Twenty-two Pages

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVIII., NO. 183. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1907. PRICE, ONE CENT

THE CANADIAN MECCA: STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ.

AT this period of the year the thoughts of hundreds of thousands of French-Canadians who are scattered all over Eastern Canada and the New England States, turn to the beautiful Island of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, just below Quebec, and to that great mountain opposite it on the mainland, at the foot of which lies the hamlet of Beaupré. It is in this hamlet, with its quaint houses, and with its old world inhabitants, who still adhere to customs brought from Brittany and Normandy centuries ago by their ancestors, that the world-famed miracle-working shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré is to be found. Every summer since this shrine was founded, now nearly three hundred years ago, there have been pilgrimages to this spot. In the long ago, devoted Hurons and Micmacs, and noble lords, journeyed by canoe and on foot, even hundreds of miles, braving the fierce rapids of the St. Lawrence, and treacherous enemies, to pray there. The number of pilgrims has gradually increased, until now something like two hundred thousand journey thither every year, not by the laborious methods of olden times, but by train and steamer. The miracles of healing which it is declared have been performed there are innumerable, and pyramids of sticks and crutches, left by cripples who have been cured, are shown to attest the truth of the claims.

The shrine is said to have been founded in the early years of the 16th century, by a crew of Breton sailors, who had been buffeted about most unmercifully by a terrific tempest on the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence. When all hope seemed to have fled, they vowed to build a shrine in honor of the patron saint of their dear Brittany, Ste. Anne d'Auray, should she guide them safely through the storm. They landed at last, under her protection, at the spot where now stands the beautiful basilica built in her honor, and, true to their promise, they built there a little chapel, and founded the place now known as 'La Bonne Sainte Anne de Beaupré.'

Sainte Anne was the grandmother of Jesus, the Virgin Mary being her daughter. When Ste. Anne died her remains were interred near Jerusalem, in the valley of Jehoshaphat. From that place, in the days of the Emperor Trajan, when Christianity was yet but a century old, tradition says that a rudderless ship swept over the Mediterranean with the most precious freight ever borne upon that tideless sea. This treasure was the body of Ste. Anne, which was being carried to France and placed in the keeping of St. Auspicius, first bishop of Apt, a town in Provence. It was there that the great Christian monarch, Charlemagne, found it. In after years Ste. Anne became the patroness of Brittany, and at Auray a shrine was built in her honor, and the faith of the simple Breton taught that she there performed miraculous cures for all who trusted in her. It was thus only natural that this little band of Breton sailors should, when all earthly succor was despaired of, call on Ste. Anne to perform a miracle and save them.

The miraculous cures at Ste. Anne de Beaupré began many years after, in 1657, while a larger chapel was being built there. It is recorded that 'an impotent man, Louis Guimont, rose well and strong from laying three stones in the foundation.' This was only the first of a series of miracles, according to the Redemptorist Fathers now in charge of the basilica, and already in 1662, pilgrims of all classes went in great numbers to worship and pray at the place. Marie de l'Incarnation, the founder of the Ursulines of Quebec, wrote home to France in 1665 that 'Our Lord has wrought great wonders there in favor of the holy mother of the very Holy Virgin. There paralytics walk, the blind recover their sight, and the infirm are restored to health.'

'If these words had been written in our day,' writes the Redemptorist Father who has compiled a guide to the place, 'would they not be a faithful resumé of what is taking place every day at Beaupré?'

The present basilica is a magnificent building, that presents a wonderful sight in this tiny old village, just where the St. Lawrence, nearing the sea, first spreads out into a mighty width. It was solemnly blessed and opened for public worship on Oct. 17, 1876, and it was consecrated with imposing ceremonies, on May 16, 1889, by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. Two years after its completion—1878—it was placed in the charge of the Redemptorist Fathers. The building is 200 feet long, 105 feet wide, and 50 feet high internally, and it has a number of lateral chapels and a large sacristy. It is of Corinthian architecture, and its twin towers are 168 feet high. Over the doorway, between the steeples, is a colossal statue of Ste. Anne, fourteen feet high.

The interior of the temple is singularly rich and imposing in appearance. Just within the entrance is the amazing spectacle of the place—high pyramids composed of thousands of crutches, high-soled boots, braces, and even a wooden leg, left by the 'cured.'

The church is filled with gifts lavished upon it during more than two centuries by catholics at home and abroad. The most conspicuous is what is called the miraculous statue of Ste. Anne, which stands at the extremity of the central aisle, on a tall onyx pillar in front of the altar rail. This statue, which was the gift of a pious Belgian family, one of whose members was a Redemptorist Father at Beaupré, is prettily colored, and is made conspicuous by a big shining gilt sun—a glory—spread immediately behind it. It is at the foot of this statue that all the pilgrims kneel to implore the intercession of the 'glorious thaumaturge,' and one can hardly ever enter the church without seeing pilgrims praying there—the well and the sick, the crippled, the deformed and the feeble, some poorly clad, others evidently well-to-do. On the head of the statue is a gold crown, and there is another one on the little virgin in Anne's arms, both presented by Leo XIII., in 1887.

The sacred relics of Ste. Anne contained in the church number five, and for at least one of them that was purchased there are elaborate legal deeds. The relics include bones of fingers and hand, but the one which is looked on as most precious is a part of the arm of Anne, a piece of bone measuring about four inches in length. This was sent to the basilica in 1892 on the order of Leo XIII. The relic is enclosed in a costly reliquary of gold set with precious stones, and the mere touching of this reliquary is supposed to work miraculous effects.

The other gifts and relics include a painting of St. Anne (by the famous artist Lebrun), given by the Marquis de Tracey, Viceroy of New France, two pictures by Luc Lefrancois, a Franciscan friar, and a silver reliquary set in precious stones, given by Bishop Laval de Montmorency; a massive silver crucifix given in 1700 by Lemoine d'Iberville, the heroic pioneer soldier; a fine picture given by the daughter of Portneuf; and a chasuble made by Anne of Austria, Queen of Louis XIII., and given by her to the shrine as a thankoffering for the birth of Louis XIV. Votive offerings of jewellery crowd the shelves—necklaces, watches, chains, sets in cases, hundreds of breast pins, and something like two yards of rings strung close together on rods.

In addition to the basilica there is a large Redemptorist monastery, a Franciscan nunnery; several chapels; a holy spring, the water of which is supposed to possess mysterious virtues; a little steep graveyard, holding three or four thousand dead; and a building called the Santa Scala. There is nothing like this building in America. A wide central stairway, occupying nearly the whole of the edifice leads up to the altar, these being built 'in imitation of the steps up which our Saviour mounted during his sacred passion,' whatever those may have been. These steps are often thronged by worshippers, climbing up praying, on their knees, and kissing each step before mounting it.



THE BASILICA, STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.



THE WAY OF THE CROSS, STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.



SOME OF THE CRUTCHES LEFT AT THE SHRINE BY THE 'CURED.'



INTERIOR OF THE BASILICA, STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

A REST FOR TIRED WOMEN.

THE SUMMER CAMP OF THE OLD BREWERY MISSION.

The Old Brewery Mission at Chapleau, Que., is proving a decided success as a recreation ground for poor women and children from the city. The management reports that over three hundred people have visited the camp this season, and those who have already returned to their homes, have expressed their gratitude for the benefit they have received, and an effort is being made to send out three more parties, if sufficient funds can be obtained.

The camp buildings occupy the site of an old saw-mill, while the surrounding country presents every facility for a profitable outing to the poor of Montreal. The altitude being about 1,700 feet above Notre Dame street, the location is peculiarly adapted for giving renewed energy to the sick and suffering.

Miss Springer, the vice-president of the Union Missionary Training School at Brooklyn, N.Y., paid a visit to the camp this week in order to study the methods adopted by the mission, and in expressing to the management her appreciation of the work being done at the camp, stated that both the organization and situation were ideal, and that the good being accomplished could not be overestimated. Miss Springer was at one time secretary of the Deaconess Training School at Toronto, and she is therefore well qualified to form an opinion on such matters.

The camp is in charge of the Misses Fife and Gibbon, who are doing everything possible to make the outing of the women and children an enjoyable, as well as a beneficial one.

Mr. T. J. Parkes, treasurer of the camp fund, has returned to the city after making an inspection of the camp surroundings.

FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The committee of the Children's Memorial Hospital beg to acknowledge the following donations received at the Hospital for the month of July, 1907:—

Miss Taller	$ 1.00
Bazaar given by the Children of St. Louis (Annex)	2.00
Mrs. A. O. Hastings	10.00
D. Morrice, Sons & Co., subscription for one year	10.00
Entertainment given by several girls of Westmount	9.00
St. Bartholomew's Sunday-school, care Mr. E. Roberts	5.00
Excelsior Class, Sherbrooke Methodist Sunday-school	2 doz. sheets
Miss Nash	cakes
Mrs. Wakefield	Flowers
Alex. Scott	cakes
St. James's Club	books
Mrs. Henshaw	books
Central W. C. T. U.	flowers
Kenneth Beaty	flowers
Miss Helen MacPherson	books and doll
Mrs. Notman	books and clothes
Mr. W. J. Whyte	one rug
Miss Joan Mercer	flowers
Miss Evelyn Holland	flowers
Central W. C. T. U.	flowers
Miss Mary Child	books
Mr. Kenneth Beaty	flowers
St. James Methodist Morning Sunday-school	flowers
Mrs. Chas. Gordan	flowers
Miss Lordly	flowers
Master Gauld	toys

THE 'SATURDAY SUNSET.'

Vancouver has a new newspaper, published under the title of the 'British Columbia Saturday Sunset.' Its features include a page of commentary notes on news written in bright style, by 'Bruce,' under the heading of 'In the sunset glow,' special articles, society, and sporting information. The journal is well printed, on toned paper, and the illustrations are good.

AT DOMINION PARK.

Dominion Park has a lot of new features for next week. Oscar Babcock will be here with his 'looping the loop' act. The act is one of the most daring that Montreal has ever seen, and it was viewed last year at the park by nearly 150,000 people. There will be a number of other new features, and in the 'Twenty Minutes in Paris' some novelties will be introduced. The 'Cave of the Winds' is attracting considerable attention, and all the old features are daily attended by crowds. Van der Meersch-en's Band is preparing a splendid programme. Great preparations are being made for Street Railway week, Aug. 19.

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CITY TICKET OFFICE,
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN NUMBERED section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Applications for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by said person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual, or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $5 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ percent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

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

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

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SPLENDID STR. EMPRESS ON THIS ROUTE.
Take 8 a.m., G.T.R. train for Lachine.
RAPIDS, to HUDSON, take 1.30 p.m. C.P.R. ... $1.00
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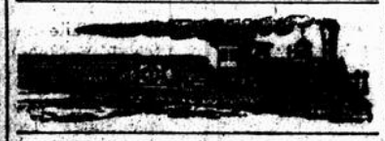
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Aug. 3	LAKE MANITOBA	July 17
Aug. 9	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	July 24
Aug. 17	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	July 31
Aug. 23	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Aug. 9
Aug. 31	LAKE ERIE	Aug. 14
Sept. 6	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Aug. 23
Sept. 14	LAKE MANITOBA	Aug. 28
Sept. 20	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Sept. 2
Sept. 28	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Sept. 11
Oct. 4	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Sept. 20
Oct. 12	LAKE ERIE	Sept. 25
Oct. 18	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Oct. 4
Oct. 26	LAKE MANITOBA	Oct. 9
Nov. 1	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Oct. 18
Nov. 9	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Oct. 23

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MONTREAL.
TO SOUTH AFRICA,
SS. "Ashanti" about August 25th.
SS. "Melville" about Sept. 25th.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to
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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
TENDER.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside 'Tender for Flour Shed, St. John,' will be received up to and including TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1907, for the construction of a Flour Shed and loading platform at St. John, N.B.
Plans and specification may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., and the office of the Station Master at St. John, N.B., at which places forms of Tender may be obtained.
All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., July, 20th, 1907.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS.
GOING—Saturday or Sunday by any train
RET'G. until Monday by any train, as follows:—

Abenakis Springs	$ .60
Beloeil	.50
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N.Y.	.80
Burlington, Vermont	3.00
Cornwall	2.15
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.80
Hemmingford	1.25
Howick	1.10
Huntingdon	1.50
Laprairie	.50
Massena Springs	1.65
Otterburn Park, including one admission to Park	.90
Ormstown	1.35
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	2.60
Quebec	4.90
Rouse's Point	1.70
Sherbrooke	3.30
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	.75
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.00
Ste. Remi	.75
River Beaudette	1.45
Vaudreuil	.80
Ottawa	*3.60
Ottawa	†$3.45

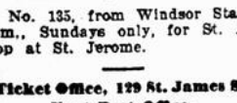
Also many other points.
*Going Saturday by G.T.R. to Lachine, thence O.R.N. Co. steamer to Ottawa, returning all rail.
†Going all rail Saturday or Sunday. Returning until Monday morning train only.

Cheap Seaside Excursions
From Montreal to
Portland, Me., $7.50
Old Orchard, $7.75
Good going Aug. 12 to 15.
Return Limit August 30th, 1907.
Portland, Old Orchard Train Service
Lve. Montreal 8 a.m., 8.15 p.m. daily. Elegant Café-Parlor Car Service on day trains between Montreal and Portland. Pullman Parlor Cars on day trains and sleeping cars on night trains between Montreal and Old Orchard.
CITY TICKET OFFICES.
137 St. James street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TRANS-CANADA LIMITED
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12.30 p.m. until August 31st.
The Fastest Train Across America.
DESIRABLE WEEK-END TRIPS
Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday following to various points.
ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA.
Train leaves Windsor Station 7.25 p.m. Through Sleeping Cars Tuesday and Friday.
PORTLAND and OLD ORCHARD BEACH.
VIA THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
A through Sleeping Car on train from Windsor Station at 7.45 p.m. daily. Parlor car on train leaving at 9 a.m. daily, except Sunday.
SEASIDE EXCURSIONS
MONTREAL to

ST. JOHN, N.B.	$10.00
ST. ANDREWS, N.B.	10.00
HALIFAX, via DIGBY	12.00
PORTLAND, ME.	7.50
OLD ORCHARD BEACH	7.75
St. IRENEE, MURRAY BAY, CAP D'AIGLE, RIVIERE DU LOUP.	6.00

Good going August 12th to 15th. Return Limit August 30th.
Train No. 135, from Windsor Station at 10.00 a.m., Sundays only, for St. Agathe, will stop at St. Jerome.
City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street, Next Post Office.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Power House," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 16th of June, 1907, for the construction and erection of a Power House, together with the accessory Gas Producer House, Transformer Shelter and a Lumber Dry Kiln, in the New Yard of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, New Brunswick.
Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after this date at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the Office of the General Manager of Government Railways, Moncton, N.B., and at the Office of the Superintending Engineer of the Canals of the Province of Quebec, No. 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal, at which places forms of tender may be obtained.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
By order,
L. K. JONES, Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 30th May, 1907.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

OLD NEWSPAPERS suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.

{Twenty-two Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Plan

VOL. XLVIII., No. 181. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1907. PRICE ONE CENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE REFORD LINES.

Announcement Expected Shortly of a New Fleet of Passenger Ships.

The business of the Donaldson and Thomson steamships, of the Reford Lines, has been rapidly increasing of late, and this season on the St. Lawrence route has been so encouraging that the management is said to be seriously considering the advisability of adding a new fleet of large passenger ships to run between Montreal and Glasgow. For some years past, there has been a growing demand for an increased passenger service between these two ports. This has been supplied in a tentative way by the Donaldson line, first by giving accommodation on some of the big freighters, and then by the building of those fine liners the 'Cassandra' and 'Athenia.' The success attending these experiments is said to have so encouraged the management that plans are now under way for adding two, and probably four, big new ships, of from 10,000 to 14,000 tons, and with a speed of 16 or 17 knots, to the Glasgow-Montreal service. The business offering amply warrants this new development, especially if the Governments decide, as it is said, there is every possibility of their doing, on establishing a mail service between Scottish and Canadian ports.

Mr. W. I. Gear, the manager of the Reford Agency in Montreal, questioned by a 'Witness' representative on the proposed new development, said that he could not make an authoritative announcement.

C.P.R. AND CAR SHORTAGE

MR. D. McNICOLL SAYS HARVEST WILL BE GOOD, AND CARS WILL BE READY FOR THE WHEAT.

Mr. D. McNicoll, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific, returned yesterday from a trip over the line between here and Vancouver, in which he combined business with pleasure.

Mr. McNicoll states that the west was growing at a rate far in excess of all expectations. To meet this, the Canadian Pacific had laid down a programme of extensions a good deal beyond the possibility of conclusion this year, so that at present little was being done in the way of starting new branches, although, naturally, plans were under way for lines to meet the demands of the growth of the country. The new line to Nicola Valley was already nearly completed, while engineers were on the ground with a view to a rapid extension beyond Midway to the coast.

He thought that the harvest might be late, but it would be satisfactory. As to the car accommodation to dispose of the wheat, the vice-president did not think that there was any likelihood of a car shortage such as existed last year. 'With business growing as it is in this country,' said Mr. McNicoll, 'cars are always short, but I do not think there will be any particular difficulty handling the western harvest, as we have very greatly increased our rolling stock since last year. We have been getting cars wherever we could find makers willing to take orders for reasonable delivery, and in addition our own works have been turning out about as much as all the other shops put together. For a long time past we have been turning out a train of 28 box and flat cars every day at the Angus shops, as well as from six to ten steel cars. During the past year we have turned out about six thousand freight cars, as well as many passenger and other cars, while every five days sees a new locomotive built there for our use. During the year we have built 70 locomotives, and added altogether about two hundred engines to our stock, probably spending upwards of $10,000,000 on our rolling stock, so that we should be in an excellent position to meet any demand for cars.'

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE

A REORGANIZATION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH NECESSARY, DECLARES DR. F. B. MEYER.

