to the clubs of the slaughterers.

'From daylight until near midnight the slaughter of pigeons and squabs was continuous. The old pigeons would be off to the feeding grounds at dawn. The roost had been there over a month, and thousands of pigeons had been killed before the nesting had begun. The squabs had just come into condition for gathering. For eight weeks the birds were shot, clubbed, netted and killed in every known manner, and taken by the waggonload to the local markets. The spring rafting freshet was on, and every raft that pulled out from the upper Delaware was loaded high with pigeons, which were taken to markets all along the river, where they found ready and profitable sale. Some pigeon hunters cleared as much as $1,000 during the time the birds were in the woods, and besides that pigeon roost saving a great deal of trouble and suffering in the valley it laid the foundation of more than one family fortune.

'That was the greatest wild pigeon roost and nesting of which there is any record in the East. It was more than fifteen miles long and seven wide.'

The last flight of wild pigeons in the East was in 1888. In the spring of the year they filled the forests of western Pennsylvania for miles and miles along the Allegheny River. In 1888 they nested in the wilds of the great Michigan peninsula. They were then in as enormous number apparently as they had ever been, for they occupied an area of forest ten miles long and five wide.

A TRAITOR'S PUNISHMENT

LIEUT. ULLMO'S EASY LIFE AS A PRISONER ON DEVIL'S ISLAND.

(London 'Globe.')

The first man, a Paris contemporary observes, lost the earthly paradise by a fault, and man to-day has found it by a crime. Ex-Lieut. Ullmo, who was condemned as a traitor, and who is now on Devil's Island, is the person referred to, and if our contemporary is not misinformed, the assertion is not very wide of the mark.

The ex-Lieutenant has a nice little cottage; his costume is white flannel, and he wears white boots. He rises late and spends a long time dressing. His toilet table, we learn, is laden with scent bottles, and in the room is a portrait which bears a strong resemblance to La Belle Lison. His study is well supplied with books, theatrical and other reviews, such as one would find in a country gentleman's house. Books on philosophy also find a place, the ex-Lieutenant's favorite writers being Kant, Fichte and Schelling.

After breakfast, Ullmo walks about his little domain, feeds his fowls and gives instructions to his cook. Nearly every day a launch brings fresh meat from l'Ile Royale, and to guard against stormy weather and the non-arrival of the launch the Lieutenant has, we are assured, a well stocked larder with eggs, butter, preserves and charcuterie in abundance. After breakfast he takes a rest and then has a walk under the cocoanut trees, then he sits under the shadow of the trees and watches the beautiful sunset and possibly thinks of Dreyfus in this little solitude. At lunch he can have plenty of fresh milk and cheese, for he has a herd of goats.

After dinner the ex-Lieutenant and his guards play cards, and before retiring the chef—who, like Goldsmith's chest of drawers, 'contrives a double debt to pay'—transformed into a valet de chambre, asks the prisoner for instructions for the next day. The correspondent who furnishes this account was surprised at what he saw, and so we think will be his readers.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS FOR BIRDS

LENGTHENS THEIR DAY, GIVING THEM MORE TIME FOR FEEDING.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Winter has always proved a trying time for rare and delicate birds in the Zoological Gardens. One interesting theory has been advanced, that owing to the long nights in these 'atitudes in winter the poor birds do not feed long enough during the day to 'keep body and soul together.' In the old insect house some good was effected by inducing the birds to feed before dawn with the aid of a powerful motor lamp which was placed there an hour before sunrise in the winter.

In the new small bird house an elaborate incandescent gaslight installation has just been completed. It is controlled from outside, and at 6 o'clock in the morning a watchman switches on the lights.

Immediately a chorus of song breaks out from the aroused birds, who start breakfast immediately. This extra feeding time has already produced good results in the shape of improved condition of the birds of paradise, mynahs and other rare tropical birds in the house.

BIG QUEENSLAND TURTLE.

(From the 'British Australian.')

A party of men were reclining in their tent by the sea near Bundaberg, where they were surprised to see a large turtle poke its head in the entrance. After they had recovered from the surprise they set to work to capture the turtle, and it took the united efforts of two of them to turn the turtle over on its back, which they did with the aid of a rope and a couple of spars. A rope was attached and it was kept a prisoner till boxing day, when the captors amused themselves riding on it up and down the sand. After the novelty had worn off one of the members of the party mounted the turtle's back and set its head for the sea, letting the rope go. The turtle, appreciating its release, carried its jockey out to sea, and the latter slid off and let the turtle return to the deep.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING

RIPS OFF CLOTHING, BREAKS BONES, CAUSES STRANGE DEATHS.

Perhaps the most curious accompaniment of a lightning shock is the stripping off of the clothes. This appears to be very common. A writer in the 'Lancet' describes a case in which a man was struck by lightning while standing by a willow tree. Immediately afterward his boots were found at the foot of the tree and the man was lying on his back two yards off, absolutely naked except for part of the left arm of his flannel vest. He was conscious, but much burned, and his left leg was broken. The field around was strewn with fragments of the clothes, torn from top to bottom. The boots were partly torn.

Flammarion mentions a case in 1898 in which three women were standing around a reaping machine when one of them was struck by lightning and killed: the two others were uninjured, but they were stripped absolutely naked, even their boots being removed.

It has been suggested that the stripping of the clothes is caused by the rapid formation of steam. When trees are struck the bark is frequently torn off, probably by the electricity passing between it and the wood. It is not unreasonable to imagine that the same explanation applies to the removal of clothes.

Little less remarkable is the shaving effect which is sometimes seen. Two men who were in a windmill were struck by lightning. They were both rendered deaf, and the hair, beard and eyebrows of one were burned. A woman who was struck had the hair of her head completely removed. Sometimes the hair returns and sometimes the part is permanently bald. In the case at Krugersdorp bones were broken, and a few other similar cases are recorded. Probably in some of them the fracture was caused by the fall. Flammarion mentions a case in which eight sheep were struck; all their bones had been broken as though crushed in a mortar. The fall would not account for this.

When an electric current is passed through a number of persons holding hands it is generally felt most by those at the end of the chain, and several cases have been recorded in which only those which may be called the terminals of a series of animals are damaged. Five horses in a line received a stroke of lightning; only the first and the last were killed. On another occasion five horses in a stable were struck; the only animal to escape death was the horse in the centre.

Several remarkable accounts have been recorded where alternate animals of a series have been killed. During a storm in 1901 lightning entered a stable where there were twenty cows and it killed ten of them. The first, the third and so on were killed, while the second, the fourth and so on survived. It is certainly difficult to explain cases each as these, but it would be unwise to deny the possibility of their occurrence.

Cases of complete incineration are not rare, but more remarkable are the instances in which the body of a man killed by lightning has appeared to be unaltered, but when touched it has crumbled to dust. In 1838 three soldiers took shelter under a tree and a stroke of lightning killed them all, but they all remained standing, and even their clothes appeared to be intact, but when touched the bodies fell into a heap of ashes.

The lower animals appear to be more liable to be struck than human beings. A whole herd of cattle or sheep may be destroyed by lightning. Two hundred and sixteen sheep out of 288 have been struck, and on one occasion two thousand goats are said to have been destroyed at one time. In a storm cattle and sheep herd together, and this fact probably increases their danger.

Representations of surrounding objects are sometimes said to have been imprinted on the victims' skins by a lightning discharge. Nearly always the picture is that of a tree and may be merely a branching mark made by the electricity. While not denying the possibility of such picture making, the writer considers the evidence quite insufficient:

'In one case a woman was minding a cow and they were both struck by lightning when sheltering under a tree. The cow was killed, but the woman, though for a time unconscious, soon revived; on her breast was seen a representation of the cow. Here also a healthy scepticism is reasonable, for the picture of the cow was only seen by peasants.

'In the summer of 1865 a Dr. Derendinger was returning home by train; when he got out at the station his purse was missing. It was of tortoise shell and on one side it had a monogram of two D's intertwined. Some time later Dr. Derendinger was called to see a stranger who had been found unconscious under a tree, having been struck by lightning.

'The first thing he noticed on examining the man was that there was on the thigh a picture of his own monogram, the intertwined D's; he resuscitated the man, who was taken to the hospital. Dr. Derendinger said that his purse would probably be found in the patient's pocket, and so it proved. This case is certainly more easily understood, for the metal of the monogram would prove a good conductor, and so we can imagine how its image might be impressed on the skin. Similar cases are recorded of the imprinting of money and other metallic objects on the skin by lightning, and it is common to find burns on parts of the body near match boxes or other metallic objects.

'A very curious effect is sometimes produced. The person struck is killed and yet he remains in the very attitude in which he was at the moment of death. Eight farm laborers were resting at dinner time under an oak when they were all struck and killed by the same flash of lightning. When found they appeared to be still eating. One held a glass, another was carrying a piece of bread to his mouth, and a third had his hand on a plate.

'In another case a woman was struck while picking a poppy. The body was found standing with the flower still in her hand. The most probable explanation of these occurrences is the instantaneous onset of rigor mortis, and it has been shown experimentally that in animals killed by electricity the onset of rigor mortis can be hastened by increasing the strength of the current.'

WAKING UP A BEAR

HOW A TRAPPER PUT AN END TO BRUIN'S WINTER NAP.

(Margaret A. Ridley, in 'Forest and Stream.')

Old trappers often smile when I tell them that my husband killed a bear in midwinter when the snow was ten feet deep. It was along in the first days of February and we were thinking about spring, though spring was a long time off yet.

The days were beginning to get warmer, the snow had all fallen from the trees, leaving them a fresher green. My husband was building bear pens against the time when the bears should appear in the spring. He had made several in different parts of the woods, and on this morning took up his axe and rifle and set out to the north of the cabin. He ascended a steep little hill that lay nearest to the range and prospected around a huge fallen tree with upturned roots. The snow was crusted quite hard and there was no difficulty in walking upon it. As he rounded the end of the tree his foot broke through into a cavity.

It rested upon something soft, there was a surprised grunt and a hasty scrambling upon the part of some animal that was very much alive. My husband lost little time in pulling his leg out of the hole, and when he peered down into the dark cavity his gaze met that of a pair of small, beady eyes. In another instant the animal thrust his head out of the hole and announced himself a bear, the first awake. He was making effective efforts at extricating himself when my husband bethought himself of the rifle strapped to his back.

To unsling the weapon and shoot the bear was the work of but an instant. He proved to be a young male with long, black fur that was glossy and fine as silk. The flesh, too, was fat and made a welcome addition to our larder, which by that time was growing scant.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

It must be frankly recognized by the health seeker that there is no such thing as an ideal climate. Even climate has its advantages for some particular purpose, and usually attached to this a corresponding disadvantage. There is no particular value in warmth, as such. On the contrary, many diseases, including some cases of consumption, do much better in cold climates. There is no special advantage in attitude, as such. It is positively injurious to certain conditions of the heart, lungs and nerves. There is no overwhelming advantage in dryness of climate as such. Catarrhs of all sorts are almost as common in the excessively dry air of the mountain and of the desert as they are in the moist air of the sea coast. We have not got over our marine or amphibian ancestry yet, by a good deal, and require an abundance of moisture at some time of the year in order to thrive. It has been no mere accident which has led the white race to spread and flourish along those levels of latitude which we term the temperate zone or green rainbelt.

Physicians and physiologists are coming to the somewhat unexpected conclusion that, taking it the year around, for the majority of individuals, except those who are ill with some definite disease, the most healthful climate is not the warmest or the driest or the most equable, but the one which has considerable extremes of annual variation of temperature, and moderate daily ones, with a fair amount of cold, and at least twenty-five to forty inches of rain per annum. This latter is beneficial and necessary, not only for the grass and grains and fruits upon which man and his cattle live, but for the air that enters into his lungs and bathes his skin. Our best results and highest percentage of cures in consumption, for instance, are now obtained in northern sanatoria, on high, cold mountain tops.

Not only is there no such thing as an ideal climate, except at certain times of the year for a particular disease, but the health seeker will find that climates the world over, within certain ranges, are a good deal more alike than they are unlike. It rains and snows occasionally even in southern California. Mountain altitudes and deserts, as an offset to their clear, dry air, usually have a most abominable amount of wind with sand or dust-storms at some time of the year, no matter how the guidebooks may lie about it.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in the 'Outing Magazine' for March.

FIRST AID FOR FAINTING.

(From the 'Hospital')

The treatment of fainting is quite simple. Either the posture of complete recumbency should be adopted with the head lowered or the sitting posture with the head between the knees. The latter posture will often cause the feeling of faintness to pass off. The former should be adopted if swooning has occurred.

Fresh air and the loosening of all constricting clothes about the neck and waist are essential. Smelling salts, tickling the nose with a feather, and stimulants are useful, but rarely necessary, for most attacks pass off quickly with recumbency and fresh air. A cold douche is a valuable means of stimulation.

READ LAW BY MOONLIGHT

LINCOLN DID IT OFTEN, SITTING ON THE CELLAR DOOR.

How well I remember when Lincoln lived in Petersburg, Ill., carrying the chain for a surveyor's party and working for seventy-five cents a day, says a writer in the 'National Magazine.' The surveyor's wife told me that she often saw him studying at night, seated on the cellar door, reading Blackstone often until midnight by the light of the moon.

Lincoln always took note of the light and dark moons, as is shown by an incident which occurred during his early practice of law. A murder was committed in the neighborhood of the village and the son of the surveyor's wife was arrested on suspicion from the testimony of an 'eye witness.' In the meantime Lincoln had swung out his shingle as a lawyer at Springfield, and on this occasion nobly did he prove that the kindness of the surveyor was not forgotten by the student who read Blackstone by moonlight. He went to the jail and questioned the young prisoner, who asserted his innocence, and Lincoln took up the case. At the trial the witness swore that he saw the murder committed.

'Might you not be mistaken?' asked Lincoln. 'A dim light is deceptive and it was a dark night.'

The witness hastened to reiterate that it was bright moonlight, whereupon Lincoln promptly pulled from among his books an almanac and said calmly:

'It is not necessary for me to make a plea for no jury can place any reliance on a witness who will swear that it was a moonlight night when the almanac proves that it was the dark of the moon.'

RAT DRIVE IN INDIA

RESULT OF A SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN IN A BOMBAY TOWN.

(From the 'Times of India.')

Bombay deals with its rats wholeheartedly and scientifically. The city chosen—Kamatipura—was divided into three circles, which were again divided into several blocks.

The first circle was in charge of the Chief Inspector of Health, assisted by four inspectors and two deputy health officers. In this circle there were 303 houses, comprising 1,423 rooms, and these were served with 2,846 baits and 425 traps. Baits were also placed in seventy-seven gullies.

The second circle was the largest, and was placed in charge of Dr. Sorab Cawasji. It comprised twenty-six blocks, with sixty-nine houses and 4,375 rooms, and 8,750 baits and 1,181 traps were brought into requisition, besides baits for ninety-eight gullies. The third circle, in charge of Dr. Shroff, was divided into nineteen blocks. It included 264 houses with 4,023 rooms which were served with 8,046 baits and 1,070 traps. Altogether 19,642 poison baits and 2,670 traps were laid.

In one day 883 rats were delivered up, and as the poison does not always act immediately it is likely that a great many more have since been discovered. After the recovery of rats all the gullies are flushed and cleaned and the houses and rooms washed with pesterine and otherwise disinfected.

USES FOR WASTE WOOD

MOST RECENT HAVE ORIGIN IN DEMAND FOR ALCOHOLS AND ACIDS.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

Uncle Sam is concerned about the wilful waste of wood which seems predestined to create woeful want. Millions of cords of wood are wasted every year in the forest and on the farm because this wood is not suitable for the various mechanical uses for which wood is employed. There are, however, numerous means of disposing of this waste. Aside from tanning and paper making, which are chemical industries that have been established for hundreds of years, there are other industrial uses of more recent origin which are of agricultural importance.

Important among these are destructive distillation, recovery of turpentine, resin, paper pulp, preparation of alcohols and manufacture of acids. These are growing industries because of a steadily increasing demand for wood alcohol, acetates, acetone, turpentine, charcoal, etc., which are utilized in other industries.

The crude products from distillation are chiefly four: gases, tar and oils, charcoal and acids. Methyl alcohol, acetates, acetone, charcoal, turpentine, wood, oil and oxalic acid are directly or indirectly obtained on a commercial scale from woods, and the yield is governed largely by specific gravity, weight and kind of wood as well as by the way in which the manufacturing process is carried on.

The German Emperor has his own way of using the telephone. Despite mistakes caused by the Kaiser's refusal to name himself at the opening of his conversation, he invariably introduces his telephone orders merely with the words, 'I command that,' and so forth. As soon as the chief of department hears these words he motions that his subordinates must at once leave the room. The significance of this arrangement is supposed to be that the chief is having something like an audience with His Majesty, and that it would be presumptuous for a person not summoned to hear the imperial voice to occupy the room into which its tones are conveyed.—'M. A. P.'

Nothing Too Good

for you. That's why we want you to take CASCARETS for liver and bowels. It's not advertising talk—but merit—the great, wonderful, lasting merit of CASCARETS that we want you to know by trial. Then you'll have faith—and join the millions who keep well by CASCARETS alone. 905

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

THE RELIGION OF THE PHOENICIANS OR ANDROGYNISTIC MONOTHEISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the course of the lecture given by me on March 3, at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, on the subject of 'Palestine before the days of Moses,' to which you refer in this evening's issue, I formulated a new hypothesis as to the original nature of Cadmean, or Phoenician religion, to which I gave the name of Hermaphroditic or Androgynistic Monotheism. The lecture was reported in the papers, and in one case my hypothesis was presented in a misleading light. It was first suggested to my mind while working through the Phoenician correspondence in the Tell-el-Amarna letters, discovered in Egypt about twenty-two years ago, and which belong to the fifteenth century B.C. I am not aware that it has ever been mooted by any one before, at any rate in this connection.

I have been steadily working on the subject for several months, but as I have had neither the time, nor the opportunity at McGill (unfortunately the standard Semitic works in our library are conspicuous by their almost complete absence) to review some of the later Phoenician documents, I have hitherto refrained from publishing a thesis on the subject. Having now, however, drawn attention to it before a university audience I should be obliged if you could find room for this letter since the hypothesis is a highly attractive one, unifying and explaining for the first time a considerable amount of phenomena which have hitherto either escaped notice altogether or been regarded as inexplicable. Though I do not desire to go more fully into the matter just now, it is perhaps a duty to my readers to make a few further observations on the subject. Two of the most characteristic traits of the Phoenician race, according to my mind, are on the one hand a strongly acquisitive predilection, an innate ability for commerce, and on the other a marked mystical strain, a strong religious tendency. Hitherto every one has recognized the materialistic side of their character to the exclusion of the ethical and religious. It is easy to prove that they had an absorbing interest in religion from the earliest to the latest times, perhaps more so than any other Semitic nation except the Jews. It was not, however, an interest in polytheism, but in a peculiar form of monotheism, something different from henotheism, it was a religion in which the deity was regarded mystically as ultimately a unit or monad whose personality comprehended the essential qualities of either sex, the maternal and the paternal: for this reason I use the expression 'Androgynistic Monotheism.'

The subject is of interest not only to the student of religion, but also to the student of the history of civilization.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a tendency among scholars to over-estimate the place of the Phoenicians in history, during the last thirty-five years the pendulum has been swinging more and more in the opposite direction, and it has already gone too far. The principal cause for this failure to appreciate at its real value the genius of this people, is to be found in the absence of a suitable working hypothesis which could unify and explain the data, and make the comparatively few records which have come down to us tell their own story. It is this which I believe I have found. It will strengthen, too, the assumption that Phoenician history is organically connected with the Babylonian dynasty of Hammarabi and the Hyksos Lords of the Egyptian Delta, as well as with the early history of the Hebrews. It will perhaps emphasize the importance in explaining Biblical problems of early times, of paying more attention to the immediate environment of Biblical history which was Phoenician through and through, rather than searching for everything in countries far remote, like Babylonia and Egypt. It will give us, as I am persuaded, a completely new insight into the character of Cadmean or Phoenician civilization which, in virtue of its presumably strongly formative influence at certain epochs upon Babylonian and Egyptian civilization, strongly affected European thought and culture in the earliest times. It will also show more strongly than ever the very close connection of ethical and religious ideas in primitive society: in fact, in primitive society ethical and religious ideas are altogether inseparable. It will also offer an explanation of that remarkable phenomenon now known for over a hundred years as synonymous parallelism, or parallelism of thought and expression, which is the most conspicuous feature of Hebrew literature, and which has left its mark in various shapes upon at least one-third of the total number of pages of the Old Testament: a phenomenon which is also paralleled in Babylonian and Egyptian literature. Hebrew parallelism will have had an origin analogous to that of Greek tragedy and the English drama; it will have been a spontaneous growth out of a religious motive; it will have been the peculiar mode in which the earliest Cadmean devotee gave simultaneous expression, out of motives of reverence, to each of the two aspects of his Hermaphroditic Godhead We shall perhaps find that all early Cadmean or Phoenician oracles given at the famous sanctuaries were couched in such a parallelistic form as emanating equally in proportion to their absolutely binding force, from the combined paternal and maternal aspects of the Godhead. Hebrew nationality in its earliest stages was probably due to a division of the Canaanitish or Cadmean stock into two main sub-divisions, the major division becoming ultimately designated in the East as Canaanites, in the West as Phoenicians, and the minor or less considerable division as Hebrews. If the Israelites were the direct descendants of a minor sub-division of the Canaanitish or Cadmean stock, whose religious psychology had operated in such a form of expression for several millennia before the time of Christ, which I hope to be able to prove, what would be more natural than that such an inherited mental habit should have persisted, and been greatly extended for literary purposes among the Hebrews long after the immediate cause which gave it birth had vanished from their religious psychology. I am persuaded that I shall be able to show that the opposition in Israel to foreign religion was an opposition especially directed against this sort of faith; and in doing so I shall be able to throw light on many anomalies and incongruities in Hebrew literature. Moreover, I shall be able to vindicate for the first time the mental and ethical powers of the Phoenician race. An absurd lack of logic in the West has always regarded the Phoenician race as given exclusively to 'practical' and materialistic activity, and incapable of sustained thought and idealism. Common sense and experience prove conclusively that these two sides of personality have never and can never be divorced in the case of either an individual or a nation of great achievement.

When the time comes for me to demonstrate in extenso my hypothesis of 'Androgynistic Monotheism' it will be seen that we shall have to revise our earlier conception of the religious and ethical principles of North Semitic religion and civilization.

Though the exponent of a new hypothesis is rarely the best judge of its value I believe I have struck what will prove a most illuminating and fruitful hypothesis.

C. A. BRODIE BROCKWELL.

(Semitic Department, McGill University.)

Note.—With regard to the above notable discovery, or hypothesis, the surface difficulty that suggests itself to those possessed of only one source of Semitic lore, is how it could be that such an entralling idea as that of bi-sexuality in the deity should have survived in the Hebrew Scriptures only in the form of the parallelism of Hebrew incantation, or balladry, or, having survived, should have remained unrevealed till now. The various streams that go to form that literature carry the silt of other bygone conceptions; why not of this? Or, if the religion of the Hebrews was a revolt from this why does it not appear throughout as the thing denounced? The further history of this hypothesis will be most interesting.

A STRANGER AMONG US TAKING NOTES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The writer, during a recent trip to Montreal, was looking around. The delay at the general delivery of the Montreal Post-Office is unnecessary. If there are not enough hands, get some more. Plenty of girls are open for the job, and some of them are smarter than men. It is not on record that any railway official ever died of courtesy. The writer's recollection of a burly understrapper in the I. C. baggage room at Montreal will be permanent. This fellow was scarcely civil enough to answer the question, 'Where shall I get my baggage check?' The inquirer was, in an insolent manner, told, 'Go out there,' pointing to the open room of the Grand Trunk Railway. On another occasion I saw a man fleeced to the tune of seventy cents. It seems he had come home to Montreal a day or two previous, and left his trunk at the I. C. R. Station. I think he had arrived on Friday. On Monday morning he had seventy cents to pay. A trunk and grip, I think, were his belongings. I think this style of holdup was inaugurated during the reign of Mr. Emmerson, who is also, I think, to be credited with an advance in drummers' rates on the I. C. R. from two cents to two and a quarter cents. One of his predecessors, a Mr. Blair, had previously advanced freight rates. As the I. C. R. usually makes a deficit, how much of these advances in freight and passenger rates find their way into the public treasury

I found the streets of Montreal about as dirty as usual. The street crossings none too safe. The street cars none too clean, and the drivers, in some cases at least, not as careful as they might be. On the average the conductors were fairly civil, but the dual language is a nuisance. This is a British country, and the young people at least should be taught English. I had business with a small manufacturer, about thirty miles from Montreal. Arriving there after business hours, I had to seek him at his house. Neither his wife nor family knew English. The same trouble existed at the hotel—neither landlord nor landlady, or help, could tell what it would cost for supper and bed. After making a number of signs, a pencil and some figures solved the difficulty.

I attended a swell Methodist church. The surpliced choir sang sweetly and the preacher was eloquent. As an entertainment it was good; as a message of salvation it was of doubtful value. The writer wanted nothing, and he got nothing, not even a handshake. The lonesome feeling steals over one.

TRAVELLER.

Notes.—The charges on the baggage mentioned seem to have been correct. The station is managed by the Grand Trunk Company, not by the Intercolonial management. The increases in rates on the Intercolonial seem to have been needed to make ends meet, and are about the same as on other railways. The money paid would go to the advantage of the railway, and therefore to the government. We presume our correspondent's misgiving is as to how many are let travel without paying. Canada was French before it was English, and the two languages are on a perfect equality. All should learn French.

ROOFS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Our Canadian winters are the best to be had anywhere; our springs, summers and autumns are also very excellent, but the change from winter to spring is not altogether a time of joy. It rains, or it snows in wet, sticky flakes or else small boys throw snowballs. Underfoot it is wet, slippery; and in the city wonderfully dirty. In the country the roof leaks. The ordinary sloping roof, whether shingled or slated, seems to be designed to give as much trouble at this season as possible. The heat of the house melts the snow off the upper part of the roof while that on the eaves is still frozen hard. About the same time come a good heavy rainstorm; the water, dammed back by the snow on the eaves, backs up under the shingles. As it trickles down inside the walls, leaving its mark on the bedroom ceiling and the parlor wall paper, we apply such remedies as we may. Some write to the landlord—a rather futile proceeding, usually; the energetic climb up and chop the ice off the eaves; the easy-going merely say things about our climate which they regret all the rest of the year. And still people go on building houses with the same old-style of roof, as if there were no better possible. Flat roofs, properly built, do not leak; but on the other hand they seem ugly to a race accustomed to slanting roofs. Ugly or not, we must have them in the crowded parts of cities, for a sloping roof has a tendency to shed avalanches of ice on unwary passersby. But builders who are not cramped for space might do well to follow the example of the Norwegians. They meet the demands of a winter like ours by building their roofs so steep that the snow does not lie on them. A steep roof is expensive to build, because there is so much of it for the size of the house, but a roof that affords no resting place for rain, snow or small boys, will last a long time, and so save money in repairs. For those who prefer a compromise, there remains the 'mansard' roof, which may be made almost as cheap as a flat roof, and almost as picturesque as a steep one.

COLONIST.

Note.—The mansard roof is essentially a flat roof. The flat roof that has eaves will leak as much as a sloping roof with eaves, and from the cause our correspondent describes. The high-peaked roof, which he desiderates, was in common use in Canada in the eighteenth century, but has passed out of use. The one remedy for the leaking that is caused by the melting of snow over the house, while it remains frozen at the eaves, is a double roof. Build a second roof some inches from the first, and allow the outer atmosphere free course between, and you will have no more leaking.

BEAUTIFY THE CITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Could not the Dominion or Provincial governments have a man whose business it was to go from town to town instructing people how to beautify their streets, and make suggestions generally concerning the town's welfare. I am sure if people once knew how a place looked when it was really natty they would never consent to go back to the old way. There must be many shrubs that would do very well that people hardly know about. For instance, I know of but two Wistarias in Vancouver, and we have lovely gardens. In Victoria, there is any amount of broom, but here very little. The public improvements official would also have in mind what manufacturers wanted sites and what towns were suitable for them. The Canadian Pacific Railway does that work for itself. Why should there not be a man whose duty it was to do it for a province? I am a great believer in the effectiveness of 'boosting' a town. If Montrealers were all Montrealers, and not so much Catholics and Protestants, and if there was a little less staidness and a good bit of 'hip-hooray, we've got the town,' I believe Montreal would be nearly twice the size it is. Cities do not just grow according to the natural advantages they possess. There is a good deal of making in the business. Seattle, with few natural advantages, and Portland, away in the lead was made, as it was explained to me by the engineer of our boat. One red hot man with his coat off, and shirt sleeves up, got in there in the beginning, and all that followed found they had to be red-hot too, or they couldn't live there. And to illustrate the spirit of the town, he told how, when Seattle did not know where to get a sufficient supply of water, they had big fountains throwing water hundreds of feet into the air, whilst the householders walked with pails for blocks to get their water. He said he liked quiet himself, but it was the shouting that had made Seattle what it is. I believe in the professional publicity man and the professional improvements man. Vancouver is thinking of hiring one of the former, who has been at work in Spokane and Seattle. The growth promoted may be in some small part fictitious and there is always the danger of advancing real estate prices beyond all reason. But that is an incident of progress that cannot be avoided.

In spite of the enormous rise in values in Vancouver the last three years, and even the last year, I think people are keeping their heads fairly well. I would be better pleased not to see such jumps though.

MONTREAL.

Vancouver, March 4.