Northfield, Mass., Aug. 2.—That a reorganization of the Christian Church of to-day is necessary because the realization of sin is lost on the people, was the main point in the address of Dr. F. B. Meyer, the English preacher, and writer, who made the opening address, before over a thousand people at the twentieth annual session of the general conference for Christian workers, founded by the late Mr. D. L. Moody, which was convened here this evening.

Baron Waldemur Uxkull, of St. Petersburg, treasurer of the Russian Baptist Union, in an address expressed the opinion that the political outlook in Russia did not suggest in any way a great revolution.

COAL IN SASKATCHEWAN

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug 3.—The finding of coal in the Eagle Lake country has revived the excitement here. Some years ago coal was discovered in Shelbrook and also in the Collerton districts. The showing in Collerton was very promising. Loose coal there can be shovelled up by the waggon load. No thorough effort has been made to exploit the field, but now that Eagle Lake coal district has been defined, steps are being taken to exploit the coal field in Collerton.

CLAIMS AGAINST CITY.

Two claims were filed at the City Hall yesterday. One is by Joseph Turcotte, butcher, who wants $200 for the loss of his horse, which was drowned in the old Papineau quarry, St. Denis Ward, when led there to drink by its driver. The claim is based on the ground that the city is responsible for the accident as having failed to see that the vacant and dangerous lot was properly fenced in.

Another claim is from a young man for having torn his coat and trousers by running into a wire connecting a fire alarm box with the underground circuit, at the corner of Notre Dame and McGill streets.

JAPAN DENOUNCED.

Rev. Dr. Mackay Declares Treatment of Coreans is Atrocious.

ONLY TO BE COMPARED WITH THE HORRORS OF THE CONGO.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay, General Secretary of Foreign Missions for the Presyterian Church in Canada, in a letter to Mr. Hamilton Cassils, K.C., gives a very different idea of the Japanese people from that which is generally accepted nowadays. Dr. Mackay is on a tour of inspection of the Presbyterian Missions in the east, and is now in Manchuria, having gone there from Corea. He describes the Japanese Government's treatment of the Coreans as barbarous and atrocious.

'It is oppression—atrocious oppression,' he says, 'I was a Japanese enthusiast until I came here, but I have changed in spite of myself. They have spent tens of thousands in writing themselves up and winning the confidence of Europe and America, and thus securing moral support and funds. Yet in reality they are barbarians. Their treatment of the Coreans is scarcely less atrocious than the horrors of the Congo.'

'It would be incredible if I did not see it before my eyes and hear it from every missionary on the ground. Mr. Hulbert, who has written on Corea, and has given his life to them, is now in Europe trying to get a hearing for the Coreans at The Hague. I see in the Montreal 'Witness' a paragraph from Tokio describing Mr. Hulbert as an agitator and American adventurer who is trying to make himself notorious. That is the kind of thing that Japan has reduced to a system. I have not yet met one foreigner who is not intensely indignant at the cruelty and injustice of Japan in this land.

'I am told by one of the oldest missionaries in Corea to-day that there is not a case on record in which a Corean got justice against a Japanese, however great the offence, and this is done, and made possible, it is believed, because of British alliance. An old courteous gentleman called on me the other day and asked whether this was Western civilization. He knew Britain's influence is in this, although too courteous to say so. I never before blushed for my country.

'But you will think me excited. No, I am greatly disappointed, and ruminating how far it may be in my power to enlighten America as to the real conditions. Japan's loans and successes have been so far aided by Western sympathy that probably nothing else will be so effective as exposure in compelling decency in administration. Somebody has summed up the Japanese in two words—"Conceit and Deceit." I am afraid it is correct.'

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

DECIDE TO TEACH NO MORE IN OTTAWA SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—The Christian Brothers have decided to leave this city and their places as teachers in the separate schools will be taken by such supplies as the board can secure. The Brothers are unwilling to accept the conditions under which they would have to qualify according to departmental regulations. They claim that it was understood between the Superior of the Order, Premier Whitney, and the Hon. Dr. Pyne, minister of education, that the Brothers would have a separate bi-lingual normal school established for them in which they would take a course preparatory to passing the necessary examinations. But this was not provided and they have decided to leave Ottawa altogether.

CATHER BEING BROUGHT BACK.

A Canadian Associated Press cable from London says that John S. Cather, the defaulting bank teller, has been handed over to Detective McCall, of Montreal. Cather is accused of stealing $6,500 from the British Bank of North America, in September, 1906, and no trace of him could be found until June 28 last, when he gave himself up in a starving condition to the Scotland Yard authorities. Detective McCall and his prisoner sailed from Liverpool to-day on the Dominion line SS. 'Ottawa.'

PREMIER GOUIN IN THE CITY.

Premier Gouin arrived from Quebec last evening, and received several visitors at the government offices this forenoon before leaving for Chateauguay.

HORSES RAN BACK TO DEATH.

Plucky Stableman Had Got Them All Out But One, When Four Returned to Their Stalls and Were Suffocated.

While William McDaniels, a stableman in the employ of the Standard Dairy Company, was grooming the horses about five o'clock this morning in the stable on St. Philip street, fire broke out. McDaniels describes the blaze as rushing from manger to manger like a whirlwind. With commendable promptness he at once began to get the horses out and had actually led all but one from the burning building and had gone back to take this one out also, when four of the eight horses already in a place of safety stampeded and rushed back into the stable. Try as he could, McDaniels was unable to drive or cajole them out again, and four were suffocated and one so badly burned that it will probably have to be shot. Four horses in all were saved.

Mr. C. R. Toursaw, Manager of the Standard Dairy Company, spoke warmly this morning to a 'Witness' representative of McDaniel's pluck in rescuing the horses. McDaniels who is an Irishman and came to this country some four or five years ago, lives at No. 130 St. Urbain street. He is unmarried and has been in Mr. Tounsaw's service for over a year.

The damage caused by the conflagration is estimated at about $1,000 covered by insurance. Mr. Toursaw is making arrangements so that after to-day there will be no interruption to his business.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Proposal That Judges of Court of Arbitration be Appointed for Ten Years.

The Hague, August 2.—To facilitate fair representation of all countries in the permanent court of arbitration it has been proposed that the judges be appointed for ten years, but that this period be divided among more judges when several of the countries are entitled to have only one representative.

Thus Spain and Portugal would have one judge each for five years, Sweden, Norway and Denmark one each for three years, and Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Montenegro and Greece, one each for two years, etc.

The American project is based on the principle of population, because it does justice to the industry and commerce of the world, and likewise represents the various systems of law, and includes all languages. The American delegation, in private conference with other delegations, has received the impression that the sitting to be held Saturday may decide that the American proposition be sent to the editing committee for a definite draft.

MINNESOTA STRIKE

STRUGGLE ON THE IRON RANGE BELIEVED TO BE NEARING END.

Duluth, Minn., August 2.—While disquieting rumors are constahtly coming from towns on the Messabe range as to the trouble by striking iron miners, there is a general feeling in Duluth and among the officers of the United States Steel Corporation that the end of the struggle is near at hand. Heavily loaded ore trains came down all day to-day on the Duluth & Iron Range, the Duluth, Missaba & Northern and the Great Northern roads to their respective docks at Two Harbors, Oneonto and Allouez. The train crews are short, and the forces at the three ore docks are still lacking the regular number of men, because when the strike was in its first stages many trainmen and dockmen left the head of the lakes to seek employment elsewhere. The docks are closely guarded by deputies paid by the Steel Corporation, and thus far there has not been the slightest sign of disturbance.

THE MARTINEAU FUND.

COMMITTEES SUCCEED IN RAISING BUT A SMALL SUM.

The care of the family of Onesime Martineau, who fell a victim to his heroism at the fatal fire in the St. Catherine street laundry, in April last, has been much discussed in the columns of the local French press for some days past. The articles published referred to the delay experienced by the widow and orphans of Martineau in receiving the amount of the fund raised in their behalf and also to the almost complete failure of the subscription list as compared with the success of other similar funds in Montreal. Correspondence exchanged explained how the committee in charge had been unable to get in all the reports and lists and make a final settlement. The committee held a meeting last evening, when it was ascertained that several reports had not yet been received. The sum of $271 at present on hand is to be given at once to the Martineau family.

ASHER GETS THIRTY DAYS.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Thirty days' hard labor was the assignment given Chester Asher for attempting to pick ladies' chatelaines in the crowd at the corner of Yonge and Adelaide streets on July 12. The record obtained by the police branded Asher as a counterfeiter, a jail breaker and a thief. He had, prior to coming to Toronto, been employed in soliciting newspaper subscriptions in Montreal. He came to Toronto and tried to solicit money out of ladies' chatelaines,' observed Police Magistrate Denison.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS ASSIGN.

Fortier Bros., dry goods merchants, 694 Mount Royal avenue, assigned yesterday at the demand of Wm. Agnew & Co., with liabilities of about $7,000.

DIVER'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

Air Hose Parted Within a Few Inches of His Helmet.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 3.—Clothed in his complete suit of diving armor the great head-piece of glistening copper with its two immense eyes of heavy plate glass tending to heighten the horribly grotesque effect, the body of Marshall Townsend, a marine diver, was hauled to the surface of the river yesterday afternoon. Townsend had descended in nearly thirty feet of water to inspect a water works intake pipe at Algonac. After he had been down nearly twenty minutes and helpers on the lighter above received no answer to their signals, the life line was pulled in and with it came the revelation that the life-giving air hose had parted a few inches from where it was attached to the helmet and that Townsend had been smothered to death.

No blame is attached to the pumptenders, the accident being one that is peculiarly impossible to guard against.

JUDGE CLEMENT RESIGNS

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 3.—Judge Clement, who was appointed to the Essex County bench upon the death of Judge C. R. Horne, several months ago, has forwarded his resignation to the Minister of Justice, the same to take effect next September. Judge Clement has definitely decided that he will return to Berlin to accept the vice-presidency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

ENGLISH ARTILLERYMEN

THEY WILL ARRIVE HERE ON TUESDAY AND REMAIN OVER WEDNESDAY.

The English artillerymen who have been competing at Petewawa are to visit Montreal next Tuesday, coming to the city by the R. & O. boat. The officers, entertained by Col. Buchan and officers of the Montreal Garrison, will be quartered at the Windsor Hotel, and the non-commissioned officers and men, guests of the Canadian Artillery Association, will stay at the Bath Hotel.

The officers will be entertained during Wednesday by the Canadian Artillery Association, and in the evening will be dined by the Montreal Garrison, at the Hunt Club. The non-commissioned officers and men will be taken round the city on a special car by their hosts, and after that trip, will visit Dominion Park, where they will see the sights and be entertained to dinner by the sergeants of the Montreal Garrison.

On Thursday the English artillerymen will leave for St. John, where they will be entertained by the district officers. They will leave St. John by boat for Halifax, where they will compete for the King's Cup for coast defence.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Acting in the name of F. Sauvé & Co., contractors, Messrs. Pelletier & Letourneau have entered an action for $2,494 against the Dominion Car and Foundry Company. The complaint is alleged breach on the part of the company of a six months' contract for the unloading and carting of material from the cars, and the amount claimed represents the balance of the contract and damages.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN CRAWFORD.

Mr. John Crawford, of 77 St. Famille street, a well-known representative of Matthewson's Sons, wholesale grocers, died on Thursday last of heart failure, on board the 'Tunisian,' as he was returning from a visit to the Old Country. He was over sixty years of age, and had been with the Matthewson house for close on forty years. He leaves a widow, who was with him at the time of his death, two sons and four daughters.

RECORD SALMON CATCH.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 3.—Workmen at the salmon traps of Todd & Son, near Victoria, report a lift from two traps of thirty-five thousand salmon, nearly all sockeye, with a few spring salmon. This is the record for two years past, and only excelled during the run of the big year, when fifty thousand were lifted. The sockeye run to the Fraser is now well on.

CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Grander than the Alps, Declare Enthusiastic British Journalists.

Field, B.C., Aug. 2.—Three glorious days were spent in the Canadian Rockies by the British pressmen, who are the guests of the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Banff, the beautiful, was reached on Wednesday morning, and the glories of Bow Valley were fully exploited. The great coal mines at Bank Head were also inspected, and a visit paid to the buffalo park, with the cave and basin and other points of interest. The trip up the lovely Bow Valley in the early hours of Thursday, and the delightful drive up the mountain side to the lake in the clouds, were followed by a day of mountain-climbing, and to-day the Great Divide was crossed, and Field reached at ten o'clock. Then came a visit to Emerald Lake, and a pony ride to the lookout of the marvellous Yoho Valley, where a view was obtained of the Takakkaw Falls, which drop 1,200 feet.

'There is nothing finer in all Switzerland,' was the concensus of opinion of those of the party who had visited the land of William Tell, 'and there is not so much grandeur and beauty there as here.'

The visitors were particularly pleased with the Canadian Pacific Railway mountain hotel, which they asserted was much better than those of Switzerland.

Speaking of the trip, Mr. P. H. Cockman, of the London 'Morning Post,' says: 'To see Canada should form part of every Englishman's education. He knows it on the map, he knows its length and breadth, he knows that it contains a vigorous and patriotic population; these things he accepts as facts, but he can never grasp the realities of Canada until he visits it, speaks with its people, sees sufficient of its resources to indicate to him the immensity of the rest, and travels over its vast territory. He then understands that Canada, though a very potent land of the present, is even more a land of the future. As for ourselves, not only have we thus learned much we shall not forget, but through the courtesy and kindness of everybody we have met in the course of our tour, we shall carry away with us pleasant recollections of a hospitality which shall never fade away. I must add a cordial word of thanks to the C. P. R. for the admirable manner in which it has organized our tour, and for the excellent way in which it was carried out.'

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 3.—The House of Commons has agreed to the House of Lords amendments to the British North America bill.

NINETEEN HAD TRACHOMA

DISEASED IMMIGRANTS BEING DUMPED INTO CANADA AT PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, August 3.—The need of a medical officer to examine immigrants from the United States was made manifest, when on the last trip of the 'Huronic' nineteen men arrived here, having been deported from the United States suffering from trachoma. There was not one of these men but had resided in the United States from two to six years. They had been working in the iron mines, in which a strike is taking place and had merely paid a visit to Port Arthur. They were on their way back, but were refused entrance at Duluth and were returned here. There is a danger that the disease will be prevalent in this section as a result of dozens of men suffering from it being dumped into these towns from Duluth. It is felt here that the Government should have an officer, whose duty it would be to prevent the landing of any unfit coming from the other side of the line.

A MEMORABLE WEEK

TRANSATLANTIC VESSELS MADE BETTER TIME THAN EVER BEFORE.

The past week has been a banner one for the St. Lawrence route. It has been a week of records, which will undoubtedly prove an outstanding feature when the history of this popular route for 1907 is recorded.

The R. M. S. 'Empress of Ireland' broke all previous records, the R. M. S. 'Canada,' of the Dominion Line, made the fastest voyage she has made for many seasons to Rimouski, and last night at 7 o'clock the Allan liner SS. 'Tunisian' arrived after the fastest trip made by any vessel flying the Allan flag outside of the 'Victorian' and the 'Virginian.'

The calm of the ocean made it possible for the big liners to lower their records, and, favored with clear summer skies and acceptable breezes, the vessels were able to make their way with uninterrupted rapidity across the broad Atlantic.

MR. JOSEPH MARTIN WITHDRAWS

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 3.—Nominations for the vacancy in the Provincial Parliament closed yesterday. Mr. Joseph Martin, K.C., came out and addressed the meeting on Thursday evening, but withdrew from the nomination. The candidates are Messrs. William John Bowser (Conservative), and Eugene Thornton Kingsley (Socialist.) The election takes place to-day.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Governments of France and Spain are acting in concert to meet the present Moroccan situation. The British consular agent at Alcazar was recently attacked and five of his servants killed. It is also reported that the State Bank of Tangier has been plundered.

The Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay, general secretary of foreign missions for the Presbyterian Church, declares the treatment of the Coreans by the Japanese is atrocious, and only to be compared with the horrors of the Congo.

New York Chinamen, in revenge for alleged outrages in Philadelphia, fired into a crowd of Boston Celestials, killing three and wounding seven others.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will endeavor to effect a peaceful settlement of the strike difficulty at Belfast. The government has a plan to deal with the discontent existing among the constabulary.

A battalion of Corean soldiers on Thursday attacked three mounted Japanese officers, who had demanded the surrender of their munitions. The officers finally escaped after the Coreans had been forced to retire under a Japanese fire from the tower gate of Seoul.

A cheap wireless telegraph service will, in September, be inaugurated between Clifden, Galway, and Glace Bay, N.S. Commercial messages will be sent for ten cents a word, and press messages at five cents.

The British House of Commons has agreed to the House of Lords amendments to the British North America Bill.

WAS USED TO WIFE'S TONGUE

SO AUGUST MEHLIG WAS PROOF AGAINST COMMON ILLUMINATING GAS.

New York, Aug. 3.—According to the 'Times, August Mehlig, 60 years old, of East 105th street, turned on the gas in his room early yesterday morning after closing the windows and fastening the bedroom door. Then he sat in a chair to smoke while death came. At five o'clock, three hours later, the gas began to make him sick, so he shut it off and opened the windows to think it over.

An hour later he decided again to kill himself, so he closed the windows, lighted his pipe, and turned on the gas. After another hour's wait Mehlig decided to make an examination of the room. He poked under his bed, back of bureaus and under chairs to find out if there was a leak where fresh air came in. He found none.

At nine o'clock he tried again, but though he sat a long time inhaling the gas, he could not seem to die. While his wife was out he went down-stairs and examined the gas jets down there. They were all right, so he returned to the room and fastening up the windows, filled the crevices with paper and the door with old rags, and, lighting his pipe, turned on the gas again.

The hours dragged by but noon found August still puffing his pipe.

The old man patiently ripped up a bed sheet and some pillow slips and went over the crevices again. Then he tried it again.

At 3.30 in the afternoon his wife smelled gas and failing to find him she called in a policeman. He kicked in the door of the room and found August seated in his chair smoking. The policeman was almost overcome, but he grabbed the man and hustled him downstairs, where August recounted his experience of the night. In the Police Court, August says he could not get along with his wife.

Mehlig was held in $500 bail for trial in special sessions, for attempting suicide.

ZION LACE FACTORY

REPORTED SALE TO CHICAGO DRY GOODS FIRM.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Announcement was made yesterday in Zion City that arrangements practically were completed for the sale of the lace factory to a local dry goods firm, for approximately $265,000.

The reputed sale carries with it the lease restrictions prohibiting liquor or tobacco on the premises, or the use of profane language by the employees.

SIXTEEN OF CREW DROWNED

Muscat, Arabia, Aug. 3.—The German steamship 'Teutonie,' from Bussorah, Asiatic Turkey, for Hamburg, was totally wrecked on July 20, near Ras Madrak, on the south-east coast of Arabia. Sixteen members of the crew are believed to have been lost. They left the wreck in boats and have not since been heard from.

WINE GROWERS' TROUBLES

MM. ALBERT AND FERROUL RELEASED ON BAIL.

Montpellier, France, Aug. 3.—M. Marcelin Albert, M. Ferroul and the other members of the Argeliers Committee, who were arrested in connection with the recent wine growers' agitation, have been released on bail.

BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

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 50c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 10c prepaid. The usual announcement of funerals appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

MARTIN.—On Aug. 1, 1907, at 18 Durocher street, Outremont, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Martin.

WALKER.—At Davidson, Que., on July 29, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Walker, a son. Both well.

MARRIED.

BURROUGHS—ANDREW.—On Aug. 1, 1907, at Montreal, by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, William Herbert Burroughs, advocate, son of the late Charles E. Burroughs, advocate, to Maude, only daughter of the late John Andrew, of Montreal.

SLATER—STEWART — On July 30, 1907, at the residence of the bride's father, Belmoral Lodge, by the Rev. Robert Endier, assisted by the Rev. M. H. Scott, Leonard Dyson Slater, second son of R. N. Slater, of Broadview, Aylmer Road, to Flora MacDonald, third daughter of Alexander Stewart, of Hull, Que.

DIED.

BRUCE — At Huntingdon, Que., on Aug. 1, 1907, Louisa Howard Booth, wife of John C. Bruce, Esq., Registrar of the County of Huntingdon, aged 48 years. Funeral on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BUTCHART — At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Hustler, 45 Erie avenue, Hamilton, Ont., on July 27, 1907, in her 73rd year, Catharine Royce, relict of the late David Butchart, and formerly resident of Toronto.

CRAWFORD.—John Crawford, 77 Ste. Famille street, of heart failure aboard steamer 'Tunisian,' in the Gulf. Funeral from his late residence at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

EAVES.—At his late residence, 15 Viger avenue, on Aug. 1, 1907, William Eaves, formerly of Coventry, England, in his 73rd year. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 3rd, at 2.30 p.m.

FORTIER — At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Spry, Barrie, Ont., on July 31, 1907, Charlotte Duke, widow of the late Charlotte de G. Fortier, late of Hamilton and Windsor, in the 84th year of her age.

GEORGE — At Mount Elgin Institute, Muncey, Ont., on July 31, 1907, the wife of the Rev. T. T. George.

McCARTHY.—At St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, on July 27, 1907, Mary McCarthy, aged 82 years.

QUIMET.—Marie Louise (Queenie), eldest daughter of the late T. T. Quimet, at Water Street Hospital, Ottawa, on Aug. 2, 1907, aged 22 years and 10 days.

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.



With our complete and up-to-date plant we are prepared to manufacture all classes of

GRANITE or MARBLE MONUMENTS, and MEMORIALS.

Estimates on application.

THE SMITH MARBLE & CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.
209 Bleury street, Montreal.
Factory and Warehouse:
Van Horne Avenue, Mile End

OFFICE Desks
IN GREAT VARIETY.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James

NORWEGIAN VICE-CONSULATES.

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—Norwegian vice-consulates will be established in Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. Arvid Jacobsen, consul at Montreal, is in the west arranging details.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Saturday, Aug. 3.
THIS STORE CLOSES AT ONE P.M. TO-DAY.

Some Great Opportunities DURING THIS CLEAN-UP SALE.

Read what is for Monday:

10,000 YARDS OF SILK AND DRESS GOODS

Inspection of these will reveal qualities that we sincerely believe cannot be found in any other store at these prices.

Dress Goods.

800 yds. Tweeds in Checks and Stripes and plain, light, medium, grey; 50c to 65c, for **39c**

1,500 yds. French and English Tweeds Worsted, in plain stripe, in check and over-check effect, large assortment of colorings; 95c to $1.25, for **59c**

500 yds. French Dress Goods, newest stripes and checks and over-checks, colors of Fawn, Green and Blue; $1.25 to $1.45, for .. **79c**

Children's Buster Brown Suits.

150 of these made in Blue Gingham figured with white dots, trimmed with white braid in front and around collar and cuffs. Special **99c**

BLOUSES $1.25 and $2.20

Ladies' fine quality White Muslin Blouses, made in front with all-over embroidery open work, cluster pin tucks, collar and cuffs edged with lace, buttoned back; regular $3.00, for **$2.20**

Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, made with 3 panels of embroidery, 4 lace insertion set in between, collar and cuffs edged with lace, buttoned back and sleeve; regular $2.25, for **$1.25**

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West, 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

Silks.

50 yds. Blk. Geisha Silk, extra bright finish, 45c yard, for **33c**

800 yds. Taffeta Silks in brilliant shot effects, 5 colors to choose from; 65c, for **45c**

1,000 yds. Black Peau de Soie, extra heavy make, 85c, for **65c**

MONDAY'S RIBBON SALE.

Commences as soon as the door is open in the morning. Give an idea of how prices will be, here is mention of only 600 yards of all Silk Taffeta Ribbon, 5 in. wide, in the following shades only: Red, Fawn, White, Green, Orange, Cream, Gray, Emerald; regular price 23c to 35c. SALE PRICE **10c**

A FEW SUMMER HATS.

Including TRIMMED SAILORS, in fancy braid, trimmed with silk ribbon and quills; regular $4.00 SALE PRICE **$1.60**

WHITE EMBROIDERY MUSLIN HATS, in Mushroom, Sailor shape, with large tam crowns; regular $2.25, for **95c**

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
143 to 151 Notre Dame St. West, 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

Balcony Chairs
Less 20 per cent.

We have a lot of chairs here suitable for use on lawns, balconies, and verandas.

These we're reducing 20 per cent.

There are rockers, large and small arm chairs, and side chairs.

These have wooden frames painted in different colors.

The seats and backs of most of these are made of woven cane.

Here's a sewing rocker, No. 2231-8, which we're selling at a special price of $1.90.

Some of these rockers are left the natural color of the wood and varnished, others are painted red.

Seats and backs are made of closely woven wicker.

They're strongly made and exceptionally comfortable chairs.

Other rockers and arm chairs from 90c up to $4.50 and side chairs from 70c up to $2.75, less 20 per cent.

Then we have those large comfortable "Jumbo" rockers, with thick heavy posts, from $14.50 to $16.50.

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

THE TROY WAY — THE RIGHT WAY

The Troy Laundry

Your best possible friend in sweltering summer weather. It will take prompt care of your orders and return your linen fresh and delightfully clean as often as you require. The greatest care is given to the material, and tearing and fraying avoided.

Any of the following phones will bring a TROY waggon to your door.

Main 3644-3645—Main 5447—
Main 1836—Main 3618—
Up 1999.

Offices and Factory,
VERDUN.

Suburban Service—
Tuesdays and Fridays.

NO DOCTOR CALLED

LITTLE GIRL DIED, SO FATHER GOES TO JAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.

New York, Aug. 2. — Clarence W. Byrne, who was recently tried and convicted on charges growing out of his failure to employ medical assitance for his six-year-old daughter, who died of pneumonia, was sentenced to-day to thirty days' imprisonment by the court of general sessions. Byrne, who is a salesman, was found guilty of violating section 288, of the penal code, which provides that 'A person who wilfully omits without lawful excuse, to perform a duty by law imposed upon him, to furnish food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance to a minor, is guilty of misdemeanor.' The complainant was Coroner P. P. Acritelli. The decision was given by Justice Kean, and the whole court was unanimous for conviction.

TO ABANDON LABOR DAY PARADE.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—It was definitely decided to-day by a committee composed of members of the Associated Builders' Trades and the Teamsters' Joint Council, to abandon the annual parade on Labor Day. The chief reason is that it costs the labor unions many thousands of dollars, which can be used to better advantage.

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

France and Spain Acting in Concert—Warships at Casablanca.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The French and Spanish governments are acting in concent and, with great promptness to meet the situation that has arisen in Morocco. A warship of each of these powers is now in the harbor of Casablanca, and three French and one Spanish man-of-war are on the way to Morocco.

France has proposed to Spain the immediate landing of French and Spanish troops at Casablanca, and, in anticipation of a favorable reply, has prepared three transports at Toulon to convey 2,500 men and 300 horses to Morocco.

What further steps, if any are contemplated, have not been made public; slight delay and embarrassment in meeting the situation is caused by the absence of Premier Clemenceau, who is at Karlsbad, taking the cure.

An official communication issued to-day says that the action of the powers in Morocco is limited to that granted them under the Algeciras convention.

Up to midnight no telegram has been received from Tangier, reporting the arrival there of fresh news from Casablanca.

A despatch received here from Oran, Algeria, reports that the state bank at Algiers has been pillaged, and that a British consular employee has been captured between Tangier and Elksar.

There is not the slightest confirmation of this news from Tangier.

BRITISH CONSUL WAS ATTACKED.

Tangier, Aug. 2.—The British torpedo boat destroyers that arrived here from Gibraltar have gone to Cape Spartel to try to establish radiographic communication with the French cruiser 'Galilee' at Casablanca. It is stated that Mr. Carlton, the British consular agent, and his servants were attacked at Alcazar. Five of the servants were killed. Mr. Carlton is safe. Alcazar is surrounded by hostile natives.

Algiers, Aug. 2.—It is reported that the Morocco State Bank at Tangier has been plundered and that a British consular official has been carried off near Alcazar.

Paris, Aug. 2.—Three transports are preparing at Toulon to take 2,500 men and 300 horses to Morocco. One is due to leave to-morrow, when it is expected the cruiser 'Jules Ferry' will also sail. The 'Petit Parisien' says it understands that an exceptionally strong naval manifestation will be made. Algerian and Spanish troops have landed at Casablanca. Under their protection police will be inaugurated there, and at the other seven ports, under the provisions of the Algeciras convention.

Rome, Aug. 2.—The cruiser 'Varese,' the Duke of the Abruzzi commanding, which is now at Cadiz, has been ordered to hold herself in readiness to proceed to Casablanca. The cruiser 'Etna' has gone to Tangier.

Madrid, Aug. 2.—Two gunboats have been ordered to be in readiness to supplement the cruiser 'Infanta Isabel,' which has been ordered to Casablanca.

Gibraltar, Aug. 2.—The British cruiser 'Antrim' is coaling preparatory to sailing for Morocco.

THREE CHINAMEN SHOT

CELESTIALS FROM NEW YORK REVENGE THEMSELVES ON BOSTON COUNTRYMEN.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Burning with hatred for their deadly enemies, belonging to the rival On Leong Tong Society, a band of New York Chinamen, numbering a dozen or more, and said to be members of the notorious Hep Sing Tong organization, entered a narrow alley in Chinatown tonight, and, drawing new 44-calibre revolvers, opened fire upon half a hundred Chinamen, killing three and injuring seven.

At the sound of the first volley the Chinamen rushed for their quarters, stumbling over one another in their haste to their shelter behind closed doors. The Hep Sing Tong men chased their victims into their own doorways, and shot them down as they rushed upstairs or into side rooms. Then, casting away their guns, the strange visitors rushed from the Chinese quarter, most of them escaping the police.

Immediately after the shooting one of the Hep Sing Tong men from New York was captured by a policeman as he was running away. The man gave the name of Nim Sing, aged 29, of New York. He was dressed in American clothes. Later an officer at the South station took into custody Hong Woon, aged 34, of New York, whose hands were powder-stained. Both prisoners were charged with manslaughter.

The police placed under arrest on suspicion seven other Chinamen who are strangers to the local colony.

The shooting occurred in Oxford Place, in the centre of Chinatown, where about fifty Chinamen were smoking in the open air. Fully fifty shots were fired. There seemed to be no effort to single out any particular man, but that the visitors shot with careful accuracy was apparent from the fact that each of the three men killed was shot through the heart.

The trouble of to-night has been anticipated for more than a week. About ten days ago nearly a dozen Chinamen, who were all strangers, came to Chinatown and rented rooms near there. The police were notified of the fact by Boston Chinamen, who feared trouble. Special details of police were at once placed on duty in the Chinese quarters, and the strangers suddenly disappeared.

The trouble is attributed by some to the shooting which occurred in Philadelphia recently, for which it is said Boston Chinamen were partially blamed. It is thought the Chinamen who did the shooting to-night came from New York to punish the On Leong Tongs for the Philadelphia outbreak.

STORM AT QUEBEC.

Deluge of Hail Stones Break Windows and Beat Down the Grain.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—Quebec was this afternoon visited by one of the most severe storms witnessed here in years. About one o'clock a very heavy electrical storm passed over the city, accompanied by considerable rain. At 2.30 the clouds grew darker, so much so that lights had to be resorted to everywhere. Just then a deluge of hailstones passed over the district, the stones or pieces of ice being exceptionally large, and in some cases the size of a hen's egg. During the storm many horses ran away. Thousands of window panes were broken throughout the city. Considerable damage has been done to the crops in the surrounding parishes, and a large number of trees were uprooted.

A train was coming into the city on the bridge over the St. Charles river when the storm was at its height, and most of the car windows were smashed. The hailstorm lasted about five minutes, and was followed by a heavy rainstorm. During the afternoon the electric car system in the city was affected, and operations were suspended.

ANOTHER FUEL FAMINE PREDICTED

BIG ORE VESSELS FOR HEAD OF GREAT LAKES WILL NOT CARRY COAL.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 2.—Ohio shippers are rushing fuel to upper lake ports in every vessel they can charter. Since the opening of navigation shipments to the head of the lakes are considerably greater at this time than a year ago. A prominent mine owner said to-day:—'There are now 100 big ore carriers up the lakes awaiting cargoes. They cannot get away till the ore reaches the dock, without a delay of perhaps ten days. These huge vessels, when they reach ore ports with ore, are not going to take back coal. The cry is "Ore, ore, more ore." An owner who is not under contract to carry coal will not wait for a coal load, so the North-West, even with 12,000,000 tons of coal on the docks by Dec. 1, will experience another fuel famine before next spring.'

FIRE RECORD

North Bay, Ont., Aug. 2.—Insurance on the buildings destroyed in the fire this morning is as follows.—

The Richardson block was valued at $6,000, with $4,000 insurance, divided between the Liverpool & London & Globe, the Union and the North British & Mercantile companies. J. W. Richardson's hardware stock was valued at $25,000, the insurance being $14,360, divided between the Guardian, Canadian Sun, Commercial Union, Ottawa, Norwich Union, Home, Montreal, Canada, North British Mercantile and the Atlas.

The Gilmour block, owned by J. E. Gilmour, was valued at $6,000; insurance, $3,000, in Monarch, London Mutual and Standard companies; total loss. T. H. Campbell carried insurance of $700 on household effects and piano. Very little saved. J. W. Smith, druggist, carried a stock valued at $3,000; insurance, $1,000; part of the stock saved. T. M. Mulligan, clothing merchant, stock, $5,000; insurance, $3,000; some of the stock saved.

Simcoe, Ont., Aug. 2.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon, fire broke out in the large grain elevator of Mr. J. B. Jackson, completely destroying it. The lime and salt buildings were both destroyed, with contents, also a large bar nearby. Fortunately the grain had been cleared out.

Hamiota, Man., Aug. 2.—The Dominion elevator here, together with about a thousand bushels of wheat, burned this morning. Fire caused by explosion of lantern.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 2.—The building occupied by the Burgess Electric Company, Mellin & Co., and the Chrystie Telegraphing Company, on West First street, burned to-day. Loss $100,000.

CABINET VACANCIES

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—It can be authoritatively stated that there will be no announcement of the appointments to the two vacant portfolios in the Dominion Cabinet before the return of His Excellency Earl Grey to the Capital.

TROLLEY CARS COLLIDE

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED NEAR DEER PARK, TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—About 11 o'clock today a rear-end collision occurred on the Metropolitan Railway near Deer Park. A Glen Grove car had stopped to take on Councillor Murphy, of North Toronto, when it was run into by a Newmarket car, which could not stop in time. Seeing that an accident could not be avoided, Councillor Murphy, who had just stepped on the step of the car, jumped and landed in safety. Three ladies, sitting in the Glen Grove car, were cut about the head and shoulders. Passengers were thrown into a panic and rushed out of the car by the rear door. None of these were hurt. Mrs. Campbell, who had her face cut, was carrying her nine-months-old babe in her arms, but it escaped injury by a miracle. Mrs. Smith, another of the ladies who was injured, is about 70 years old, and was considerably shaken up. The motorman, Johnston, had only been in the employ of the company about two months.

The injured are: J. Johnston, motorman, cut about face and head by glass; A. Phillips, conductor, back sprained; Mrs. Campbell, face cut; Mrs. Harris, sprained ankle; Mrs. W. H. Key, head and shoulder bruised.

GREAT AUGUST Riddance Sale

Here are a few lines we will clear during the next few days.

Early comers get best choice.

Men's Fine Straw Hats, all new styles, $1.00 to $3.50, clearing out at Half Price.

Men's Light Washing Vests, all this season's cut, $1.25 to $3.50, to be cleared at Half Price, 65c up.

Tubular Washing String Ties, worth 10c, now **5c** each, 6 for **25c.**

Special Bargain in Shirts, plain, white and new designs, soft bosom, double cuffs, in Scotch Zephyr, Oxford, Tattersal, etc., worth $1.25 to $2.00 each, now **95c** each.