THE VICTIMS OF DRINK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me to offer a few comments on the Rev. Mr. Troop's contribution to the liquor traffic problem as read at the recent meeting of the Dominion Alliance in Montreal. All who know Mr. Troop esteem him highly, and no doubt he is perfectly sincere and honest in his opinion regarding prohibition, but many will regret that he cannot yet see his way to stand for that view of the question. To many of us that seems the only consistent attitude if the traffic be recognized as evil. But what I wish particularly to notice is Mr. Troop's suggestion that we should agitate for authority to place drunkards under government control in institutions provided specially for them. I hope, sir, we shall never do anything of the sort. We have institutions enough imposed upon us because of the liquor evil, and costly ones, too; why should we increase their number and increase the burden of taxation? Why should we be such fools as to permit an institution which makes drunkards, and then go to work to make expensive institutions to house the wreckage the saloon throws upon us? To my mind, such action would be illogical; and, what is of more importance, it would be immoral. I hope the temperance forces will never endorse Mr. Troop's proposal, but continue to fight for entire prohibition.

E. P. H. KING.

Quebec, March 9, 1909.

Note.—The question what to do for drunkards is a separate one from what to do with the liquor traffic. Society owes it to good order to deal with drunkards in a curative way. That can only be done by compulsion. Many a victim of drink would gladly submit himself to such compulsion if the single object of it was to reclaim him and put him in the way of life. The thing can be done, and it should be done. We should have a section of country to which such could emigrate or to which they could be committed, where they would have all the usual conditions of life except alcohol. That should be absolutely kept out and the citizens of that country should be absolutely kept in till cured. It would cost a strict policing, but the cost of that would be very small indeed, compared with the present cost of drunkards to society. We agree fully with our correspondent that it is absurd to license a business which produces such a crop. The absurdity of it would be all the more evident if this provision were made. But so long as we do license drunkard-makers, all the more do we owe it to the drunkards to provide them with a way of salvation, and to their families and to society to force them to accept that way, so far as outward compulsion can avail.

'TEMPERANCE CRANKS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Just a word apropos of 'temperance cranks.' My vocation necessitates my spending considerable time in hotels. I have very often heard the above-mentioned phrase used therein, and very often by the hotel keeper. Now, I often read advertisements for bar-tenders, and always it is stipulated that the applicant must be 'sober.' Probably what the advertiser wants is a total abstainer; in fact, I have frequently heard a hotel-keeper remark: 'I will not have a man behind the bar who uses liquor.' Now, sir, generally speaking, employers are not so very particular regarding this matter, being satisfied with the fact that their would-be employees are temperate in the use of liquor. I cannot on principle subscribe to prohibition, but it certainly 'makes me tired' to hear these men talk disdainfully of 'temperance fanatics,' while in fact they themselves are the biggest cranks on this point when it comes to engaging labor. When they get talking of 'temperance cranks,' I would say to them, 'Shut up, for you are more cranky on this question than the average employer of labor.'

J. B.

ARE YOU IN EARNEST?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The question placed in capitals at the head of this letter is deliberately addressed to the multitudes of good people all over the country who think they believe in temperance. It is not asked in any captious or carping spirit, but is designed to make these individuals the judges of their own actions.

It has long been openly said that, in politics the temperance vote is a sham, a mere blind to lure waverers to one of the recognized parties. If so, 'tis a grievous fault and grievously' will the temperance people pay for it. But of that phase I do not wish to speak. I desire to be more precise.

What, for example, do the temperance people, as a whole, give to advance the cause—except words? Do they give of their substance as do the adherents of either political party? Let them answer for themselves.

Can anyone imagine such results as the following: A Liberal or a Conservative County Association arranges a series of great meetings and advertises them freely. It brings an orator of established reputation, let us say, from England; a speaker whose logic is unassailable, his wit undeniable, his array of facts convincing and his eloquence beyond cavil. The adherents of the party flock by hundreds from hither and thither to hear, to applaud, to flatter themselves they are doing their share of the great work to which the orator has dedicated his life, and, after listening to a masterly address, full of humor, fire and life, concluding with a strong appeal for funds—not for the speaker but for the home association—to carry on the work, respond with a contribution averaging five cents per head of the audience? Could such a thing occur at a gathering of more than three hundred people who really believe in the cause they pretend to support? It does happen at temperance gatherings apparently enthusiastic. Sentiment is cheap and barren.

'SARTOR.'

March 9.

Note. — A certain Scottish preacher spoke on a fitting occasion from the text, 'Alexander, the coppersmith, did me much harm.' The collection in church used to be called 'taking up the coppers,' from the habits of contributing the smallest current coin. In Great Britain the penny is still the standard. Here, except for infants, it is five cents. When a temperance organization sends a lecturer out, his object is not to reach the active temperance people but those who are not so. We do not see by what process of reasoning 'Sartor' reproaches the temperance people for the supposed delinquencies of such. It is true that people generally will spend a dollar on some social frivolity for every five cents they will give to anything for the good of man. That being the case, it becomes necessary for the real temperance people who are in earnest, like 'Sartor,' to put their own shoulders the more manfully to the wheel and their hands the deeper into their own pockets.

LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read in Monday's paper, as many must have, with great disgust a telegram announcing that a negro had been burned to death. To think that such an atrocity as this in an alleged civilized community can be possible is most revolting. I do not for a moment uphold the negro, but I do very emphatically say that the punishment was far in excess of the crime, and only goes more strongly to prove to me that 'churchianity' (by which I mean people who always attend church, and look askance at those who do not) and 'Christianity' are as widely divergent as the poles.

To quote one paper: 'He was dead within nine minutes.' Imagine the colossal barbarity. How many of those Texans went to church on the following Sunday and patted themselves on the back, thanking their God they were not as other men were. I wonder. Certainly we are an enlightened and humane people returning good for evil on all sides in a truly Christlike and humanitarian manner, eminently fitting ourselves to convert savage Africans and others by our own example to this wonderful religion, a religion, mark you, so strong that no one (not even authority) is able to lay down a definite meaning to a single [illegible] or to say whether it is true or fable.

Note.—We do not believe [illegible] graceless beings who thus [illegible] manity went to church the [illegible] or any Sunday. Not that [illegible] any discredit to the church. The mission of the Church is [illegible] It is a little difficult to see [illegible] mind of this writer this [illegible] barbarism has to do with the [illegible] of going to church except the [illegible] that Texas is accounted [illegible] country while it seems to [illegible] hands of bloodthirsty mobs. [illegible] ment that this man confessed [illegible] as the published despatch [illegible] we do not see adequate reason [illegible] lieving, as about the only form [illegible] served by lynchers is to make [illegible] variable announcement. As to [illegible] respondent's view of which is the [illegible] crime he will find few to agree with [illegible] Such crimes are ordinarily the [illegible] whiskey or cocaine, a fact which [illegible] to account for the prohibition [illegible] which has swept over the South. [illegible] it would be hard to conceive of [illegible] more demoralizing to a community [illegible] such a letting loose of the devil [illegible] taking positive delight in cruelty. [illegible] same mob of ruffians shot another negro for no other reason than that the victim's father refused the savages permission to search his house.

THE TEACHER'S PENSION ACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Having recently had the pleasure of perusing the able and timely address delivered by Miss Ferguson at the late Teachers' Convention, on the Teachers' Pension Act, which met with the almost unanimous approval of those present; and having just read in your valuable paper of yesterday the pointed remarks of the Hon. Dr. Lemieux in the House at Quebec, permit me, through your columns, to express a few supplementary remarks on the subject.

The Teachers' Pension Act is of intense interest to every teacher in the Province of Quebec, Protestant and Roman Catholic alike, and is worthy the unprejudiced consideration of every fair-minded person who would see justice done to the members of a most important and deserving, but poorly remunerated profession.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1905-06, shows that out of 591 pensioners on the list only 3 receive a pension of over $[illegible] per annum; 5 receive between $[illegible] and $500; 9 receive between $[illegible] and $[illegible]; 27 receive between $[illegible] and $[illegible]; 14 receive between $100 and $[illegible]; 14 receive between $50 and $100; and [illegible] receive less than $50 per annum [illegible] which show the utterly insufficient amount received by the great majority of retired teachers who have attained the age of 56, after having sacrificed the best of their days in educating the youth of this province. How, in the name of justice and humanity, can teachers who have devoted the best of their lives to their profession at paltry salaries scarcely sufficient to pay them [illegible] be expected to subsist in old age on such miserable pensions as [illegible] majority of them at present [illegible]

Miss Ferguson, in her address referred to a much-needed [illegible] to the Pension Act, so as [illegible] to old teachers who taught [illegible] ince previous to the passing [illegible] in 1880, and who from [illegible] another are not allowed to [illegible] sion for those years of service [illegible] few teachers knew of the [illegible] enabling them to pay the [illegible] pages for those years until the [illegible] elapsed for the payment of [illegible] pages, and hence they lost [illegible] to a pension for those years. [illegible] submit that it would be only [illegible] equitable to those who were teaching in this province before 1880 [illegible]

In Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee you have the fragrant berry at its best, with nutriment and stimulant combined.

Rightly made it is a strength-giving draught of real pleasure. Try it to-morrow morning.

In 1 and 2 pound tin cans. Never in bulk.

Once More the Proof is Given

That Dodd's Kidney Pills will Cure the Deadly Bright's Disease.

Martin O'Grady Suffered from Bright's Disease for a Year, but the old Reliable Kidney Remedy Cured Him.

Emmett, Renfrew Co., Ont.—March 12 (Special).—That the one sure cure for Bright's disease, the most deadly of all kidney diseases, is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is again proved in the case of Martin O'Grady, of this place. And for the benefit of other sufferers, Mr. O'Grady has given the following statement for publication:

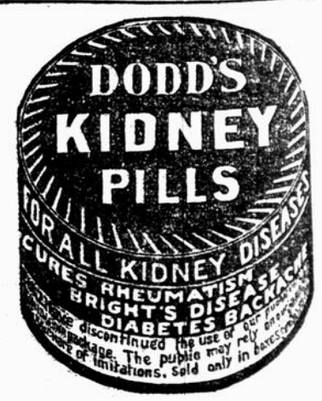
'For over a year I suffered from Bright's disease. I was attended by a doctor, but he did me no good. My appetite was fitful, my sleep broken and unrefreshing. My memory failed me and I was always tired and nervous. I had sharp pain and pressure at the top of my head.

'Being advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, I bought a couple of boxes and found relief soon after I started taking them.'

This is only one of hundreds of cases in which Dodd's Kidney Pills have conquered the worst form of kidney disease. They never fail to cure Bright's disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago or Sciatica.

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



Hunyadi János

Take half glass upon arising in the morning and enjoy good health all day

It is The Best Natural Laxative Water FOR CONSTIPATION

...ve not received any pension for those ... should at once have the right to ... pension now, without any pay... of back stoppages, seeing that they ... saved the pension fund much more ... those stoppages would amount to. ... feel sure that our Provincial Govern..., that has done so much for the ... of education, will have no diffi... in finding the necessary funds ... this worthy purpose without crip... in any material manner other de...artments. Let our teachers and pen...sioners all over the province urge the matter upon their respective representa...ves and there is no fear for the re...lts.

PENSIONER.

March 11.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are subjects which an in... delicacy taboos from general con...sation, but some are of such momen...s import to our race that to ignore ..., from undue sentimentality, were ...me against our common humanity. ...one in question is the most empha... these. Right thinking people sym...ize with the desire which seeks its ...ppression, but the wisdom of the meth... invoked may be open to question. ...s consider it. Bluntly put, it ...s that a number of policemen shall ...nt to an abode of these unfortunates ...rrest and bring them to police head...rters, where they are locked up for ...ght. The following morning they ...marched, in procession, to the Re...'s Court, where they are fined and ...turned adrift, denuded of both ... means; while their pursuers ... 'That's one suppressed, any ... But is it? Where have they ... Will they suppress themselves? ... no means. They cling to life. Even ...se. And, having no other notion, ...nd somewhere else to sustain it, in the ...me way, commencing other centres of ...anger to the community.

But, says someone, they are not simply ...ned; they are frequently imprisoned. ...That does not alter the case. It simply ...stpones it—to be resumed with aug...nted depravity and increased bitter...ss against society. The expectation ...at imprisonment is, in their case, re...medial, is a delusion. It is regarded, ...mply, as a punishment for not having ...en prepared with money. Money, ...ney, always money, for the city co...rs and the process to be repeated with ...t object. Forty years' observation ...f this dismal tragedy of marching a ...ng of girls from the police cells to ...e open court, through a line of idle ...ngers, assembling daily to gaze and ...k at them in their passage, and then ...n into court to witness their confu...n or effrontery, as the case might be, ...s borne in upon me the conviction of ...e futility. It is brutalizing to ...cerned; a disgrace to our civili... heartless as regards the newly... and a travesty to the hardened ... As regards the former (and ... were that once) they are far ...ned against than sinning. Man's ...inconsiderateness, ignorance, or ...mancy of that instinct of protec... which is his attribute, is the origin ... trouble; its discovery the cause ... misery. He loses no whit of his ... in society. She is cast out of it. ...ciety may continue his career with ... his victims are doomed to re... scorn, contumely and an early ... Without discovery no change. ... relative positions might have ...anced. Its results lead to the sac... her life unless society extends a ...hand. As it cannot be altogeth...pressed it surely is the part of ... to restrict. How is this to be ... By isolation, as far as possible, ... the provision of an alternative. So... ves something to them. The cry 'Why don't they go and work for their living' is meaningless. They cannot do it without help; and that help society, in some of its many capacities, owes them. But how? In what way? In only one, so far as I can see: By requiring them to appear at police headquarters (giving such particulars of their history as may be deemed necessary), and consenting to live under police and hygienic supervision.

At this point, this 'parting of the ways,' society should be prepared to offer its alternative. Not all of these would voluntarily comply. The conviction that they had no alternative would alone induce many to do so. It is a condition which will continue until human nature is raised to a higher level. All that is really practicable is to subject it to the most repellant conditions; divest it, as far as posible, of its allurements, and provide a means of escape for those who, through stress of circumstances, have been driven to it.

But, it will be objected, how can employment be found for those who might be willing to accept it? Difficult, no doubt, but not insurmountable. The Rev. Mr. French (for whom I have the highest esteem and respect) has given the answer, when, as recently, he found places for two (where doubtless all the circumstances suited), where their history would be unrevealed, and where they would meet with that consideration which would tend to restore self-respect, for this is a work where, most emphatically, the right hand should not know what the left hand did, and which can be done only in the spirit of the Master, when he said, 'Neither do I condemn you, but cease from evil.'

There are many things in life we would not tolerate if we had the power to put an end to them, but, not having that power, we mitigate them as much as we can. Ignorance, on the one hand, and faulty education on the other, has much to do with it. The most important of the functions of life are regarded as unworthy of instruction; epithets of shame are applied where the idea of sacrilege should be instilled, and the whole enshrouded in a mysteriousness which lends itself to temptation, and which a knowledge of nature's laws and of the serious consequences of their violation would counteract. You said well in dealing with this subject, in to-day's issue, that 'prudery and pruriency were sometimes not far apart.' The dividing line is so misty that the refuge of the one is scarcely distinguishable from the vestibule of the other. Let us distinguish between things that differ. Toleration and restriction are not the same, and where suppression is unattainable it is surely the part of wisdom to adopt the latter of these.

It is all very well to demand a merciless suppression. The mercilessness is easy enough, but does it accomplish the object? Were it directed against the real culprits it might do so, but confined, as it is, to their victims, it smacks of cruelty, cowardice and hypocrisy. Society generally cannot co-operate, but if those who could do so, with safety, and who would esteem it a privilege to do such practical Christian work (and there must be many) would communicate with Mr. French, or with the Salvation Army, a greater mitigation of the evil would be accomplished than by fine and imprisonment. 'Homes for the fallen' have their use, but there is a reluctance, among the young at least, to enter them as intermediaries with reasons for the shrinking that even a man can understand.

W. ROBB.

Note.—We do not see any very clear difference between Mr. Robb's proposed system of restriction and the continental one of toleration and licence. He has undoubtedly made out his case against the present system. His condemnation applies to all our punitive methods, but emphatically to this. To parade evil-doers before the public, as represented chiefly by the idle and the evil-minded, and then herd them together in jails is the very worst way to cleanse their hearts and inspire them to better ways. Is there no alternative between this and toleration under degrading conditions? Both ways belong to the bad old days that ought to be left behind. Would it not be possible to provide moral sanitaria for these people, in which they could be segregated by law, and introduced to wholesome and remunerative industry under conditions that would give them hope of a return to society. Society tolerates fallen men without a quiver. A Christian society would more than tolerate reclaimed women. The ladies have asked for separate courts for women. This idea could be worked out in some way. This age is learning that reform, and not retribution, is what society owes to its erring ones. He who said 'Neither do I condemn thee,' put to shame—actually to shame—those sinning men who were heartless towards a sinning woman. He who said 'Go and sin no more' regarded that as the normal thing to look for. The thing can be done, and it must be done. Compulsion is necessary, but it should be compulsion not towards ignominy, but towards normal life, towards home and sympathy, and wholesome self-respecting work.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 6, there appears over the signature, 'A Father of a Family,' an appeal to your paper to refrain from giving publicity to the crusade against 'The Social Evil,' on the ground that 'I have young people in my home who never heard of the subject until it was brought to their notice in your excellent paper.' Granted that the solicitude of a father of a family for the protection and well-being of the young people in his home, is but natural and right and the justification for his outcry, the fact, nevertheless, remains that he may be quite mistaken in his assertion that they were ignorant of the subject in question. At any rate the purpose of the writer is to state that he is convinced that it is the duty of a father of a family to introduce this subject to his young people himself, and thereby forestal the onset from other influences.

I approve of the moderate way in which the 'Witness' has reported and discussed this social evil, not resorting to the sensational methods of what is called 'Yellow Journalism.' I am thoroughly in accord with the increasing number of sensible people who strongly urge that it is the duty of fathers and mothers of families to instruct their children early in the science of sexology in order that these children may not be dependent for such knowledge upon those with whom they come in contact, outside the home circle and its influence, always taking for granted that the home circle influences are on right lines.

May I therefore be allowed to urge that father of a family not to neglect his responsibility and the duty imposed on him of seeing to it at once, if he has not done so already, that his children are storm proof against social evil by carefully implanting the seed of true knowledge regarding themselves and sex-hood.

Let me beg the father of a family to accept these remarks and suggestions in the kindly spirit in which they are submitted by

A WOULD-BE FATHER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 6, 'A Father of a Family' gives us the key to the social evil problem. He says he has young people in his home who never heard of the subject until seen in your excellent paper, and yet he doesn't seem to realize that the greatest danger to them lies in that ignorance of which he seems to be proud. I am a young man who has luckily received his knowledge, such as it is, from sources which have done him no harm, but I am positive the prevalence of vice among young men is due to lack of knowledge which should have been imparted to them by the 'Father of their Family.' I have heard young men state that indulgence in vice does not do any harm, while many others actually consider it necessary to their physical well-being: If dispelling such ignorance were considered their sacred duty by fathers of families, the police force would have more time to devote to other things than the social evil. Don't let the rising generation run the gauntlet of vice in ignorance, but arm it with knowledge that it may resist the attacks of temptation. Let there be plenty of

PLAIN TALK.

THE BOOK OF GENESIS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—After this turmoil, which has convulsed the religious calm of Methodism in Toronto, there are one or two points which want clearing up. I have no doubt they can be cleared up or explained; at all events plausibly, by the school which would have me reject the first few chapters of Genesis as being myths, or a compilation of folk-lore. As we grow older we find that many subjects which we imagined had only one side, have two sides, and it would be real uncharitableness to condemn ex parte. As a Bible student of many years, I have not yet met with an explanation of the following which would stand even superficial scrutiny. This may be because of the need of a fuller explanation, or even because of my own want of discernment, and as your paper is free to such discussions, I would be grateful if one capable to handle them rightly will enlighten me.

I take it that Paul bases his entire gospel of redemption on the following incidents, which I need hardly urge he takes as facts: Adam was, Eve was, both sinless until they were beguiled, the woman being first in the transgression, then the man. Then, 'as by one man sin entered into the world,' death resulted as the penalty. Upon this ruin and mortality of the whole human race the apostle proceeds to establish a scheme of redemption through 'Jesus the Son of David, the son of Abraham, the son of Noah, the son of Adam,' which may be briefly stated 'As by a man came death, by a man came also the resurrection of the dead.' (I. Cor. xv.) I need hardly quote all the texts substantiating these statements. To every Bible reader and student they are familiar and may be verified readily.

The question now narrows itself. If these incidents as narrated in the two or three chapters of Genesis are myths they were myths to Paul as well. Why then did not Paul use them as such? Why did he not give us a hint as to their nature? Why, on the contrary, did he use them as veritable and awful facts, upon which he logically unfolded a remedy equally as literal? Sin and pardon, death and resurrection!

To my mind and understanding, if the early chapters of Genesis are legends and allegories, the whole of Paul's gospel of the grace of God crumbles to dust. Nevertheless, 'let us possess our souls in patience,' until the other side is exposed. There may be explanations, and a way out of this awful dilemma. I cannot think of gifted, sensible men holding this myth theory without good reasons. Have they not explained away the incident of Jonah and the great fish? If reports are true, ministerial conclaves have accepted this explanation as quite satisfactory. So this crux of the whole matter may also be explained. I wait.

G. W. WINCKLER.

Collingwood, Ont., March 10.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Prof. Huxley's contempt of seeking a temporary advantage upon insufficient evidence is well known, and at one time, in reply to an assertion that the miracle at Cana in Galilee could not be true, because contrary to natural law, he argued that until man was able to comprehend all the modes by which nature worked, it was simply presumptuous to make any such assertion. Given a man, Huxley said, able to comprehend all these laws from their inception to their boundaries, there was nothing in natural law that he knew of to prevent the occurrence. And it goes without saying that such a man must be also something infinitely greater than man—divine.

Huxley also, in the early controversies regarding the origin of life, contended that 'not knowing the possibilities of a cooling planet,' it could not be said with certainty that life was, or was not, an outcome from the elementary substances composing the physical basis of life. Here we have scientific agnosticism of the highest order, confessing that possibilities may have existed in a cooling planet which science could never, perhaps, be able to uncover. In the first chapter of Genesis, we have a sequential account of the formation of the earth and of its outcomes under the influences attendant upon the planet we live in, gradually cooling down ere arriving at the state of more permanent order in which we now find it, and in which science is able in part to trace out the invariable reign of law applicable to a state of mere stable order, but not to the reign of law in all its infinite number of applications, when the earth and its living tenants were in an embryonic state of existence—a state when, at an early period, apparently that which was making for vegetable and animal development could not well be distinguished from each other. In fine, the account of creation and formation in Genesis, not being expressed in terms of modern science, is therefore not scientific enough to suit the palate of some undoubtedly Christian men, but who rush their premature views upon a public mind not prepared for it, and instead of confining the controversy to their colleges to divinity students who know but little about science. Is it not scientific that man is an outcome from dust, and returns thereto—a fact primitive man could not have known unless inspired, and only made known, possibly, to humble his pride.

W. H.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me to reply as best I can to the letter of John Kernighan, of Goderich, which appeared in your issue of Feb. 27, under the caption: 'The Creation and the Flood.' Mr. Kernighan, after quoting part of the 'Globe's' report of Dr. Jackson's address, says among other things, 'How can religious truth, the truth about God, be taught by means of Babylonian myths? Mr. Jackson speaks of the supreme religious worth of these early chapters of Genesis. Where is that worth to be found if they are unreliable?

I would like to say at the outset that the term 'Babylonian myths' if used by Dr. Jackson or any other critic, is surely unfortunate and a misnomer when applied to the narratives of the Creation, the Fall, and the Deluge as we have them in Genesis. They are rather myths adapted from Babylonian sources by the inspired Hebrew writer or writers, and after being purged from their gross polytheistic elements and absurdities and infused with a new moral purpose are made the introductory chapters in that wonderful history of God's Revelation to man called the Bible. All human history has its roots in the mists of tradition, and myth and history blend insensibly as do the colors of the rainbow. The Mosaic narrators did not create the material of which this wonderful fabric is composed; they selected, arranged and collated it and were no more independent of their sources than are the savants and critics of to-day.

The Creation story is not a history—it goes beyond the human history: 'Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth?' Neither is it a scientific speculation or concept; it is rather a grand didactic poem of Creation, a tentative and pictorial account of the earth and man's making as it appeared to primitive man, and seized upon by the inspired narrators as a fitting prologue to the unfolding of the divine plan of human redemption. The story of the fall I regard as a myth or allegory embodying a primitive and tentative conception of the origin of human sin and its inevitable consequences, and foreshadowing a Redeemer. The deluge story has many resemblances to the Babylonian account in the cuneiform inscriptions, but the Hebrew mind has stripped it of its grosser features and Polytheism and given it a moral content. Among other things it evidently teaches the awful wrath of God against sin, who could destroy a world in order to eradicate it; and also the faithfulness of God, whose 'bow in the cloud' is the perpetual reminder that 'seed time and harvest' and all other natural blessings shall continue while the earth endures.

Again, I do not like the term 'unreliable' in Mr. Kernighan's question quoted above and applied to the mythical view of the early chapters of Genesis. Does Mr. Kernighan here hint that there can be no truth in these chapters if they are shown to be unhistorical? Is there no truth in the parables of Jesus; no truth in the creations of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott or Dickens? Is not the essential truth or spiritual content the main thing rather than the mere outward form or setting in which it is contained. Further, it is not true that 'the love and reverence of advanced thinkers for the Bible increases in the ratio as their confidence in the truths of its teaching declines'—stated in this form at least—as it would imply that its spiritual truth stands or falls with its historical credibility in every part, and which is manifestly untrue. The chief reason we are so disconcerted when any advanced interpretation of the Bible is promulgated is that we cannot shake off our prepossessions. We are quite willing to admit that the law of evolution dominates every sphere except the religious, which we regard as a closed and self-contained circle. We say that the Bible is God's word—only part of the truth as it is also man's word—therefore being God's word it is verbally inspired, inerrant and of equal value throughout. Now instead of coming to the Bible with these prepossessions, would it not be better to search the Scriptures to see what inspiration guarantees and what it does not? For one thing, inspiration does not guarantee verbal accuracy in every detail. This is one of the surest conclusions of modern textual criticism. Few men, perhaps, reading the first eleven chapters of Genesis with open minds in the light of modern knowledge and methods of Biblical study and research could regard them as historical in the modern sense of that term. They represent a primitive conception of God and nature, when every phenomenon in earth and sky was attributed to a direct interference of the Creator, and God in person could actually hold converse with men. Thus the sacred narrators tell us in the most simple and natural way that Adam 'heard the voice of the Lord God, walking in the garden in the cool of the day'; that the serpent spoke to Eve; that Adam named the animals, though he could have no vocabulary; that cherubim were placed on guard at Eden, and that 'Jehovah came down to see the city and tower that the children of men builded,' and then did 'confound their language.' Again, in the fifth chapter we have 'the book of the generations of Adam,' in which the genealogies of the antediluvian patriarchs between Adam and Noah are given. In a list of nine names six are stated to have lived over 900 years. Now at any time in the historical period a man living to that age would be as much of a monstrosity as a man 50 feet high. Nature delights in variations within narrow limits, but surely she is not so capricious as to impress such extreme longevity on a few antediluvians, and then in succeeding generations to curtail the life limit to a paltry 'three score years and ten?' I believe this to be merely a literary device of the narrator, in which a few outstanding names are mentioned to bridge over a chasm that must have been vague and ill-defined, or to abridge an account that would otherwise be unwieldy and cumbersome.

But even assuming the mythical view to be unquestioned, what matchless wisdom is shown in the design of the story as a vehicle for the unfolding of God's great moral and spiritual plan for the world's redemption, which culminated on Calvary. There is perfect unity and consistency, and not a link is wanting or superfluous.

It is strange that many who resent such an interpretation of the early chapters of Genesis apparently shut their eyes to the unhistorical element in the New Testament. Thus the birth stories in Matthew and Luke are held by many critics of the first rank to be merely idyllic and apologetic, and not historical. The same might be said of the genealogies which seem at hopeless variance as they stand. Matthew's list of names we know is partly artificial, as in grouping them into three fourteens, he is forced to omit some five or six links in his genealogical chain. Again, the temptation story, though evidently illustrating an inner struggle and crisis in the soul of Jesus and the way he met it, is really in mythical or symbolic form.

But it is in the Fourth Gospel, as compared with the synoptics, that we see the unhistorical and quasi-historical put to the highest spiritual uses. The evangelist evidently aims not so much at giving a biography of Jesus as a philosophical and spiritual interpretation of the mind of Christ. Thus he seizes upon the Alexandrian Logos idea of Philo as his dominating idea, and round it as a centre he rearranges, subordinates—yes, even sometimes suppresses the matter of the common tradition in order to enhance the divine Christ. But even believing all this, what Christian would like to have the spiritual gospel expurged from the canon of Holy Scripture? I believe the Bible to be God's word, holy and inspired, as well as a book representing the literary tastes and achievements, as well as the religious conceptions of the ages, but its supreme value does not lie so much in its outward literary form, or even in the credibility of its every part, as in the all-embracing sweep and essential unity of its grand moral plan and purpose in giving to the world a progressive history of the unfolding of God's great scheme of human redemption.

D. STEWART.

London, Ont., March 7.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—No doubt many of your readers will be very much interested in the theological ebullition in the newspapers evoked or provoked by Professor Jackson's lecture to the Y. M. C. A., Toronto. It is most unwise to deprecate such discussions. They are useful and necessary. The suggestions of one brilliant critic practically amounted to: That theologians discuss any theological difficulty in colleges. Of course, after agreeing to disagree among themselves, which would be inevitable, they will arrange to instruct their disciples that sibboleth or shibboleth, as the case may be, was truly orthodox.