Men's Plain and Fancy Cotton and Lisle Socks, worth 25 to 40c a pair, 5 pair for **$1.00.**

J. W. Reid & Co.
MEN'S FURNISHERS

223 St. Catherine West,
One door West of Bleury.

THE LONDON DISASTER

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

London, Ont., Aug. 3.—'That the death of W. T. Tambling, on July 16, was caused by the east wall of what was known as the Crystal Hall building falling eastward on the Brewster store, and destroying it, we find from the evidence that the collapses of the said Crystal Hall building was caused by a portion of the middle wall of the ground floor of the said building giving way, as a result of certain alterations that had recently been made in the said wall on the floor above.'

The above was the verdict rendered by the jury inquiring into the cause of the recent disaster.

The evidence presented last night was practically a rehash of the previous evening's testimony.

SMALLPOX IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Two more smallpox cases were discovered by Dr. Sheard, city medical health officer, to-day. The latest addition to the Swiss Cottage Hospital colony consists of a man and his wife, residents of Farley avenue. The woman was ill five days before her case was diagnosed as smallpox, but the husband was ill only a few hours. A lady visitor from near Berlin, Ont., was the source of the infection. She was suffering from the disease when she went to visit them. There are 27 smallpox cases in the hospital.

CHURCH SITES AT LLOYDMINSTER

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Free grants have been made by order-in-council of church sites in the town of Lloydminster, for the Baptist, Methodist, Church of England and Presbyterian bodies.

CUSHING'S ISLAND.

The following are guests at Ottawa House, Cushing's Island, Maine:—D. C. Alexander, Mrs. James Alexander, Montreal; Mrs. C. D. Clarke, Portland; Mrs. George A. Caswell, Miss Caswell, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. H. W. Ashley, Mrs. H. W. Ashley, Toledo, O.; Charles J. Govern, New York; James R. Gordon, Montreal; Mrs. M. F. Hillemeier, the Misses Hillemeier, Arthur Hillemeier, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; A. E. Benners, Miss Benners, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Morton Knapp, Newton Centre, Mass.; Mrs. F. Streuse and daughter, East Orange, N.J.; Mrs George Meadway, Mrs. George Meadway, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mrs. George J. Bryson, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. V. W. Bundage, V. W. Bundage, East Orange, N.J.; Sir W. Mortimer Clark, Lady Clark, Toronto; the Misses Clark, Toronto; C. N. Brown, New York; Albert B. Jube, Newark, N.J.; W. H. Goodwin, Portland; Mr. F. K. Fish, jr., Mrs. F. K. Fish, Miss Marguerite Fish, New York; Mr. Charles Cassils, Mrs. Charles Cassils, Miss M. P. Wainwright, Montreal; Mr. H. A. Niles, Mr. J. E. Hertz, New York; Mr. S. P. Howard, Mrs. S. P. Howard, Master Allan Howard, Montreal; Miss L. B. Anderson, Mr. J. J. Hogan, Mr. I. Van Name, New York; Miss F. N. Gourlay, Miss E. K. Gourlay, Philadelphia; Mr. C. T. Mott, Mr. Stanton Mott, Miss Dorothy Mott, Mr. E. B. Wells, Mr. Ed. D. Boulton, Mrs. Ed. D. Bolton, New York; Mr. W. Payson, Boston; Mrs. N. May, New York; Miss Gladys Day, New York; Miss Marion Moore, Hackensack; Miss E. F. Parker, Brooklyn; Mrs. K. K. Worcester, New York; Mr. Wm. Carty, Mrs. Wm. Carty, Boston; Miss E. M. Lockwood, New York; Mrs. A. Bruce Smith, Miss Effie Smith, Mrs. T. B. Taylor, Miss Evelyn Taylor, Miss F. Davies, Toronto; H. L. Haskell, New York; Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre and family, Montreal; Mrs Seagram, Waterloo, Ont.; Mrs. G. H. Bowlby, Berlin, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stewart and family, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson, New York; M. H. Strout, Salem, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Costes, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cotton, Montreal; Mr. F. W. Dana, Brookline; Mrs. J. D. Dana, St. Louis; Mrs. C. M. Young, Jenkintown, Pa.; Mr. A. Eugene Benners, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Gay, Mr. Howard Gay, Mr. Clifford Gay, Indianapolis; Miss Gear, Mr. W. Cooper, Mrs. J. F. Savage, Montreal; Mr. A. Skelding and Mrs. Skelding, Boston.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary commendation.]

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Referring to your important news item in to-day's issue, headed, 'Harbor Commissioners' elevator may collapse,' I regret to find that the article in question may convey the impression to your readers that the writer originated this somewhat alarming report, whereas the reverse is the case. Your reporter called upon me at my office to-day, stating that you had received reports from other sources indicating that the elevator was considered to be in imminent danger of collapse, and that there were serious doubts as to the wisdom of spending such a large sum as is contemplated on a conveyor system to distribute grain from an unsafe elevator which has such small handling capacity.

I advised your representative that I was not interested in the present trouble, and did not care to say anything for publication; but at the same time, if the report should prove to be true, it would only confirm the views I set forth four years ago, when the original design was made known, based upon careful calculation of the strains and stresses which the structure would be subjected to when filled with grain, which showed that the design was fundamentally wrong, with practically no factor of safety, and that the bins were liable to give way when subjected to the maximum loads. I also said that inasmuch as the handling capacity of the elevator was so very small, the question of building such a large and costly conveyor system was a subject for fair criticism, both from an engineering and commercial standpoint.

J. A. JAMIESON.

Montreal, Aug. 1.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You published in yesterday evening's issue, prominently in your paper, a sensational paragraph wherein Mr. J. A. Jamieson the man who did not build the harbor elevator, was made to say that the Commissioners' elevator might collapse at any moment.

As this is an unwarranted slander on the elevator, I would thank you to give equal prominence to the denial of the truth of your last night's article. If Mr. Jamieson values his own reputation he will either deny the truth of your article himself, over his own signature, or he will do the Harbor Commissioners the justice of examining the elevator and publishing the result of his own personal examination in your columns.

As a matter of fact, the Harbor Commissioners' elevator is as solid and sound to-day as the day it was built. It will be time enough for the disappointed contractors whose plans were not accepted at the time the elevator was built to condemn the Harbor Commissioners' elevator after it has been given a chance to prove its efficiency.

G. W. STEPHENS, President.

Aug. 2.

MR. BAUSET WAS NOT THERE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My attention has been called to an editorial in the 'Witness' of the 31st July, in which you state that the city was represented at the inauguration ceremony of the Imperial Breweries, Ltd., the night previous, 'in the person of its Assistant City Clerk.' Allow me to inform you that this statement is inaccurate as, that evening, I was miles away from Montreal and did not have the remotest intention of attending the ceremony in question.

RENE BAUSET,
Asst. City Clerk.

Montreal, August 2.

Note.—In the paragraph referred to the 'Witness' was simply dealing with an account given in another paper. That paper, certainly, said the assistant city clerk, was at the banquet; but the person named was Mr. Crepeau and not Mr. Bauset. Mr. Crepeau is certainly an assistant city clerk, and has the title of assistant city clerk in the directory; but Mr. Bauset is T H E assistant city clerk.

INDEPENDENCE (?)

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Having read an editorial in the 'Witness' of Saturday on the derogatory resolution passed by the National Education Association of America on the character and manners of American children and the grave dangers that threaten the Union as a result of the lack of care and parental guardianship in the country of 'Freeborn American,' may I venture the following remarks. Personally I am a Britisher, but have lived and observed the conditions of Canada and its native populace for some years, and being an interested student of individual and national character, as a result of travel in various parts of the world, under widely diverse conditions, I have been moved to make the following remarks on the prevalence of a spirit of 'false independence' that pervades all classes of Canadians as well as Americans, but which is undoubtedly attributable to the proximity of 'Uncle Sam's' independent populace.

The spirit of independence evinced by these advocates of 'social equality' and 'freeborn rights,' is not the true spirit of independence as of one who is confident of his or her ability to uphold it, but is the result of careless parental training and the consequent development of a determination to resent any form of restriction or discipline. What does this mean to a young country like Canada? It means ultimately a national disaster; it means that Canadian children are disrespectful and disobedient to parents, disregarding any wise counsel that may be given for their good in future life. They enter on life to earn their livelihood with the same spirit of false independence, under the impression that their employer must be very careful in his exactions of them or they will soon let him know they are no 'emigrants' or fugitives from what they have been taught to regard as the tyrannical 'slavery' of British employment. One could dwell at length on the fallacy of the impressions harbored by Canadians and their children on the existing conditions of the British workman at home, but it is sufficient here to attribute it to ignorance and inexperience on the Canadian's part.

Take two tradesmen of the 'skilled mechanic' class, the one American, the other British, compare them, and their work, also their personal character. What is the result and what are they the result of? In the case of the American: ambition, adaptability, and incomplete training form the knowledge of his particular trade, which he can ply to advantage on this side of the Atlantic; but were he compelled by over-population to seek his living (for argument's sake) in the British Isles, he would starve. On the other hand, the British tradesman is the result of adaptability, tuition, discipline, and relentless laws that compel him to serve his full apprenticeship and graduate according to his abilities. Every Canadian British tradesman can produce his credentials. How many Americans can? Which of the two is the most truly 'independent' in any part of the world? Which (in the majority of cases) is the most obedient and polite to his employer, and which is valued and respected most by his employer, or which in the true sense is the best man? Does respect for parents' reprimands and employers' disciplinary measures limit man's natural independence? That is merely one phase of the subject, and it is possible to dwell at length on the various phases in which amongst Canadians and Americans the spirit of false independence is so evident.

We will take the military phase now (one which is more important for the future of this country than most Canadians feel pleased to admit, more especially as Canada has recently cut adrift completely from Imperial military occupation.)

Canada's first line of defence (with the exception of a few hundred regulars) is the militia; and that militia is composed of 'freeborn Canadians,' who drill or attend annual camps as their feelings prompt them, and who treat King's rules and regulations as so much superfluous 'red tape' and 'buncum,' which should never be so much as suggested to 'independent Canadians'; in fact, one Montreal corps in order to obtain men deemed it advisable to advertise the annual camp as a 'cheap means of obtaining a holiday,' which in point of fact and from laxity of discipline (except for a 'bluff') was true. The civilian naturally asks why is this? To which the only reply possible is, that the same air of independent indifference exists amongst our responsible military authorities as exists in less important departments.

What will be the result of this indifference to anyone with military experience it is easy to see.

But the evil of all this is one which can be eliminated by the more careful observation and training of our children by their parents and the inculcation of more respectful and truly loyal sentiments to their sovereign and employers.

Canadian politics are to-day assuming the same grave aspect that confronts the American Union, as a result of the 'graft' and lax manipulation of political affairs and the ever-present disinclination of the responsible parties to be truly independent of wrongdoers and stand for the independence of conscience that owes no man allegiance.

There is a beginning to every honorable man's career, and that beginning is in the majority of cases framed in the home life. Subsequent conditions of life will develop peculiarities, but the moral effect for good or evil is the one obtained at home, and which can usually be traced through a man's future career. The grave responsibilities devolving on parental training for the nation's welfare are thus obvious, and a warning given by a responsible board, which even Canada can profit by.

A. H. D. H.

OLD STREET NUMBERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Is it not time that people removed the old street numbers which have been supplanted by those numbering east and west from St. Lawrence Main street? Of course the old numbers are needed for a time, but it would seem reasonable that a by-law calling for the placing of the new numbers should make provision for the removal of the old, within a certain period, say twelve months after the new numbers have been placed. In very many cases the old number was given great prominence and still has the prommence. It must be very confusing and misleading to all strangers to the city. It would seem quite fitting that the police be permitted to require the removal of the former numbers, now that the new directory is out.

PRO-STRANGER.

AN APPARENTLY PROFITABLE COURT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Dear Sir,—Will you allow me a portion of your valuable space to bring before the public in general, and the residents of Cote St. Paul in particular, some facts of the irregularity of law, injustice and general inability of the Cote St. Paul council? A fortnight or so ago, we read of a youth of 13 being fined $35 for dumping refuse within the town limits. This youth was the supporter of his mother and a crippled father. For the mayor to have imposed such a fine may have been 'law' but was not justice.

Another case of injustice arose last week in connection with an unpaid dog license. The chief of police, when talking to the owner of the dog about such licenses, gave him to understand that the license was due to be paid on May 1st, but that if it was paid by September it would be all right. Some time ago, a notice, in French, was sent to the owner of the dog. Nothing was said as to its import. It could just as easily have been taken as an advertisement by some storekeeper as a notice from the corporation. This notice apparently stated that the dog license had to be paid by July 24th. As previously mentioned, it had been understood that so long as the license was paid by September it would be all right. The first thing on the morning of the 25th, the chief of police notified the owner of the dog in question that the license should have been paid the night before and in default thereof a summons had been issued, and the license with costs would have to be paid on the Friday night, July 26th. At the trial a fine of four dollars and costs or six days in jail was imposed. The business of the court was transacted in English, the summons was issued in English, but the notice to pay the dog license, which was thrown in at the door, was in French. In every other case that I have had experience with in the Town of St. Paul, notices have been issued in the two languages, why not in this case?

When the license and fine were paid a receipt was given for the license, but not for the fine.

On three separate occasions when asked if a notice should not be sent in English as well as in French, the questions were left unanswered by the town authorities.

The present constitution of councillors in Cote St. Paul is an incompetent one. Men holding office in a corporation should have some education at least, and be gentlemen enough to mete out justice. The residents of Cote St. Paul should see to it that men of proved unbiased minds are put in office at the next elections, and the English population that the English language is enforced on every occasion, at least on a level with French.

I venture to bring this notice before the public of Montreal in the hope that greater interest will be given to government and municipal affairs in the future than has been the case in the past. If Montreal is to be governed as a city of its importance should, the public can bear in mind the incompetence of its city fathers and put in gentlemen at the next elections.

A RESIDENT OF COTE ST. PAUL.

August 1, 1907.

TALLY-HO DRIVE FOR ALDERMEN OF ST. GABRIEL'S WARD, ON TUESDAY MORNING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Conveyances will be provided to leave the Good Roads Association Hall, near the subway, Wellington street. The invited guests will be Aldermen Dagenais and Turner, and friends. The route will be along Wellington street, down Charlevoix street, along St. Patrick street, up Shearer street, along Grand Trunk street on to Mullin street, back through the subway. If thoroughfares are flooded, boats will be provided for all emergencies. You need not be afraid, as we shall have extra wheels, axles, shafts, springs, one or two extra horses, and all the necessary harness, rubber boots, top coats, etc. All that the invited guests will need to bring with them will be a bottle of Pain Killer, and one or two accident insurance policies. We guarantee to bring you back dead or alive.

The only stopping place will be at the chairman of the Lookout Committee, to make arrangements for canvassing for votes at the next election.

The committee will no doubt make arrangements for a visitation of the other wards, by their representatives in the near future.

Yours on behalf of
THE GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

FRENCH FREEMASONRY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with much interest your editorial which appeared in your edition of July 29, entitled 'Freemasonry and the Church.' Kindly allow me to point out to you and your readers, and to all the English Freemasons, the following remarks:

You state that 'many years ago, when our present King was Grand Master of the English Freemasons, he issued an edict of non-intercourse with the Freemasons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, for the reason that it had abolished the landmarks of God and Revelation from its constitution, which edict has never been revoked, and there is in consequence a schism between English and French Freemasonry which cannot be healed so long as the Grand Orient adheres to its new constitution.'

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that, in the above words, you express an opinion about French Masonry which is severe and undeserved. This alone would suffice to show how hard and necessary the task of the International Bureau for Masonic Intercourse is, for the grand and noble principle of fraternity commended by universal Masonry. Our brethren of the Grand Orient of France have been very unjustly judged, for the French Masons in no way desire to oppose a negation of the divinity to an affirmation of it. They consider that Freemasonry must take its stand on the platform of a strictly independent search after truth, and consequently must renounce every appearance of dogmatism, whether affirmative or negative. Masonic initiation teaches men to think; it gives the mind its direction by showing it the luminous source of truth; but it leaves to each one the care of building the edifice of his own convictions. Freemasonry well understood must therefore adhere to the principles of toleration which have always made it strong. Similarly it can, and French Masonry does, respect all sincere convictions only by observing the most impartial neutrality in respect of all opinions.

These are the landmarks at the head of the constitution of the Grand Orient of France.

French Freemasons, in spite of what may be said and written by the numerous newspapers which are in the pay of their enemies, hold as principles mutual toleration, the respect of others and of one's self, and absolute liberty of conscience. They do respect true religion and love their country; they work without ceasing for its greatness and its prosperity. But above all they love humanity, and the humane dealings as between man and man. They do contend that no one should enjoy superfluous wealth as long as others lack the necessaries of life. They do understand that men are created to love one another, and not to fight against one another, and contend with eagerness against everything that abases man, everything that degrades and dishonors him.

And instead of trying to separate man from man, they work for and do desire the universal entente cordiale, with, in view, the moral improvement and betterment of mankind, on the ground of the liberty of conscience.

And we, French-Canadians, Freemasons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, with all due respect for our brethren, the English Masons, we are loyal subjects to our King, the great peacemaker of the world; and we do fight for the triumph of free ideas and free thoughts, but in our struggles we never use any other weapons than those which Masons should know, namely, science, work, and brotherly love.

HIRAM ABIF.