If Christ really speaks to the conscience of man so as to make him desire and attempt to conform his life to the moral law of the God of love, righteousness and truth—no logomical rigmarole will seriously affect his salvation. If a man is pumped full of theological rubbish the quicker he is relieved in any way the better. For historical, literary and scientific purposes there is no end of valuable, useful and interesting matter. For religious (being binding on a man) purposes—nothing can affect the salvation of a man but simple, crystalline truth within the comprehension of a normal moral child. The wayfarer though a fool cannot err therein. A man should examine, prove himself, hold fast to that which is good to the best of his judgment. What will not bear the limelight of discussion and criticism should not be adopted as a standard.

As a rule people group themselves on

Bronchitis More Than a Cold

Sometimes it becomes chronic and returns again and again, wearing out its victim.

At other times it develops rapidly into pneumonia—cure is found in Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Any cold is serious enough when its dreadful possibilities are considered, but when there is soreness or tightness in the chest and a dry hard cough you can look for bronchitis, which is often confused with an ordinary cold.

It is usually known by aching limbs and body pains, chilly feelings, weariness and weakness, pain in the chest and a tight, tearing cough. Fever, dry skin, thirst, coated tongue and constipation are other symptoms.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine seems almost like a specific for bronchitis because it is so successful in loosening up the cough, aiding expectoration and preventing the inflammation from reaching the lungs.

Bronchitis is particularly dreaded because of its tendency to develop into pneumonia and even when this does not result bronchitis is likely to return again and again whenever a slight cold is taken until it wears out even the most vigorous system.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is so prompt in affording relief and so thorough and far-reaching in action that it succeeds when ordinary cough medicines have no influence.

Mr. James F. Thompson, Yonge Mills, Leeds Co., Ont., writes: 'Last winter my two boys were so bad with colds on the chest or bronchitis that they coughed all night and could get no rest or sleep. Several cough remedies were tried to no avail, until I was told about Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and this treatment soon cured them.' 25 cts. a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

It's Your Liver That Makes You Constipated

The bowels move only when the liver gives up enough bile. To correct Constipation, you must correct the torpid, sluggish liver.

Abbey's Salt regulates the bowels by regulating the liver. It makes the liver active and healthy — cure Constipation—and is a tonic for the whole system.

23

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c. and 60c. a bottle. At all dealers.

They Fight for You in Your Blood

Science is assured that the white corpuscles in the blood, popularly called "Little Soldiers," defend you against infectious and contagious diseases.

And that they do so only when they themselves are healthy and strong.

And that to make and keep them healthy and strong is to purify and enrich the blood.

The white corpuscles in your blood destroy the micro-organisms that attack the red corpuscles and the bodily tissues.

In this way they defend you.

But they are not in condition to defend you, to fight for you, if you are troubled with eruptions, scrofula, eczema, catarrh, rheumatism, that tired feeling, loss of appetite, nervousness or general debility,—all of which are indications that your blood is impure and impoverished and your system run-down.

It is good to kill two birds with one stone, whenever you can.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will cure any indication of impure and impoverished blood from which you suffer and at the same time make the little soldiers in your blood healthy and strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest preventive as well as curative medicine.

Its record shows this.

"I have sold the different Sarsaparillas for the past fifteen years, and consider Hood's not only the best sarsaparilla, but the best seller on the market. I use it in my family with the best results. Let a man use Hood's Sarsaparilla as an internal cleanser and Hood's Soap externally and he will be a clean man." C. F. WEBB, Northumberland, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 20 different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination. These ingredients are the very remedies that successful physicians prescribe for the same diseases and ailments. There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Over

$309,000,000

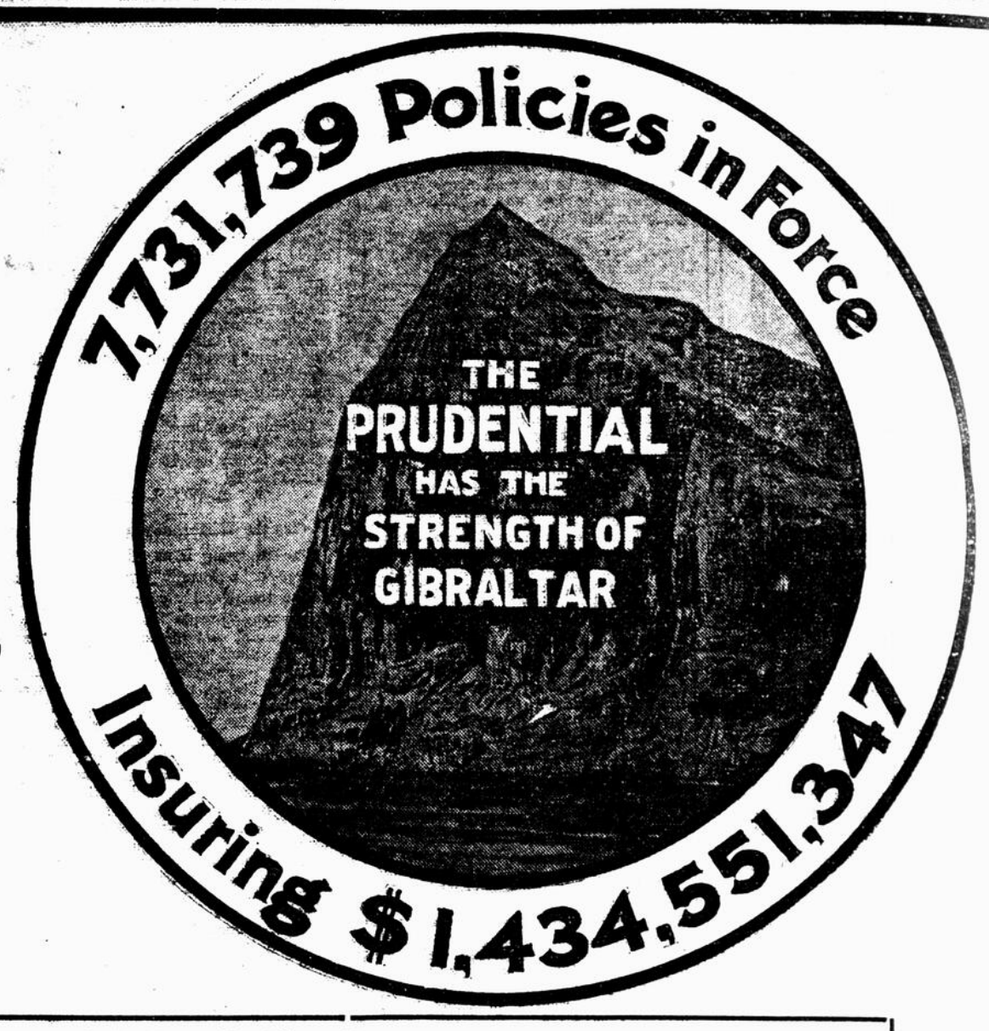
New Life Insurance

Written and Paid for in 1908!

The Most Remarkable Year

In the History of

The Prudential



Paid Policyholders Over 160 Million Dollars.

Ordinary and Industrial policies.
Ages 1 to 70.
Both sexes.
Amounts, $15 to $100,000.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.
JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.
Agents Wanted to write Industrial and Ordinary Life Insurance.
Good Income—Promotion—Best Opportunities—Now!
BRANCH OFFICE IN MONTREAL.
C. Q. McAron, Supt., Rooms 504-5 Mark Fisher Building, cor. Craig Street and Victoria Square.

Prudential Agents are now canvassing in this vicinity. They have a most vital story to tell of how Life Insurance has saved the home, protected the widow and educated the children. Let them tell it to you.

115

what they really or ostensibly consider to be essential. However, the bulk group as Roman, pagan, Methodist, Presbyterian, English Church, and according to environment. Environment lessens in influence as intercourse extends. Great numbers group themselves blindly on the mere name. It is good for society and good for the individual that people should be grouped so as to work honestly, harmoniously. The more accepted religion is stripped of the theological, logomical (comical) absurdities with which human conceit and ignorance has surrounded it, and reduced to what Christ says includes all the law and the prophets,—the better. The fewer groups there will be. No contemptible consideration for 'the plate' or worldly position should prevent a group from clearly, publicly defining what it considers essential. This done, the man who accepts a position as professor in Fagin's College for Pickpockets and, surreptitiously or openly, teaches, thou shalt not steal, should be ignominiously kicked out. People should go where they like and are welcome. Whether it be two or three kindred spirits meeting in a shed or a million dollar church, with half a million mortgage and a ten thousand a year ear tickler in the pulpit.

Those who believe the Bible to be the pure word-mind of God must accept it as such; higher or lower criticism would be blasphemous, ridiculous, any attempt to disturb the meaning of a sentence sinful. There are many who believe that the Bible contains all that is necessary for salvation, the most reliable account of God's dealings with man for the time it covers. It was written by good men, who wrote what they believed to be true as they understood it. Some of the opprobriously styled 'higher critics' might attach a higher value to—say—Baxter or Tillotson than to the Prophet Samuel. In speaking of critics it should not be forgotten some dig for truth and some grub for error. Both of these are, however, needed to act as a sort of spray to keep down the pests who prefer dealing out popular, conventional platitudes to any kind of honest labor. The disorder attendant on people's grouping themselves honestly is not worth considering. The financial support of the churches would be increased. The more a thing commends itself to a man's conscience the more he will give. Those who give to advertise themselves continue to bank on the most popular side.

There cannot be too much discussion so long as it is honest and decent. Common sense, that sense of judgment of a matter which is common to all people of moral intelligence who understand said matter, is the nearest approach to wisdom that God has given to man, and will make discussion profitable to all who are not immune to common sense.

IOTA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For more than a year past letters of protest against the prevailing irreverent criticism of the Old Testament have appeared in your valuable paper and have been read with interest. It would seem as if Satan keeps men busy theorizing about the first days of this world, in order to prevent them from studying the signs of the times of 'the last days,' which is decidedly more important. I am pleased that some of them encourage searching of the Scriptures, and as they attach so much more importance to the New Testament than to the Old (whose inspired revelations they dub 'myths' and 'fables') a few selections from the New Testament might be food for thought to those exponents of modern ideas. Take, for instance, those notable second epistles which deal specially with what was to happen in 'the last days.' See 2 Thess. ii., 1-12, 2 Tim. iii., iv.; 2 Peter ii., iii., also the epistle of Jude.

It would be interesting to know if those critics were taught Santa Claus myths in their childhood, and as their faith in their parents' veracity was undermined they set out in a suspicious mood in their spiritual investigation. Science may dispute the evolution of the earth in five thousand years or in five million years, but the Bible does not teach us evolution; it teaches us creation. It is just as futile to explain creation on scientific principles as to explain the feeding of the five thousand with five loaves and two small fishes on the same grounds. In both cases there was creative power exercised, whether out of nothing or some visible supply, as it suited the purpose of the Creator. According to the teaching of Scripture the Second Person of the Trinity was the Creator in both instances.

These critics profess a profound reverence for the New Testament while casting doubt upon the Old Testament. This is most inconsistent as Jesus and His Apostles have not cast discredit on a line from the first chapter of Genesis to the last chapter of Malachi. The creation, the fall of man, the flood, and even their greatest object of attack of all—the story of Jonah—is fully accepted and endorsed by the Lord Jesus Christ and his Apostles. These critics think themselves abused when some staunch defender of the tenets of his denomination is aroused to righteous indignation at their treachery in creeping in with views of Scripture utterly opposed to the accepted standards of belief of these denominations. No one questions their right to follow their conviction if they think it safe, but it is certainly unmanly for them to be sailing under false colors. Why are they not manly enough to have the courage of their convictions and form a new society and chance their bread and butter outside of these denominations? To those Methodists who join in the hue and cry against the methods employed by Dr. Carman, I would say, better hard water and a rough towel than that Methodism should wear the dirty face of disbelief in the inspiration of the Bible from Genesis to Revelation.

MRS. MUNRO.

A BIOGRAPHY CRITICIZED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The biography of the late Rev. Dr. Robertson, by Ralph Connor, contains much valuable information, but intermingled are several regrettable quotations from private correspondence manifestly never intended for the public eye. Readers are asking what good purpose can possibly be served by giving publicity to such sentimental, misleading and uncharitable statements as are attributed to Dr. Robertson?

There are many, probably hundreds, of ministers in Canada who labored for one or more years in the West as students or missionaries. These men cherish feelings of reverence for the late superintendent, and, doubtless, will continue to do so, notwithstanding what has been published by his biographer. Their admiration, however, for Western methods is not likely to be enhanced when they observe that they have, for the most part, been used by the inimitable artist of Winnipeg as a dark back-ground upon which he has painted in bright colors a full length portrait of the worthy superintendent surrounded by half a dozen of his satellites—the author himself occupying the place of honor at the hero's right hand.

Not only is this apparent regarding ministers who have served or are still serving in the West, but, under the heading 'Handling his men,' the superintendent is represented as 'handling' not only his men, but also men who were never his. They are probably of the number who did not 'go west' in response to the appeal for men, and now they find that they had been classified as 'lazy slouches.' Had they gone west at the call of Dr. Robertson, who knows but that, by this time, they might have become doctors of divinity, or, at least, have come in for 'honorable mention' by the superintendent's biographer.

The author, in his effort to render fragrant the memory of a great man, would have been much more successful had he left the 'dead flies' out of the ointment.'

HOME MISSIONARY.

LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Rev. W. L. Bull, of Whitford, Pa., when submitting to the 'Outlook' 'a minimum creed of a Christian,' says: 'Furthermore, I believe the minimum creed of a Christian to be the Lord's Prayer, because if there is one place where a man should be orthodox—hold a correct belief or attitude of mind towards God—it is when he prays—holds direct and conscious communion with God.'

Is not the petition, 'Lead us not into temptation,' an unhappy rendering? It may be said, 'the explanation is,' Christ meant, 'Suffer us not to be led into temptation, or sore trial, because we all know that God tempts no man.' But why retain the word lead?. It leaves a wrong impression of God's character on ordinary minds. The Revised Version reads, 'bring us not,' which is even worse, for it gives the idea of force. It took quite a while to get rid of the 'elegant inaccuracy,' Our Father 'which' art in heaven, and is it not high time to get rid of the wrong words, lead, or bring?

I think it was St. Augustine who long centuries ago pointed out that 'hallowed be thy name' is the right rendering, for it is absurd to pray that God, or his name, might be made holy. But some of us are so conservative that we think it a sacrilege to criticize a word inside the covers of the Bible.

R. LANIGAN.

Calumet, March 9.

Note.—The duty of the translators was not to determine what our Lord ought to have said, but to render as truly as possible the record of what he did say. This they have done their best to do. We have two versions of this prayer, but they agree as to this petition: Lead us, or bring us, not into temptation. The 'which' in the first sentence was not an inaccuracy when the Bible was translated. It has been preserved by the revisers, whose instructions were to preserve the Elizabethan English, an instruction which showed more respect for the letter than for the spirit—the Elizabethan language being, in many ways, not 'understanded of the people.' They, however, managed to avoid some of the more misleading phrases. It would have been a greater service to have rendered the Scriptures into the language of to-day. The Germans of to-day understand Shakespeare better than the English do because they have it translated into their own tongue and we have not, a very large proportion of the words having changed their meaning.

When You Can't Sleep.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted.

Or again, you have, a sinking sensation, a feeling you are going to die; or perhaps, you wake in your sleep feeling as though you were about to choke or smother, and rest leaves you for the night. If you allow these conditions to continue for a short period even, you will begin to feel your health declining. It is the nerves and heart not acting rightly, and they can only be set right by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. They soon induce healthful, refreshing sleep, not by deadening the nerves, but by restoring them to healthy action.

Mrs. E. Nutt, St. Mary's, Ont., writes:—"I can gladly recommend your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as I was greatly troubled with my nerves. I was so bad I could not sleep at night without the lamp burning, but after taking four boxes of the pills I became all right again."

Price, 50 cents per box; 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A SEPARATION GRANTED

Not by process of law, but by the silent working of 'Putnam's' are corns separated from aching toes. Any corn or wart that 'Putnam's' won't cure hasn't been discovered yet. Insist on Putnam's Corn Extractor only.

TRICK OF BRETON WRECKERS

HOW THEY LURED MARINERS TO DESTRUCTION ON A DANGEROUS COAST.

(Trégastel correspondence New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

Along this dangerous coast the hard-hearted 'Pagani,' or wreckers, had their settlements. Many are the vessels that have been lured to destruction by their false lights; many are the drowned who met their deaths through the treachery of those to whom they looked for help. The Pagani were regarded with great aversion by the people of neighboring villages, but they knew no shame.

A favorite device was to fasten a lantern to a bull's horns and then tie the animal's head to his forefeet and drive him along the cliffs. The stumbling movements of the poor beast agitated the lantern in such a manner that to those at sea it resembled the light of a ship pitching and tossing on the waters. Other vessels would feel that they could sail in the direction of this light in perfect safety, only to find that they had been treacherously lured to destruction.

Of late years tales of bravery in saving life, of kindness toward the shipwrecked, have softened the memory of a past reputation. Cases have been known where the people have given their most treasured costumes to clothe the poor bodies that have been washed ashore, but even in these days inhabitants of this wild region are extremely tenacious of their rights of wreckage.

FIRST BLUE FOX CROP.

(Albany correspondent 'Portland 'Oregonian.')

August Soucie has left this city for Alaska to superintend the first wholesale killing of blue foxes that ever occurred in the world. It will take place on a small island off the Alaskan coast, where the Westhope Fox Company conducts the unique industry of a blue fox farm. Soucie will direct the slaughter of about six hundred blue foxes for the purpose of marketing rare and valuable furs. This blue fox farm is conducted on Hound Island, which lies near Admiralty Island, on which Sitka, capital of Alaska, is situated, and five miles from the town of Kake, on Kupreanof Island, which is the nearest port.

HIGHEST IN HONORS

Baker's Cocoa

Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

50 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

A medical writer says—"The use of a thoroughly reliable preparation of cocoa should be universally encouraged, and it is the consensus of opinion among medical men as well as laboratory workers that the breakfast cocoa manufactured by Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., not only meets the indications, but accomplishes even more than is claimed for it."

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.
BRANCH HOUSE:
86 St. Peter Street, Montreal

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the Witness.'

traverse the world from North-
Maine
of the hot Equator;
go from Sahara's desert plain
Vesuvius, close to the crater,
remain to find an Irishman there
me without word or warning.
sure to be humming the darling

Patrick's day in the morning.'

a thrill of pleasure at the
St. Patrick, and the day that
to celebrate his faithful ser-
country and his fellowmen.
kes to think of the true Irish
every chime remembering the
who taught with loving faith
the precepts of the better
thousands have left the
valley homesteads of Erin wan-
the seas in search of better
when the 17th of March comes
ught and feeling glow towards
land, where the swift growing
green, and the hills are still
universal is this feeling that all
recognizes the loyal heart in
ty and the spell of St. Patrick
ell of hope. For is not the sun
for us with glorious and increas-
ness, and often with the day we
comes a wearing of the green as
rmth stirs the sleeping earth, loos-
frozen springs, so that once more
world will bourgeon and blossom.

PIN PRICKS.

Martha lives, so she writes, in a com-
ity where the people discuss each
's faults, and she does not like the
chief it causes. It is an old story
Martha, and though this is called an en-
ghtened age, it does not follow that all
en and women are enlightened. This is
case where silence is golden, and where
needs to exercise Christian charity.
ery man is a composite. No saint is
ectly saintly, no sinner entirely de-
ved, for every one has some virtues
some vices, in whatever proportion they
mingled. God alone can judge. Robert
Stevenson laid down this principle
oft-quoted phrases that 'there is
much good in the most of us, and so
bad in the best of us, that it is not
for any of us to sit in judgment on
rest of us.' The principle of all ac-
should be guided by the rule laid
by Jesus Christ—'Judge not that ye
judged,' and the test of conduct
character is the measuring rod of the
who said, 'By their fruits ye shall
them.' It is a strange trait in hu-
nature that it is easier to censure
praise, but honest censure for a
often productive of much good,
we are self-blinded to our own im-
fections.

mind the pin pricks, Martha, if
are sure of your own integrity of
these trifles are often only the
ult of point of view. Let us
follow the Divine maxim that
'Prove all things, hold fast to
which is good,' and in summing up
final character and motives, we must
that no one on earth can read your
be competent to pass judgment.

A COMPLAINT.

—It is a pity the printing is too
your eyes, but do not put the
upon the wrong shoulders. I quite
with you that larger type would be
comfortable for tired eyes, and per-
ps if we got up a petition to the pow-
s that be, it might have some effect.
hat is what is generally done when there
cause for complaint, and the subject is
very important one to your eyes and
ne—and perhaps others.

THE WONDERBERRY.

An Amateur wishes to know if the Won-
berry is any value as a fruit.
is difficult to recommend a new plant
one has not tried, and though know-
several of the Solanums, it has not
in my way to see this new hybrid of
ther Burbanks.
Knowing him, as I do, it is my opinion
he would not introduce anything
was not of interest and of value, but
cannot be held responsible for all the
ratings given to plants by dealers to
om he has sold his new hybrids of
whatever sort.
re is no doubt that such a berry in
districts where fruit is scarce would be a
boon, especially as it is said to suc-
ed well on poor soil as any other. In
ding regions, and wherever fruit trees
thrive well this berry will doubt-
prove an acquisition, but in a coun-
where all the small fruits flourish
the season, and where apples or
form the autumn supply, it does
seem a necessity to depend upon this
though it may prove interesting
experiment.

CULTURE OF CELERY.

—Celery is by no means difficult
and is often used as a second
early peas, as it makes most of
th after the cool weather of early
sets in.
n be sown in a box spreading it
er the surface, and sifting a little
the top, keeping in a warm place
mate.
the second leaves appear the plant-
d be pricked out into other boxes
hardened off by exposing to the

ws for setting out in permanent
d be three to four feet apart and
es apart in the row, in rich soil
from fermenting manure. The
ng is commonly done by hand,
up the loose soil about the plants,
each one in the left hand while
and being careful not to allow
th to fall into the centre of the
One thing must be observed and
never to handle the plants while

t worm about which you ask is
he very meanest kind of enemies
works in the dark, and the best
is a bait composed of bunches of
weeds dipped in a poisoned mix-
half a pound of Paris green to 75
of water, and spread about the in-
plants.
season a planting of young celery
clean out by the cut worm,
of many applications of wood
other experiments. A good
to go out at night with a lantern
the soil from any wilting
when the enemy may be found and
while taking supper from the

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT FOR FORCING PLANTS.

asks if acetylene light has
influence upon the growth of plants
dark days and nights of winter,
doubtful whether the added growth
to pay the extra expense, but
demonstrated that plants may
by acetylene light without any
whatever, only they are not quite
when receiving the sun's rays,
under this influence, blossomed
earlier than those not having
light, and Easter lilies re-
promptly to its effects. But upon
tomatoes, beans and leeks, it showed little result. In using it as a forcing agent it was found that the warmer the house, and the more sunshine, the less visible the effect of the acetylene light on the plants. But it is of undoubted value as a substitute for sunlight in the dark hours when special crops are desired.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA.

Mrs. J. V.—In purchasing the Hydrangea Paniculata you can stipulate with your nurseryman to give you one the shape you prefer, and afterwards if you wish to keep it a low bush it will be necessary to prune it back every year. In this way the trusses of flowers are larger, with finer heads, and the bush less likely to be broken down by the wind. This Hydrangea is very hardy, and suitable for the purpose intended, and is likely to prove satisfactory.

POULTRY FOR POCKET MONEY.

Nella.—It does not seem right to encourage you with only a small yard, to go into the poultry business in order to make pocket money. No doubt if managed rightly you can succeed in raising both chicks and eggs, but, how about those near neighbors you write about, who object to 'hens'? You know we have a duty towards our neighbor, and part of it is not to tresspass or interfere with his rights.

And when your roosters begin to crow under his window at four o'clock on a summer morning, and he does not want to get up till seven, I should not blame him a bit for casting the first stone he can lay his hands on.

Then, again, the chickens may not be fenced in so as to keep them out of his flower beds, and if you ever saw a hen scratch down a bed of tuberous begonias just coming into bloom I think you would agree with me that it is trying to temper and spirit to have either your own or your neighbor's poultry getting into mischief. Besides this, if you have no knowledge of the business, it is not likely that your first attempt will be a success, for it requires knowledge and experience as well as any other business. The price of eggs in winter is very alluring no doubt, but you must remember that it is their very scarcity that causes the high price, and that grain for feeding is proportionately high.

Go slow, at any rate, start with a few well-bred birds of one variety, and keep an exact account of expense, both in food and labor.

FORMING A GARDEN.

Mrs. E.R.T.—There is really no reason why you cannot have a garden on the ground you describe. Plan to your own taste, making the lawn the centre, and grouping about it the borders for flowers.

Along the north side of the house, if it is possible set plants that like the shade and coolness, such as the lily of the valley, forget-me-not, columbines, fuchsias, and hardy ferns.

Tall growing hardy plants should be at the back of the border furthest from the house, the best of these being the fine colors of perennial phlox. Some low growing perennials may be set in front, in harmonizing colors, and a strip of about a foot left for the annuals, such as daisies or pansies, alyssum or any other that may be preferred.

WEEDS AS POT HERBS.

'Vegetarian' asks about edible weeds that are used as pot herbs, and it is interesting to remember how many of these were used in former times when the colonists doubtless got their knowledge of them from the Indians.

Of course, the dandelion goes first, and can be easily bleached like endive; nowadays it is cultivated for market. The young tender stems of Burdock, when boiled, and freed from their bark, are esteemed but little inferior to asparagus, and Mustard makes a good pot herb.

The pig weed, that runs riot, if allowed to have its own way, is related to the spinach family, and the young tender shoots make a good vegetable, as does the nettle.

We all know the value of watercress as a salad, and where plentiful, it makes a pleasant herb, boiled like spinach, while Purslane, so troublesome as a garden weed, was used in place of asparagus a hundred and fifty years ago.

The cowslip so-called (Caltha Palustris) is used like the dandelion, but the availability of the modern market has exerted an influence on the diet of the people, and the practice of utilizing our common weeds has fallen into disuse unless it be in remote places, where the modern improved vegetables are not yet grown in sufficient quantity.

PLANTING HINTS FOR AMATEURS.

Novice.—A sandy loam can be planted a week earlier than a heavy loam, which will make a difference in your section of Ontario, when frost goes out of the ground early.

A southern slope of 45 to 60 degress increases the earliness of the soil a week over the same soil on level ground.

Large seed germinate quicker if they are soaked for a few hours in warm water, but not kept in that condition over twelve hours and the soaking should only be done just before the planting.

You will have an idea from your own judgment when the temperature is suitable.

A WILD FLOWER GARDEN.

'Flower Lover' says: 'Do you encourage me to plant some wild flowers this spring in a shaded corner where annuals will not grow?'

Yes, if you take the trouble to have them planted carefully, and with some of their own soil about them, for wild plants do not take kindly to the primness and misdirected cultivation often given to the average garden.

Early spring is a good time to fill your border, carefully spading in some wood's earth or leaf mold with a little sand.

Do not disturb the roots any more than is necessary, and protect them from the sun during the process of removal.

Tall growing plants in the background and low ones in front, there must be, too, a little pruning and weeding to keep them in order. The cardinal flower is a great favorite for this purpose, if it grows in your neighborhood, for it grows in shade, having the advantage of not harboring insects.

Do not fail to get the Hepatica and Spring Beauty, for early blooming, and as you go through the woods you can gather many of the floral treasures as they come along, and transplant them into your little back yard.

OYSTER IN NECK OF BOTTLE.

(Providence Journal.)

Thomas A. Barrett, of Pine street, has a curiosity in the form of an oyster shell which grew inside the neck of a broken bottle, the latter remaining around the centre of the shell, which accommodated itself to the unusual shape, while the ends continued to grow, fan-shaped. He came upon it about six inches under the surface of the sand while clamming, the oyster being alive at the time. The thin side of the shell has since been broken off, leaving the thick side in its original shape. The glass which forms the band around it was apparently the neck of a pint flask, inside of which the oyster grew perfectly round, the shell pressing so closely to the glass that it is immovable.

EATON'S CATALOGUE

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

Would You Save Money?

And Be Pleased With Your Purchases

Nov 2/08

Sirs

I received the goods quite safe and am very pleased with them. I consider them good value and will be pleased to recommend your firm to my friends

Thanking you for your prompt attention

Faithfully Yours.

Write For this Catalogue To-Day

Why not consult the Catalogue every time you want to buy an article?

Buy from this Catalogue as you would from a store—you'll be better satisfied, is the testimony of thousands.

Some of our customers have saved a nice bank account buying from us by Mail. . .

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

It's good business ability to buy the best at the lowest price.

ORIGINAL
LYONS Cut-Rate Druggist
8 and 10 Bleury, Near Craig

NOTICE TO DOCTORS
Poor Patients who cannot pay for prescriptions we will fill them free.

LYONS St. Catherine and Drummond

We sell at less than wholesale
Phone or Mail Orders filled

Car Ticket to every one buying $1 worth

Trusses, Rubber Goods, Crutches

	Reg.
Violet Complexion Soap	25c
Cuticle Skin Soap	35c
1 bottle Perfume	50c
1 box Complexion Powder	50c
1 cake Pearl Toilet Soap	25c
	$1.85
ALL FOR 49c.	

Fld. Extract Cascara Aromatic, regular $1 full pint, for	49c
Sugar of Milk, regular 50c lb., 2 for	49c
Occidental Face Cream, regular $2, for	49c
1 lb. box Mixed Chocolates	75c
1 lb. Butter Scotch Candy	40c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.15
Red Cross Toilet Paper, regular 15c; round or square, the largest packet in Montreal; 8 for	49c
Prophylactic Tooth Brush	35c
2 tubes Wampole's Formalid Tooth Paste	50c
ALL FOR 49c.	85c
Beef, Iron and Wine, regular $1, 3 for	98c
Fountain Syringe, reg. $2, for	98c
Shoulder Braces, reg. $2. for	98c
French White Enamel Irrigator Syringe, regular	$1.50
1 bottle Antiseptic Solution	35c
ALL FOR 98c.	$1.85
Catarrhozone	25c
Sprucine	25c
Nasal Syringe	50c
O'Keefe's Malt and Iron	35c
Headache Wafers (2)	50c
ALL FOR 98c.	$1.85
Elixir Cod Liver Oil, reg. $1, for	49c
Tooth Powder	25c
Tooth Brush	25c
1 lb. Peroxide of Hydrogen	$1.00
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.50
Genuine English Ice Bag, regular 75c, for	49c

Roger & Gallet's Rum and Quinquina	50c
1 bottle Clean Head Lotion	25c
ALL FOR 49c.	75c
Health Treasure for Women, regular 50c, 3 bottles for	49c
Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower	50c
1 cake Pasteur's Shampoo Soap	25c
ALL FOR 49c.	75c
Belladonna Plasters	25c
1 bottle Colonial Liniment	50c
1 box Zam-Buk Salve	50c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.25
Carbolic Soap	25c
Absorbent Cotton, 1 lb.	75c
Vaseline, 1 lb.	50c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.50
Compound Syrup Hypophosphites, 3 bottles for	98c
Ladies' Rubber Gloves, all sizes, pure gum; regular $1.50 a pair, for	98c
Infants' Syringe, French rubber	75c
Cleaver's English Glycerine Unscented Soap	15c
1 Baby's Puff, silk	25c
1 box Nestle's Food	50c
ALL FOR 98c.	$1.65
1 bottle Listerine	$1.00
Tooth Brush Prophylactic	35c
Tooth Paste	25c
ALL FOR 98c.	$1.60
Six 5c pkgs. of Salts and Senna	30c
Cream Tartar, 1 lb.	50c
Sulphur, 1 lb.	20c
1 box Seidlitz Powders	25c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.25
½-lb. box Mixed Chocolates	35c
1 Baby's Tooth Brush	25c
1 bottle Lyons' Tooth Wash	25c
1 Baby's Hair Brush, soft	50c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.35
Syr. White Pine and Tar. Reg. 25c; 4 for	49c

Genuine French Red Rubber Politzer Bag Syringe. Regular $1.50, for	49c
Quinine Wine, Imperial full pt. bottle. Reg. $1.00; for	49c
½ lb. English Camphor	65c
1 lb. tin Cedar Camphor, or Lavender	25c
ALL FOR 49c.	90c
1 pr. Bath Gloves	35c
3 Cakes Toilet Soap	50c
1 Sponge	15c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.00
Dodd's Pills	50c
Root's Kidney Pills	25c
ALL FOR 49c.	75c
1 lb. Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne Lozenges. Reg.	$1.00
1 bottle Chase's Syrup Linseed and Turpentine. Reg.	25c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.25
Phosphorus Rat Poison	25c
Lyons' Bed Bug Poison	25c
1 lb. Insect Powder	50c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.00
N. Y. Water Pad Truss. Regular $3.50; for	98c
Body Belts, Abdominal Supports, etc., all kinds. Regular $2.00 to $3.00, for	98c
3 lbs. Castile Soap, French Virgin Brand. 15c lb.	45c
Hind's Almond Cream	50c
Massage Cream	35c
Nail Brush, French	35c
ALL FOR 98c.	$1.65
Coke's Egg Shampoo	25c
Witch Hazel Cream	25c
Talcum Powder	25c
Cold Cream	25c
Nail Brush	40c
Comb	40c
Carbolic Soap	15c
ALL FOR 98c.	$1.95
Electric Belts, Dr. McDonald's. Reg. $25.00 to $35.00; for	$3.98
Bed Pans. Reg. $1.50; for	49c
Seigel's Syrup. Reg. 60c; for	49c

Coderre's Syrup, 3 bottles, 25c each	75c
1 box Talcum Powder	25c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.00
7 cakes in box, Fancy Soap, Dr. Raymond's, 25c each—$1.75 value for	49c
1 pr. Pure Rubber Gloves	$1.50
1 Polishing Chamois	25c
1 bot. Ammonia	25c
ALL FOR 98c.	$1.50
Absorbent Cotton, 2 lb. pkg. Reg. $1.50; for	49c
Shaving Brush	50c
1 lb. Colgate's Shaving Soap, 8 cakes. Regular	80c
ALL FOR 49c.	$1.30
Ferrol Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, the great tonic. Reg. $1; for	49c
Acid Boracic, 1 lb.	50c
Epsom Salts, 1 lb.	25c
Vaseline, 1 lb.	50c
Borax, 1 lb.	25c
Castor Oil, Italian, 1 lb.	75c
ALL FOR 49c.	$2.25
Sanitol Tooth Paste, Sanitol Tooth Wash, Sanitol Face Cream, Sanitol Face Powder—$1.00 value for	49c
French Olive Oil, table use. Reg. $1 pint; for	49c
Silk Elastic Stocking. Regular $2.25; for	98c
Combs, ladies' or gent's	50c
Hair Brush	$1.00
1 bottle Seven Sisters' Hair Grower	$1.00
ALL FOR 98c.	$2.50
Liebig's Ext. Beef, 4 oz.	75c
Scott's Emulsion, large	$1.00
ALL FOR 98c.	$1.75
Red Heart Tonic	$1.00
1 box Plaud's Pills	50c
ALL FOR 98c.	$1.50

The Boys' Page.

The Minister's Shiny Coat.

(By Frank H. Sweet.)

'Ministers' sons are very apt to turn out badly,' said I to the gentleman who sat next me in the car. We had met in the train, bound for Chicago, and had struck up an acquaintance.

He stopped me with his hand on my arm, and with an earnest look which I shall never forget. I paused at once in what I was saying.

'Let me tell you a story,' he said. I know it is a common belief that ministers' sons are wild, but that is because people talk about the bad ones, while those who turn out well are taken as a matter of course. I gathered statistics about them once, and found that out of a thousand sons of ministers there were very few who did not grow up useful and industrious men.'

'But what is your story?' I asked, settling back in my seat.

'Well,' said he, 'it begins with a class supper in Boston a dozen years ago. A number of old college friends had gathered in the evening for their annual reunion. Among them was the rich merchant, J. E. Williston—perhaps you have heard of him—and a poor pastor of western Massachusetts, whose name was Blake. A good many of the class had died, and the dozen or so elderly men who were left felt more tender than ever toward each other as they thought of the bright old days at Harvard, and how soon no one would be left on earth who shared in that happy time.

'The dishes came and went, the lights glowed brilliantly, and at last the friends grew quite gay. But the tender feeling I have spoken of would come uppermost now and then; and in one of these musing moments Williston's eye was attracted by something glistening about the coat which his friend Blake, who sat next to him, had on.

'He looked closer, and saw that the black cloth of which the coat was made had been worn so thin and smooth that it was very shiny.

'"Well, Blake," said he suddenly taking hold of his friend's arm cordially (which he somehow hadn't thought of doing before), "how has the world gone with you lately?"

'Blake had a naturally sad and thoughtful face, but he looked quickly with a warm smile.

'"No need to ask," he said, laughingly. "You can read the whole story on my back. This old coat is a sort of balance sheet, which shows my financial condition to a T."

'Then he spoke more seriously, adding, "It is a pretty hard life, Williston—that of a country parson. I don't complain of my lot, though sometimes I'm distressed for my family. The fact is, this coat I have on is hardly fit for a man in my profession to appear in, but I'm going to send my boy Sam to Harvard this year, and must pinch here and there to do it. I really ought to be thankful, though, that I can get such advantages for him by a few little sacrifices of personal appearance and convenience."

'"Don't you give a thought to your old coat, old fellow," returned Williston. "Nobody who knows you will ever imagine that the heart inside of it is threadbare, however the garment may look.'

'Blake was pleased with this kindly expression, and both men, after that exchange of confidence, felt happier. But among the various incidents of the evening, this one almost passed out of the minister's mind by the next day, when he started for Elmbank.

'Speedy as his return was, however, something meant for him had got to his destination before him. It was a letter. Taking it up, he broke open the envelope and found inside a few words from Williston, with a cheque for five hundred dollars to defray the first year's college expenses of his old classmate's son.

'You are a stranger to me, sir,' said my travelling companion at this point, 'but I think you will appreciate the feeling with which poor Mr. Blake stood in his bare and dingy study in the old farm parsonage, holding that letter in his hand and lifting his faithful eyes in thankfulness to God.'

'Yes,' I replied. 'Williston did just the right thing, too. And how was it? Did the lad show that he deserved it?'

My acquaintance looked away from me at the rich country through which we were passing. Then he said in a most deliberate tone:

'Sam Blake was a good-natured, obedient fellow enough, and was greatly pleased to have the expense of his first college year taken off his father's shoulders; but his sense of duty didn't go very far. The Rev. Mr. Blake bought a new coat, and Sam entered Harvard that fall, and there matters stopped for a while.

'A freshman has a great deal to learn as you know, but I think the chief thing Sam learned that term was the great difference there is between Harvard and a little village like Elmbank, and the great difficulty of working and playing at the same time.

'Here he had society meetings to attend, and rooms of his own, with a chum, where a good deal of smoking was done by himself and his friends. And then there was baseball, into which it appeared indispensable for the honor of the class that he should enter actively on account of his strong legs, wonderful wind and ground batting.

He could not refuse to go to the theatre occasionally with his richer companions. Sam took a natural interest in the society of young ladies, too, and had to give up some time to its cultivation. He also thought a moderate amount of practice in the gymnasium was desirable to prevent his health breaking down under the confinement of study. So on the whole the actual work that he did in the college course was not very extensive.

'This didn't seem to have any bad effect till well along in the winter, when the habit of shirking work had grown so strong without his noticing it that he fell easily into reading novels when he ought to have been in the recitation room. Gymnasium, theatre, billiards, smoking—and I am afraid I must say a little drinking—frittered away his time.

'One horrible, snowy, sleety morning when he had gotten up too late for prayers the postman brought him a note from the faculty—an admonition. He dropped the pipe he was just lighting and bolted off to recitation. But he 'deaded' immediately, and that discouraged him.

'He soon began to make light of the warning, and did himself no credit in his studies. Though he managed to squeeze through the examination at the end of the freshman year, he came out far down toward the foot of his class. He wasn't quite contented with himself, and thought he'd try to do better the next year. But during the journey home he recovered his usual spirits.

'When he walked up the village toward the parsonage farm he was thinking that—since he was a sophomore now—he would buy the knottiest and biggest-headed cane in Cambridge when he should go back there. And what do you suppose was the first sight that met him at home?

'It was his father out in the field, digging for new potatoes, his coat off and his spectacled face perspiring. The sight struck shame into the boy. He vaulted the fence, and running up with hardly a pause for greeting, cried:

'"Oh father, let me do that. I don't like to see you at such work."

'Mr. Blake stopped and laughed earnestly and rather sadly at him. "Well, Sam; I think that's about as good a 'how do you do' as you could have offered me. There's something about you, after all."

'It hadn't occurred to Sam that there was any doubt on that point before. He blushed as he asked: "Where's the hired man?"

'"I've discharged him. I can't afford one at present, my son," was the answer.

'Sam was rather puzzled, and began to reflect. They went into the house, and there, when the minister reappeared after making his toilet, his son noticed that he wore the old shabby, shiny coat. At this he was more than ever astonished.

'The supper also, notwithstanding that it was the first night of the prodigal's return, was very meagre. Not a single extra luxury was on the table, and Sam observed that his father and mother took no sugar nor butter. His own appetite began to fail at seeing this, and his perception was sharpened accordingly. He was now aware that his father looked very thin as well as sad. Suddenly he laid down his knife and exclaimed to his sister Katy:

'"Sis, what does all this mean—this going without the hired man, and starving yourselves?'

'His sister looked at him, then glanced at Mr. Blake and her mother, and made no answer.

'"I thought," said Sam petulantly, "that Williston's money was going to make it easy for you, father; and here the pinching is going on five times worse than ever."

'"I don't own my friend Williston's money," said the minister quietly.

'The subject was not resumed. But before he went to bed, Sam obtained an interview with his sister alone. He felt secretly that he was responsible for the depression and trouble which seemed to fill the household, but that only made him speak more impetuously. "Now, sis," he began, "can I get two words of sense out of you?"

'"Not until you ask politely," she replied.

'"Well then, please tell me what the mystery is."

'"It oughtn't to be a mystery to you, Sam, that you haven't done well at college. Papa is terribly disappointed."

'I don't see why he should commit suicide if he is," Sam retorted. "I haven't cost him much this year."

'Oh, yes you have. Do you know he actually sold the new coat?"

'"Why?" Sam frowned.

'"Because he's been trying every way to save money since he began to get reports of how you were wasting your time."

'"What for?' asked Sam, though he began to suspect.

'"Well, he—how should I know? Don't you see? He's ashamed to have had that money from his old classmate, and he's nearly saved enough, and he's going to pay it all back. There; I was to keep it secret, and now I've told you!" And his sister burst into tears. "You've nearly broken his heart, Sam. Poor papa!"

'The next day Mr. Blake's son went off directly after breakfast, and was not seen again until afternoon. Coming back he overtook his father returning from the post office.

'"I know all about it!" he exclaimed in his excitement. "Katy told me last night. I wish, though you'd held on to the new coat a while."

'"Why?" asked Mr. Blake calmly.

'"Because," said Sam, "I'm going to pay my own way now. I've been off to-day and hired out for the season to Farmer Hedgeburton. You won't send that money to Williston, will you, father?"

'"You are too late," was the answer. "I've just mailed the letter to him."

'In fact, next day the old merchant's eyes were dimmed as he read these words:

Dear Williston: My boy—it almost breaks my heart to say so—has not proved worthy of your generosity. I have decided to return the sum which you sent me for him last year, and you will find a draft enclosed for that amount. Blake.

'Sam went down to Boston in the autumn with a few dollars of earnings. He had decided to give up college, and so applied to Mr. Williston for a clerkship.

'He said to him: "I proved myself unworthy, as my father said. Now give me a chance to show myself worthy."

'Williston gave him a position, and he worked there two years. Then an opportunity offered to go West and take a partnership—what do you think? The clothing business! Sam jumped at it; and you may believe he sent his father next Christmas the finest coat that concern could produce.

'I am a well-to-do man now, sir,' continued my acquaintance, suddenly speaking in the first person, 'and when we get to Chicago if you will come to my establishment I will show you my father, and the minister's shiny old coat, which I preserve because it was the beginning of my fortune.'

'Then,' I exclaimed, taking him by the hand, 'it is yourself you have been talking about all this time! You are—'

'Sam,' concluded my new friend, nodding and smiling.—'Young People.'

THE FIJIAN'S GOLF.

Nearly every traveller who visits the Fiji Islands returns with glowing accounts of 'tiga,' the native game of the islanders. As nearly as can be determined, this sport has been practised by the Fijians for hundreds of years, and experience teaches that it requires the exercise of a degree of skill difficult of attainment for white men. It somewhat resembles golf, but is played by the brown men as they proceed along their trails and roadways.

The game consists of making long drives with a reed, one end of which is set in a large brown bean. Balancing this javelin-like affair nicely in the hand, the players, using the forefinger as the driving power, project the tiga swiftly at a mound, which lies several yards ahead. Striking the mound, the reed glances off and proceeds oftentimes 200 or 300 feet onward before ending its flight. The difficult part of the game is so to balance and propel the reed that it will strike the mound in such a way as to insure its maximum deflected progress. This not only requires a well trained eye and arm, but a forefinger development unusual in white men.

Engaged in this game, the Fijians walk and play for miles, vying with each other, of course, for the longest drive. The women are often as expert as the men, as skill and practice are the prime requirements.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

If a man would hasten towards the good, he should keep his thoughts away from evil.—East Indian Saying.

YOU AND I.

(Pauline Frances Camp.)

All letters of the alphabet
The righteous way should choose,
But two of them, especially,
Should mind their P's and Q's.
A deal of trouble in this world,
And much that goes away,
Could be prevented easily
By these two U and I.

If U and I are cross, you see,
There's bound to be a fuss.
If U and I untidy are,
Somewhere there'll be a muss,
If U and I are selfish, there
Will some one suffer wrong,
If U and I rob birds' nests, why,
The world will lose a song.

If some one feels dejected, or
'Tis cloudy for a while,
The sunshine may come back again
If U or I but smile.
If U should grumble, whine or pout,
Or I should snarl and fret,
A storm would soon be raising that
We should not soon forget!

So U, look out, and mind your ways!
And I must likewise do,
And keep a cheery corner where
The skies are always blue.
The A's and B's and E's and O's
Do work that's good and great,
But U and I can do the most
To keep this old world straight.
—'Sabbath School Visitor.'

There is no saying shocks me so much as that which I hear very often, that a man does not know how to pass his time. It would have been but ill spoken by Methuselah, in the nine hundred and sixty-ninth year of his life.—Cowley.

Puzzle Competition

The competition began with the puzzles of Jan. 16 ('Daily Witness'), Jan. 19 ('Weekly Witness'). Marks will be credited only from that date, and will be published each week, so those who would like to see their names and marks recorded each week must send their answers not later than Thursday morning. Answers received later will be noticed the following week.

Address: 'Puzzle Editor,' 'Witness' Office.

The competition closes with to-day's puzzles. The results will be published as soon as possible, after we receive the answers of our far-away puzzlers.

PUZZLES.

DISGUISED VEGETABLES.

(1) Skill, a personal pronoun, and to suffocate. (2) Equal value, and to clip. (3) A young animal, a famous French General under Napoleon, and a kind of seed. (4) A sort of vehicle, and to decay. (5) A vowel, a piece of wood, a vowel, and a boy's name abbreviated.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 1, 5, 9, 8, 10 means to teach.
My 16, 14, 6, 5, 3 means allotment.
My 1, 2, 12, 13, 14 is part of the body.
My 15, 12, 4, 5, 6 is a kind of turban.
My 1, 8, 13, 2, 15 means compact.
My whole is a well-known book.

A SEA PUZZLE.

By prefixing a sea change:

1. A fragment of cloth to a rough, steep rock or point.
2. A large stone to an earthen vessel.
3. A number of things ranged in line to a bird.
4. A boy's nickname to something all children like to eat.
5. The animal that most closely resembles man to a point of land projecting into the sea.
6. A tree to ready money.
7. A float made of pieces of timber fastened together to a sailing vessel.
8. A frame or stand on which things are put to a break.
9. A jump to a slice of meat.
10. The number of years one has lived to an inclosure for birds or animals.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

ALPHABETICAL RIDDLES.

P's, peas. Q's, cues. T, tea. R, are. B, bee. C, sea. Ex, X. Kay, K. Dee, D. Jay, J. Yew, U. Wye, Y. Ell, L.

Words Within Words.—1. Lead, lad, led, lea. 2. Fair, air, fir, far. 3. Fore, ore, foe, for. 4. Boar, oar, bar, boa. 5. Meat, eat, mat, met. 6. Done, one, doe, don. 7. Spain, pain, spin, span.

ENIGMA.

Enigma—Triumphant tramp-i-hunt.

Among the few who guessed more than half of the Original correctly were: Winifred Macdonald, Montreal, who comes first with 7; Arthur Newman, St. Lambert, Que., 6; Helen W. Scott, Eramosa, Ont., 6; Ruth Campbell, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 5; and A. Gordon Anderson, Buckingham, Que., 5. As already announced this riddle was cancelled.

Answers to puzzles of January 23 have been received from Ruby E. Nicholson, South Shields, Durham, England. All were correct except No. 3 in the Acrostic.

The following are the marks awarded for puzzles of February 20: Georgie B. Moore, Victoria Cross, P.E.I., 24 (error in wild flowers); Wesley G. Graves, Aylesford, N.S., 24 (No. 4 wrong in Hidden Novelists); Frances Rogers, Alberton, P.E.I., 13 ('Pi' omitted); Alfred Guild, Elmsvale, N.S., 25; Helen S. Ricker, Glenwood, N.S., 24 (one wrong in wild flowers); Willie M. Herald, Burks Falls, Ont., 17 (Charade omitted and Nos. 3 and 4 wrong in Hidden Novelists).

Marks for the puzzles of February 27 are as follows: M. Jose, Rossmore, Ont., 8; John B. Clark, Smith's Falls, Ont., 8; Julia Spurr, Round Hill, N.S., 8; John Sylvester, New Glasgow, N.S., 8; Retta E. Murray, Beachburg, Ont., 8; Alexander S. Murray, Earltown, N.S., 8; Ruth Campbell, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 8; Helen W. Scott, Eramosa, Ont., 8; Ariadue Batchelor, O'Connell, Ont., 8; Hugh C. Nourse, Sherbrooke, Que., 4; Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont., 7 (No. 3 missing in Anagram); A. Gordon Anderson, Buckingham, Que., 8; D. Douglas McOuat, Brownsberg, Que., 8; Rex Becker, Williamsburg, Ont., 8; Gerald Goodchild, Montreal Annex, 8; Edith Munroe, Maxville, Ont., 8; Colin S. Farmer, Perth, Ont., 8; Phyllis Coles, Montreal, 8; Dorothy R. Coles, Montreal, 8; Arthur Newman, St. Lambert, Que., 8; R. Philips Burns, Westmount, Que., 8 (the editor enjoyed your little joke); Alice Winter, Ormstown, Que., 8; Florence Foster, Montreal, 8; Nora D. Longeway, Dunham, Que., 8; Winnifred Macdonald, Montreal, 8; Gertrude Lumsden, Baddeck, C.B., 7 (No. 2 missing in Anagram); George W. Moore, Brantford, Ont., 8; Maggie E. Arthur, 4 (four wrong in Anagrams); Frances Rogers, 8; —— Upper Misquodoboit, N. S., 8 (no name with this answer); William M. Herald, Burks Falls, Ont., 8; Clare Putnam, Lower Onslow, N.S., 8; Alfred Guild, Elmsvale, N.S., 8; Lizzie Thomson, Arundel, Que., 8.

Marks for puzzles of last week (March 6) are as follows: Hazel MacKercher, Montreal, 22 (no. 7 wrong in Alphabetical Riddles); Dorothy R. Coles, Montreal, 22 (No. 7 wrong in first puzzle); Phyllis Coles, Montreal (No. 7 wrong in first puzzle); Ian A. Gollan, Dunvegan, Ont., 23; Gladys Cooke, Arundel, Que., 23; Susie Williams, Cardinal, Ont., 22 (No. 7 wrong in first puzzle); Edith Watson, Waterloo East, Que., 11; Gerald Goodchild, Montreal, 22 (No. 7 wrong in first puzzle); Isabelle Le Messurier, Montreal, 21 (Nos. 7 and 13 wrong in first puzzle (you seem to have got them mixed up); Nora D. Longeway, Dunham, Que., 20 (Nos. 4, 7 and 12 wrong in first puzzle); Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont., 19 (Nos. 4, 7, and 13 wrong and No. 8 omitted in first puzzle); Douglas Seller, Elma, Ont., 21 (Nos. 7 and 12 wrong in first puzzle); Florence Foster, Montreal, 18 (Nos. 8 and 13 wrong in first puzzle; you have forgotten the Enigma, Florence); Marjory Mott, Montreal, 19 (Nos. 4, 7, 12 and 13 wrong); Colin Farmer, Perth, Ont., 21 (Nos. 4 and 7 in first puzzle); Lizzie Thomson, Arundel, Que., 23; Beryl Moreland, Montreal, 22 (No. 7 in first puzzle).

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

An Alligator in Harness

(Photo by Arlington Studio.)

The latest animal to be trained in the service of man is the alligator, and the man who has succeeded in breaking one in is Mr. H. J. Campbell, the owner of the Arkansas Alligator Farms at Hot Springs, U.S.A. During the process of training the reptile smashed his carriage to pieces with powerful tail, but he is now quite in harness, and Mr. Campbell daily drives round his farm with his steed.—'Christian Herald,' England.

HAVE PARROTS BRAINS?

(By Henry Fischer.

French savants have decided that, comparatively speaking, the average parrot has as much brain as man. Likewise that the bird's brain curvatures, where memory, speech and the ability of imitation are located, are identical with man's.

This discovery eases the way to the belief, often expressed, that Polly understands what he says, that he is not merely a brainless, 'parrot-like' imitator.

Claude Albarest, writing in the 'Journal Des Voyages,' says:—

'When I was studying birds and animal life in South America my parrot lost his feathers, and consequently became very sensitive to draughts. I had a colored servant who habitually left the door open, for which negligence I reprimanded him time and again. The bird repeated and recollected the command often given to the boy, namely: "Cierra la puerta" (Close the door), and whenever I've neglected the formality shouted the words after him, usually adding "Donkey!" or another contemptuous epithet.

'This parrot was very fond of our house cat, until one morning Peter stole a piece of cake from him. Polly flew into a rage and called the cat every bad name in his repertoire. However, after a while he quieted down and gave us to understand that the incident was closed. Indeed, in the afternoon he called for the cat in his most dulcet tones: "Gato, gato, querido!" (Cat, dear cat).

'Peter allowed himself to be bamboozled and went to the cage. Immediately the parrot jumped on him and bit his ear in two. As the scared tabby ran away Polly cried after him: "Ah, ah! That was good—that was splendid!" and thereafter he never called the cat "dear" again.

'Did Polly know what he was about?' Georges Routomes, the celebrated British naturalist, put himself on record as a believer in the parrot's understanding as follows:

'Whenever my wife or friends discussed the faults of one of the children Polly interrupted by crying: "Stop that; you will make her cry." This when a girl was under discussion. If a boy, he said: "You will make that kid cry."

'Our parrot had heard us criticize a friend of my wife's who delighted in wearing trained dresses. I had remarked that her train was good for something, i. e., to sweep the street. Some time after that my wife went out in a long trained dress. "Don't forget to sweep the street, dear," cried Polly.'

Dr. Carl Noss, the German naturalist, endorsing the findings of the French savants regarding Polly's brain and brain curvatures, says: 'When living abroad a number of foreigners and natives were wont to call at our house and as I am somewhat of a linguist I used to entertain each in his own tongue.

'Polly followed suit and greeted my visitors in their own particular lingo. "Wie gehts?" to the German, "Comment allez vous?" to the Frenchman, "How do you do?" to the Englishman, etc etc.

'Myself he invariably addressed in German and never failed to bid me "Good day" or "Good evening," nor did he ever make a mistake by substituting evening for morning.'—N. Y. 'American.'

BRUTUS, THE VEGETARIAN.

Twelve years is a long time for a cat to live, unappreciated, but Brutus never seemed to mind. The tenor of his life had run smoothly, in spite of constant gibes and jeers from the man of the house, who had no liking for a cat that loved asparagus above all things, and refused to show the least interest in a live mouse.

'If you will insist on calling him "brute," I shall have to name him Brutus,' the gentle mistress had remarked to her husband one day, while the peace-loving cat was still a kitten; so Brutus he was from that hour, a queer, big unoffending creature, that not only delighted to catch mice, but utterly disdained meat of all kinds, dining contentedly every noontime on a plain cold boiled potato, with perhaps a bit of beet or on special feast days a dish of asparagus.

For years he was a neighborhood character, a harmless, amusing oddity, until one morning a terrible commotion called the mistress of the house to her kitchen window. It seemed that the small children belonging to the neighbor on the north had scaled her fence, and the fierce little bulldog belonging to the neighbor on the south had crept under his, and the two were met in unequal combat in the back yard where Brutus had so long held peaceful sway.

'Call your dog off! Get him away quick!' the neighbor behind the northern fence was demanding excitedly, while the neighbor behind the south fence was wringing her hands and protesting that her dog would not mind, and he would surely kill the kitten, and would in the world could they do!

Just at this point twelve-year-old vegetarian Brutus, the cat without spirit, roused from a peaceful snooze on top of a barrel, and giving a mighty leap into the midst of the fray, furnished that bulldog with a surprise.

It was a snarling, clawing, merciless surprise; it shed blood and caused hours of pain, but it was thoroughly effective, for in less than two minutes the bulldog, whipped, slinking home to his own back yard, while Brutus calmly picked up the frightened kitten by the nape of the neck and carried it straight to its mistress.

This done, he resumed the barrel-top an appreciated cat, and since that moment no silken cushion in the neighborhood has been too fine to hold Brutus the hero.—'Youth's Companion.'

TO MY DOG.

My dear, when I leave you
I always drop a bit of me,
A holy glove or sainted shoe;
Your wistful corse I leave it to
The soul of you has gone to see
How I could ever have the heart
So to abandon you.

. . . . . .

My dear, since we must leave,
One sorry day, I you, you me,
Teach me to grieve as you can grieve
Then through the ages we'll recover
Each others' scent and company
And longing shall not pull my heart
As you now pull my sleeve.
—John Galsworthy, in the 'Nation.'

A GOOD BUSINESS HEAD

We heartily agree with our young friend in the letter below. His connection with our 'Pictorial' army has certainly been good for him. If Brother John is as prompt and steady and business-like as Sir Lancelot, we will get on first rate, as you must read the letter:

A., Ont., Feb. 22, 1909.

John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

Dear Sirs:—I remit herewith for the February 'Pictorials' which I have sold. I am very sorry but I will have to stop selling the 'Pictorials,' as I have an opening which prevents me, but my brother John, 10 years old, is going to continue the work as he wants to sell the 'Pictorials' to earn a few premiums. Please send me the watch, as I think, if I have figured it right, I have it now. These February numbers sold at first sight; they were very attractive.

I must say at this point that I have got a pretty good business head since I started selling the 'Pictorials' about a year ago, and as I must close now, I wish every success to the other 'Pictorial' boys. Yours truly, Lancelot B. Morrison.