THE WORKMAN-SHAW CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The trouble that has arisen between Dr. Shaw and Dr. Workman respecting the latter's teaching in the Theological College in Montreal, has awakened in the minds of the laity of the Methodist Church an inquiry. What is the teaching our young candidates for the ministry receive? Are they taught the doctrinal truths of the Bible or is it the fad of some higher critics calling themselves scholars who interpret the Word of God to support their own theory. This is a subject of grave importance to the public at large, for as they teach so we believe, because the laity of our church are so engrossed in secular affairs they have little time to search the Scriptures for the spiritual instruction needed to serve God aright, and for this reason they contribute liberally to the support of our Theological Colleges, where young candidates for the ministry are presumably prepared for the great work of teaching the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. They spend three of their five years probation in these divinity schools before taken into full membership of the ministry and fully prepared to instruct the people in righteousness, and with all the authority of the Gospel claim a liberal support for themselves and families while they are thus engaged: therefore, it is meet and right that their training should be as becometh an Ambassador of Jesus Christ, and the people of our church have a right to know the nature of the instruction given in such colleges. The Church owns the colleges; the Church pays the professors and the Church should know the doctrinal teaching of the colleges. It appears Dr. Shaw does not believe Dr. Workman's Theological teaching is along these lines, and for this reason has preferred certain charges against him. What the nature of these charges is the laity does not know but have a right to know, and with your kind permission I will ask Dr. Shaw what it was in Dr. Workman's Theological teaching that he found fault with, and did he prove Dr. Workman guilty of the preferred charges? These are the things the laity demand of Dr. Shaw. If Dr. Workman or any other professor in any of our colleges teaches spurious doctrine, or preacher preaches it, they should be compelled to desist or his position should be given to another who would teach and preach a wholesome doctrine, and build up a church worthy of the Blood that bought it.

I am sir,
THOS. JOHNSTON.

Peterborough, July 23, 1907.

Note.—This matter is now before the courts of the church where it will, no doubt, be competently dealt with by persons who understand it. It is not always certain that a religious teacher is wrong because he differs from the views of his time. The Saviour did this: Paul did; Luther did; Wesley did. On the other hand, he is not, as others seem to assume, necessary right because he differs.

HOMES FOR BOYS WANTED.

Mrs. Birt, Distributing Home, Knowlton, still has three or four little boys, between ten and thirteen years of age, for whom she desires good homes, with privilege of attending school not less than six months each year till fourteen. Applicants must send references and railway fare, and promptly return the form that will be sent to them to fill out.

MUSCLES FULL OF PAIN.

Or were overheated, cooled too quickly and caught cold. Cure comes quickly by rubbing on Polson's Nerviline. This penetrating liniment never fails. Large bottle for 25 cents.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and positive 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

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

Summer Specials.

MEN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE, very pretty and new designs; regular 50c a pair, 3 pairs for $1.00.

MEN'S AND BOYS' BATHING SUITS and TRUNKS, all sizes, less 20 percent.

DENT'S GLOVES.

In a large variety of LEATHERS; prices $1.00 to $5.00.

MEN'S HAT DEPARTMENT.

STRAW HATS AND PANAMAS, all at 33 1-3 percent discount.

LINEN AND DUCK HATS for all occasions, such as Yachting, Tennis, Country Outing, etc., less 20 percent.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

We have an exceptional variety of new designs and effects in ROSE POINT DUCHESSE AND IRISH CROCHET.

Assorted widths in REAL ENGLISH THREAD, VALENCIENNES, and MALTESE LACE.

HAND-MADE BOLEROS, in Brussels, Applique, Cluny and Princess.

We are also showing a fine assortment of MOTOR VEILS, including the very fashionable 3-pieced Dust and Waterproof Veil.

HEMSTITCHED CHIFFON VEILS.

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REAL CLUNY IRISH CHEMISETTES.
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REAL DUCHESSE AND ROSE POINT CHEMISETTES AND COLLARS; also Stocks and Turnovers.
PRINCESS CHEMISETTES AND COLLARS.
SPANISH LACE SCARFS in Cream, White and Black.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

FRENCH HAND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
REAL DUCHESSE and ROSE POINT HANDKERCHIEFS.
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REAL MALTESE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
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FREE—Our 46 page Booklet on the importance of Vibration.

Price, $2.00 City.
" 2.35 Outside.

THE FIGHT FOR LAND

PROVINCIAL POWER COMPANY WANTS A STRIP FIFTY FEET WIDE.

The petition of the Provincial Lighting and Power Company for authorization to take possession of land at Pointe Claire and Ste. Anne de Bellevue, again came up before Mr. Justice Fortin, in the Practice Court, yesterday. Mr. A. Decary appeared on behalf of a number of farmers and opposed the petition on different grounds, among others that the court had no jurisdiction during vacation, and that no mention was made of the quantity of land needed in each individual case.

Mr. Montgomery, on behalf of the company, argued that the quantity of land required all along the line was otherwise well known to all the farmers, still, if his confrere insisted, he would ask the court to be allowed to amend his petition by mentioning a uniform width of fifty feet on every farm. The amendment was allowed, and the proceedings therefore again continued to a still further date.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED BY THE PROVINCIAL BOARD.

At the recent meeting of the Provincial Board of Health, held in Quebec, a number of important questions were brought up and discussed. A consideration of the urgent need of more extended knowledge of the rules of hygiene among the masses, brought the board to the conclusion that a popular health manual should be issued under their immediate direction, and it was decided to look after such publication.

The reports of infantile mortality being examined, the Board expressed their sentiment that some means should be adopted to remedy the ignorant or culpable negligence of those who make little of child life, notwithstanding the provisions of the law in that respect.

It was decided to press for action on the part of the municipalities interested, to have Riviere St. Pierre filled up so as to prevent contamination from that source.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

The special meetings now in progress at the Gospel Hall, 1112 St. Lawrence street, are growing in interest every night. The Rev. W. S. Bell, evangelist, is in charge. Members of the Torrey choir are especially urged to attend, as more singers are needed.

589 St. Catherine St. West,

NORDHEIMER'S, Ltd

Montreal's Headquarters for Everything in Music

New Pianos, $350 to $1,500 and up.
New Organs, $40 to $500 and up.

Sheet Music and Music Books of every description, and the only place in the city where the PIANOLA and PIANOLA PIANO are on daily demonstration to the public, irrespective of any intention to purchase.

The Nordheimer One-Price System and easy methods of payments apply to the purchase of every instrument.

Weekly Calendar

Rev. Dr. A. E. KEIGWIN,

Of New York,

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

SUNDAY, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH,

Corner Chomedy Street and St. Catherine Street West.

SUNDAY, August 4th.

11 A.M. Rev. HEMAN S. OSBORNE.

Sacrament of Lord's Supper at close of Morning Service.

7 p.m., Strangers Service

SINGING LED BY

THE TORREY CHOIR

Come, bring a Stranger, and two Hymn Books.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

Rev. G. D. ARMSTRONG, B.A., will preach at both Services.

11 a.m.—'THE DIVINE RESPONSE TO A UNIVERSAL HOPE.'

7 p.m.—'THE CHALLENGE OF THE DIFFICULTY.'

The Sacrament will be administered at the close of the morning service.

Visitors heartily welcomed.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts

SUNDAY, August 4th.

Morning Service, 11 a.m. Evening Service, 7 p.m.

REV. D. J. HILEY, of Bristol, England,

Will preach at both Services.

Ordinance of Lord's Supper will be dispensed after the Morning Service.

STRANGERS WELCOME.

St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church,

268 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Rev. J. W. WOODSIDE, M.A., will Preach at both Services.

Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

STANLEY HALL.

TIME—Any time between 12 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

PLACE—To enjoy yourself.
PRICE—5 NICKLE 5.

The time and place for an hour of thorough enjoyment is at the NICKLE SHOW. A continuous performance of Motion Pictures and Illustrated Songs.

Remain as long as you please.

ART ASSOCIATION

Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings, Water Colors and Statuary

OPEN DAILY, except on Sundays, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Admission, 25c.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4.

REV. D. J. HILEY

Of Bristol, England,

WILL SPEAK TO MEN.

SUNDAY, 3 p.m.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

MR. FRED. J. McKELLAR will sing.

Men heartily invited.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING,

Saturday, 8 p.m. as usual.

Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc

(Close at Montreal.

Aug.				
(c) 3	1.00	p.m.	Southwark,	Dominion.
5	9.00	p.m.	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	N. G. Lloyd.
6	9.10	a.m.	Majestic,	White Star.
*6	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
7	9.00	a.m.	K. Augusta Victoria,	Hamb.-Amer.
9	9.00	a.m.	Campania,	Cunard.
(a) 9	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Ireland,	C.P.R.
(c)10	1.00	p.m.	Canada,	Dominion Line.
12	9.00	a.m.	Kronprinz Wilhelm,	N. G. Lloyd.
13	9.00	a.m.	Adriatic,	White Star.
14	9.00	a.m.	Cedric,	White Star.
16	9.00	a.m.	Etruria,	Cunard.
*16	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
(a)16	6.00	p.m.	Victorian,	Allan.
(c)17	1.00	p.m.,	Ottawa,	Dominion.
19	9.00	a.m.	K. Princess Cecelie,	N. G. Lloyd.
*19	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
20	9.00	a.m.	Teutonic,	White Star.
*20	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
21	9.00	a.m.	Amerika,	Hamb.-Amer.
*21	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
23	9.00	a.m.	Lucania,	Cunard.
(a)23	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Britain,	C.P.R.
(c)24	1.00	p.m.	Dominion,	Dominion.
26	9.00	a.m.	K. Wilhelm der Grosse,	N. G. Lloyd.
*26	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
27	9.00	a.m.	Oceanic,	White Star.
28	9.00	a.m.	Deutschland,	Hamb.-Amer.
30	9.00	a.m.	Umbria,	Cunard.
*30	6.15	p.m.	"	Supplementary.
(a)30	6.00	p.m.	Virginian,	Allan.
(c)31	1.00	p.m.	Kensington,	Dominion.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m.—Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.45 p.m.

**Parcels are forwarded by these steamers; latest time of mailing is 5 p.m., Friday, and 12 noon Saturday. Letters for above mails may be posted at P. Station B up to 15 minutes before above-mentioned hours.

*Letters for registration should be posted half an hour before closing of mail.

MEN'S OWN.

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET

MEETING FOR MEN ONLY.

SUNDAY, August 4th, 3 p.m.

Speaker—Rev. THOS. P. DRUMM.

Topic—'LIFE'S CROSSROADS.'

Contralto Soloist—Miss L. GEORGE.

ALL MEN MADE WELCOME.

DOMINION PARK

CANADA'S GREATEST AMUSEMENT RESORT

Many New Features, including

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In his death-Defying

LOOP THE LOOP

MILITARY BAND.

TWO SCORE ATTRACTIONS.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

All cars transfer to Dominion Park.

GOLD IN THE YUKON

INTERESTING STATEMENT IN REPORT OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINERS.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—In a report issued by the Geological Survey upon the gold value of the higher level gravels of the Klondike, it is stated that the upper Bonanza Hills, the Klondike River Hall gravels, the Hunter Creek Hills, and Eldorado, Bonanza, Bear, and Hunter creeks, which have already yielded gold to a value of $94,750,000, are capable of producing $53,642,020 more. The Indian River slope, which has already yielded $24,250,000, is aid to still contain from eight to ten million dollars in ore values.

DOMINION ANALYST.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Mr. Anthony McGill, formerly chief assistant Dominion analyst, has been appointed chief analyst of Canada, in succession to the late Mr. Thos. MacFarlane.

TO CONNECT WITH THE G. T. P.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—Application will be made to parliament next session to revive the charter of the Quebec and New Brunswick Railway Company, and to empower it to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific in the valley of the St. Francis River.

AGAINST LUMBER COMBINE.

Edmonton, Aug. 2.—The Alberta Government has decided to enter prosecution against the lumber combine, and immediate action will be taken.

Those removing to the seaside or country during the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication at twenty-five cents per month in Canada. For the United States add twenty-five cents for postage. To include the 'Illustrated Witness' ten cents additional per month.

JAPAN AND COREA.

Coreans Attack Japanese Officers But Are Forced to Retire.

Seoul, Aug. 1 (11 a.m.)—At 9 o'clock this morning a battalion of Corean soldiers, resenting disbandment, at a given signal attacked three mounted Japanese officers who had arrived at Little West Gate barracks to demand the surrender of their munitions. Two officers escaped on horseback, the third fell from his horse and escaped afoot, when the firing began, and the Coreans sallied out of Little West Gate into the street, but were forced to retire under a Japanese fire from the tower gate. General Okaziki ordered out reinforcements at 10.30 o'clock, and the barracks and adjoining buildings were invested. There was continuous shooting also from the machine guns of the Japanese. The Japanese took possession of the city, which has been under artillery guard since midnight, and troops and machine guns are stationed in all the streets. General Okaziki believes that he has ample troops to control the situation. The other three Corean garrisons have not mutinied. The invested quarter is adjoinant to the consulate quarter, which is protected by a strong cordon of Japanese troops.

CAR STRUCK AUTO

THREE WOMEN KILLED AND TWO OTHER PERSONS INJURED.

Jackson, Mich., Aug. 2.—Three women were killed and two other persons were injured when a suburban trolley car struck an automobile here to-night. The dead and injured all belong in this city. The dead are Mrs. Levi Palmer, Miss Bernice Oliver, and Mrs. Pulver. The injured are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver.

TROUBLE ON OCEAN LINER

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND GERMAN PASSENGERS ON THE 'OCEANICA' DISAGREE.

London, Aug. 2.—The British correspondent of the 'Express' says that an extraordinary international feud, between passengers of the Hamburg-American line steamer 'Oceanica,' which has just returned after a cruise along the Scandinavian coast, culminated in the summary ejection of R. H. Hood, of New York, who had thrashed a boorish German. According to the captain, a great deal of ill-feeling existed between the English and American passengers on one side and the German passengers on the other. The former accused the Germans of gross bad manners, and Mr. Hood complained that Herr Pick, of Munich had behaved indecorously in the presence of his wife in the dining saloon. For this Mr. Hood gave Herr Pick a thrashing. The irate German thereupon challenged Mr. Hood to fight a duel either with swords or pistols. Mr. Hood declined, but offered to fight Herr Pick with his fists under the Queensberry rules at any time or place. When the captain heard of the incident he ordered Mr. Hood to leave the ship at the next port. This the American did, taking his wife with him. The English and American passengers are very indignant over the whole incident.

A BOURASSA GATHERING.

Quebec, Aug. 2.—A Bourassa meeting will be held on Monday next in St. Roch's, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's constituency.

The three Liberal clubs of this city, held a joint meeting this evening, when it was decided to organize a demonstration in honor of Premier Gouin, on the occasion of his success in readjusting the federal subsidies. This demonstration will probably take place in a few weeks.

Y. M. C. A. MEN'S MEETING.

The Rev. D. J. Hiley, of Bristol, England, who is visiting Montreal at this time, will address the men's meeting to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Association Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Fred J. McKellar will sing. Mr. Hiley is pastor of the historic Baptist Church of Broadmead, Bristol, and has been invited to succeed the Rev. Archibald Brown, at Chatsworth Road, Norwood, London. During his pastorate of fourteen years at Bristol the membership of the church increased from 350 to 1,500. He is a speaker with a message to men.

OBITUARY

MRS. JOHN C. BRUCE.

Huntingdon, Aug. 2.—The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon of Mrs. John C. Bruce, wife of the registrar of the county of Huntingdon, who passed away yesterday at the age of 48 years. Service will be held in St. John's Episcopal Church, of which she was a devoted member, at two o'clock. Besides her husband, Mrs. Bruce, whose maiden name was Louisa Howard Booth, leaves one son, the Rev. G. O. T. Bruce, and several brothers and sisters. Much sympathy with the family is felt in the district.

BELFAST STRIKE

SITUATION NOW APPEARS TO BE MORE HOPEFUL.

Belfast, Aug. 2—The strike situation to-night is much more hopeful. Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will arrive to-morrow, to use his influence to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Although the hotheads still talk of defying the authorities, among the cooler men there appears to be a greater spirit of compromise.

When the constables paraded to-day to the various barracks to receive their weekly pay, there was no murmur of discontent. Everything passed off without incident, and it is now believed that it will not be necessary to hold the postponed parade of the disaffected members of the local police force.

The trade disputes are in a fair way for settlement. It was stated to-day that the disputes of both the coal men and the carters had been settled. This, however, was erroneous, and the conferences lasted until late to-night. The coal men arrived at a compromise with their employers on the basis of an increase in pay, and the men abandoning the demand that their employers must recognize their trades union. The carters' conference adjourned until to-morrow, when it is expected their strike will also be settled.

It is understood that the government's plan for dealing with the discontent of the constables is gradually to transfer them in batches to different parts of the country, so that concerted action by them in the future will be impossible. Their places will be filled by tried long-service married men from other towns, who are not likely to risk the loss of their positions by a

Leading Schools and Colleges.



30 DAYS VS. 6 MONTHS

Is Time Important?

Prof. W. T. Moon.

The stagecoach and the International Limited were both constructed for the same purpose—as a convenience for travel. Some still prefer the Stagecoach—because their grandfathers did. The majority, however, prefer the Pullman and Parlor Cars, because they have no time to waste, and desire an easier mode of travel at cheaper rates. Why not make improvements in Shorthand as in other lines? Why spend half a year learning Shorthand by the old system, when it only takes 30 DAYS BY A MODERN SYSTEM? What is your decision? Will you go by STAGECOACH or PARLOR CAR? In many things that which seemed impossible a few years ago is now an accomplished fact, and is universally approved. This century demands keen vision and an active mind, for it is the age of investigation. Investigate BOYD'S SHORTHAND to-day, and be convinced.

Moon's Syllabic Shorthand and Business College,

W. T. MOON, Principal. 468 St. Catherine Street, West, Up 3005.

St. John's School,

FOR BOARDERS AND DAY SCHOLARS,

91 Ontario St. W.

Montreal.

For particulars apply to C. S. FOSBERY, M.A., Headmaster.

Interviews after August 24. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 9 a.m.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

COURSES—Academic, Matriculation, Selective, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science, etc. Music, Canadian Conservatory.

WRITE FOR CALENDAR.

A. J. GRANT NEEDHAM, Lady Principal.
REV. W. D. ARMSTRONG, M.A., D.D., President

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE

(Affiliated to McGill University.)

83 SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL

For the higher education of young women, with Preparatory Department for girls under 13 years of age.

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Vice-President—Ven. J. G. Norton, D.D., Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A. Edinburgh.

The Institute will reopen TUESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, at noon.

Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the school on Saturday, 14th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, North British and Mercantile Building, 30 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

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Session 1907-1908.

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Matriculation Examinations and Examinations for Second Year Exhibitions and Third year Scholarships will begin on 9th September.

Lectures in law begin on 10th September; in all other departments on 18th September.

Notwithstanding the destruction by fire of part of the Medical and Engineering Buildings arrangements have been made enabling the University to carry on its complete courses in Medicine and Applied Science during the coming Session.

For further particulars and the University Calendar apply to

J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A., Registrar.

University of BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

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SESSION 1907-1908.

Michaelmas Term opens SATURDAY, Sept 14th, 1907. Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations begin TUESDAY, Sept. 17th. Lectures begin THURSDAY, Sept. 19th.

For information, etc., in regard to the Arts Course, apply to Rev. Principal PARROCK, LL.D., Seaside House, Little Metis. For the Divinity Course apply to the Rev. F. J. B. ALLNATT, D.D., Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q.

For Calendars, etc., apply to

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2.30 p.m.—Violin and Violincello.

TUESDAY, September 17th—
9.30 a.m.—Singing.
2.30 p.m.—Organ.

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THE GRAND HETMAN

CEREMONY WHEN THE TWO-YEAR-OLD COMMANDER WAS PRESENTED TO HIS COSSACKS.

(By Stephen Bonsal, in the New York Times.)

St. Petersburg, June 20.—This is a twice-told tale, though I trust it will not seem so to you. It was fairly writ in a bold round hand and dispatched upon its journey to the New World some eight weeks ago, but mysteriously disappeared on the way, some say the censor liked it not, and others say it was the postman who, being thirsty and a collector of uncancelled stamps, which are as good as currency in the vodka shops, cut short its journey across the seas. Be this as it may, I must try again to tell you of the only Court function at which I have assisted during my stay in Russia and how the little Grand Duke Alexis, aged two, took command of all the Cossacks in the Russian Empire.

It was a gray, wet morning that I started out upon my journey to Tsarskoe-Selo, the residence—some say the retreat—of the absentee autocrat. I went with open visor; in one hand I carried my passport with the eagle stamp upon it and in the other an invitation from the Minister of the Court requesting my presence at the blessing of the banners and the reception of the Cossacks.

The train was thronged with officers in active service and a score of retired Generals who had come to see the little Prince assume the hereditary duties of Grand Hetman. The active officers stood out in the rain and allowed their gorgeous uniforms and lambskin caps to be drenched, but the retired officers swathed themselves in oilskins and carried their hats in pasteboard boxes or cones contrived out of the morning issue of the 'Novoe Vremya.'

AWAITING THE CZAR.

Once at Tsarkoe my way was paved for me, and there was no mistaking the station. Around it clustered some three-score or more of imperial equipages with coachmen and footmen all decked out in the yellow canary-bird livery of the Romanoffs. The equipages awaited their excellencies, the Generals military and civil who thronged the train, but an official of the Court Ministry was waiting for me in a lihatch, or trotting waggon, in which we fairly flew over the three or four miles which intervene between the station and the palace grounds. The rain ceased falling, and a bracing wind blew away the clouds. In the hazy distance the city that headstrong Peter built lay at our feet and our road was on a level with the cupola of St. Isaac's.

'What a pity! what a pity!' sighed my mentor. 'Had it but cleared half an hour ago the fete would have been held in the park, and you would have seen our rough-riding Cossacks at their best; *but* now the orders are given, and, all dismounted, they await the coming of the Czar and the Grand Duke Alexis, their hetman, in the riding school. It will be a fete, of course, but bear in mind only en petit comite.' The sequel will show that was a lucky rain for me. Owing to the cramped quarters in which the ceremony was held, I came nearer to the great White Czar than have a few Ambassadors, and thereby secured a coign of vantage which I sometimes love to think removes my speculations upon the imperial policy from the realm of pure guessing.

Inside the riding school we found eight sotnias, or companies of Cossacks, drawn up facing the imperial loge, which was festooned with flowers and green with growing plants, but without occupants save for two dark, beetle-browed Cossacks from the Caucasus, men of the imperial bodyguard, who stood by the entrance with drawn uplifted swords. The Cossacks on parade standing at ease before us are much pleasanter fellows to look at; they are remnants and fragments and free companies which were smashed in the late war. To-day each shattered sotnia wears its own colors and carries its own guidons, which they have followed faithfully down to defeat. Some have blouses of blue, some of orange, some tunics of red or scarlet, magenta, and maroon; a thousand rough-riders they were, presenting the gorgeous picture of an imperial crazy quilt. But this is the last restful day of negligee; from to-morrow on, as a recognition of their services in the dust storms of Manchuria and amid the leaden hail from the Japonski infantry on the snow-covered plains of Mukden, they are to be incorporated in the Guard and live near their Grand Hetman.

Opposite the imperial loge a field altar has been improvised; there is a reading desk upon which the holy books rest, and a numberof ikons which hang suspended from spears stuck in the ground; around the altar cluster a number of galloping chaplains of the marching regiment, and a Bishop, physically built for an ambling palfry, who now and then swings the incense about him with some impatience, and, it seems to me, looks with longing toward the soft-cushioned chairs of the imperial loge and wonders how the Lord's anointed can stay away from so much comfort so long.

I stood on one side of the riding school, facing the Cossacks, in a throng of Ministers and Generals whose uniforms furnished a glittering panorama of color. All the arms of the services are represented, from that of the Knights of the Guard down to the simple garb of an infantry Captain, who must walk wherever he goes. Everybody talked, and now and again took a puff at his cigarette. Suddenly there was heard a great clattering of horses' hoofs and a clanking of sabres, and a moment later there appeared in the main entrance of the riding school a magnificent martial figure. So must have walked the Emperor Nicholas, that beau sabreur of whom all Europe and not Russia alone loves to talk, but my mentor whispered, 'His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevitch, Inspector General of all the cavalry, commanding the forces of the St. Petersburg district,' and without losing a moment Nicholas Nicolaevitch began to inspect, flanked by the trembling Colonel and the panting Minister of War. The military Grand Duke inspected the Cossacks without ignoring a button, much less a private rear rank who was a little muddy, and the Grand Duke said so. But when these little routine matters were over, Nicholas Nicolaevitch placed himself at the head of the sotnias, his stern eye softened, and he drew his sword.

'Little brothers,' he shouts, 'I am glad to see you all looking so well this morning.'

'We are glad to have pleased your Imperial Highness,' shout back the thousand Cossacks as one man.

Nicholas Nicolaevitch sheathes his sword, lights a cigarette, and walks up and down. He is a magnificent son of Mars, perhaps the last of the Romanoffs to retain the herculean stature which was once their birthright. He stands 6 feet 9 inches in his thin-soled cavalry boots, and though nearly fifty, is still active, alert, and well proportioned. He wore the uniform of the Hussars of the Guard, the regiment in which the Emperor served, and his snow-white plume, added to his great natural height, places him well up in the clouds in comparison with the lesser men by whom he is surrounded.

THE CZAR ARRIVES.

Suddenly there was quick action in the imperial loge, and a lot of things happened. Many of these escaped the Court newsman, so something should be forgiven my democratic training. The Czar had arrived. Even in the dim light we could see that; also the bevy of pretty little girls by whom he was surrounded. All the Grand Dukes and other notables present hastened to pay their respectful homage, and then Baron Fredericks, the Court Minister, came dancing across the tanbark of the menage dragging after him a dozen Cossack ladies, the wives of the regimental officers, whom he had discovered hiding in a dark corner.

'It is the Empress's express order. You must come,' implored the breathless minister.

'But we dare not,' protested the Cossack ladies. Nevertheless the minister carried the day, and a few moments later, pale, white and trembling, I saw the Cossack ladies inducted into the imperial box and seated by the gracious Empress herself.

A moment later, quite alone, the Czar walked out upon the tanbark. He is at once very like and very unlike his photograph. His every feature is as represented, but the dead expression and the dull eye of the photograph are not there, or were not upon this morning. He is about five feet eight inches in height, but carries himself so well that he was not dwarfed by any man, not even his Grand Ducal cousin, Nicholas Nicolaevitch, who came behind him. He walked slowly down the regimental front, wearing a Cossack uniform, and then, withdrawing a few steps, said in a pleasant but not unmartial voice:

'Little Brothers: I am glad to find you looking so well this morning,' and again the thousand-throated regiment shouted back:

'We are glad to have pleased your Imperial Majesty.' Then the Czar wandered over to the field chapel, where the new banners were waiting to be blessed. Each and every one of them the Czar held in his hands while the Bishop blessed them and prayed over them and the singers sang psalms. Then he turned them over to the standard bearers and escorted them back to the regimental line.

CZAR STOPS CHEERING.

'Cheers for the Czar!' shouted the colonel as the banner bearers took up their positions and the silken standards were unfolded. And then I heard again the Russian cheer which I had not heard for so many years. It is not the energetic hurrah of our Western peoples, but a long, penetrating shout; it increases in volume; it will surely raise the roof, you think, and yet the men who made the noise stood motionless before us like bronze images with their mouths open. Perhaps the Czar thought they would raise the roof also or frighten his children, for he raised his hand, and the shouting stopped as though it had been turned off by a crank.

Then the Czar returned to the loge, but this time he did not enter it. The Empress came to the rail and handed over it their son, the long-prayed-for heir, the little Alexis, who came to bless the palace, by the favor of St. Seraphim, two years and seven months ago. The little boy was all clothed in white furs, I thought, but the Court newsman, who should know, said his costume was made of swan's down and ostrich feathers. All his pretty curls which this photograph shows were combed out and the little Alexis wore his hair parted in the middle and brushed out straight, as is the ancient muscovite custom. The Czar seated his little son comfortably upon his left arm, and the procession formed. First came the swingers of incense and the priests and the bishops, who swing incense, too. Then the Czar and his beautiful boy, his dark eyes glistening with excitement. Nicholas Nicolaevitch and half a dozen other Grand Dukes followed in his train, and then the other notables in the order of their rank. In and out among the Cossack files the imperial procession took its way, and there was not a man of all the Cossacks who could not say when the procession was over that the Czar and the Czarowitz in their royal raiment had brushed his muddy clothes and that he had breathed in their imperial breath.

Then the supporting Grand Dukes and the throngs of officers fell back, leaving the Czar and the smiling child alone in front of the regiment. The Czar, holding his boy proudly on his left arm, drew his sword, and, raising his voice until it filled the great riding school as no single voice had done before that day, said:—

'Cossacks of the Don and the Dnieper, Cossacks of the Volga and the Ural, Cossacks of the Amoor and the Ussuri, to-day I commit to your care my God-given son Alexis, your leader in peace or war, as God decrees.'

'Cheers for the Grand Hetman,' shouted the frantic little colonel, and again the riding school re-echoed with the Russian cheer. This time the Czar smiled and smiled and did not say his Cossacks nay. Only in a few moments the Grand Hetman grew restless, and, sliding down his imperial father's leg with the grace of a born lamplighter, flew over the tanbark arena to where his mother sat, and soon he was telling her all about it, the Grand Hetman, a saucy, mischievous child, and the Czarina, a beautiful though somewhat worn woman, who listened to his prattle with tears in her eyes. I was glad that the Hetman deserted his father and the notables and flew to his mother, because they made a charming picture, and because his swift, deerlike flight across the riding school gives me an opportunity to deny with authority the stock revolutionary story to the effect that though the heir to the throne is beautiful as any Prince Charming, he is paralyzed from the waist down and cannot move a step.

BLACKS APPEAR ON THE SCENE.

There was now visible a movement in the imperial loge, and from the corner, where the good ladies of the galloping regiment had taken refuge before the gracious advances of the Empress, an expression akin to consternation. Two gigantic blacks, Abyssinians, I believe, of a small clan that has served at Court for several generations, and whose only duty it is, I am told, not to learn Russian, which would unfit them for their role of deaf-mutes, advanced out of the dark background of the box, bearing a great silver salver fragrant with cut flowers. At sight of them the Empress rose and the blacks followed into the crowded corner, where now the Cossack ladies literally crouched like young quail before the pursuing hawk. With deft fingers the Empress made corsage bouquets for each, and presented them one after another to the agonized recipients, first to the colonel's lady, next to the second colonel's lady, then to the senior captain's lady, the Cossacks knowing no majors; down to the wife of a carroty-haired, snub-nosed lieutenant, who, in the late war, had ridden as far as the Cossacks had, according to the Court newsman, and cared for three freckle-faced babies the while.

They will all lunch with Her Imperial Majesty. The ladies of the regiment have been commanded to luncheon, added the Court newsman, toying with his decorations. Dear ladies, I would have interceded for you had there been the ghost of a chance that my intercession would have availed you aught. This red-letter day will be a pleasant memory in the years to come, when somewhere on the marches of the Amoor your lords will be guarding the outlying stanitzas of the Great White Czar; but the actual experience was trying. We admired your courage, and would not have been in the least surprised had you at any moment leaped the frail barrier and taken refuge with the camp followers and the samovars; but soon your moment of prominence will be over, and then the pleasure of it, looking backward, will begin and grow and grow until your marching days are over.

AN UNEXPECTED HONOR.

While we have been engrossed with the predicament of the Cossack ladies the Czar has been talking with each and every member of the regiment who wears the St. George's Cross. It is an honor which until recently, at least in Russia, was not given lavishly. Thirty-eight men of these sotnias wear it, and each man who wears it can also show a battle scar. The Czar walks down this line of the elite, makes every man of them tell his story—how it happened; was the day hot or cold; did he have to wait long for the stretcher men? thanks him, and passes on.

When each of the cross-bearers has been honored the Czar returns to the front of the imperial loge, followed by the Cossack colonel, a gray-haired wolf of a man, whom the Czar now turns over with evident amusement to his son, who, though but two years and seven months old, is already Grand Hetman of all the Cossacks, and now for the first time is called upon to play the part. The Czar joins the Empress, and they walk up close behind their little boy, indeed we all do, as near as we can, or rather as near as the Court Chamberlains will allow four or five hundred 'grown ups,' all anxious to assist at the cruel spectacle of a boy Prince beginning the task, which will last as long as his life, of making conversation and putting those who stand before him at ease, or, better still, making them pleased with themselves.

'Colonel,' began the Grand Hetman quite glibly, it seemed to me, 'I like your birthday. Your regiment's birthday is all the same as my own.'

'High Mightiness, most gracious, too condescending, Grand Hetman,' stutters the Colonel, who digs his spurs in the ground as though fearing to fly away. 'I like your regiment's birthday because,' continued the little Prince very decidedly and with a grave, thoughtful expression in his extremely beautiful eyes, 'because new boots are given,' and the Grand Hetman looks down with evident satisfaction at his shiny patent leathers with their loose flapping Cossack tops.

Sibjagin, the colonel, bows, the Emperor smiles, the Empress puts up a warning finger as though to forbid the news of the nursery from being published, but drops it again, for not even an Empress and a mother can shake a finger at the Grand Hetman of all the Cossacks. Several of the Cossack ladies wipe their eyes and evidently have some difficulty in restraining themselves from rushing with maternal affection to the little Hetman; the Emperor pats him on the shoulder, and then tells the Grand Duke Nicholas what Alexis said; the Grand Duke rushes to tell Prince Dolgorouki, and so the mot of the heir to the throne travels down the line until it reaches the Court newsman and me. We all laugh a little, of course, strictly according to seniority; we all laugh a little at the Grand Hetman's words, all except the line of a thousand Cossacks, who remain drawn up there like so many graven images. I suppose it would be considered presumptuous in them to attempt to understand, much less to signify appreciation of the words of their Grand Hetman, aged two.

THE BABY IS RATHER CONSTRAINED.

The Grand Duchess Anastasia, aged eight; the Grand Duchess Tatjana, and another little girl who was not a Grand Duchess at all, but merely a little maid in waiting, now rush up the stage, as it were, out of the darkness of the loge, and say frivolous things to the Grand Hetman, who listens with an evident air of constraint. His work for the day is not over yet, and while he smiles with amused interest at the antics of his sisters and their playfellow, he is waiting for a signal which will recall him to his duties again. For out in the middle of the riding school the somnolent phase of the ceremony is passing, the holy books are being incased in travelling covers, and the golden reading desks with the imperial eagles are being stowed away in light marching sulkies.

Suddenly from out of a dark corner there comes a trumpet blast, followed by a low tattoo from the kettle drums, the Bishop rushes out and for the last time sprinkles the standard-bearers with holy water; the Grand Hetman brushes his little sisters away and strides right mannishly to the front of his box, he stands at attention upon his chair, and the Empress fondly arranges his jaunty ermine cap. Now, one after another, the Cossack sotnias march by, first, of course, the colonel, who—overpowering honor!—is supported on the right by the Grand Duke Nicholas and on the left by the Minister of War. They march past the Grand Hetman, who receives their salutes with grave dignity; the standard-bearers of the much-blessed banners take up positions to the right and to the left of the imperial loge, the Grand Dukes and the Generals drop out of line, and one by one the sotnias of Cossacks march past in columns of four. There they go—the men from the Don and the Dnieper, the men from the Volga and the Ural, the men from the Amoor and the Ussuri—all with worshipping eyes fixed in adoration upon the little white figure of their Grand Hetman, who stands at attention and graciously salutes the commander of each troop as he passes.

After the fighting men come the camp followers, the cooks, and the soup waggons. All the cooks are laden down with copper cooking utensils, which shine brightly in the surrounding gloom, and out of the cooking waggons comes the savory steam of cabbage soup. This new atmosphere seems to remind every one of something he had forgotten; the good Bishop rushes to the imperial loge and kisses the Grand Hetman's chubby little hand; the singers of the Grenadiers, who for two mortal hours had been marking time, burst out into a low, sepulchral song—it sounds for a moment like the rumbling of an approaching thunderstorm—and then they go out into the darkness, amid a crash of cymbals and a blare of trumpets. Suddenly I see that the imperial loge is empty and that the Cossacks are again standing at attention, gazing with devotion at the little chair upon which a moment before their Grand Hetman stood and gravely saluted their battle flags.