P.S.—I may in the future start selling the 'Pictorials' again, for it is splendid work. L. B. M.

If there is any boy reader of this who hopes to have a good business by and by, who wants to start at it now, he's the boy we're after. So if this is YOU, write us to-day for a package of splendid 'Canadian Pictorial' March Number to start your sales with. We will send you our premium list and full particulars along with your order. Act promptly.

Address, John Dougall & Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ESSAYS BY DR. OSLER.

...Carlyle asserts, history is but ...ry of the lives of the world's ...men, the reading of biography ...a very special sense bring us ...ly into touch with the men and ...ments of thought of the past. ...lief that biography is of value ...tion. Dr. William Osler has ...s the subjects of occasional ad... the lives of certain physicians ... been notable either for their ... zeal or for their eminence in ... Brought together in the ...volume, 'An Alabama Student, ...er Biographical Essays.' (The University Press: Canadian Toronto), these addresses must ... warm welcome from both the ... of the author's profession and ...al public. Of the essays in the ...volume, more than half deal ...ects of the life of physicians in ...ed States. 'In what better way,' ...Osler, 'could I show gratitude ... extraordinary kindness experi...during twenty-one years than by ...stant appeal to the students to ...as their models the great men of ...profession of their own country?' ... choice of names has been made, ...parently, to suggest that the Hippo...atic ideal may burn as strongly in the earnest unknown physician as in the most famous member of the craft.

From this point of view the essay ...entitled 'An Alabama Student' is of ... interest. John G. Bassett had ...long since, had been unknown out... his county in Alabama, until Dr. ... in a search for some malarial ...literature came upon a report or ...in the Southern Medical Reports ...1905) over his signature. In him ...Regius Professor recognized a 'like... to the wise below,' a 'kindred ...the great of old'; and upon inquiry ...from Dr. Bassett's daughter a ... of letters written from Paris in ... For the sake of his profession, ... wife and children in his lonely ... precariously cared for to journey ... to the hospitals of London, Edin...and Paris, his zeal for deeper ...ge and experience driving him ...His zeal was perhaps its own jus... That neighbors made un... remarks is clear from one of ...rs to his wife: 'So people say ...left you? Well, so I have, and ...ght always to put the most ...able construction on such re...arks: the same people, when I come ...back, will possibly say I have returned. ...Sometimes remarks of this sort are ...made carelessly, as men tramp upon ...worms; sometimes from wantonness, as ...to pull off the wings of flies and ...fix them with pins; sometimes for ... as we kill fleas; but seldom from wickedness, as pagans skin saints, and as Christians skin one another.' At Paris he set himself assiduously to work under the most learned surgeons and physicians. Laennec, Broussais, Valpeau, Helmagrande, who dominated the medical thought of that period. Writing on March 16, 1836, he says:

'I get up in the morning at six o'clock, and am at La Charité by seven, follow Velpeau until eight, see him operate and lecture until after nine, breakfast at ten at a café. At eleven I am at a school of practical anatomy, where I dissect until two. Then I attend a class of practical surgery until three: then hear Broussais and Andral until five; then dine. At seven I attend Helmagrande's class of midwifery, which lasts until nine; then I come to my room and read or write until eleven, when I retire.'

The regimen so outlined reminds one of that of Goethe and Kant, and conveys its own lesson to ambitious students. So favorably had this young American practitioner impressed his masters by July, that he was, to his intense satisfaction, appointed an externe in La Charité, under Velpeau. Here he got even a closer insight into the lives of his heroes. Their incessant industry astonished him. He says:

'When I look at some of the medical men by whom I am surrounded, it makes me blush for shame, old men daily may be seen mixing their white locks with boys, and pursuing their profession with the ardor of youth. There is not a solitary great man in France that is idle, for if he was, that moment he would be outstripped; it is a race, and there are none so far ahead that they are not pressed by others. Witness Broussais, lecturing and laboring daily to sustain himself, after having elevated himself to the pinnacle. Lisfranc, an old bachelor, with thousands, who after making his daily visit and lecon for ten months for duty, during the vacation of two months, gives from choice a course of operations; and old Rollier may be seen daily supporting himself from bed-post to bed-post, as jolly as if he were not far over sixty. Velpeau, from a poor boy without money, time, education or friends, has by industry made himself one of the first surgeons in Europe.'

Returning finally to his family at Huntsville, he resumed practice. Malarial fevers and epidemics of scarlet fever and smallpox took up much of his time, and called forth frequent discussion of remedies and treatment. In the midst of his labors he however managed to set down many of his thoughts upon life and death, his professional ideals, and the problems of existence. Towards the end he writes:

'The world has never occupied a very large share of my attention and love. I have asked but little of it, and got but little of what I asked. It has for many years been growing less and less in my view, like a receding object in space, but no better land has appeared to my longing vision; what lies behind me has become insignificant; before me is a vast interminable void, but not a cheerless one, as it is full of pleasant dreams and visions and glorious hopes. I have covered it with the landscapes of Claude, and peopled it with the martyrs of science, the pioneers of truth the hound-hunted and crucified of this world, that have earned and then asked for bread and received a serpent—all who have suffered for the truth. How glorious it is to contemplate in the future these time-buffeted at rest, with their lacerated feelings soothed as mine have been this day by the tender regard your wife has manifested for my future well-being.

That Keats was a physician, or trained for the profession, it takes almost an effort of the imagination to conceive. Yet, such was the fact. It is hard to picture the poet walking London hospitals or dealing out drugs in an apothecary's shop. Born in 1794, the son of the head ostler of the 'Swan and Hoop,' Moorgate Pavement, his youthful environment was anything but a fit nidus for an immortal poet. Bereft of his father, when but eight years old, John Keats was sent by his grandmother, who had means of her own, to school at Enfield, where he came under the influence of the younger Charles Cowden Clarke, an usher in the school, of whom Keats later said, 'You first taught me all the sweets of song.' At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to a Mr. Hammond, a surgeon, for five years, at £40 a year, without board. The apprentice agreed by his indenture 'not to haunt taverns or playhouses, not to play at dice or cards, nor absent himself from his said master's service day or night unlawfully, but in all things as a faithful apprentice, he shall behave himself towards his said master, and all his during the said term.' Of him at this period a fellow apprentice said, 'he was an idle, loafing fellow, always writing poetry.' At any rate, in the fourth year of his apprenticeship he quarrelled with and abruptly left his patron, 'walked' a hospital preparatory to presenting himself at the College of Surgeons, and later became a dresser at Guy's. During these days at Guy's he wrote the sonnet on Chapman's Homer, published in 1817, and followed in 1818 by 'Endymion.' Apparently he never practised, and in 1817 quit the ranks in disgust. Viewed in the retrospect, the fact is not surprising. The fitful mood of the poet dwarfed or annihilated any energy for practical issues. His state of mind he aptly described in a letter to his brother:

'This morning I am in a sort of temper, indolent and supremely careless. I long after a stanza or two of Thomson's 'Castle of Indolence'—my passions are all asleep from my having slumbered till nearly eleven, and weakened the animal fibre in me to a delightful sensation about three degrees this side of faintness. If I had teeth of pearl and the breath of lilies, I should call it languor; but as I am, especially as I have a black eye, I must call it laziness.'

Yet, of this erstwhile physician and dreamer, Matthew Arnold said that he has in expression, 'perfection of loveliness,' and Edward Fitzgerald, that he was 'more akin to Shakespeare in a perfect circle of poetic faculties, than any poet since.' Among the 'inheritors of unfulfilled renown,' he might well write.

'What though I leave this dull and earthly mould,
Yet shall my spirit lofty converse hold with after times.'

As might have been expected, the essay upon Sir Thomas Browne and the Religio Medici is written with a certain enthusiasm for the grand old essayist and physician, whose place in English literature is so clearly marked. He had travelled over Europe, and read widely and observed men at first hand, and in the quiet of Shibden Dale in Yorkshire, set down the serene and wonderful enticements of his thought. At Torwich he settled in 1637 for life. Dr. Osler lingers over the happiness of his surroundings, 'absorbed, like a sensible man, in his family, his friends, his studies, and his patients.' His son and grandson became famous in his own profession, he was quiet and prosperous, amid the storms of the Civil War; independent, for his very usefulness, he had his own opinion of the 'horrid murther' of Charles I., and of Cromwell, the usurper, though he chose to keep it to himself for the time being. His letters disclose his interest in natural history, archaeology and literature—the wide open windows of his study. Evelyn, who visited him in 1673, speaks of his house as being 'a paradise and a cabinet of rarities, and that of the best collections, especially medails, books, plants, and natural things. Amongst other curiosities, Sir Thomas had a collection of the eggs of all the foule and birds he could procure, that country, especially the promontory of Norfolck being frequented, as he said by several kinds which seldom or never go further into the land, as cranes, storkes, eagles, and a variety of other foule.' Life ran smoothly and simply then, and Sir Thomas lived in it in all its peace and quietness.

John Locke and Oliver Wendell Holmes are among the subjects of other essays, suggesting that the training given by science tends to quicken thoughtfulness in other directions.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Speeches in Canada,' by Viscount Milner (Toronto: Wm. Tyrrell & Co.-; 'St. Jude's,' by Ian Maclaren (London: The Religious Tract Society); The Teaching of Religious Knowledge in University College, ultra vires; The Journal of a Neglected Wife,' by Mabel Herbert Urner (New York: B. W. Dodge & Company); Canadian Magazine, Easter cards, from Raphael Tuck & Sons Company, Montreal; 'The Celtic Review,' 'Sunday At Home,' The Boys' Own Paper, The Girls' Own Paper, the 'Bohemian,' the 'Canadian Magazine,' 'Outing.'

FRENCH AUTHORS.

Among recent Paris publications are several volumes of short stories, books which while containing much that is of the best in style and character have the advantage of being very largely free from the taint that renders many of the longer stories or novels objectionable. 'Les Détours du Coeur,' M. Paul Bourget's contribution to this list (Plon-Nourrit), shows both the light and shadow of the ways of society, but on the whole the latter predominates, being all the more forceful for the great ability of the author. M. René Bazin, in his 'Mémoires d'une Vielle Fille' (Calmann-Lévy) also leans to the shadow, but in rather a different way. Singularly lifelike, M. Bazin's writings are always a pleasure to read. The little fancy of his preface is none the less pleasant for failing to completely convince. 'Au Coeur de la Vie,55 by Madame Pierre de Coulevain (Calmann-Lévy), has more of the personal about it, being sketches largely of the author's own experiences, and reports of various conversations, as well as a love story with the desirable happy ending. The south of France is the scene of all the seven charming stories by M. Brethous-Lafargue, collected and published under the title of the first, 'Les Cloches' (Ollendorff). Tragedy there is, but also a very real comprehension of the poetry and beauty of the region in which the stories have their setting, and the glamour of imagination lights up these little pictures which are nevertheless drawn to the life.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Irishmen and students of the Gaelic tongue in Canada will be interested in the announcement that Mr. T. O'Neill Lane is bringing out a new and greatly enlarged edition of his English-Irish dictionary which is certain to make it leap at once into the position of the standard dictionary of the Irish language. Mr. Lane, who is a distinguished journalist, well-known on the Continent, has given up his post as secretary to the 'Times' correspondent in Paris in order to devote himself to his Gaelic studies, and the improved edition, which is issued by him at Tournafulla, County Limerick, is the result of his spare time labors since 1904. The new edition is remarkable for the large number of living words not contained in any other dictionary, for illustrations in the form of proverbs, idiomatic expressions and old sayings, all adding in concise form to the knowledge already available in text books to the Irish student. Lovers of Ireland and her ancient language owe Mr. O'Neill Lane a debt of sincerest gratitude.

MAGAZINES.

'Our Vanishing Birthright,' by A. H. D. Ross, M.A., M.F., of the Faculty of Forestry in the University of Toronto, is the opening article in the March 'Canadian,' a reiteration of the indictment against Canadians of general waste where our forests are concerned. It has taken many years to make the common man think on this subject, but nothing is now plainer than the deplorable end of the road along which we have been so carelessly travelling unless such warnings as this get their deserved attention. 'Canadian Journalism,' by Robson Black, cries another ill that needs attention. The second-hand and halting scramble after the ways of journalism to the south of us, which seems to be the ideal of so many Canadian newspapers, is at least humiliating. 'Mountaineering in the Canadian Rockies,' by Frank Yeigh, brings a healthy change of air and this is shortly followed by a pleasant study of 'The Poet of the Laurentians,' Frederick George Scott, canon and rector of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec. Other articles and short stories complete a rather full number.

The heart of the would-be traveller grows ever more and more hungry as page after page of the March 'Travel Magazine' is turned. The wonders and beauties of a trip up the great African river, the Zambesi, are described by F. S. Selous, the fourth paper in a series on 'The Romance of the World's Great Rivers,' and another glance at the great 'dark continent' is given in 'A Trip to British East Africa,' by James McVikar, which closes with a hearty tribute of praise to the government officials all through this country. 'Down the Oklahawa,' by Fitch C. Bryant, describes a river journey which any visitor to Florida ought to be sure of taking, but perhaps the chief point of interest just at present in the United States is Seattle, busy with its preparations for 'The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition,' of which Mr. Jay R. Thomas writes. The fascinations of 'The Carnival at Nice' and of 'Travel and Sport on Tires' are also set forth, and many possible trips are suggested or commented upon. The illustrations are again excellent.

Plans galore will be the portion of the reader who takes up the March 'Recreation.' Where is the man whom a cosy little erection set in the primeval forest and calculated to cost well under $800, does not set to dreaming again of that summer camp, that hunting lodge, that vision of holiday rest and refreshment that flits year after year with recurring vigor to his brain? What's to be done with that canoe which is a bit the worse for wear as a consequence of its splendid service last summer? Just what kind of a yacht or motorboat would it really be best to go in for, or how about refitting the old one? What style of motor would it be wisest to install in the particular style of boat which you have at your command? All such questions and more, are discussed in view of the rapidly approaching summer and the necessity of having everything in readiness to make the best of it. 'A Cruise to Okeechobee,' 'The People of Labrador,' 'The Tinnorn,' and 'At the Fag-End of the Season,' are some of the other papers in this number that are rather on the line of reminiscence. Something over one hundred illustrations from photographs add their share of suggestion or evidence.

LITERARY NOTES.

It is a question whether Eden Phillpotts has, in some ways, done anything better than his recent novel, 'The Three Brothers' (Macmillan). The life and the people here are of Dartmoor, the land of Mr. Phillpotts's lingering affections, and there are many of the people who live and love and pass out of life in these pages. The three brothers of the title, Vivian, Humphrey, and Nathan Baskerville, are grown men, and their grown-up families help to people the book. Varied indeed are their characters, but the dimly perplexed Humphrey, who is 'prone to think that mercy be God's work only—same as vengeance is,' is the finest study in the tale. The mercy that he feared was so liable to 'rot the very roots of justice' was almost as the breath of life to the fine old man who did not ask for other reward than the consciousness that 'none can take from me the good I've won from others' good; and none can make that memory dim.' Grey days, grey hairs, grey life—it is all Dartmoor to Eden Phillpotts, but there is the needed light to establish the contrast of his shadows. The sorrow of sin and the burden of others' misdoings are here but there is never the shriek of despair nor the unredeemed ugliness that accompanies it.

NEW EDITIONS.

The Oxford University Press announces as in preparation popular editions of Marlowe and Ben Jonson, uniform with 'The Shakespeare Apocrypha,' which Mr. C. F. Tucker Brooke recently edited. The Marlowe is being edited by Mr. Tucker Brooke and Professor Walter Raleigh, and the Jonson, which will, of course, fill more than one volume, by Mr. Percy Simpson. As already known, a library edition of Ben Jonson's Works, edited by Professor C. H. Hertford and Mr. Percy Simpson, has been in preparation at Oxford for some time.

EASTER CARDS.

Raphael Tuck & Sons Co issue a pretty assortment of cards for Easter. One novelty is a dove with moveable wings, quite effective when hung up. In portfolio style with ribbon is 'Easter Morn,' but some of the less pretentious designs are more artistic, such as a lilac-colored card with an iris in darker shades, or a silver and white bookmark in the form of a cross. There are many cards with different kinds of angels to suit either a simple or an educated taste, and the usual supply of chickens, etc., for children.

ROADS OF SAWDUST IN FLORIDA.

(Florida 'Times-Union.')

They are making roads of sawdust, mixed with earth, on a new plan in Leon County. Two ridges of earth are thrown up with a road machine at the required width from each other, and the space between is filled in with a six-inch bed of sawdust. This is followed with a smaller machine which ploughs up and mixes the earth with the sawdust. This makes a roadbed on which the tires of the heaviest loaded vehicles make no impression. The contractor, G. H. Averitt, has kept an accurate account of expenses in connection with this section of sawdust and earth road and says the cost aggregates $297 a mile, showing it to be about the cheapest road material in use. It may be suggested that sawdust is not a durable material, but the 'True Democrat' meets this objection with the statement that one or two such roads were constructed in a south Georgia county twenty years ago, and are still in good condition, showing its durability. As is well known, Leon County soil is clayey.

DOES YOUR HEART FLUTTER?

Short Breath. Easily Fatigued. Rush of Blood.

It's in this condition that sudden and unexpected death comes.

...heart is an unfailing index of ...th. Bodily vigor and a strong ...hand in hand. ...ght fluttering and shortness of ... a sign of failing strength, aris... weakened digestive power, or ...akness of the nervous system. ...ganic and dangerous affections ...heart seldom manifest themselves ...climax is reached, when death ...supervenes. ...a small variation in strength ...the heart susceptible on the ...al side, and a little fright, anx...iaste will set it going at a fright... ...ought to know that when your ...flutters easily, when your breath ...in gasps, when you tire quickly ...exertion, and rest does not recu... you have allowed yourself to ... ...under these conditions that Fer...acts like magic in its strength... power. Tens of thousands of ...ons can testify to the marvelous ... power of Ferrozone. ...n it's remembered that Ferrozone ... power of making rich, red ... giving tone to the system, of ... all the functional powers of ..., it will be easily seen in cases ...yours, in which these fluttering ...s are present, Ferrozone will ... restore you to health. ...one makes you strong because ...s you to digest your food, be... makes rich, red blood—because ... strengthens, reinforces the ...system. ...s so overcome with heart flut... and acute indigestion I could ...walk upstairs without panting ...ching for my breath,' writes E. ..., a well known merchant in ... 'After using one box of ... I improved, and after two ... was cured and am sound and ...s ever to-day.' ...est proof of Ferrozone's merit ...normous good it will do you, in ...own case; try it, 50c. per box or ...s for $2.50, at all dealers.

Cut Out This Ad.

mail it to us together with : : **25c.** and if your name is not on our list we will mail you the

Western Home Monthly

FOR ONE YEAR

(Regular subscription price 50c.)

Send To-Day and you will receive this month's copy FREE

THE WESTERN HOME MONTHLY has long been recognized as the greatest illustrated home magazine published in Canada, and is read by over 35,000 families every month. It contains a wealth of leading fiction, editorials for men and women, able articles on leading subjects, while its one dozen or more departments, under special standard headings, are interesting and helpful to the members in every home circle. **Handsome two-color cover every month;** beautiful half-tone illustrations of farm, ranch, city, town and country scenes, made from photos taken by our own official photographers in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. **60 pages and up.**

Address: The Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg, Canada

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

The large Jewish immigration to Palestine has included within recent years many writers, scholars and other professional men. This coterie has placed itself at the head of the movement for furthering popular education. Various courses of scientific lectures are arranged in the larger cities on general educational topics and on special subjects, as, for example, the hygienic and economic conditions of the country, for the special benefit of immigrants.

* * *

The pinch of a hard times year was put into statistical form by Julius J. Dukas, president of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, New York. His annual report says that 2,098 more loans were made in 1908 than in 1907. The loans for sums from $10 to $25 showed the biggest increase. There were 4,782 loans of the smaller amount last year, as against 3,264 for the year before, while 9,247 persons borrowed $25 from the society, as against 8,908 in 1907. On this account the number of $200 loans decreased from 172 to 81. In all 17,895 loans, amounting to $436,855, were made on a loan capital of $97,702.91. Of this loan capital about $44,000 was contributed by Jacob H. Schiff.

* * *

Dr. Albert Mayer, who died lately at Ulm, was the second Jewish member of the Wurtemburg Diet. The first Jew who sat in that legislative body also represented Ulm. During his candidature Dr. Mayer publicly proclaimed himself a Jew. The Frankfurter Zeitung styled him one of the ablest and best democrats that Germany has ever possessed.

* * *

The American sculptor, Mr. Moses Ezekiel, who for many years has resided in Rome, has again been honored by the King, who has appointed him officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. The occasion for this distinction was the completion of Mr. Ezekiel's statue of Napoleon.

* * *

M. See, captain in the Forty-sixth Regiment of Infantry in the French Army, has been promoted to the rank of chevalier in the Legion of Honor. He has participated in seven battles and rendered very valuable services to the commission sent out to fix the boundaries between France and Siam.

* * *

The St. Petersburg Chess Congress list of names of those competing reads like those we are accustomed to see at a Zionist or other specifically Jewish convention. The first seven are Rubinstein, Bernstein, Cohn, Spielmann, Lasker, Teichmann, and Mieses, and among the others are Perles, Schlechter, Fleischmann, Speyer and Freymann. This confirms the experience when chess players of the first rank come together. The proportion of Jewish names is invariably high, indeed, in many instances extraordinary, considering the relative numbers of the persons interested in this king of games.

* * *

London Jewry is worrying over the decline in Jewish marriages in that city.

* * *

For the third time in six years a Jewish lad has become Dux of the great Roman Catholic School, the Christian Brothers College, Perth, Australia, Master George Steinberg being the head this year, thereby following in the footsteps of the brothers Morris and Stanley Cantor.

* * *

The campaign against the oath 'more judaico' in Roumania is not yet ended. The Court of Appeals in Jassy has dismissed the appeal of Rabbi Samuel Taubes, who sought to have this oath done away with.

* * *

The governor of Kieff has prohibited the Jewish pupils of a local private technical school from living in the city.

* * *

The Chasidim of St. Petersburg have received permission to build a separate synagogue in the capital.

* * *

The Jewish community in Cairo is one of the largest and richest in the East and will soon be endowed with a Jewish hospital.

* * *

According to a report to the New York State Insurance Department there exists a deficiency in the accounts of the Order B'rith Abraham amounting to $39,826. In his report to the insurance superintendent, Mr. Diefendorf, special examiner, says: 'It is apparent that, though the order is still in a proper condition, it is greatly in need of a thorough reform in its system and manner of doing business.'

* * *

Sixty trades are represented in the United Hebrew Trades of Manhattan, with a membership of 10,000.

* * *

There lately arrived in Jaffa, Palestine, about a hundred and fifty Yemenite Jews. They came from the Arabian desert, where they were oppressed by the Arams. Among them are smiths, farmers and other manual workers. They are a healthy lot and seek work in the Jewish colonies. Some of them have more than one wife, a few as many as four.

* * *

Josef Israels, the famous Dutch artist, has presented to the Bezalel School in Palestine his picture painted by himself, on the occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday.

* * *

At the examinations at the University in Sydney, Australia, Miss Fannie Cohen took every prize she competed for.

* * *

A teacher in the Hebrew school of the synagogue in Perth, West Australia, collected in pennies during the year $175, which she sent to Chief Rabbi Aller, of London, to purchase dinners for poor people.

* * *

A New York branch of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives of Denver has been formed.

* * *

The estimated Jewish population of New South Wales is 6,700.

* * *

M. Roditcheff's brilliant defence of Jewish rights is attracting attention in Russia.

* * *

Professor Richard Gottheil will go to Palestine for a year and a half in charge of the American Archaeological School. Mrs. Gottheil and Miss Leon, her sister, will accompany him.

* * *

Home Department.

Crowned at Last.

Without haste! Without rest!
Bind the motto to thy breast;
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm and sunshine guard it well!
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom.
Bear it onward to the tomb.

Haste not! Let no thoughtless deed
Mar for aye the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right;
Onward then with all thy might.
Haste not! Years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done.

Rest not! Life is sweeping by;
Go and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime,
Leave behind to conquer time!
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away.

Haste not! Rest not! Calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storms of fate!
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do the right whate'er betide!
Haste not! Rest not! Conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

—Goethe.

Vanity Amongst the Roses.

(By J. S. Fletcher, in the 'Westminster Gazette.')

'That women, in spite of whatever these here London Suffragetting ladies may contend, was meant to be controlled, edified, and kept in moderately tight bearing-reins by us men,' said Mr. Cherry, as he commenced his artistic carving of the cold pigeon pie, 'is as certain as that these pigeons was housed in my cote and fed on my grain. It's human nature that such things should be—and be they always will. I've seen instances of it myself in what is usually termed matrimonial experiences. If I hadn't let my missis—the finest and handsomest woman in all Yorkshire, as you'll admit—if I hadn't let her see, I say, that I knew a deal better than what she could ever hope to do—ah!'

Mr. Cherry shook his head solemnly and knowingly. We had been tossing hay in a leisurely fashion all morning, and his tousled iron-grey hair was ornamented with stray bits of sun-blanched grass, and his jolly round face was a shade redder and browner. He was quite ready to devote himself to the contents of the luncheon-basket. He was also quite ready to converse, and when we had got full plates, and had made a first acquaintance with the pigeons, he turned to his subject again.

'Yes,' he continued, 'it's a fact, is that there, though there's not a many people as seems to notice it. They tell me that in some o' them savage countries, t'other side of the sea, like, a man orders his matrimonial experiences with a big stick. Of course, you can't do that in peaceful, law-abiding countries, like this here, where one's right brought up to lead a godly, quiet and sober life as you're taught to do when young. At the same time there's other ways of managing a wife than by knocking a window into her head with a club. I know—'cause I once did it.'

'What! to Mrs. Cherry?' I exclaimed, that buxom, rosy-cheeked matron in my mind's eye.

'Yes, sir; Susan Jane Cherry as now is, which her name before she was espoused to me was Tomkinson,' replied Mr. Cherry, in whose left cheek a large piece of pigeon pie bulged. 'That there woman, and no other—my own lawful wife, as keeps her marriage lines safely locked in a mogany desk with a patent lock. Yes, sir!'

'I should have thought,' said I after a few moments of profound reflection—'I should really have thought that Mrs. Cherry was the last woman in the world who ever needed correction on any occasion. She seems to me to be—well, perfect.'

Mr. Cherry winked.

'Nought of the sort!' he said. 'There isn't no such woman. They all requires a taste of the rod now and again, same as children does. Ah! to be sure! It's human nature. Perfect?—nay, come! Why, there's no such thing as a perfect man, let alone a perfect woman!'

'And—Mrs. Cherry?' I ventured to suggest.

Mrs. Cherry's lord and master dug me in the ribs. He winked again.

'You'll no doubt have noticed,' he remarked, 'that my missis is just a bit fond of fine clothes. Likes to dress up to the nines—what?'

Visions of Mrs. Cherry, who is certainly a very fine figure of a woman, and remarkably well preserved for a lady who frankly confesses to remembering the early sixties, and to having seen His Majesty when he was 'quite a young gentleman,' floated across my mind's eye. Mrs. Cherry in silk is the incarnation of dignity; Mrs. Cherry in satin makes me think of Queen Anne and of duchesses. Yet I like Mrs. Cherry best in her morning-gown of spotted print, and in the big white aprons which she wears in the dairy.

'I have never seen Mrs. Cherry otherwise but most appropriately clad,' I answered, waking out of my reverie.

Mr. Cherry gave me some more pigeon pie.

'The handsomest woman in all Yorkshire!' he said. 'And dresses herself now—and for a long time—in what you might deem a suitable and reasonable manner. All because I taught her her lesson—me, John Cherry, of the Manor Farm.'

I knew now that Mr. Cherry was about to tell a story, and when he had helped himself to more pigeon pie he began it.

'When that there woman was younger than what she is now,' he said, 'her one fault was vanity. She knew that she were the finest maiden in those parts, and she liked to see her beauty set off to what they call advantage. And, of course, she'd every opportunity. Her father, old Mr. Richard Tomkinson, the corn miller of Dimpleby Steeple yonder, were the richest man in the neighborhood, and, as she was the only child him and his missis ever had, why, of course, nought was denied her. She was spoilt a bit, you know,' added Mr. Cherry, apologetically. 'Single 'uns always is; they're like pet lambs or wizen piglings.'

'Well, howsomever, I married her,' he continued, as if he had done something which most men would have feared to do. 'Because, you see, I had a deal of belief in my own powers; I knew that no grey mare would prove the better horse in my case. And we ran in double harness very well indeed for a couple of months, and, then, just when you'd ha' thought we were settled down, the rampage came on. You'd never think what were the cause of 't.'

'No,' said I, 'what was it?'

'It was the annual flower show,' answered Mr. Cherry, very solemnly—'an event which, in my opinion, stores up a deal of undesirable feelings in the soft and tender breasts of susceptible women as like to flaunt in fine feathers. And, you see, my missis she had a friend—lady friend, of course, who was a fashionable dressmaker (though I understand they don't call 'em that term in these days, but something French, which is a language that my poor father always warned me against solemn), and the two on 'em put their heads together. And when two women puts their heads together—ah!'

'What was the result in this case?' I inquired.

'The result,' replied Mr. Cherry, 'were this here. About a fortnight before the flower-show came off my missis she says to me "John," she says, "you'll be proud of me at the show," she says. "I'm certain to be that, my lass," I says, for I've always been as proud of her as the dog was of his two tails. "Ah, but you'll have some reeson to be proud this time," she says, with a smirk such as means a lot in a woman. And then it all came out, 'cause no woman could ever keep a secret where finery's concerned, that she was having a real slap-up London gown, and a Paris hat, and I know not what, made for the show. "I shall be just as smart as Lady Champney herself," she says. And, of course, Lady Champney were my landlord's wife—Sir Thomas.'

Mr. Cherry shook his head at the recollection of this long-dead event.

'Well, then, we had a bit of difference,' he continued. 'You see, I pointed out to her that it wasn't the thing for a plain farmer's wife to go to a flower show dowsed up like the quality ladies. "Go in your best gown, Susan Jane," I says, "you'll look as fine as any on 'em in that." But no, she wasn't going in her best gown—she were going to have something with a French name. And she reminded me that she had plenty of money of her own, and that there was no need for me to put my hand in my pocket. Dear-a-dear!'

Mr. Cherry sighed still more heavily.

'Well, I was that upset about it that I went to Lady Champney and asked her advice on the matter. "Most unappropriate, Mr. Cherry," said her ladyship. "A very foolish thing to do, but she is young, and you must manage her. Now, let us think what we can do." So her ladyship and me we put our heads together, and we hit on an idea at last that sent me home bursting wi' laughter.' Here Mr. Cherry sighed no more. His ruddy countenance became wreathed in smiles.

'It makes me fair laugh to think on't,' he said, slapping his thigh. 'Ye see, me and the noble baronet's wife, as I said, we'd put our heads together. And the result were this here. When the Show Day came our Susan Jane had the dressmaker there in the house. "John," she says to me, "you'll have to put your clothes on in the spare room, 'cause me and Miss Tewkesbury (that were the dressmaker's name) 'll be occupied in ours." "All right, my lass," says I, 'cause, you see, I'd been prepared for that, all along o' what me and Lady Champney had arranged. And so——'

Here Mr. Cherry resumed—with many eye-twinklings:

'Her ladyship—that's the missis, Susan Jane!—came sailing down into the parlor. By Gow! ye should ha' seen her! Also, ye should ha' seen me!'

'You, Mr. Cherry!'

'Aye, me, my own self. 'Cause, you see, I'd been to a swell tailor in Leeds, and I'd dressed myself up like a duke—all on Lady Champney's counsel. Frock-coat, silk top-hat, white waistcoat, patent-leather boots, fash'nerable umbrella—I were all there! Aye, and I sported a pair of lemon-colored kid gloves, with black seams down the back!'

'You must have looked a swell!' I interjected.

'Swell! You should have heard what the missis says,' replied Mr. Cherry. 'She just gave one look at me. "John Cherry," says she, "what on earth do you mean dressing yourself up like that? You look like ——" "Now, then, my lass," says I, "say no more; I'm dressed for the occasion—like yourself." "But——" she begins. "Now, no more," says I; "come on," and off we went like a pair of peacocks, to the flower-show. And I'm sure I don't know which was the uncomfortabler!'

Mr. Cherry laughed heartily at this point.

'Eh, dear, eh dear!' he continued. 'Ye knows what t' quality's like—how they freeze you with a stare! Of course me and Lady Champney, we'd got the thing up, and settled. When the missis and me sailed in the Show the glasses went up to all the eyes. Now, I don't know whether you're a student about women, but I am, and I can tell you summat. A woman'll stand looking at when she knows that she's above criticism; but there never was a woman born that could stand being looked at by her sister-women if she knows—knows, mind yer—that they know that she knows that they know what she doesn't know. And that's where the quality always tell—they have a way o' lookin' you up and down. And they looked me and the missis up and down, so they did. But, of course, me and Lady Champney were in the know; we knew all about it.'

'I'm sorry for Mrs. Cherry,' I ventured to say.

'Well, I were not sorry,' replied Mr. Cherry. 'It did her a power of good. For, ye see, she suddenly recognized that we were a couple o' fools. There were she, dressed up like a duchess, and there were I, donned like one of them chaps that walk about the fash'nerable streets in London town, yawning and doing nowt. And she saw all the what-yer-call supercilious looks—aye, sir, they came from good friends, too! And at last she says, "John, dear!" she says, "I think we'll go home." And of course I were only too glad. I haven't seen a sight of that grand French gown since then,' concluded Mr. Cherry, 'but I'll give you a real good piece of advice if you should ever think of being married to a woman. Beat them at their own game, my lad—beat them at their own game!'

'Mrs. Cherry,' said I, 'is a most admirable woman.'

'Mrs. Cherry—Susan Jane Cherry'—replied Mr. Cherry, 'is the finest woman living. But that's because me and Lady Champney taught her a lesson. Vanity in a woman is neither here nor there unless a man turns it to account.'

Home Thoughts.

THE DAY'S WORTH.

(By Charles P. Cleaves, in 'Youth's Companion.')

We set our fingers where our courage fails
And all day long toil on, and on, and on;
And when night comes, how little have we done;
How meagrely the one day's task avails!

But after passing bloom and threatening blight
And sultry summer's wane—when autumn's glow
Falls on our laden orchards, we shall know
The worth of each day's labor in God's sight.

All life is summed up in being, doing and saying. If there is aught beside these, it is simply shining.

Each person lives best who does his best for one day at a time, and then refreshes himself for doing his level best the next day.

With the Children.

DANGEROUS INNOCENCE.

(By Hilda Richmond.)

It is a common saying everywhere that children learn so many things on the play ground they should not know even with the most careful management. There are always older boys and girls ready to impart doubtful knowledge to each coming set of children, and it is impossible to prevent innocent children from hearing these things, even if they were never allowed to go to school. Indeed, many mothers think they are keeping the minds pure when they teach the children at home and carefully watch over the little folks, but some playmate is sure to have a chance to corrupt the growing intellects.

It is a fine thing to shield and guard the young people from the evil of the world, if it is not carried to extremes.

There is nothing so beautiful in this world as a pure and lovely young girl or youth, but there is an innocence that is extremely dangerous. To ignore the dangers and pitfalls that beset life's pathway is not to get rid of them, but to put the unwary into grave danger. No one would think of taking passage in a vessel whose officers were ignorant of rocks and shoals, but often young men and women are started on life's ocean entirely ignorant of the dangers all about them.

The most innocent young people in the world are those who have been taught from babyhood to tell their parents everything. They should not be coaxed or threatened to divulge their childish secrets, but should have family affairs confided to them and be made trustworthy enough, so that they will be glad to repeat things they hear at school and elsewhere to father and mother. One wise mother never appeared shocked when they brought home doubtful tales from school and the playground, but simply told her boys and girls that modest, refined people did not mention such subjects either in public or private. When they were older she would explain everything to them, and then she changed the conversation to games or some pleasant topic. As they grew older she kept her word and explained things to them about their health and lives, so that they were never ignorant, nor were they prying underhanded in trying to learn truths their mother said were beyond them.

So don't mistake ignorance for innocence in bringing up the boys and girls. Some parents think by never allowing the boys to go to town they will shield them from evil, but again and again such boys have speedily gone wild at their first taste of freedom. By all means keep evil papers and conversation and thoughts out of the home, but do not expect the boys and girls to stay at home always. Teach them the best kind of innocence, which lies in the fact that they know right from wrong and prefer the former. Then you will send out young men and women from pure homes ready to do valiant work in life and to keep themselves unspotted from the world.

A MORNING PRAYER.

Day again is dawning,
Darkness flies away,
Now from sleep awaking
Let me rise and pray.
Jesus, tender Shepherd,
Watching while I slept,
Bless the little lambkin
Thou hast safely kept.

Help me, Lord, to praise Thee,
For my cosy bed;
For my clothes and playthings,
For my daily bread;
For my darling mother,
For my father dear;
For the friends who love me,
Far away and near.

Robin blithe is chirping,
Glad the night is o'er;
Larks the night are greeting.
Singing as they soar;
I'm Thy little birdie,
May I ever sing,
Goodness making music
Unto Christ my King.

Daisies now are turning
Bright eyes to the sun;
And the light is shining
On them every one;
I'm Thy little flower,
Jesus, shine on me,
Turning all my lifetime
Grateful eyes on Thee.

—Newman Hall.

Rags for the Bride.

The spick and spanness of the average trousseau leaves no place for a piece bag. Everything is new, and in a house otherwise well supplied the young matron is often at a loss to find a piece of linen to stanch a wound or a scrap of muslin to stay his buttons.

The sisters of a recent bride were amused to find their mother collecting old rolls of muslin, odd bits of linen, remnants of calico, patches of different colored cloth, and even ends of old stockings to send across the continent to a newly married pair.

The family remonstrances as to 'waste of expressage on rags,' had no effect. The older housekeeper knew that the young one, with her fine table linen, bed clothing, and lingerie, could have no more welcome gift in that distant city than that despised scrap bag for emergencies.

Another seasoned housekeeper gives to every bride-to-be among her friends what she calls 'The Bride's Friend.' It is nothing more than an elaborate patch bag, but proves the most popular kind of an engagement present.

She makes a large laundry bag of art linen in some bright color, binds it with white linen tape, supplies it with several pockets, inside and out, and embroiders on the front the initials of the recipient.

The bag is then stocked with scrub cloths, pieces of muslin for ironing boards, covers for pots and pans, several yards of gray canton flannel for wiping up floors, chamois skins, rolls of old muslin and linen and good-sized pieces of silk and cloth.

The fame of this odd gift has been spread by enthusiastic young housekeepers, who have found it a delight to have a supply on which to draw before time provides them with 'rags' of their own.—'Times.'

THE REAL HOME RULER.

Here is the advice of an experienced matron to girls, about to be married:—Don't begin with the determination to domineer over your husband. The satisfaction you may derive from such a policy is a poor one at the best.

The self-assertive woman who commences married life with the idea that she is to be autocrat of her new home, and who dictates the domestic policy, without reference to her husband's opinions, will in many cases wreck the happiness of that home.

Every woman, sooner or later, feels that to be truly happy a wife should be able to be proud of her husband. And can you be proud of a man who suffers himself to be 'hempecked?'—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

Where the Energy Comes From.

(By Graham [illegible].)

A great deal has been written of late about the proper use of our forces, the waste of energy, the concentration of effort and yet, judging from what people tell me and write to me, there is even now, no very clear idea as to what these terms mean.

In plain English 'concentration' means the fixing of the attention upon the one object in which we, for the moment, are interested. That is not a very difficult statement to comprehend, and yet the fact that it embodies is one of the most important truths that it is possible for us to learn. A man without the power of concentration is like a ship without a rudder. Though the winds may blow most favorably or the engine keep up its ceaseless revolution, such a craft would find it practically impossible to make any definite port.

And it is the same with our individual effort. It is by the power of concentration that we accomplish the things that we aim to do, and, the greater our capacity in this direction, the more remarkable our attainments will be. That, in fact, is one of the secrets of success. In almost every case the men who rank as human failures are those who have never studied the art of concentrating. They think about a dozen things while they are employed in doing one, and, as a result, they dissipate their energies most hopelessly.

Try the experiment yourself and see if this is not absolutely true. Go to some gymnasium, where there is a lifting machine, and see how much weight you can lift. Turn all your attention to the work. Think of absolutely nothing but the desire to exert every ounce of strength that you possess. Make a record of the weight you have lifted under these conditions, then try the experiment again. This time, however, let your thoughts wander into every corner of the universe to which they may be inclined to stray. If you find somebody to talk with you all the time you are lifting so much the better. The attention is easily distracted when there is no definite effort to concentrate. Lift your machine when in this frame of mind; then compare the two results. The difference between them is the lifting power of concentration. You wouldn't have believed it, would you? But now you can understand—now you can comprehend why it is necessary that you should think about these things that you are doing—why it is that you can never accomplish very much when you do your work automatically.

Having learned so much about the value of concentrated effort it should be a perfectly natural course for you to carry this knowledge into all the practical affairs of life, for the truths that the lifting machine have illustrated so graphically apply just as directly to every other act that you may be called upon to perform. It takes a certain amount of force to button a glove, to lace a shoe, to unlock a door. If, in performing these commonplace duties, you keep your mind concentrated upon those acts alone, you spend just the amount of force that is necessary to carry them to completion. If, on the contrary, you permit yourself to think of twenty or thirty different things while you are performing one of these simple acts, you have exerted a lot of unnecessary energy, but the energy that was not required has been lost.

If every human being had a never-ending supply of energy within himself and could draw upon it unconditionally at any and all times, the loss of some of this force might be a matter of small account, but when we know that we ourselves must generate every bit of the energy that we are to use in life the necessity of utilizing such forces wisely becomes more apparent.

And where, you ask, does this energy come from? It comes from the condition of life that is the direct opposite to concentration—repose. In most cases the only source from which people evolve this energy is sleep, and yet, with practice, the supply can be restored without actually experiencing the loss of consciousness. Peace of mind always attracts energy; revery, meditation—all such mental conditions—are conducive to that result. Its acquisition—like its expenditure—requires deliberate effort, and if the store of energy is wasted needlessly on all occasions it will be found almost impossible to keep the basis of supply at the proper level.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

For the Housekeeper.

DOMESTIC ELIMINATION.

It seems to be one of the troubles with any kind of elimination, whether of custom or observance, books or 'truck,' that what one person wants to get rid of is apt to involve something precious to some one else. No sooner do you get a shelf cleared of magazines that have been collecting, neglected, for a year past, than someone passionately laments a priceless back number. You have only to throw out an ornament or picture that seems both faded and superfluous to hear some voice utter the horrified expostulation, 'You are not going to throw that away!' But apart from this disadvantage elimination takes so much time and so much courage that it is no wonder [illegible] us, day after day, give space which gives us neither comfort nor pleasure. It is no wonder that we [illegible] seemingly without our own will.—Stewart Cutting, in 'Harper's [illegible]'

FRESHENING UP FURS.

A young woman whose furs [illegible] her an unusually long time with [illegible] the furrier for repairs says she owes [illegible] preservation to a hint given by a [illegible] rier who had gone out of business.

When the fur seems to be flat [illegible] crushed she wets a clean, rather [illegible] brush and brushes the fur the wrong [illegible] then puts it in the air to dry.

When no longer moist, the fur is brushed lightly on the wrong side with a carpet beater, and then is combed in the right direction of the fur with a coarse comb.—New York 'Times.'

OYSTERS.

The trouble with oyster stew or soup, writes Caroline French Benton, in the New York 'Observer,' is that the milk is cooked, and the oysters boiled till they are hopelessly tough. This is the best way to make a nice flavored stew:

Put on in the double boiler a quart of very rich milk; half cream and half milk are best. Heat till it steams, but be careful not to let it boil up at all. Have ready a pint of large oysters; pour off the juice and strain this and add to the milk; season well with salt and white pepper or use celery salt with the pepper. When it steams drop in the oysters and let their edges just curl and then take up the stew at once and serve. If you like a little thickening, add half a cup of rolled cracker crumbs, but do not use flour. This stew has no scalded taste, and the oysters will be plump and fresh.

A new way of serving this soup is to take out the oysters when they are done and keep them till the next day, perhaps for salad, and in their place put in a cup of evenly minced celery, letting this just cook till transparent and serving as it is without straining. The combination is very nice. A cream of celery soup which is very slightly thickened may also be served with the minced celery.

Oyster Salad—Parboil the largest oysters in their own juice till the edges curl; take them up, drain them, sprinkle with salt, a little paprika or other pepper, a few drops of lemon juice and oil and lay them on ice or where it is very cold. Take the heads of celery and wash it; cut into four-inch lengths and split each one down till there are shreds as large as knitting needles; lay these on the ice also to crisp. Make a mayonnaise in the usual way, beat all [illegible] egg yolk, slowly add oil drop by drop as you continue beating till the whole is thick; thin with lemon juice or a trifle of vinegar and repeat, when you have enough stop while the mayonnaise is very thick; season with salt and pepper and put on ice. When ready to serve the salad, lay the celery on a dish, spread over a thin layer of mayonnaise and put on the oysters; cover these with the rest of the mayonnaise, put olive tips around the edge of the dish.

Selected Recipes

French Spice Nuts.—Molasses [illegible] butter, one half pound; powdered ginger, one ounce; powdered cinnamon, [illegible] powdered allspice, one quarter ounce; coriander seeds and small cardamon seeds pounded, each one quarter ounce; candied lemon peel, chopped very fine, two ounces; tincture of vanilla, six drops; flour, as much as necessary to make a stiff paste. Pour the molasses in an enameled saucepan and put over the fire, add the butter and successively, in the order named, the other ingredients, except the flour. Let them, when well mixed, take a rapid boil, stirring all the while; then remove to cool. When cold, mix in with a wooden spoon as much flour as will convert the whole into a stiff paste. Butter a baking sheet and lay on it by the teaspoonful bits of the paste in the form of nuts, leaving in a moderate oven. The cakes should be hard as soon as cold if they are baked.

Beef Tea.—The invalid who seems can be bought extracts of beef can have fresh made beef tea quickly made for her by employing a meat cutter and a vegetable press.

Put a piece of lean beef through the finest cutter of the machine, cover with cold water, and let it stand on back of stove to simmer. Do not boil.

When sufficiently reduced stir well and put pieces through a vegetable press to extract all the juice quickly. Season with salt and a little pepper if [illegible] irritated. Occasionally a bit of celery or a bay leaf can be cooked with the meat.—'Times.'

Advertisements.

DOES NOT NEED A DOCTOR

Mrs. F. Porter, [illegible] Que., says: 'I always use Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and therefore never need a doctor. When my baby is cross or restless I give him a Tablet and in a couple of hours he is all right. They have relieved the greatest [illegible] when teething, and I find nothing in all emergencies like Tablets promptly cure indigestion, constipation, etc., destroy worms, break up colds and make teething easy. I recommend them for children of all ages.' Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

...rch notices, received too late for ...columns will be found classified under ...heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the ...page. The special rate for such is ...insertion of five lines.)

...NTAIN STREET METHODIST ...corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, ...pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ...or will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes. ...class meeting, led by Mr. Meyers. ...p.m., E.L. of C.E. Wednesday, ...Aid tea; 8 p.m., Prayer and ...ervice. Everybody welcome.

...UNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue ...street. The Rev. A. W. Wil...S.T.L., pastor. Services to-morrow ...a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 ...the E.L. of Christian Endeavor ...evening. Young Men's Association ...Tuesday. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at ... Prayer meeting on Wednesday ... All seats free. Strangers welcome.

...ROOKE STREET METHODIST ...Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. T. A. ..., B.A., pastor. Services at 11 ...and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible Circle meets at 3 p.m. The ...r at both services the pastor. E.L. ...E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior ...ue on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers ...ially invited.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — St. Catherine street West. The Rev. W. ...Young, D.D., (pastor), preacher. 11 a.m. subject: 'The Down-Town Church. Problems.' 7 p.m., subject: 'The Down-Town Church. Its Mission.' Social hour ...song service at close of the evening service. Visitors very welcome.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. ...ier and DeMontigny streets. Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. S.S. at 2.45 p.m. Epworth League of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Friday at 4 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 Sunday school at 3 p.m. C. E. Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH,— Corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., at the morning service and the Rev. Dr. Batton, of the Wesleyan College, at evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes at three p.m. Senior E.L. or C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. ...lake, 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. 3 p.m. Sunday school.

NORTH END METHODIST CHURCH, ...tley street, between St. Zotique and Belanger streets. Pastor, the Rev. F. B. Allnutt. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. The Rev. C. W. Sheeley, pastor of the Fairmount Presbyterian Church, will preach at the morning service, and the pastor at the evening service. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting 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, ...Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. ...W. Bowman Tucker, Ph.D., 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—Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Sunday, March 14th, 1909. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, Bible classes at 3 p.m. Class meeting 10 a.m. Junior Epworth League at ... The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'A Lost Mother ...' Evening subject: 'How we ... than the Heathen.' Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henri, 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. ...C. T. Scott, B.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, March 14, 1909. Morning service at 11 ... Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the pastor. Afternoon Bible class.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

...RIVIERES STREET MISSION (Col...) Sunday school at 3 p.m. Services ... and 7.30 p.m. All are welcome. ...Brown, pastor.

...ISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle. — ...public a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de ...a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, ...soir a 8 hrs.

Lutheran Churches.

...AN EV. LUTHERAN, ST. JOHN'S ... corner of Prince Arthur and ...streets. Emil Jestinsky, pastor. ...street. Morning service at 11 ...Sunday school and confirmation class ... Evening service at 7.30 p.m. Everybody is welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Rev. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant past. Service at 11 a.m., by the Rev. A. L. Birch, B.A., of Orangeville, Ont.; at 7 p.m., by the pastor. S.S., 3 p.m. Y.P. meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, St. Catherine street west. The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and Mr. M. A. Campbell, the assistant, at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Adult Bible class at 3 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets. Rev. G. C. Heine, B.A., pastor. Services at 11, a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. P. F. Sinclair, M.A. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 9.45 a.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor; Mr. Isaac A. Montgomery, B.A., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. P. A. Walker, B.A., will conduct the morning service, and the Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., will preach in the evening. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m., and Mr. Montgomery's class for young men at the same hour. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.
Preparatory service before Communion on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

MELVILLE CHURCH (Presbyterian), Elgin avenue, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. R. Gordon, D.Litt., will preach at both services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
S.S., Bible class and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Mid-week service, Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C.E., Friday, 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater ave.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion service. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Chinese classes at 2 p.m. Week-Day Meetings—Wednesday evening, prayer-meeting. Monday evening, C. E. prayer-meeting. Pastor, Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke ave.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (beside the Windsor Hotel)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., minister. 10 a.m., Young Men's Bible Study. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Young Women's Bible class. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school, Monday, 8 p.m., Y.P. S.C.E. Strangers always welcome.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service.
Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Prof. Fraser's Bible class at 2.10 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, all departments, at 3 p.m. Bible Study Section of the Young Men's League at 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. The Rev. R. M. Stevenson B.A., B.D., will conduct both services. S.S. and Bible class 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome and shown to seats.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington avenue, Westmount. Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., John xvii. 7 p.m., Malachi iii., 10. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes, Men's Own Class, MacVicar Hall, 147 Charron st. 10 a.m., Chinese class. Monday, at 8 p.m., Christian Endeavor. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Thursday, 8.15 p.m. Literary and Social Club. Rev. K. J. Macdonald, pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B. B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 7 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C. E. on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles.—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 3 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

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. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible Lecture for men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m. Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'Self-Realization and Social Responsibilities.' No. 2. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.,D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Third Sunday in Lent.
Celebration of the Holy Communion at 7.15 and 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—224.
Venite—Elvey.
Psalms—Turle and Goss.
Benedicite—Birch in C.
Benedictus—Langdon.
Hymns—183, 176.
Recessional Hymn—238.
Anthem—'O Saving Victim.'—Stainer.
Preacher—Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth.
Rector's Bible Lecture for Men at 3.15 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer, 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—291.
Responses—Tallis.
Psalms—Turle (2).
Magnificat—Harwood in A flat.
Nunc Dimittis—Harwood in A flat.
Hymns—274, 266.
Anthem—'O how amiable.'—Foster.
Recessional Hymn—27.
Preacher—Rev. H. R. Stevenson.
Evensong every day at 5.30.
Rector's Bible Studies in church on Tuesdays at 11.30 a.m., Thursdays 8 p.m.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 537 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 462 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. E. Ereaux. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. A. E. Rollitt, M. A. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Illustrated lecture by the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Incumbent. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. P. D. Locke. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Confirmation class on Tuesday and Saturday at 8 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Junior Brotherhood, St. Andrew, on Friday at 3.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Roy. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'To what end were you born?' Preacher, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

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.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, March 14, 1909, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A.

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 MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square.— Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Ensign and Mrs. Burton in charge.
Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Staff-Capt. Goodwin and Captain Maisey in charge. 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, Demontigny st., near Delorimier avenue. Services at 11 a.m., 3 and 7.30 p.m. on Sunday, and every night in the week at 8 o'clock. Captain Hurd and wife in command.
Corps No. 6, at 207 St. Antoine street. Meetings three times on Sunday and every night in the week at the usual hours. Captain Tuttle and Lieut. Laing in command.

ALL PEOPLE'S MISSION.—Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 4 p.m. Public service for all nationalities at 7 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

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.

WELCOME HALL MISSION. —Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

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. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'Mary: the Courage of the Timid.' A continuation of the Easter course of evening sermons under the general title: 'In the Search-Light of the Cross.' Everybody welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Fasting or Feasting.' (The significance of Lent.) Evening subject: 'Keep sweet, or the gospel of good cheer.'
Sunday school at 3 p.m. Fairmount Ave. Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Building at 2.30 p.m. Adult Bible class in charge of the Rev. Dr. E A. Cook. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVARY CHURCH, Congregational, Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening topic: 'St. Patrick.' S.S. at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street. — Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Bible class and Sunday school 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.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Belanger and Christophe Colomb streets. Honorary pastor, Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D.; acting pastor, Mr. J. T. Tucker. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Morning preacher, Mr. Herbert Moule; 'Treasure Seeking.' Evening preacher, Mr. Tucker. Famous hymns: 'Art thou Weary?' Mission Study Circle on Monday at 8 p.m. Week-night service on Wednesday at 8.15 p.m. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m. subject: 'Canada, by Canadians.' 7 p.m., 'Who are Christians.' Strangers welcome to all services.

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.)

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues. Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Prayer service, 10.30 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy. Sunday, Mar. 14, 1909. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Men's Bible class meets at 3.15 in Men's Room. Entrance, Guy street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke st. and Union avenue. Pastor, Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D. To morrow, Sunday, March 14, 1909. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. B.Y.P.U. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

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.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH (L'Oratoire) 14 Mance street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

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.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2045 Ontario street—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Service on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. M. B. Parent, M.A., pastor.

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.

ANNEX BRANCH, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, McFarland Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Mance and Fairmount ave. On Sunday. — The 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.

Unclassified Churches

SALEM WELSH CHURCH (Gordon Hall) corner Mountain and St. Catherine West.— To-morrow, Sunday, special services will be held in this Hall. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor. Hearty invitation is extended to all Welsh-speaking residents and friends.

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.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, cor. Hutchison and Villeneuve sts. Annex.— Service on Sunday at 7 p.m. Subject: — 'The Home of the Saved; where will it be?' Elder Wm. Guthrie will preach. Special music. Sabbath (Saturday) services.—Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting. On Friday at 8 p.m., Young People's Society. You are invited to attend these services.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Albany, New York, Buffalo, etc., 7.50 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.30 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m., Saturday only; 5.10 p.m., except Sunday, and 9.10 a.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.15 a.m., daily, and 10.00 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.15 a.m., except Sunday; 2.0? p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.15 p.m., Sunday only.

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.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.30 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec.
12 noon—"MARITIME EXPRESS" for Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys, daily except Saturday.
4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily except Sunday.
Saturdays only—At 12 noon for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Rimouski and St. Flavie.

Intercolonial Trains arrive Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.25 a.m. — EXPRESS from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sunday.
6.30 p.m.—MARITIME EXPRESS from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, daily except Monday.
10.00 p.m.—EXPRESS from Campbellton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sundays.
Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m., from St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

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

For Toronto, Hamilton, †8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25, *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday; *7.45 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *7.45 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For Cobalt Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.35 a.m., §8.55 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.15 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations—†8.45 a.m., §8.55 a.m., §12.01 p.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.15 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., 8.40 a.m., (except Monday, †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m., *9.25 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.40 a.m., except Monday; †12.00 noon, †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., 8.40 a.m., daily, except Monday.
From Toronto and West, *7.35 a.m., †7.05 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.
From Vancouver, *8.25 a.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.25 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §10.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate stations— †8.45 a.m., †12.30 p.m., §6.10 p.m., †7.05 p.m., §10.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *2.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †5.30 a.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, †8.45 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., †8.45 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., B6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., †3.10 p.m., *7.05 p.m. Ottawa, *11.30 a.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, G8.30 a.m., †11.10 a.m., Q7.25 p.m., H9.45 p.m. St. Lin, †9.40. St. Eustache, †9.40 a.m., †11.10 a.m., Q7.25 p.m., H9.45 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m. and †6.05 p.m.

†Week days. (1) Saturday. * Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.
H. Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
§ Sunday only.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James st. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Trains leave St. Catherine st. East, corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, 9.00 a.m. and 4.25 p.m. daily except Sundays.
For Riviere a Pierre Junction, Lake St. Joseph, Quebec, La Tuque, 9.00 a.m., daily except Sundays.
For Joliette, St. Jerome and New Glasgow, 5.35 p.m. daily except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 4.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.

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., 5.30 p.m. daily except Sundays.
From Quebec, La Tuque and intermediate stations, 5.30 p.m. daily except Sundays.
From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R., Place Viger daily 11.00 a.m. except Sundays.

G. T. R. trains leave and arrive at Bonaventure Station as follows:

7.25 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m. — Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouses' Pt., Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield and intermediate stations.
10.55 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.21 p.m. — Brockville and intermediate points.
4.55 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.30 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*7.40 p.m.—Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York.
*8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily except Monday, Quebec.
*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.
*7.40 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.
9.30 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.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.55 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
*3.10 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
5.10 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.11 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.
*7.45 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on the Ottawa Division.
8.15 p.m.—New York, Troy, Albany and Rouse's Point.
8.40 p.m.—Boston, White River Jct., St. Albans.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.

*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Suburban Train Service.

FOR VAUDREUIL — 8.30 a.m., Sunday only, *9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.40 p.m, †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR ST. ANNES—*8.30 a.m., *9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.40 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
BAIE D'URFE—*9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
BEAUREPAIRE AND BEACONSFIELD— *9.45 a.m., x12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR POINTE CLAIRE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
LAKESIDE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR VALOISVILLE — *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR STRATHMORE— *9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR DORVAL—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., †9.00 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR DIXIE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., †9.00 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
FOR LACHINE—*9.45 a.m., †12.10 p.m., §1.30 p.m., †3.45 p.m., †4.21 p.m., †5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., †9.00 p.m., *11.25 p.m.
LACHINE WHARF—†5.20 a.m., †6.30 a.m., †8.01 a.m., †5.00 p.m., †6.21 p.m.
FOR ST. LAMBERT—†5.45, †6.55, †7.25, *8.00, *8.31, 8.45, †8.55, †10.55 a.m., †12.11, †1.35, †4.16, †4.20, †4.50, †5.01, †5.16, †5.30, †6.10, †6.30, *7.40, *8.10, *8.15, (11.30 p.m., Friday.
*Daily. †Ex-Sun. §Sat. only. xEx. Sat. and Sun.
Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sundays.