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 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Paybl.	1906. High.	Low.	1907. High.	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Last sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	2½	H Jan.	201	158¾	196½	158¼	175¾	175	175	$175.00	4.
Power	1½	Q Aug.	99¾	88	96¾	91¾	96	92	92¼	92.25	6.5
M. S. R.	2½	Nov.	263¾	230½	239	200	205	201	201	201.00	5.
Twins	1¼	Q Aug.	132	105¾	107½	85	91¾	91¼	91¾	91.75	5.4
Tor. Rl.	1½	Q Oct.	126	104½	115½	100	102	100	100	100.	6.
Detroit	1½	Q Nov.	123	80	84½	61¾	68½	66¾	66½	66.50	7.6
Richelieu	1¼	Q Sept.	88	73¼	82½	63	65	64	64	64.00	7.8
N. S. Steel	1½	Q Oct.	78½	59¼	78	65	68½	67	67	67.00	8.9
Dom. Coal	1	Q Oct.	81¾	58	70¼	56	..	..	55¼	55.25	7.3
Iron bonds	2½	H Jan.	87	70	80	71	74	73¾	74	740.00	6.7
Iron Com.	..	..	34¾	20¼	25	14¾	22	20¼	20¼	20.25	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Oct.	77	57¾	75	65¼	68½	68½	68½	68.50	5.8

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2¼ Q.	Sept.	261	257	243½	244	4.6
Merch.	2 Q.	Sept.	175½	170	159¾	161	4.9
Hoche	3 Q.	Sept.	163	158¼	140	147	4.4
E. T.	2 Q.	Oct.	165	162	159¾	161	4.9
Mols.	3¼ Q.	Oct.	230	215¼	203	205	4.8
Toronto	2½ Q.	Sept.	250	234	215	216	4.6
B.N.A.	4 H.	Oct.	146¼	153½	150½	154¾	4.1
Royal	2½ Q.	Oct.	242¾	245½	233½	238	4.4
Dominion	3 Q.	Oct.	282	263½	229	233¼	5.1
Imperial	2½ Q.	Nov.	254½	230	216	221	5.6
Standard	3 Q.	Sept.	256½	246½	215	216¼	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	Dec.	227	236	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Sept.	145	145	130	130	5.3
Union	3½ H.	Dec.	157	162	143½	143¾	4.8
N. S.	2 Q.	Oct.	256	253	241½	242¼	4.3
Comm.	3 Q.	Sept.	190½	179½	170	171	4.7
Sovereign	1½ Q.	Aug.	156¼	134¾	96	114	5.3
BONDS							
Coal.	2½ H	Nov.	102¾	100	95	97	6.1
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	109¼	110¼	107¼	107½	4.6
M.S.R.	2½ H.	Nov.	105	104	100¾	101	4.4
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Oct.	110	98	95	95	6.4
Lke. Wds.	3 H.	Dec.	113	101	100	100	6.0
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	3 Q.	Oct.	122½	120	111	111	7.2
Iron	..	..	83½	66¾	48	49¼	..
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	121	112	105	105	6.6
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Sept.	130	120	112	115	6.0
Switch	1¾ Q.	Oct.	115	105	95	94	7.6
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay	1 Q.	Oct.	75¾	71¾	64½	66	6.0
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Sept.	115	112	105	107	6.5
Illinois	1½ Q.	Oct.	101¼	94¼	83¾	85	7.0
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Oct.	95	93½	82¾	82½	7.2
Lau. Paper	1¾ Q.	Oct.	14¾	110	100	106	6.6
Mont.	1¾ Q.	....	....	....	71¾	70½	9.7
Illinois	1½ Q.	Oct.	97¾	85	79	73	8.1
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	109¾	98¼	83¾	83¾	8.1
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	158½	145	129¾	130⅞	6.1
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	171	162	157	158	5.0
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	133	128	117¾	118	5.0
Hafx. Hy	1½ Q.	Oct.	108¼	104½	96	98	6.0
Trinidad	1¼ Q.	Oct.	81	78	70	75¼	6.5
Toledo	1 H.	Nov.	36¼	29¼	23¾	23¼	8.0
Switch	7 Y.	Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo	2 H.	Oct.	164	136½	91	104	3.8
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Feb.	107½	93	88½	93	6.4
Magd.	..	....	....	....	31½	31	31½	..
Havana	..	....	....	52	45¾	40	40	..
Textile	1¼ Q.	Oct.	....	45	45	45	45	11.0
Lke. of W's	3 H.	Aug.	103	107	72¾	72	8.2
Switch	3 H.	....	114	98½	96	96	6.2
Mexican	..	....	70	57½	44	44	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Oct.	145¼	138¼	124	124	6.8
Rio	..	....	48	48	39½	43	..

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The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 per annum.

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.

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● N.M. 6 ☽ F.Q. 13	AUGUST	○ F.M. 22 ● L.Q. 30				
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, AUGUST 3, 1907.

The 'Witness' recently learned on 'Change that fears were entertained as to the safety of the harbor elevator, which, it was said, was liable to collapse if, on the completion of the conveyors, it should be loaded to its full capacity. As was natural we referred the matter to Mr. Jamieson, the expert, whose connection with the elevator plans is matter of history. It is right to say that Mr. Jamieson did not interfere in the matter except to answer our reporter's questions. That the elevator is a white elephant, however, has been common gossip ever since it was constructed; indeed, experts predicted that it would be so from the time the plans were submitted. Mr. Stephens in his letter assumes that the criticism of the elevator comes from a disappointed contractor; also that the present commission will be blamed if the elevator is imperfect. Neither of these assumptions is correct. Of course, the present commission had nothing to do with the building of the elevator. And as for Mr. Jamieson being a disappointed contractor, who was turned down, perhaps Mr. Stephens does not know that Mr. Jamieson's plans for the elevator were accepted unanimously by the former harbor commissioners, and were rejected in spite of them by Mr. Tarte.

A subscriber asks if we guarantee all our mining advertisements. The answer is bluntly, No! And this we have tried to make known by frequent repetition. All mining propositions are mere ventures. Does any one suppose that if any one could guarantee a mining venture, one dollar shares in it would be offered for a few cents? Supposing it was certain that there was precious metal on the property at all, who could tell how much without digging? All investments are more or less uncertain. Banks are supposed to be among the safest, and yet what terrible losses have come upon holders of bank stock. Mining advertisements, on the other hand, are probably the most speculative, and those who offer a dollar share for a few cents say more plainly than words could, 'We have hopes of finding treasure, will 'you share with us these hopes, and also 'any disappointments and losses that 'may be on the programme? We offer 'the share at so low a price because there 'is so great a possibility of loss. We 'know you will not give more.' Whatever the argument in the advertisement, people should read between the lines, and they should not invest unless they have money to lose, and without first satisfying themselves as far as possible regarding the personal character of the promoters and the prospects of the property.

A history of the boarding-out of state children in Australia and its development has recently been compiled by Miss Catherine H. Spence, and published in Australia. The characteristic feature of the Australian plan is that it is national and not philanthropic. It is separated entirely from a pauper system. A tentative experiment on these lines led to the formation of a strong government department; the first permissive, and then obligatory Children's Court of Justice in South Australia; the firm administration of the law for the protection of infant life that has stamped out baby-farming in the central state; the knowledge of the value of home life as compared with industrial life; the importance of thorough though kindly supervision; and the aid that a good probation officer can give towards improving the homes of delinquents. Miss Spence says that the South Australian Department has got rid to a great extent of the difficulties which surround the boarding-out of State children in England, and that it is able to rely upon an adequate supply of suitable foster-parents. Altogether the experience of a part of the empire where the problem of how best to treat the state child seems to have been in part solved should be of great value. It is a question which is exercising the minds of all, in all countries, who are interested in the welfare of children thrown on public charity as 'destitute, neglected, uncontrollable, or delinquent.'

Returns of the elections recently held throughout France of members of the General Council, composed of representatives of the various departments, have again strikingly demonstrated the strength and popularity of the government. All the opposition parties lost heavily, the net gain by the straight Republicans and allied parties being eighty-four seats. Considering the furore raised against the Clemenceau ministry over the contest with the Vatican, and the recent agitation in the wine districts, this result is profoundly significant. The war over the churches certainly touched the people most intimately, and it was thought that the result would be an increase of strength for the Reactionaries and Nationalists. That hope is now completely dashed by their having lost twenty and seventeen seats, respectively. There can be no question after this decisive expression of the popular will as to the attitude of the nation with regard to the dispute with the Church. The election must, furthermore, be accepted as a proof of popular approval of the income taxation policy of the ministry. This may have had more to do in producing the result than the dispute with the Church, as the masses engaged in the cultivation of the soil regard with favor a policy which imposes on accumulated wealth burdens heretofore borne by productive industry. On the whole these elections show a steadiness of opinion and fixity of purpose in remarkable contrast to the fickleness which in former times characterized expressions of French popular opinion at the polls. The unfortunate thing about France is that in breaking loose from ecclesiastical leading strings she has cast off religion altogether, having nothing wherewith to replace what had come to be looked upon as a cult of hollow forms and a bondage. France is fallow ground for a real religion.

On Tuesday of this week, the Filipinos for the first time under United States rule voted for delegates to a native assembly. The Philippine Parliament will consist of two houses, the Philippine Commission, whose members are appointed by the President of the United States, and the Philippine Assembly, composed of eighty-one elected delegates. Five years ago, the United States Congress provided for the election of a Philippine Assembly, and since that time a census has been taken of the Christian and civilized Filipinos who were to receive the right of representation. It was found that 539,749, or about a third, of the male adults could read and write, but only about 61,500 took the trouble to register for the elections, which reveals either great disaffection towards American rule and resentment against the very restricted nature of the autonomy accorded them, after having, as they believed, been promised independence, or else a great indifference to self-government. However that may be, the Filipinos have now a parliament, and to that extent, at least, the United States has redeemed its pledges so often repeated since the conquest of the islands. It remains to be seen how far the experiment will work. Though the United States has failed to give the people the nationhood, which they had almost wrested from Spain, and which they naturally looked to the United States, their great prototype, to abet, she still treats the Philippines as a foreign country, so far as customs barriers are concerned.

NAPOLIO.

Besides losing a million or so over his soap trust fake, the Napoleon of British yellow journalism is getting twitted on every hand. The newspapers call him Napolio, and tell him he has reached his Waterloo. One writer, quoting an extravagance of Mark Twain, who declared that, though not so sudden as a massacre, education and soap were more deadly in the long run, thinks that there is at least one noble lord who can testify to the deadly effects of soap. Lord Northcliffe explains that he entered on the controversy because he objected to trust methods. In this abhorrence he is like Mr. Hearst of New York, yet like Mr. Hearst he is the head centre of one of the biggest newspaper trusts in the world. His statement that he did it because of his sense of public duty, makes everybody laugh. 'The discussion of the 'question was carried on,' he says, 'under great disadvantages owing to the 'difficulty of obtaining reliable information, and also owing to the abundance 'of information that was not reliable.' This statement has drawn forth upon the noble lord many encomiums on the undaunted way in which he has from time to time faced just such hard conditions, and in the absence of information used his abundant misinformation with unmistakable nerve. His admirers recall the wonderful story which killed off all the foreign legations in Pekin. There never was a time when information was more anxiously longed for by the whole world, and this benefactor stepped in and gave it information which for all he knew might be true. His rule to his agents apparently is that when the public want information they must have it. The Shanghai genius who slew the legations; the emissary who secured from Sir Robert Bond the assurance he did not give, confirming an incident which never took place; the genius who invented the heart-rending accounts of how the Boers, wearing big boots, kicked certain Britons to death, who are alive and well to-day, all understood their calling, but were nowhere with the soap artists who lied with an effrontery and lavishness quite unprecedented.

What will astonish sufferers from yellow press libels on this side of the sea is that the noble lord has been held accountable for his evil-speaking. This is perhaps due to the singularly unblemished and philanthropic business career of the man whom he principally assailed. As a rule, the sensational press tears reputations to tatters with impunity. It counts that most people whom it attacks have enough to be said about them to shun the limelight—and a yellow limelight at that—of a public trial. There is a class of victims in whose case not even a skeleton in the closet is necessary. That is, where it invades homes and tears the veil from privacy, especially where it can associate innocent women with any scandal for which they may not be in any wise responsible. But its strong point is when it poses, as in this case, as knights errant in the exposure of wrong. The press has no nobler office than this exposure of wrong, so long as the task does not lay upon it the duties of the detective. The newspaper that fearlessly tells the truth about any form of oppression—at least any encroachment of wealth on the interests of the public—has generally the gratitude of the public. This is shown when cases of the kind come before juries. But much as the public owes such a press it 'goes a warfare at its own charges.' Woe to it if it makes a mistake or cannot prove its assertions to the last point. The public will only turn upon it and say it had no business doing what it did. No one who has had this task of public defence but will have sympathy with Lord Northcliffe's lament over the abundance of unreliable information and the scarcity of that which can be trusted, not only as correct, but as capable of legal proof. It is quite conceivable that a spirited and too innocent journalist might be made the victim of sore heads furnishing false information. If this had been the belief with regard to Lord Northcliffe, he would have met with more commiseration than scorn. Had there been any sense of good faith in the matter, the exposure of the alleged soap trust would have had a great deal of public sympathy, and especially that of the press. The reverse, however, was the impression made by the whole investigation. To begin with, the notorious recklessness of the publications in question in pursuit of sensations which might be found to be popular was a prima facie case against the purity of the motive.

Then the obliquity of the methods by which the charge of combination had been worked up was only too obvious. Among other things the 'Mail' had printed letters purporting to come from housekeepers and others which piled on the agony and made the combiners out to be fiends in their cruelty to the poor of the United Kingdom. When the addresses of the writers were asked for in court they proved to be unknown. When the letters in question were analyzed, their lack of genuineness became obvious, and it was evident that they were hoaxes, whether concocted outside or inside of the office of the paper, whether volunteered by mischief makers or paid for as copy. No body familiar with yellow methods will have much doubt as to the nature of their genesis. These letters were all on one side, accusing the trust of giving short weight, of robbing the poor, of treating work people unjustly, discharging them, etc. In this opening address for Mr. Lever, in the court at Liverpool, counsel for the defence was able to show how one-sided this correspondence was, and quoted a case in which an employee of the Levers had sent a letter to the 'Mail,' which was refused publication. The writer denied the charge of injustice to employees, and showed that the reverse was the case. In his own case, he had been employed for years as a traveller, but sometime previous to writing had left to go into business on his own account. Although he was going into a rival concern, Mr. Lever gave him a pension quite voluntarily, and, when after a while the rival business failed, Mr. Lever took him back and gave him his old position. How many employers would have acted so generously? asked the writer; but, as we have said, the 'Mail' refused to publish that letter. The case, indeed, was so black against the Harmsworth publications, that, after the evidence of Mr. Lever, Mr. Rufus Isaacs, the leading counsel for Lord Northcliffe, advised that gentleman to cease fighting and pay up.

LIBERAL STUDIES AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

It is unfortunate that so often, when technical education is advocated, some over-zealous advocate of the idea should always be found to decry the liberalizing studies and to represent the need of earning one's living as the one final cause of true education. The vast majority of our young people, we are told, who go to the common school must earn their living, in the time to come, at avocations in which the trained eye and hand will count most. That being the case, it is added, the eye and the hand should be trained to do the things which the community needs. If the argument rested here it would be fairly reasonable, although very incomplete. In fact, a far more important reason for the education of the faculties of eye and hand is that man is a very defective being without such training—defective even intellectually. Indeed, it is those people who are not to earn their living with their hands who need such training most. But too often this utilitarian argument goes further and dwells upon the so-called uselessness of liberalizing studies, such as history and the ancient and modern languages. Unfortunately, too, there are too many parents who do not recognize the 'use' of this and the other study which does not appear, to their restricted vision, to be connected with the material side of life. Technical education, therefore, commends itself to them as something not only absolutely practical in itself, but as being in direct opposition to the whole spirit of the traditional methods of education.

Such a view of the question, however, is in reality a narrow one. It is certainly not the one that prevails in the country where technical education has reached its highest development, and is achieving its greatest successes. In Germany, the technical schools are, indeed, constantly increasing the national capacity for doing those things which the community, and the world at large, needs, but at the same time, recognizing that the whole man should be developed in any true system of education, great stress is there laid upon the liberalizing studies as well. The instruction in the mother tongue is most extensive and thorough. German and French and English are taught not merely as indispensable vehicles of business communication, but as instruments of thought and literature. And so with other broadening studies. The eye and the hand are trained, but along with the mind, which is found to fulfil its own task far better when combined with the wholesome development of the physical powers. The true conception of technical education, however much it may aim to practical ends, is not purely material. There is, in fact, no real opposition in ideal or purpose between it and the traditional secondary education. The two should, so far as possible, be parts of every system. But taking our schools and academies as they are, the more thorough their work of training in the liberalizing studies, the better will be the supply of capable students to take advantage of the opportunities afforded for technical instruction.

One of the pioneers of technical education in England was the late Professor Huxley. Years ago, when addressing the boys at Eton school, although pleading for more science in English education, he acknowledged the value of classical training, and pointed out that Herodotus was a wide-awake educated gentleman, with the true scientific spirit, in spite of the fact that he was inclined to believe travellers' tales, no matter how marvellous they might be. Huxley himself took up the study of Greek when he was past sixty. The biography by his son describes his efforts and success. In the multiplicity of his engagements and work he could only spare a small portion of time from each day, but each day he added to his vocabulary a minimum of ten words. He was urged to the study by a desire to read the New Testament in the original, and also the scientific works of Aristotle. He mastered Greek sufficiently well to be able to point out to Greek scholars that a mistake had been made all along in translating one of the anatomical statements in Aristotle. The mistake had arisen because the earlier translators had not understood anatomy. Perhaps the true ideal is to have a due proportion of scientific method and spirit in what is generally known as classical education and a due proportion of liberal culture in technical education.

A JEHAD.