City Ticket Office, cor. St. James and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

W. H. Clancy, Ticket Agent, Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, and Bonaventure Statio

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

THE LONG ROAD

—BY—

JOHN OXENHAM

Author of 'Barbs of Grand Bayou,' 'Hearts in Exile,' 'The Gate of the Desert,' 'Profit and Loss,' 'White Fire,' etc., etc.

All rights reserved.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Black were the early days of the Russian government's attempt to settle Siberia. The dark lot of the exile forced to take the long road in those days was that of Ivan Iline, the blacksmith, with his wife and little son Stepan. The frozen and sticky mud of the terrible route was the boy's most vivid recollection, mixed with the hatred he felt for the wolves whose distant howling he could always hear at nights. One bright spot there was; the memory of the pretty child Katenka who, as they passed through one village, gave to the little Stepan the hot cake that was to have been her own supper. This memory persisted until he grew to manhood, helping his father in the successful business established in Irkutsk, and later he met and married the grown girl while on a forced trip for the new governor, Pachkin. Short happiness was the portion of the young couple, for after the birth of a little daughter the elder Iline was despatched by Paschkin on a trip from which he never returned, his wife soon fading away under his loss. Shortly also Stepan fell under the governor's displeasure and was compelled to perpetual wanderings, not being allowed to stay more than ten days in any one place, and debarred from entering Irkutsk province. Several times he risked death by striving to gain some news of his wife at her father's home, but was unsuccessful. He was fast drifting to want and despair when accident made it possible for him to help the old Jewish peddler Peter Krop, who in return fitted Stepan out as a peddler and promised to do what he could to obtain news of Katia, his wife. The new occupation strengthened and helped Stepan, and while waiting for news of his wife he built and fitted out a complete little house on wheels. At last, through the good offices of Peter Krop, in spite of the treachery of her father, Katia is brought with her two children safely to Stepan's care.

CHAPTER XL.—Continued.

Of that meeting how shall any man properly tell? How they laughed and how they cried. How they clung to one another as though defying any earthly power to part them again for ever. How they kissed one another as though kisses alone, and in very great quantity, could wipe out the bitter memories of eleven long months of heart-starvation. How little Katenka danced round and round them like a chubby, distraught elf, laughing and crying because they did, and clutching wildly first at one and then at the other. How even Peter Krop's keen eyes swam a little in their deep caverns as he watched them patriarchally, and held little Stepan in his arms, in gingerly and unaccustomed fashion, to give them freer play. Perhaps the thought of other men-children he had held in his arms long ago, and none since, proved too much for him. For, of a sudden, he became a man of business again. He laid Stepan Stepanovitch in his mother's arms, and set to work shifting the goods and the horses.

And presently he stood in the road by his waggon and watched the house on wheels bumping away toward the Altais as fast as two horses could carry it, and he felt himself strangely alone.

And Stepan carried in his breast, where he had stuffed it, a paper which Peter had handed to him, saying, 'That is on account of my debt to you, Stepan Ivanovitch.'

And Stepan, thinking at first that it was material payment of some kind, had been for refusing it.

'You have this day repaid me ten times over, Peter Petrovitch,' he said. And then he glanced at the paper and stuffed it into his breast, and said: 'God be good to you, Peter Krop. A Jew shall be my friend wherever I meet him from this day for your sake.'

Great was the power of money, and almost as great was Governor Tatukof's constant need of it. The paper was Tatukof's permission for Katia Vasilevna to travel with her husband, Stepan Iline, within the province of Yeniseisk. It had cost Peter Krop a thousand roubles, and for once he did not regret the paying out of money, even to Tatukof.

CHAPTER XLI.

The Altai Mountains are very beautiful at that time of year, but had they been the starkest desolation they would still have been heaven to these newly-wedded souls, for we make our own heavens and carry them with us where we will.

Governor Paschkin's decree hung lightly upon the travellers and gave them as yet no cause for concern. Life, as though to make up for the breaks and shallows of the past, flowed smooth and deep, and their love touched heights it had never known before.

Day after day they wound slowly up among the hills, a little wandering microcosm of pure distilled happiness. They had all they wanted, and more than ever they had dared to hope for again. The storm had broken over them, but now, for a season, the sun shone out warm and bright, and by contrast seemed to them even brighter than before.

Stepan marched at his horses' heads, for their encouragement on the long upgrades, and talked and laughed out of the fulness of his heart to them and to Katenka and to Katia, and even to little Stepan, who could not understand a word, but nevertheless replied in kind.

To please Katenka, he fitted the high wooden arch over the neck of his shaft horse with bells, not just common bells such as any horse might wear, but bells chosen with very great care—a deep-toned 'crimson' in the middle, and sweet, silvery tinklers at the sides, so that the sound of their going was a sound of sweet music, which chimed along the hillsides and floated down the valleys and was very good to hear.

And little Katenka was happy as the day was long. She flitted like a humming-bird from patch to patch of brilliant color along the hillsides, and came speeding back with mighty treasure of fruit and flower—wild raspberries and strawberries, gentians, pinks, forget-me-nots, roses—and full of merry chatter over her discoveries, till the house on wheels looked like a travelling garden and sounded like a cage of twittering love-birds.

And Katia sat in the doorway of the house with little Stepan in her arms, and watched all that passed with eyes of deep content and a heart brimming with gratitude and hope. And sometimes she sang softly to herself and Baby Stepan, and then the very horses trod lightly and put back their ears and seemed to slacked their speed so that they might listen, and Stepan said to himself that the good angels in heaven could sing no sweeter than that, and perhaps he was right.

And, bit by bit, Katia told Stepan of all her troubles and anxieties after he left Irkutsk city. How the men who owed them money took advantage of his absence to dispute with her, and to get off payment altogether when they could. So that it was only when Simon Rapin recovered from his illness that she was able to make any headway. And finally, in despair, she was glad to sell everything, stock and debts and business and furniture, to Simon for a round sum of two thousand roubles and an undertaking to see her and the money and the children safely conveyed to Selemsinsk.

Then came the birth of little Stepan and Paschkin's interference with her going and more delays, till she lost heart at times and doubted if ever she would see her husband again.

She told him, too, how her mother had penetrated her father's treachery, and of the trouble it had made in the home.

'She will never forgive him, Stepan, and he knows it,' said Katia. 'She is an honest woman, is my mother, and one does not forget a thing like that.'

'Since you are here, my Katenka, I forgive everybody, even Paschkin,' said Stepan, forcefully; 'and as to the money, the sight of your face up there is more to me than all the money in all the world. There are some things you can't buy with money, and, God be thanked, I've got them!'

Nevertheless, the money was useful, since it enabled him to buy his own goods, and quadrupled his profits, and set him fairly on his own feet.

At sunset each day, they would choose some quiet place off the road, and there Stepan turned the horses loose to nibble where they would, and lighted a fire of the sticks he had been gathering as he walked; and Baby Stepan lay on Grandmother Earth and kicked and squealed in the ecstasy of living; and little Katenka mothered him with responsible gravity; and Katia got ready their simple meal.

They had camped so one evening, in a sheltered nook of the forest, and Stepan, when he had lighted his fire of sticks, had gone off after a supply of dry wood for the night, as the trees near at hand were sturdy oaks in full growth.

When he came back dragging a bundle of dead branches, the sight of the cheerful little encampment stayed him in the edge of the wood, with a grateful lump in his throat, and a sudden mist in his eyes, and a swelling about the heart that was, in very truth, a thankful prayer, though it had no words.

The horses, in their hobbles, were rooting greedily among the withered grasses for the tender shoots below. Baby Stepan lay on a skin rug, kicking his sturdy legs in joyous freedom, and goo-gooing at the dancing flames and at little Katenka, who sat on the ground beside him and sprinkled the kicking legs with her day's harvest of flowers, and babbled to her mother, who was busy over the big black pot.

As happy a sight as a man might see, and, for one who had feared his life's happiness passed for ever, a sight, indeed, to bring a choking lump into the throat and a mist to the eyes and a swelling inside the chest.

The dark wood behind him was like the black time of waiting,, when his life seemed broken in pieces, and he doubted if he would ever see happiness again. But he had come out of the darkness, and here he stood looking out into the light, and the future seemed as bright as the dancing flames and the happiness they shone upon.

He stood so long, silent and motionless, watching through the leaves, and half afraid to move lest it should all vanish and leave him heart empty and starving, that another tiny observer lost its fear of him, and came tripping noiselessly along a branch almost under his hand, and lay staring with tense little brown body and astonished little beads of eyes at the fire and all the very unusual goings-on about it.

And Stepan, thinking always of what would give pleasure to his little Katenka, dropped his hand on the little brown body, which wriggled and bit and squeaked, and went forward to the fire with it in one hand and dragging his dry branches with the other.

'See, then, dushenka,' he said to little Katenka. 'Here's for you to play with—a little brown brother of the woods.'

'Is it alive, little father?' asked Katenka, with wide round eyes of wonder, as the little brown bundle lay quite still for a moment.

'Oh, yes it's alive,' and he held it by the bushy tail while it tried frantically to bite him into letting go.

'Its little nose is frightened and its eyes. Will it bite, little father?'

'Oh, yes, it bites. See, it has made my finger bleed.'

'But you will not kill it, little father, although it has made you bleed.'

'Kill it, my little Katenka? No, I will not kill it. It's teeth are sharp, but it only bites for freedom. No, I will not kill it.'

'Pretty, pretty!' said Katenka, proffering friendship with a doubtful finger, but withdrawing it hastily before the menacing little teeth. 'Can I keep it, little father? How can I keep it?'

'It is for you, dushenka. I will make it a cage.'

'Nay, but my Katenka,' said Katia, looking pitifully on the struggling little captive, 'maybe it has a little Katenka and a Baby Stepan, and a longing Katia up there in the branches, and they will die if it does not go back to them.'

And little Katenka looked up at the face above her, with quivering lip and a great tenderness in the dark blue eyes, and said quickly: 'Let it go, little father, let it go! We will not be like the evil Paschkin and keep it from its little Katenka and its Baby Stepan, or their little mother's eyes will be red with weeping. Let it go, little father!'

And Stepan set it down on the ground, and it lay for a second and then vanished like a shadow. And little Katenka clapped her hands gleefully.

'It has gone back to its little Katenka and its Baby Stepan and their little mother,' she cried. 'And the little mother's eyes will no longer be red with weeping.'

And many times thereafter he caught for her tiny wood-doves with eyes like beads, swelling, fluttering little bundles of gleaming feathers, and timid, startled eyed furry things, all with quivering noses, and some with bushy tails, and some with nothing but little white patches where tails ought properly to have been.

And little Katenka was always full of wonder and delight in them.

But Katia always said: 'Let them go, Stepan! It pains my heart to see them, for I know what it is to be caged.'

And then little Katenka would say, 'Yes, let them go, little father, let them go, for there is a little Katenka and a Baby Stepan and a little mother waiting for them up there in the branches.'

And Stepan would laugh and let them go, and would say, 'Yes. I will let them go, for I have the prettiest birds of all, and them I will never let go.'

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

FAIRY IRIS AND THE PIXY KING.

(By Carrie Carter, in the Bristol 'Times and Mirror.')

Everyone, I suppose, has heard of the pixies—a mischievous set of elves who lived in that far-away time when fairies existed, and whose chief delight was to play tricks upon their fellow-sprites, and upon mortals. They were once subjects of the Fairy Queen; but they created such annoyance and confusion among the elves at the Court that at last the Queen could stand their pranks no longer, and commanded the whole tribe of pixies to leave Fairyland immediately. So after that they had a country and a King of their own.

Now, it so happened that the land the pixies went to live in was very close to a large rabbit warren: and no sooner were these tiresome little sprites settled in their new country than they must begin teasing and playing tricks upon the rabbits. Of course, this greatly irritated the King of the Warren, and he at length grew so angry that he determined to make the Pixy King, who was always the ringleader, a prisoner. But he couldn't think how to set about it, for he knew the Pixy King was far too cunning to be caught except by stratagem.

However, the King of the Bunnies presently hit upon a plan. He invited the Pixy King to a grand banquet one night at the Royal burrow, and the elf came with alacrity, for pixies like nothing better than a good feast. And I am sorry to say that he partook so eagerly of the delicacies that were set before him that by the end of the meal he had fallen fast asleep!

This was just what Rabbit King wanted. He instantly sent for a couple of policeman-bunnies. 'Off with this fellow to prison at once!' he commanded, in high glee at the thought that the Pixy King, who had hitherto wrought such havoc in the warren with his tricks had actually been caught napping at last.

So the policeman-bunnies carefully bound the Pixy King's hands and feet, so that he could not struggle when he awoke, and carried him away between them, up the narrow passage of the burrow, into the moonlit field, and into a forest of pine trees, in the centre of which stood an old half-ruined castle. Here the rabbits placed their victim in a dark dungeon-cell, bolted and locked the door, and stopped up the keyhole and every crevice with earth, for they did not forget they were dealing with a fairy. And all this time the Pixy King was sleeping as soundly as ever.

Then one of the rabbits went to the Brown Owl, who lived in the ruins, and asked him to keep guard over that cell, and on no account to allow the prisoner to escape. 'Oh you may be sure he won't escape,' said the bird, wisely. 'Give me the key now, and I'll take it——'

The rest of the sentence was whispered into the ear of the rabbit, who nodded and winked; and the Brown Owl flew away with the rusty old key, chuckling delightedly at the prospect of being jailer to the clever Pixy King.

When the news reached the other pixies of their leader's imprisonment they were simply furious. They rushed hither and thither, chattering, and making useless suggestions for revenging themselves upon the rabbits, until at length one old pixy stood up and called for silence. "What we must do,' he said, 'is to go to the Castle and find the Brown Owl. No good can be done by carrying on in this senseless fashion.'

So, accordingly, the whole company of pixies marched in a body to the Castle. But the Brown Owl only mocked them. 'As soon as you can find the key of the cell, I promise you faithfully that I will release your King,' he said, feeling quite certain that they would never, never discover where he had hidden it.

But there was one sharp little sprite called Pixietta, who, when the Brown Owl said this, resolved that she would not leave the Castle until she had learned where the key was. So, instead of going home with her companions, she stayed among the ruins until the day dawned and the Brown Owl went to sleep. Then Pixietta crept close, and waited, until the owl began to talk in his slumber. 'Tu-whit; Tu-whoo!' he murmured. 'The King of the Pixies will play no more tricks upon the rabbits—to-whit, tu-whoo! He is safe in the dungeon-cell: and the key'—here Pixetta strained her ears to catch every word—'the key I have thrown in the well at the end of the rainbow.'

Pixietta stayed to hear no more, but ran off as quickly as she could to tell the other pixies what the owl had said. 'And which is the way to the end of the rainbow?' they asked. Pixietta was bound to confess that she didn't know. 'A lot of good you are!' exclaimed the fellow-sprites contemptuously. 'Why ever didn't you wait longer? The owl would very likely have gone on talking, and let out the secret of how to get there. Now we are no better off than we were before!'

'Oh, yes you are, then!' Pixietta retorted. 'If it hadn't been for me you wouldn't know where the key was at all, so there!'

'Well, well; don't waste time quarrelling,' said the old pixy, who was the most practical of them all. 'We've found out that the key is at the end of the rainbow, but nobody knows the way there. So the next thing to do is to draw up a petition and send it to the Fairy Queen, asking her to tell us.'

'But, I say. Isn't that rather risky,' Pixietta ventured to suggest. 'She turned us out of Fairyland, you know.'

'Oh, nonsense. I'm sure she won't refuse us this. Besides, we must have our King back—we're all at sixes and sevens without a leader,' returned the old pixy sharply. He glared at Pixietta, who pulled a face at him, and tickled his bald head with a blade of grass all the time he was trying to write the petition.

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE LESSONS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

WHAT IS FAITH?

The eleventh chapter of Hebrews gives illustrations of what real faith is. It is believing, trusting, obeying God. It realizes as a present possession the promises of God of future good. Abel was righteous through his sacrifice. Enoch by his obedient walk with God. Noah believed God and builded an ark for his own safety, and that of his family. Abraham always believed and obeyed God, and thus became the 'Father of a multitude,' as his name means. He believed God and his faith was counted as righteousness. (Ro. iv., 3; James ii., 23.) Faith is belief, trust. It takes God at His word. It believes all that God says. All things are possible to faith. It is essential to spiritual life, to salvation. Made righteous by faith we have peace with God; without it, we cannot please God. The Epistles which deal most largely with faith are Romans, Galatians, and Hebrews. Real faith is believing in, trusting in, the Son of God; not mere belief about Him. In the Gospel by John believing is not mere belief about Christ, but an abiding trust. It is a constant looking to Jesus. We have an illustration of the difference between mere belief and whole-hearted trust in Matt. viii., 9 to 13. The evidence of true faith, or believing is works. (James ii., 14-18.)

DAILY TEXT.

March 13.

Serve the Lord with gladness.—Psalm c., 2.

I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee.—Heb. xiii., 5.

I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness.—Isa. lxi., 10.

'Well, God loves patience! souls that dwell in stillness,
Doing the little things, or resting quite,
May just as perfectly fulfil their mission,
Be just as useful in the Father's sight.'

The chief duty of a Christian lies in the quiet, unseen life of his own home, and if he does not learn there to practice that noble virtue of unselfishness—that highest type of charity which consists in daily and hourly considerateness for the feelings of others, he will have lost one of the strongest resources and one of the most healing memories for all his future life.—F. W. Farrar.

'Its Only a Cold, A Trifling Cough."

Thousands have said this when they ught cold. Thousands have neglected cure the cold. Thousands have filled Consumptive grave through neglect. ever neglect a cough or cold. It can ve but one result. It leaves the throat lungs, or both, affected. Dr. Wood's orway Pine Syrup is the medicine you ed. It strikes at the very foundation all throat or lung complaints, relieving curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asths, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing eumonia and Consumption.

It has stood the test for many years, and now more generally used than ever. It ntains all the lung healing virtues of the ne tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark d other pectoral remedies. It stimulates e weakened bronchial organs, allays irrition and subdues inflammation, soothes d heals the irritated parts, loosens the legm and mucous, and aids nature to sily dislodge the morbid accumulations. on't be humbugged into accepting an itation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine rup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, ree pine trees the trade mark, and price cents.

"Mrs. J. Brewster, Grafton, N.S., rites:—"Two winters ago I suffered sorely with a very bad cold and asthma. was so bad I could not get my breath, d very often thought I would choke. y husband became very much frightened, d got me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway ine Syrup and it gave me almost instant lief. I can recommend it to anyone aving the least kind of a cold."

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

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

COCOA

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

BOVRIL Helps You To Eat

Because it contains all the stimulating properties of beef in a concentrated form. This excites the appetite and makes you hungry.

BOVRIL Feeds You

Because it contains all the Albumen and Fibrin of the beef. These are the vital nourishing properties, which make BOVRIL differ so essentially from all other preparations of meat.

Do not accept any substitute for

BOVRIL

112

? LEAKY ROOFS OR BACK WATER WHICH ?

A snow laden roof—a heavy rain fall—trouble. Your roof is probably sound.

The roof is warm, the eaves are cold. Night and day a wall of ice is growing, the rain comes, it cannot escape and, backing up, finds access to the building.

Moral:—Keep your roof clear of snow and save money.

GEO. W. REED & CO. Limited. Montreal

The U. Pauzé & Fils Co., Inc.

Carpenters, Lumber Merchants, Woodworking & Planing Factory

Green Ave. and Notre Dame St.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

HOW HE SOLVED IT

Several doctors were recently [illegible] the diplomacy to be employed [illegible] mothers. 'When I am called [illegible] where there is a baby whose [illegible] know,' said one, 'I am always [illegible] as to how to speak to it. A mother feels better if you ask her [illegible] little girl?" or "How is the [illegible] as the case may be, as the [illegible] pride in the sex of the child [illegible] is.' One of the doctors in [illegible] marked: 'I never have any [illegible] that respect. I make it a rule [illegible] babies whose sex is unknown "Francis." The mother [illegible] whether I spell it with an "i"

Professor, lecturing on hygiene [illegible] gentlemen, makes men ugly, [illegible] idiotic, paralytic; and I can [illegible] from experience, for I have [illegible] many years!'

Baroness—'The Professor has [illegible] to see the eclipse.' Astronomer [illegible] —'I am very sorry, but it was [illegible] hour ago.' Baroness (seating herself calmly)—'Very well, then, I'll wait [illegible] next.'

Gamekeeper to inexperienced [illegible] —'If you don't hit a hare at the first fire the other barrel at him!' [illegible] —'And if I miss him then, what [illegible] do?' Gamekeeper—'Then—then use the gun at him!'

'They didn't even ask me to [illegible]' remarked a young fellow, who was [illegible] his experience at a 'musical evening.' 'You've sung there before, haven't you?' his companion said. 'Yes, once. Why?' 'Oh, nothing!'

'You look robust,' said a lady to a [illegible] 'I have some logs that want sawing. Are you equal to the task of sawing wood?' 'Equal isn't the word, mum,' replied the man, coolly. 'I'm superior to it? Good morning!'

They are called cold snaps because they are snaps—for the plumber and coal dealer.

Mrs. McDermott—'Is there any difference between a fort and a fortress?'

Mr. McDermott—'Not much, except, of course, that a fortress must be harder to silence!'

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

'Johnson's awfully annoyed about the fate of the picture he sent to the local exhibition.' 'Why, I thought it took first prize in its class?' 'That's right; but then the subject was a herd of cattle, and it was awarded the prize for the best picture of sheep!'

'I once had a most peculiar case,' said a celebrated oculist. 'Every time the patient started to read he would read double —— No, he was a sober man!' 'Poor fellow!' remarked a listener. 'It must have interfered sadly with his progress in the world.' 'Not at all,' responded the specialist. 'A gas company gave him a lamp-post—he went about checking the meters!'

TRUTH UPHELD.

A boy was charged with playing [illegible] in the street to the danger of the public. 'Don't you know that you were not to play such a game in the streets?' asked the magistrate. 'Don't you know that you are likely to hurt somebody? The streets don't belong to you. Now, to whom do the streets belong?' 'The motor-cars!' answered the culprit. 'Discharged!' said the magistrate. 'The truth should be upheld!'—Bristol 'Times.'

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

St. Margaret's College TORONTO

A High-Class Residential and Day School for Girls under the management of

GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., (formerly Principal Upper Canada College, Toronto), and MRS. GEORGE DICKSON.

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

Large Staff of Teachers, Graduates of Canadian and English Universities.

Full Academic Course for University Matriculation with highest honors.

Music, Art, Domestic Science and Physical Education.

Write for Booklet to the Secretary, St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

BLOSSOM HOME FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN IN BRAZIL.

...s the name we have chosen ...ace we hope to open for God's ... when we return to Brazil. ... not a sudden one. We might ... thought was planted about ...rs or more ago. I was ...ough a Brazilian street, see... ...al swarms of children play... ...e doors. I remember how ...earned over those children ... said to the friend who was ... should love to have a home ...children.' I don't remember ... ever forming itself definite... ...nd since, until last summer. ...ing my morning quiet time ... my Bible open before me, ... the thought of a home for ...en came to me. Was it ac... ...t this moment I heard my ...ling to me from the garden, ...as working, and when I went ...the call his first words were, ...you want to do when you ... from the States?' With... ...ment's hesitation, I replied ...me for orphan children.'

...erstand now, something of ...n in letting the first little ...flower bloom in our home gar... ...what an unpromising, ugly ...ld had to be cared for before ...soon came. It was in Cachoeir... ...that she came to us, a poor little ...rmate child. Her mother is part ...n. The old grandmother was very ...y when the child was born, and ...fected and even abused the daugh... ...who had fallen into sin. In conse... ...nce the daughter became pitiably in... ...She used to pass our door with ...screams, calling down curses upon ...But from time to time she heard ...inging the Gospel hymns in our ...ngs, and this softened her, and ...erves she became friendly. One ...morning she came into our ...hall with her baby, a poor little ...thing literally nothing but skin and ...the most emaciated human being ...ever seen. There was scarcely ...a life in the poor little body. ...ent called forth such pity that ...my husband and I at once felt ...we must take the child and care ...The mother refused to give her ...at, but soon came back to us, ...some milk for the baby. I ...to give us your baby and we ...your goat's milk every day, and ...may live. Your child is dying ...can't live long as it is.' She ...brought back the baby, threw ...her arms, saying, 'Take her, she ...We began giving her goat's ...water, hour by hour, with a ...Her poor little body had a sore ...burn. Probably a live coal had ...fallen on her as the mother was ...her pipe. The child's body was ...that it took days to cleanse ...fully; the dirt seemed as if it ...in to the skin. Her head had ...lain common to Brazil. This is ...a small part of what she had suf... ...Often at midnight the mother ...would pick her up, take her to the ...river and wade in 'to give the baby a ...bath,' she said, taking it back, cold and ...wet, to the poor mud hut, not to ...put her in a warm bed, but to throw ...down on the cow hide stretched ...on the dirty floor. Often when the ...baby was troublesome, the grandmother ...would throw her out into the weeds ...to leave her there alone, until utter ...exhaustion hushed her cries. But God ...heard and he has saved this little one, ...for today it would be hard to find any... ...a happier, bonnier, wee lassie.

...The case of dear little Blossom is only ...one of the thousands. What the Gos... ...has done for her, it can do for little ...Brazilian children. There are so many ...homes. Early marriages and large ...families are the rule in Brazil. In this ...Republic (larger than the United ...States excluding Alaska) there is only ...one small Protestant orphanage (Lu... ...ville) which can accommodate a small ...number of children.

...Think of the crying need for such a ...home. We are laying before God's people ...the need for starting an undenomina... ...home for orphan and destitute ...children. This work is to be in connec... ...with the South American Evangeli... ...Mission, to which we belong. It is ...conducted on lines of simple faith ...and prayer. We will look to him to send ...the children he chooses to put un... ...our care, and to clothe and feed ...them as he has clothed and fed us dur... ...the past six years. We will make ...it a matter of each one the personal duty ...and responsibility in the matter of sav... ...ing God's fatherless and motherless ...children.

SARA CHAMBERS COOPER.

...Knoxville, Illinois, U.S.A.. ...The Rev. M. M. Cooper; treas... ...Rev. D. M. Stearns, 167 W. ...Germantown, Philadelphia, ...Secretary, the Rev. Olive Fletcher, ...Bedford street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SUNDAY PROGRAMME OF AN ARGENTINE MISSIONARY.

...(N.-W. Argentina) Mission ...to the Indians.)

...Two good meetings: the converted ...using God's Word, and never ...singing gospel hymns. On Sunday ...morning when I reached Esperanza, I found a number of newcomers from Bolivia, who were to listen to the gospel for the first time. Sunday is a busy day; one has to climb out of bed not later than 5 a.m. and then hustle: first, give a teacupful of maize to each of about twenty goats—each one has its box set out on the hillside—then, let out hens and chickens and feed them; now the goats will have eaten, and are ready to drive into the corral and be milked. About half-past five we have breakfast, and as soon as possible I get away with a bag holding a few spare hymn books and a New Testament; down the hill, through the village, past the station, and then straight down the railway—a bee-line for the factory chimney three and a half miles away.

All the way along meeting strange people. On the sides of the railway are Turks, with open packs, only able to speak a few words in Spanish, but pushing their wares under the nose and eyes of every passer-by. Men of one idea—sell, sell, sell. Here come Matacos, sad, dirty, evil-looking—so nearly mere brute beasts; again, we meet Quichua Indians walking to San Pedro from Esperanza—they are cleaner, and seem to have their eyes upon the great Andine line straight ahead over San Pedro, where earth makes a faint white snow-line against the sky's blue. That is their Bolivian home. Now we meet Chiriguanos—sometimes sad and lost-looking; sometimes bold and bad-looking; sometimes happy and drunk. Always some thing that tells of the broad road, and the need of lights 'set on a hill that cannot be hid.' Past a large corral full of mules and horses, round a corner and on between a big alcohol distiller's on the right and the factory on the left; in the cane-crushing season, scores of Matacos waiting with empty kerosene tins to get them full of cane-juice—a Sunday special.

We make many turns, past piles of newly-cut timber and down a piece of narrow-gauge railway, under a wire fence, across a dusty road, and over a deep ditch running soapy factory sewage, steaming stench; and, here we are at a miserable patchwork hut. A few poles planted in the ground, a few streets of zinc helped by patches of old tent, walls made up of a number of old cart-end boards, sides and pieces of packing cases bearing sundry steamers' names, a few twisted and distorted slabs and planks; floor, truly grand—dear mother earth, and swept so clean, and a bit of deer-skin near the table for the master's knee when he kneels to pray. Here live Martin and his wife, Carmen, once drunken, murderous; now children of the King, ready to give to any one a reason for the hope that is in them.

I ask, 'Well, Martin, what have you been reading?' With a smile: 'Oh, I have been reading about Jonah, who you said was to be the only sign for those Jews who wanted a sign from heaven.' Then he told me briefly and clearly about half the story, as far as he had read. But before we go on with our meeting, I have been introduced to six or seven Indians; these have never heard the gospel before. Then we sing three or four hymns and have prayer, and read, 'Let not your heart be troubled,' etc., and find our text in, 'I am the way,' etc. Our great point is—the way serves only for those who walk it.

After meeting, Martin and a young boy start out with me and we go to another Indian home in another village, about two and a half miles away. Then, from there we return to our home in San Pedro, and Martin and the boy stay to dinner and afternoon meeting.

What a wonderful joy! What an inestimable privilege! To 'preach Christ crucified . . . to them that are called . . . . the power of God.' Some may build in God's house with 'massive deeds and great,' but we will remember, 'Little by little, the acorn said, as it slowly crept in its mossy bed.'

Friend, our day ends. There are things to be done, as grand as men may do. No apostle ever had better opportunities. These chances are not here or there. Living for Christ we win them. So we shall truly do, and rest, and live in well-won eternal wealth.

One thing you and I need, and we have it guaranteed for asking: Let us sincerely cry, 'O give me thy holy, quickening spirit.'

Yours, in loving and joyful fellow-service.

JOHN LINTON.

San Pedro de Jujing, Argentina, S.A.

RAMABAI'S WORK.

(Miss M. Abrams, in the 'Eleventh Hour.')

In July, 1905, when the Holy Spirit was poured out upon us at Mukti, He began to speak to us about manifesting His love and power and goodness, and proclaiming Christ to the heathen, in the month of August. Pandita Ramabai took a little band of girls and women to Poona, and held a little mission there. Then the bands began to go out to various places, to Christian churches, that they might also have the love which had been poured out upon the girls at Mukti. They went to Dhond, and some other places which I have not thought of just now. But they went first to the Christian community, and God greatly blessed their testimony, and stirred up many to receive the Holy Spirit as they had never known Him before.

Then the bands began to plead for the heathen as never before, began to spend whole nights in prayer, and began to plead that they might go out and tell the story of salvation. And we sent them out into the villages round about in little bands. Then bands were sent further out, to Allahabad and other places. We had eight evangelistic bands itinerating most of the time. Since then some of our number have labored for Christ in Panderhapur, a great place for pilgrims to gather. About six millions of pilgrims visit that place annually to worship the idol, and to bathe in a semi-circular portion of the river, which is considered very sacred, and think that by so doing they will get rid of the burden of sin. Ramabai has built a house in that place, and left it in charge of a band there. Some of you have heard of Miss Steele, who was injured there lately by a mob. But they were kept from injuring the rest of the band by the fear of the Lord coming upon them. Miss Steele's ill-treatment did not deter the others in the least from their efforts to proclaim Christ, and they waited with great eagerness for the permission of the magistrate for them to go and preach the Gospel. There are many such places where thousands congregate to worship idols. People come from mountainous regions and inaccessible places, where no missionary can reach them, and so they hear the Gospel, as they would not do otherwise.

Ramabai has in her home 400 Spirit-filled young women who want to go out in this way, and she has not been able to send more than a hundred so far, for lack of older workers to go with them and shelter and guide them. They are well able to present the Gospel, but they are young yet, and conditions in India make it necessary that they have older, experienced women with them. Pray that God may thrust forth such from this and other lands, that these young women who are longing to tell of the love of Jesus may go forth and preach the Gospel, and thus express the wonderful love of Jesus, who has already left these heathen 'without excuse,' but who want to express His over-abundant love to them. And pray that Ramabai may be able to open such stations as these where these bands may live, and from which they may go out, day by day, to preach the Gospel to the heathen.

Sometimes these young women come to me and say:

'Can you not send me out to preach the Gospel to-day? I want to give my testimony. It is burning within me like a fire. All night I have been pleading for these heathen, and I long for them to know of the love of Jesus. I was once in darkness, but now I have light in Him, and I want them to know Him, too.'

Ought we not to be able to send such out?

Up to the present, Ramabai's work has been looked upon as a home for high-class Hindu widows, where they may be sheltered and cared for; but God has prepared out of these, 400 young women for wider service for Him, and He is pushing them out. Shall we make it possible for them to go?

Our God is speaking to us very solemnly in these days. He says, 'The heathen are without excuse, but I want to express My over-abundant grace and love for them. I want to do more than this for them. I have taught them right and wrong by the power of the Holy Ghost writing My laws in their hearts, but will you not go forth and teach them My love, and pour out your lives for them, as I have poured out Mine for them?'

This is the question before you. Settle it before God. If He says 'Go,' then go; if He says 'Send,' then send; and if in the quiet of your room He says, 'Kneel and pray that the Spirit may be poured out upon them,' then do that faithfully. But don't leave them. Don't remain idle. Don't let them remain in their awful degradation. Give them the Lord Jesus Christ. God help you. Amen.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:—	
Y. P. S. C. E. of St. Andrew's Church, Sherbrooke, per Malcolm E. Martin..	$ 10.00
A Friend, Lennoxville, Que.. ..	1.00
Mrs. E. J. Saw, Niagara Falls South, Ont..	1.00
Garnet Valley Mission Band, Summerland, B.C., per Gordon Ritchie..	5.00
Received for the cots:—	
W. H., Somaros, B.C..	.25
Subscriber..	1.00
Garnet Valley Mission Band, per Gordon Ritchie..	5.00
Previously acknowledged.. ..	1,822.82
Total on hand March 9.. ..	$1,846.07

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LABRADOR FORTY YEARS AGO.

We have just received word from Dr. Grenfell, who is now touring the United States lecturing on behalf of his great work in the North. While on his way through California he had the pleasure of meeting an old Labrador man, one who had lived and worked on the coast for some five years (1868-73). Among the incidents of his life there, was one which Dr. Grenfell judged, and rightly, would be of interest to many of the older readers of the 'Witness.' In a letter to the doctor, this one-time Labradorite says:

'There is one little incident in my life that occurred to me while fishing for seal and salmon at Dog Island that I cannot refrain from mentioning to you, seeing you are a foe to the cursed liquor traffic. At the time I speak of, another young man and myself were fishing on shares. In common with many other fishermen, I thought it proper to have our jar of rum. One Sunday afternoon, being alone, I picked up a piece of newspaper (The Montreal 'Weekly Witness') and read an areicle describing how the appetite for strong drink grew on a young man, and at that time I frequently went to the jar and took a sip of rum. I made a resolution there and then that, God helping me, I would never again take a drop of intoxicating liquor so long as I lived, and I smashed the jar with its contents on the rock.

That is nearly forty years since, and I am happy and thankful to say that I have kept the vow, God helping me, and am now blessed with a good wife and grown-up family, who are also total abstainers.'

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Rooks.

ALL READERS HEARTILY INVITED TO JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Please read conditions carefully.

To think out week by week the answers to a set of suggestive questions on the International S. S. Lesson and to answer one of them concisely in writing—such, in brief, is the idea of the Bible Study Club, which started last week in this paper.

The International Newspaper Bible Study Club is for the purpose of promoting, in an unfettered way among the masses, a wider study of the Bible, the basal truths of Christianity, and the problems which enter into every man's life. It is composed of all those who join a Local Club, and take up the simple course herein outlined, barring only ordained ministers. The club has the sympathetic co-operation of the latter, but it is not considered fair to have them compete for the prizes. Sunday-school teachers, Bible class scholars, and church-goers generally, may belong to this Newspaper Club, also non-church-goers, of all shades of opinion. All such who have not joined are warmly invited to do so and to compete for the prizes.

Persons may join the club at any time during the year, but must, of course, answer the 52 questions hereinafter explained, to qualify for the prizes. It is, however, desirable that the questions be answered as the lessons are studied.

The 'Witness' has secured the right to publish the International Sunday School Lesson questions by the Rev. Dr. Linscott, which have aroused so much interest elsewhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded.

This paper is authorized to form a Local Newspaper Bible Study Club for its readers, and guarantee to all who join and fulfil the conditions, that everything herein promised shall be faithfully carried out.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness' during the continuance of the contest, in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. [A statement that the 'Witness' is bought regularly from a newsdealer will in this competition be accepted from contestants whose names do not appear on our subscription list.]

2. Each contestant in this Local Club, must answer each of the written questions, for fifty two consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1908, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period, which allows two weeks grace after the close of the contest.

3. Each question must be answered separately, and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. It will be a convenience if students will write their answers on letter paper, about 8½ inches by 11 inches.

4. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer, so it can be identified, given a number, registered and then the name cut off so the examiner may know it by number only.

5. Students should be careful to understand the question before answering. To do this, the lesson text must be read and especially the verse, or verses, upon which the question is based.

6. The answers from the 'Witness' Bible Study Club must be sent to this office, where they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks, won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and all prizes which may be awarded to members of the 'Witness' Club will be given out from this office.

Address all answers to the 'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTE—Contestants should always put at the head of each answer the date to which the question belongs, as well as the question written out in full or clipped from the paper. They should, moreover, always give their name and address, carefully with each answer, NOT on a separate sheet, but on the same sheet as the question, only well below it, so as to permit of its being cut off (see sections 3 and 4). They should always be sure to give name and address in the same form each week. Please read the conditions carefully, cut them out and keep for ready reference when preparing answers.

THE PRIZES.

First series—A gold medal to each of the first five contestants.

Second Series—A silver medal to each of the next five contestants.

Third Series—A Teachers' Bible, price $5.50, to each of the next five contestants.

Fourth Series—A valuable book worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five contestants.

Fifth Series—A developed mind, an expanded imagination, a richer experience and a more profound knowledge of the Bible and of life, to all who take this course whether winning any other prize or not.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

Some of our readers inquire whether they may join our Bible Study Club, seeing that they were not subscribers when the competition started, though they have begun to take the 'Witness' since that time. Most certainly they may. Anyone whose name is regularly entered on our books as an annual subscriber to the 'Witness' is thereby qualified to join the Bible Study Club, and the past questions of the series will be repeated from time to time for the benefit of new readers. When the head of the house takes the 'Witness,' any member of the family residing at home may join the Club by merely mentioning the name of the subscriber as it appears on the address tag. This serves as our voucher that they are eligible for membership. See Clause I.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

March 21, 1909.

Review.

Golden Text—They that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word. (Acts viii., 4.)

The following review scheme can be used with profit by all the newspaper clubs who are taking up the Bible studies, whether having actually studied the eleven lessons here reviewed, or only one of them, or whether this is the first lesson which has captured a reader's attention; for while it is a 'review,' it is also complete in itself.

The date and title of each lesson and where found, the Golden Text, and one question on each lesson follow.

Jan. 3—Acts i., 1-14. The Ascension of Our Lord. Golden Text: Luke xxiv.: 51. It came to pass while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven.

Verses 10, 11—Would the coming of the Spirit of Jesus on the day of Pentecost, be the return of Jesus as these two men meant?

Jan. 10—Acts ii., 1-21. The Descent of the Holy Spirit. Golden Text: John xiv., 16, 17. I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever, even the Spirit of Truth.

Verses 6-12—An educated ministry is desirable, but which will make the most converts, a man with fair intelligence and a common school education, filled with the Holy Spirit, or an university graduate lacking that experience?

Jan. 17.—Acts ii., 22-47. The Beginning of the Christian Church. Golden Text. Acts ii., 42. They continued steadfastly in the Apostle's doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayers.

Verse 22—How is it that Jesus has impressed himself upon the world as no other man has ever done, and that he has swayed the hearts of the lowly and mighty alike, and that his influence is increasing with the years?

Jan. 24—Acts iii., 1-26. The Lame Man Healed. Golden Text. Acts iii., 16. His name, through faith in his name, hath made this man strong, whom ye see and know.

Verse 6—Need the lack of money or ability, ever prevent any man from doing the work in life, which God has appointed him to do?

Jan. 31—Acts iv., 1-31. The Trial of Peter and John. Golden Text. Acts iv., 31. They were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the word of God with boldness.

Verses 1-3—Have priests and preachers, in the past, been quick or slow, to see God's new revelations of truth, whether in science or theology?

Feb. 7—Acts iv., 32 to v. 11. The True and False Brotherhood. Golden Text. Prov. xii., 22. Lying lips are an abomination unto the Lord; but they that deal truly are his delight.

Verses 34, 35—Is faithfulness to God a sure cure for shortness of money?

Feb. 14—Acts v., 17-42. The Apostles Imprisoned. Golden Text. Matt. v., 10. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Verses 34-40—Is it not true that the heretics of one generation have been the saints of the next?

Feb. 21—Acts vi., 1 to vii., 3. Stephen, the First Christian Martyr. Golden Text. Acts vii., 59. They stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.

Verses 11-13—When a man with right views of truth, gets angry at the man with wrong views and persecutes him, which the latter takes with meekness, which is likely the better man of the two?

Feb. 28—Acts viii., 4-25. The Gospel in Samaria. Golden Text. Acts viii., 6. The people with one accord gave heed unto those things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did.

Verse 9-11—Is there any evidence to believe that there are, or ever have been, persons with the power claimed by witches, conjurers, fortune tellers and similar fakirs?

March 7—Acts viii., 26-40. Philip and the Ethiopian. Golden Text. John v., 39. Search the scriptures for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me.

Verse 26—May any person, who is not playing double with God, safely trust 'the inward voice' to direct as to outward circumstances?

March 14—Acts ix., 31-43. Aeneas and Dorcas. Golden Text. Acts ix., 34. And Peter said unto him, Aeneas, Jesus Christ makes thee whole; arise and make thy bed. And he arose immediately.

Verses 36-38—How do you classify those who content themselves with going to church and prayer meeting, and talking, and praying, but are not following Jesus, in going about doing good. (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club).

Lessons for Sunday, March 28, 1909. Temperance Lesson. Prov. xxiii., 29-35.

'THE PRACTISE OF THE PRESENCE OF GOD.'

In connection with this subject, which came up some time since in these lessons, a member of the club writes: 'It may be of interest to members of The I. B. S. Club to know that a little book bearing this title may be had for a small sum from the Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto.—I. D.

Lower Coverdale, N.B.

TOWNS NAMED FROM TREES.

(London 'Standard.')

The ancient church of Oake, near Milverton, is to be restored. It is a very interesting structure, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Oake is one of the three places, at least, in the county which derive their simple names from the kind of wood with which the district abounded. The other two are Elm, near Frome, and Ash, near Kingsbury.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published in the 'Witness' building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

THE REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

Cold, Wet Weather Starts the Pain, but the Trouble is in the Blood.

Cold, damp weather brings on the twinges and pains of rheumatism, but is not the real cause of the complaint. The trouble is rooted in the blood and can only be cured by enriching the blood and driving the poisonous acid out of the system. This is a great medical truth, which every rheumatic sufferer should realize. Liniments and outward applications can't cure the trouble—they can't reach the blood. The sufferer is only wasting valuable time and good money in experimenting with this sort of treatment—and all the time the trouble is becoming more firmly rooted—harder to cure. There is just one sure way to cure rheumatism—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, weak blood. They purify and strengthen it, and so root out the cause of rheumatism.

Mrs. S. Bailey, Newcastle Creek, N.B., says: 'In the summer of 1906 I became lame in my ankles, but thinking I would soon get over the attack, I did not seek medical aid, but used liniments to allay the pain and swelling. Instead of getting better the trouble increased, and I then consulted a doctor who pronounced it articular rheumatism, and treated me for this trouble. Instead of getting better the pain and the swelling became worse until I was hardly able to hobble about the house. On rising in the morning I was unable to bear my weight, except with extreme pain. Having tried so much medicine without benefit I began to think I was doomed to be a cripple. One day a cousin advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She said, 'I take them every spring as a tonic for my blood, and they make a new person of me.' After some persuasion I decided to try them. I had taken three or four boxes before I noticed any change, and then it seemed my ankles were less painful. By the time I had used a few more boxes there was a wonderful improvement in my condition. Not only did my ankles get well, but I felt like a different woman and had not been as well in years. In speaking of this to a doctor afterward he said that no doubt Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had enriched my blood, thus driving out the painful disease.'

Not only rheumatic sufferers, but all who have any trouble due to weak, watery blood or impure blood can find a cure through the fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

KEEP THE BOWELS REGULAR

...bowels don't move for a week ...be prostrated. If more than ...does by, you become languid, ...bad, breath horribly offen... ...feel sick all over. To remedy ...Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which ...the bowels and cure constipa... ...then at night you are well by ...They purify and cleanse the ...prevent headache, biliousness and ...ills. None so prompt or cer... ...Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Man... ...Butternut, 25c. per box, or ...5 for $1, at all dealers, or Polson ...Kingston, Ont.

'The "Witness" stands in the front rank of Canadian newspapers.'—Toronto 'News.

1909

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Financial.

BANKS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 140 St. James street.
BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, 95 St. James. M. 121.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James street. M. 3071.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, London & Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James street.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 179 St. James st.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill streets.
LA BANQUE NATIONALE, 99 St. James. M. 1590.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. M. 446.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, Bell Tel. Building.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK HEAD OFFICE, 176 St. James street.

BRANCHES.
504 St. Catherine street, East.
750 Notre Dame street, West.
Cor. of Centre, Grand Trunk and Conde streets.
1398 Notre Dame street, East.
946 St. Denis street, cor. of Rachel.
331 St. Catherine street, West, cor. McGill College ave.
Cor. Ontario and Maisonneuve sts.
952 St. Lawrence st., cor. Pine ave.

BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 124 St. James. M. 1561.

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

KIELY, DANIEL & CO., 1 St. Peter st. M. 546.
MONSELL, H. W. & CO., B 28, Board of Trade. M. 636.

FINANCIERS.

GAY, E. H. & CO., 157 St. James st. Main 1907.
HANSON BROS., Can. Life Bldg. M. 1239.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BERGEVIN, A., 235 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 5170.
WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. James st. M. 950.

Insurance

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 S. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.

BURGLARY AND PLATE GLASS.

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY & PLATE GLASS INS. CO., N.Y.L. Building. M. 2367.
DOM. GUAR. CO., Ltd., 302 St. James. M. 5041.
GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 S. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE INS. CO., 112 St. James st. M. 670 and M. 236.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 91 Notre Dame West. Main 748.
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, St. John st. M. 3620.
LAW, UNION & CROWN INS. CO., 112 St. James street. M 3213.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. H. Blachford, 180 St. James st. M. 868.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., Limited, 88 Notre Dame st. West. M. 1539.
PHENIX INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, 1-5 St. John street. M. 3630.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 30 St. John st. M. 2566.
GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 S. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.
HAMPSON, R. & SON, 1-5 St. John st. M. 2630.
MUDGE, N.R. & SON, 227 Board of Trade. M. 2046.
TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 40 Hospital st. M. 2205.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd. of Trade Bldg.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Confederation Life Association, 207 St. James. M. 251.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE, 164 St. James st. Tel. M. 1326.
Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.
The Standard Life Assurance Co., 157 St. James st. M. 679.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCAW, WM., 54 Alliance Bldg. 107 St. James. M. 3383

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

HAMPSON, R. & SON, 1-5 St. John st. M. 2630.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd of Trade Bldg.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

DALE & CO., Coristine Building. Main 4811.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

BROWN, CHAS. J., 4257 St. Catherine st., Westmount. Mount 94.
BENN, ALFRED, Alliance Bldg., 107 St. James st. Room 26. Main 2360 and Mount 100.
Howell, A. W. D., 212 St. James. M. 5410; Mt. 188.
LEGER, O., 34 Alliance Building. M. 5415.
MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James. M. 549. Up 2974.
PUTNAM & McCRORY, 208 Merch. Bank Bldg. M. 3390.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James street. Main 1180.
ROSS REALTY CO., 30 St. John st. M. 5261.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714. Main 2525.
SIMPSON, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Tel. Up 2368.

PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig West. M. 4274.
D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame st. East. Main 2932.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.)

BARLOW & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 3849.
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrament st. M. 2232.
L. LORNE EDGAR & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120.
FAIRBANK BROS., 61 St. Fran. Xav. M. 340.
FORGET, R., Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 917.
GAUDET, J. E. & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 5145.
HUTCHISON JAMES, Sovereign Bank Bldg. M. 2346.
MACDOUGALL BROS., 9 St. Sacrament. M. 1364.
McCUAIG BROS. & CO., 157 St. James. M. 923.
McCURDY, F. B. & CO., 4 Hospital. M. 759.
McDOUGALL & COWANS, 95 Not. Dame W. M. 1738.
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
O'BRIEN, W. P., rear 57 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 316.
STRATHY, GORDON & CO. (Estab. 1871) 13 St. Sacrament. M. 545.
TURPIN, W. J. & CO., 6 St. Sacrament st. M. 940.
WILSON-SMITH, R. & CO., 160 St. James. M. 3029.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

MONTREAL TRUST & DEP. CO., Royal Ins. Bldg. Tel. Main 6704 and 6705.
NATIONAL TRUST CO. Ltd. Nat. Trust Bldg. M. 4698

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
ATWATER, DUCLOS, BOND & MEAGHER, 160 St. James street. Main 3380.
BAKER, W. A., 54 Notre Dame E. M. 4331.
BEAUCHAMP, EMILE, 72 Notre Dame E. M. 1860.
BEIQUE, TURGEON & BEIQUE, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BLAIR & LAVERTY, Canada Life Building.
BROSSEAU, BROSSEAU & TANSEY, 160 St James st. M. 1490-1.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James street. M. 42-43.
BUSTEED & LANE, New York Life Bldg. M. 1427.
CAMPBELL, MEREDITH, MacPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, Merchants Bank Bldg. M. 27.
CHAUVIN & BAKER, 179 St. James st. M. 2194.
COOK, McMASTER & BRODIE, Royal Insurance Building. M. 5153-1749.
DANDURAND, HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., Lond. & Globe Bldg. M. 1453 and 2635.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 37 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771.
FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., Room 410-411 New York Life Bldg. M. 2054.
GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 10.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk Bldg. M. 2396.
GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, N. Y. Life Bldg. M. 3178-9.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame West. Main 3596.
HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1121.
HOLT, CHARLES M., K. C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. James. M. 2118.
ILES, CHARLES, 70 St. Fran. Xav. st. M. 2210.
JACOBS & GARNEAU, 97 St. James st. M. 174.
JULIEN & BERARD, 15 St. James st. M. 4200.
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.
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. 2960.
Pelissier, Wilson & St. Pierre, 151 St. James. M. 2173.
RIVET, HANDFIELD & HANDFIELD, N.Y. Life Building. M. 2953.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE, 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 Court's. 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. 1634.
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.

THE DOMINION AGENCY, 107 St. James. M. 2504.

ELOCUTION.

McGLAUGHLIN, R., 22 Burton ave. Tel. W. 1560.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

TODD, FREDERICK G., Renouf Bldg. Up 2857.

Retail.

ANTIQUE FURNITURT.

JENKINS, B. M. & T., Phillips square. Up 1076.

ANTIQUE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester west. Main 4414.

ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE

WATSON, R., 155 Peel street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St. Catherine st. west. Up 4412.
SHARPE, C. A., cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2713.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND REPAIRS.

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.

BORRIE, H. J., 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., 513 St. Catherine st. w. Up 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 227 Notre Dame W. M. 2456.
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.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st. west. Up 917.
SLATER, BEN., 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.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street west. Up 716.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

EVELY, WM., 449 Bleury street. Up 3618.
JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 757 St. Cath. st. w. (corner Guy). Up 1067.
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 5150.
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.
MERCHANTS COAL CO., Ltd., 13 St. John street. Yards: Wellington Basin and Mile End. J. H. Cayford. M. 1366. E. 5630. A. G. Munich.
MUNRO & CO., 708 St. Catherine W. Up 3120.
ROBERTSON F., 206 St. James street. Main 4610.

CONFECTIONERS.

ALEXANDER, CHAS. M., 219 St. James st. M. 903.
Alexander, J. B., 4129 St. Cath., West'mt. Mt. 1374.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke west, cor. Bleury. Up 1792.

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).

Hamilton Co., The, St. Cath., bet. Drum. & Mount'n
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.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. w. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. w. Up 3373.
HARRIS & HOPTON, 700 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1364, and Nurseries, Notre Dame de Grace. W. 2313.

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.
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 209
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 West St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 681.
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

GLASS (PLATE, SHEET AND FANCY).

RAMSAY, A. FRANK & CO., 748 St. Paul. M. 578.
SHARPE, C. A., cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2713.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 464 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRAMOPHONES AND VICTOR RECORDS.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Co., 415 St. Cath. W. Up 2418

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 Tower avenue. Up 3152.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke & Mance. E. 4732.
MUNRO, D. D., 705 St. Cath. W., cor. Mackay. Up 934 and 935.
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. JAMES HOTEL, 510 St. James st. M. 6134.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL, (Higgins & Cooper), near G.P.O. M. 6146.
THE RUSSEL HOUSE, near R'lw'y st'ns. M. 6142.
WINDSOR, Dominion Square. Up 2880.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

City House Fur. Co., 1332 St. Law. Boulv. E. 3293.

ICE MERCHANTS.

PURE ICE CO., Ltd., 900 Charlevoix. M. 3550.
THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame W. M. 391

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 441 St. Cath. W. Up 4307.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2261.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. W. Up 3161-5160.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE BENALLACK LITHO. & P'T'G CO., Ltd., 80-84 Victoria square. M. 3356.
YALE LITHO & PRINT CO., 222 St. Paul. M. 763.

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, 128 Park ave. Up 2690 & 4058.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BROWN, R. G. & CO., 209 Bleury st. Main 4350.
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.). M. 3979.

OPTICIANS.

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 DECORATORS.

BACON, J., 75 Hallowell avenue. W. 1536.
BLACKWOOD, P. M., 70 Delisle. M. 5673.
BOPP, A., 175 St. George street. M. 4759.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Quesnel st. Up 3206.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 215 Elm ave. Mount 886.
DANIELS, H., 139 Fulford st. Up 2116.
HORSEY, H. L., 410 Lindsay Buildings.
SONNE, CHRIS., Jr., 73 Aylmer st. Up 2639.
STEWART, WM., 167 Rielle ave., Verdun. M. 3190.
TAYLOR, F. N., 2325 St. Lawrence. E. 1213.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.

The Dominion Phonograph Co., 466A St. Cath. West.

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 3208.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 411 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUIS & GRENIER, 1355 Notre Dame W. M. 6095.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

FILER, S. W., 148 Peel street. Up 1006.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 160 Craig West. M. 1953.
HOUGHTON, F. L., 128 Peel street. Up 3634.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817.
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame West. M. 1467.
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.
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, 550 Metcalfe st.
L'ESPERANCE, EMERY, 32 St. Cath. W. M. 2404.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

ATLAS ENG. & P'T'G CO., 376 Craig W. M. 2928.
Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5.
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.
ROY, J. E., 138 St. Cath. st. W. (bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

RANGES AND STOVES.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 208 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig W. M. 987.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 418 St. James. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, 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.
Dominion Waste Paper Co., 563 Craig E. East 2675.
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 st. M. 184.
WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115 Youville sq. M. 4088.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

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.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

HOUSEHOLD WASHING CO., 75 William. M. 3559.
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO., 351 Chatham. Up 3683.
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.
WALSH, CHAS. B., 30 St. John. Main 2775.

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.
WRAY, JOS. C. & BRO., 290 Mountain. Head office, Up 2728. 123 St. Dominique. Up 2117.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 80 Drummond street. Up 1237.

WOOD AND COAL.

VIPOND, WM., 758 St. Lawrence. E. 437.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS [illegible]

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46 sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611, 852
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wh[illegible]

AMES & HOLDEN, Limited, 189-207 Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO., 49 Victoria
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st.

CHINA AND CROCKERY

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., 1[illegible] Paul. M. 1242.

COFFEES AND TEAS

WOOD, THOS. & CO., 428 St. Paul s

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND FACTURERS' AGENTS

PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 5-7 Debr

DRY GOODS—(Wholes[illegible]

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD street. M. 5610.

EGGS AND BUTTER

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King st. W

FANCY GOODS—(Whole[illegible]

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(W[illegible]

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square

GENERAL PRODUCE

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville

GROCERS—(Wholesale

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill stree
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 562 M. 3776.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale

LAFLEUR, L. L. 362 Notre Dame W.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.—(Wholesa

LAMARRE, W. & CO., 639 Atwater avenue

LEATHER BELTING

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig W.

LUMBER MERCHANT

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg.
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st.
TALBOT WILFRID, Ch. & Yds., Wiseman ave.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st.
EDWIN CRABTREE & SONS, 8 Lemoine st.
LITTLE, T. B. & CO., 130 Craig W. Main 3069.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul. M.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

BREMNER, A., 50 Bleury st., Main 356 and Merchants 50.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W. Up 4456 & 2[illegible]

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale)

HATTON, D. & CO. Established 1874. M. 1248.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 264.
STROUD, W. D. & SONS, 79 Youville Sq. M. 829.
THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO., 266 St. Paul. M.

Manufacturers.

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., 39-43 Jurors street Main 731, and Merchants 52.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

CALEDONIAN BISCUIT & CONF. CO., Ltd., 10 Christophe Colombe. E. 5563.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 158 Shearer st. M.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., Ltd., 89 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 159-167 St. Urbain. M.
AULD R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westmt.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William streets Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Tel.
McCALLUM, D. D. W., 4 Brooke avenue.
SMITH, GEORGE, 462 Guy street. M.
HARRISON, DENT, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E.
STUART & HEPBERT, 600 Rivard street. E.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 386 Bleury. Up 1496.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M.

COCOANUT.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere st. West. M. 777.

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., St. Peter. Main 3832.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

LANGWELL, G. & SON, Dorchester st. E.

MIRRORS, BEVELLED PLATES, FANCY DOOR PANELS.

SHARPE, C. A., cor. Craig and Gosford. M.

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

AHERN, A., Montreal Safe Works, James. M. 813.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MACFARLANE, R. & CO., Ltd., cor. St. James Richmond streets. Up 2288 and 2289.
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., Atwater avenue. Main 3457.

TIME RECORDING CLOCKS.

"GLOBE" TIME RECORDERS (W. A. Wood Bleury st. M. 2624.

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig W. Tel.