Conditions in Morocco threaten the most terrible possibilities, and much lies at the door of those responsible for them. We have such a fixed belief in the law of progress that it is hard to conceive of countries becoming more and more barbarous instead of becoming more civilized. Yet, under the benumbing influence of Moslem fatalism and fanaticism, Morocco, from which in Christendom's dark days, Spain and, through her, Europe, received culture and learning, seems to have been continuously deteriorating. It has become a noisome eddy in the swirl of modern progress, growing more and more ignorant and fanatical the more overwhelmingly the current of civilization sweeps past. The interest taken by the young Sultan in the things of civilization roused against him every savage instinct, and bereft a ruler who was accounted almost divine of all loyal support and of all power; and now prejudice against everything non-Moslem has broken out into a wild passion which decrees the destruction of every infidel in the land. This state of things is not altogether without a reason. The Moors have seen their neighbors in the other Barbary states reduced to submission by the French. The result has certainly been most benign both in Algiers and Tunis. But neither were the processes by which it was accomplished such as to make the invading power respected and loved, nor is the constant encroachment in those lands of European life and ways a thing to make Islam long for a similar subjugation of the last remaining independent state—independent because it is a sea of mountains.

All the same, these mountain clans have seen the hated process of encroachment going on like the lapping tide. A few years ago Morocco's supposed possessions in the direction of the Sahara disappeared from the maps to the extent of about a third of the empire's area. Only this year, owing to a quarrel picked at Marakesh, the important town of Oudja was taken possession of and the French flag flung out from its highest mosque, and, what was worst of all in the sight of the tribesmen, the commercial minded burghers of that town semed pleased with the change, counting themselves much safer under that flag from the ravages of their own mountain banditti, than they could possibly be without it. It has become evident to the clansmen that their Sultan is not going to put a stop to the process; and it is not surprising that they listen to any one who proposes to do it, or that they accept the simplest, and, in their view, the most pious method, that of killing every infidel in the country. To-day no foreigner's life is worth anything who is not protected by the terror of European guns. Fortunately the actual jehad has broken out, not in some inaccessible valley in the interior, but in a seaport where it is under the guns of the powers, so far as mutual jealousy allows those powers to act. Europe lays on Germany the whole blame of the present terrible state of affairs. France, which had a mandate from Great Britain and other powers to keep Morocco straight, no doubt have done so if allowed. But wherever France sends a ship to many must send another to paralyze. It remains, however, that the Algeciras conference did lay upon France, in Spain, the policing of that country present conditions are such as to vigorous action on the part of powers. There is, however, little gained from such joint action. The hope for Morocco is the domination single European power. Outis seized as a hostage for the fulfilment governmental duties by the which duties he promised entirely fulfil, but which everybody knew could not. The seizure was really an annexation. Were there only one power the question the same process would have been repeated in short order. Casa Blanca, and France would have a stronghold that would have command Fez, the capital. Germany's policy been to block this wholesome process delivering the land which was looked upon by the Greeks as paradise from the hand of barbarism.

NEW THINGS.

The days that are passing are full of joy, even if sometimes they are a little perplexing, because almost every minute brings forth a new thing under the sun. Within the past few days we have been assured that part of the old alchemists' dream has come true, although 'by contrairies' as all right-minded dreams do, and that copper has been 'degraded' to lithium: that sea-gulls think and have a language of their own, which human beings can imitate if not understand, and that they indulge in politics; and that leucocytes only devour microbes when they are served up with opsonic sauce. Truly, as Mr. Edison observed the other day, we are only at the brief beginnings of knowledge. Professor Wright, a London bacteriologist, has discovered, he says, that the white corpuscles, or leucocytes, scavengers of the blood, do not devour disease microbes because of an everlasting hunger; on the contrary, they refuse to eat at all unless their food and our poison is properly prepared with a sauce piquante. That sauce, Professor Wright says, is composed of opsonins—the name opsonin being adapted from the Greek, and having the meaning of feast-preparer. It is, we are told, a substance found in the watery plasma of the blood. If the blood contains a sufficient quantity of opsonins to season the microbes, the leucocytes devour them and we keep well; per contra, if the blood has too few opsonins, the leucocytes refuse to sup and we are under par, and, perhaps, in the hospital! Professor Wright, however, has not only discovered all this, but he has also discovered, so he says, a way to supply any opsonin deficiency, so that, presently, we may hope to cure all our ills speedily and without the aid of drugs—a little bottle of 'opsonin cultures' carried in the waistcoat pocket will be all that will be necessary. As for sea-gulls thinking and talking and having politics, Dr. Watson, of the Chicago University, found that out by dressing in leaves and living amongst them for several weeks. Mr. Rockefeller is reported to have said, the other day, that he was disappointed in the university he had founded, because it was not making history fast enough, or because the products it was turning out were not conspicuously successful. He must be all the better pleased with Dr. Watson and his roosting inclinations. Chicago professors heretofore have been too indulgent in the objectionable habits of economics, altruism and eugenics and nasty criticism of plutocrats, but Dr. Watson flies above all that—he is a bird! The conclusion is that the world moves—and nowadays moves with accelerated rapidity.

INDIANS THAT ARE IDEALISTS.

(Washington 'Herald.')

At the National Hotel is a tall, dark-haired gentleman, in quiet clothes, who is registered as S. K. Sequiche. He is a representative of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, of which he is a full-blooded member. He is a graduate of Carlisle, and talks with great interest of his tribe, which he is representing before the Interior Department. Speaking of his tribe he says: 'We are the only Indian tribe that has succeeded in reducing our language to writing. Our alphabet has eighty-two letters, and since we have had it we have made great strides both in modern education and in keeping up the history and the traditions of our race. Our nation is a nation of ideals and our trend of mind is toward romanticism. We know the significance of the green of the trees; of the dew upon the grass; the beauty of the flowers; the sheeny glimmer of the moon; the mystery of the stars. We have always been idealists rather than materialists, but as we are assimilating modern civilization and coming closer to your standards, we are losing some of our poetical fervor and are paying more attention to the useful arts. We are a moral nation, we believe in monogamy, and we love our wives and children. We are hoping to make our nation a sterling factor in the civilization of the United States, for, after all, we are true Americans in every sense.'

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, August 3rd, 1907.
Store closes to-day at 1.

School Dress Goods for .45 a yd.

A large quantity of navy and black serges, navy and black cashmeres, navy and black poplins and navy and black lustres—the cloth and the colors that are commonly used for school and convent dresses. Every yard of it is guaranteed to stand the ordinary wear and tear of school life. You can get these goods for less now than you can later on and there'll be lots of time for you to make them up. All school dress goods, Monday, **.45 a yard.**

THREE QUARTER LENGTH SOCKS FOR CHILDREN

A new sock for children, the body being of spun silk while the top is of fine ribbed lisle. It has the advantages over all others of being more elastic and retaining its shape better. Sizes 5½ to 8", in white, sky and pink.

.45 to 60 a pair.

SUMMER NOTIONS.

"Our Special" Dress Shield washable and perspiration proof, size 3, 2 pairs for .. .25
30" Silk Shoe Ties, in black and tan, 1" wide, 2 pairs for .25
Double Marcel Waving Irons, with ebonym handles, regular .30 for ..... .20
Child's Suspender Waists, regular .75 a pair for ..... .48
Hairpin Cabinets, each ..... .08
.10, .15 and .20 Collar Foundations for ..... .05
India Tape, one dozen knots in bunch ..... .04
Berry Pins, assorted, 5 for .. .05
3-4" Lisle Elastic, best quality, black and white, 2 yards for ..... .15
Sewing Needles, best English make, per paper ..... .03
50 yd. Silk Spools, "Corticelli", per dozen ..... .50
"LaBelle" Hooks and Eyes, rust proof, black and white, 3 cards for ..... .10
"Gaelic" Safety Pins, with guarded points, nickel, 2 dozen for ..... .05

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TOILET LAUNDRY

"The Laundry that knows how."

starches only the neck and wrist bands and down the front pleat very lightly. This is how you want it done. TRY US.

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It has easily won over all its Rivals

The great Favorite on the most refined tables, in the best Hotels and Restaurants.

ASK IT FROM YOUR DEALER.

General Purveyors to the Trade:

LAPORTE, MARTIN & Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

The Stranger came into the garden by the little gate, and looked quite dwarfed beside the double crimson hollyhocks that are almost twice his height. He carried the morning mail for me, and said:

'I noticed some foreign letters in your box, and so became rural postman to bring them to you.'

'That was very thoughtful,' I murmured, reaching out my hand, for though often a month old, with many chances between, they do soothe one's anxiety.

After that there was a brief silence as we both read our written messages from far and near.

Suddenly he laughed, and held up an evergreen landscape postcard, under which was written: 'The world is full of fads. Sensationalism has tainted both church and state; the whole aim of life seems to be for the glory of man, instead of the glory of God.'

'The writer ought to know,' he said, thoughtfully, 'for he is in the political arena over in a near-by state.'

'I don't like the word "fads,"' was my rejoinder; 'it is so often misapplied to those who have real, earnest aims, and the best intentions.'

'That may be so,' he conceded, 'but we are all apt to make a hobby of our own particular desire or recreation; everything is overdone, and run to death in the race for whatever we aim at. Politics, religion, education and business, even personal friendships are nowadays often made matters of temporary convenience or passing usefulness, while sharp practice and distrust meet us on every hand.'

'You have been to a political meeting,' I interrupted, 'and found that more than dolls are stuffed with sawdust.'

'No,' he averred, 'and if I had been, my opinion is, that the two best and cleanest men at the head of affairs in our world to-day, are Laurier and Roosevelt (after King Edward, of course).' he added, loyally.

"But we too often forget the advice to "let nothing be done through strife or vain glory." The besetting sin of the age is self and self-glory; we get away from solid foundation in our plan of life, and indulge our fads, as too many houses are being built, with fancy tops and insecure underpinning.'

'And how few of us can say: "But God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world."'

Then the sun shone through a rift in the clouds, the cheery birds disputed our claim to even the sourest of the late cherries, the orange lilies glowed with the rich coloring of passionate beauty, and all Nature seemed tuned to a matin song.

THAT 'POTATO PATCH"

F. McD.—After two season in potatoes, the land should be in good condition for your purpose, and there should not be any difficulty in planting strawberries in August, unless the weather is very dry and water scarce.

It is best to grow them in narrow, matted rows three and a half feet apart, and from one to two feet in the row.

Brandywine, Gandy and Cumberland, are good varieties, with Marshall and William Belt if size is wanted. Cumberland is early, and Gandy a good, late berry.

Cherry trees or currant bushes would be a little difficult to start growth if planted in the leafy season, but if the holes are dug and everything ready, are better planted in spring.

But raspberry canes can be set at any time after the season of growth is past, or before, if they have not to be removed far. In fact, autumn is considered the best time to set out the fruit.

Cuthbert and Golden Queen are the hardiest varieties, and they can be planted six feet by four in the row. Our ordinary currant and cherry acclimatized in this province are most reliable for your locality, and in planting currants do not forget the white, that are the sweetest for table use.

Better interest some French-Canadian woman in your plantation; they are good gardeners, and such a one to work and supervise the grounds before you arrive, and to put on the winter covering to your strawberries, will pay in the end.

EVERGREEN HEDGE.

Mrs. C. T.—From your description it would seem as if your hedge was past recovery. So many that lose vitality are lost in the way you describe. It is probable that the last two severe winters have been too much for it—and fifteen years is said to be often the limit of attractiveness for such a hedge.

Try pruning closely and giving some well decayed manure, or rich soil, dug well into the ground.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

J.A.W.—The disease you describe in your raspberries is doubtless anthracnose. It is best to cut out and burn affected canes; also to apply Bordeaux mixture in spring before growth starts. Sometimes young canes are injured by a saw fly that cuts a ring around the canes; if found, cut and burn the same.

A rubber plant does best in summer in a damp, half shaded position.

If a quantity of flowers are wanted, and the pot is large enough, the young shoots may be left of your calla; if large flowers are wanted, keep to the main bulb.

ROOTS OF SMALL TREES.

Mrs. J. S.—The best remedy is to take a spade and dig them up, and keep the ground cultivated. The question is rather vague, and it would be necessary to know more about the position of the unwelcome trees before giving advice.

Salt or coal oil will kill the roots, but also destroy any other near by plant.

THE COCOANUT TREE.

'A Schoolboy' asks how far north the cocoanut tree is grown out of doors.

It is found wild in Florida, and thousands of trees are planted along Indian River in that state, but it will bear but little frost, and is only available as an ornamental plant north of Charlotte Harbor.

A wonderful tree in tropical regions and generally growing within the influence of the sea, sometimes rising 90 feet high. It affords food, drink, oil, clothing and shelter to the natives.

The stem is used as supports for houses, and the leaves form a thatch for the roof, or are made into umbrellas, buckets, lanterns, etc. Then their ashes yield potash in abundance and the fibre from the nuts make cloth and ropes.

By fermentation the juice of the stem is made into a palm oil, and by distilling into an ardent spirit, also a coarse sugar, while the dried pith forms a food similar to sago.

The fruit is a wholesome food and the milk a cooling beverage. The fibre of the shell is used for brushes, the shell is turned and polished into drinking cups, while the substance of the nut itself contains an oil which when extracted is used for lamps. The unexpanded buds when boiled form a delicate and much esteemed food, and it would be difficult to find any other tree that can be put to so many uses.

For this reason it is considered the most important tree among the wonderful palms of tropical regions.

THE RAMBLER ROSE.

Miss M. C.—If you have only room for one climbing rose, by all means choose the Crimson Rambler, which is generally more satisfactory than either the white or the yellow. Its dainty clusters or vivid crimson contrast with the deep rich foliage, and this, with the fact that it is more hardy than the others, explains the preference. Being void of perfume is a great lack of perfection, but it certainly surpasses all other roses as a decorative plant for the north.

HARDY PLANTS.

M.R.—It is such a large subject that one cannot tackle it in such small space. By 'hardy plants' it is no doubt perennials your require, and something that will bloom each month of the year.

Start with Anemones in April, then follows Arabis Albida, or Mountain Rock Cress, Daisies and Moss Pink.

In May the Alyssum Saxtali, with its golden yellow flowers, will bloom, and the Dicentia or Bleeding Heart. Achillea (white) puts in an appearance and continues to bloom, and the Columbines follow. Do not forget the Peonies, and the old-fashioned Astilbe Japonica, incorrectly called Spirea.

The Campanulas can be planted for succession to blossom most of the summer, and there are many varieties of pinks that do the same. Gaillardias flower from June till October, and the Iceland Poppy tosses its yellow cups spasmodically all season. So June and July passes with Hollyhock and Larkspur, Lychnis and Monarda. In August the Rudbeckia is in evidence, and after that we look for late hardy Asters and Chrysanthemums.

If all these are in a garden they make a brave showing of plants that require but little care, and can be trusted to come up again in spring after their winter's sleep without the need of too many blankets.

WORMS IN POTS.

'Doubtful' saw an article in 'Witness' lately about setting matches, head downwards, in a flower pot to cause worms to vacate, and asks if it is reliable.

Not having tried this method it is not wise to pass judgment, but if a plant of mine was so infested I should get a lump of unslacked lime the size of a very large breakfast cup, put it in a pail of cold, soft water, and after it has slaked and settled, pour off the clear water, and soak the soil, repeating the dose every second day. This will prove effective in destroying the worms.

BLACK CURRANTS.

'Mimi.'—It always seems strange to me that black currants are so little known and valued. Your question as to their medical properties brings to mind the fact that hot black currant tea was a remedy for colds and all bronchial affections in England during my childhood, and the pleasant sweetened decoction lingers in memory yet.

But there are people who cannot endure the smell of them even in the bushes when passing. Others again relish a black currant pudding above all fruit dainties.

It is well known, however, that the black currant (Ribes nigrum) is cooling and wholesome, and as an antiseptic in all scorbutic affections, as well as deranged biliary secretions, may be eaten with great advantage.

Three or four bushes, when well grown, will furnish all that are required for a good sized family, and the Black Naples, though an old variety, surpasses in flavor some of the newer sorts.

LEAF FOR NAME.

A.R.—Your leaf is most likely Grevillea Robusta, or Australian Silk Oak. It will not winter out of doors in this latitude, but in its native country grows to one hundred feet high.

It is a florists' plant here, and makes a fine decoration, being ferny leaved and luxuriant. Can be planted out in spring and re-potted in autumn, while it can easily be wintered in a cool room.

MACCARONI.

Angus.—Your friend had the right of the argument, for maccaroni is made of wheaten flour mixed with eggs. It is largely used on the Continent of Europe, being an Italian preparation, formed into long pipe shaped lengths, about the size of a quill, and when eaten with boiled milk, or in soups, is highly nutritious. But the orthodox way of serving with milk and grated cheese requires a healthy appetite.

A PERSISTENT WEED.

Eric D.—The specimen you send is the common rag weed, a persistent weed that crops up everywhere, and doubtless wonders why it is not as welcome as its first cousin, the bachelors' button.

It has been a troublesome weed for all gardeners to fight, but somewhere in the history of its ancestors it must have been good stock, to inherit the title of Ambrosia Artemisaefolia. 'What's in a name?'

ARTICHOKES.

Mrs. K.—This is a vegetable of which I know but little, and it never appealed to me. The 'Green Globe' is the variety most cultivated, but the lack of popularity is a drawback to its propagation.

The plant is related to the thistles, and the edible part is the great unopened flower-head. It is a perennial, and propagated from suckers, or grown from seed, often being planted in hills, with three or four plants in each hill.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

Dr. B. Wolf, of Basle, Switzerland, who has acquired a reputation by his commentaries on the Swiss Code, has been elected a member of the Apellate Court at Basle.

* * *

On account of ill-health Dr. Guido Goldschmidt, professor of chemistry, declined the appointment of rector of the German University of Prague. He was the first Jew who was ever elected rector of that university.

* * *

According to the last census of the Russian Government there are 5,225,805 Jews in Russia, or 4.15 percent of the entire population. The number of Jewish recruits taken this year is 53,194, instead of 42,709, the proper proportion.

* * *

Moritz Widder, a lawyer of Kaschau, Austria, bequeathed a fund of 120,000 kronen, the income from which is to be distributed among the poor of the city, regardless of their religious beliefs.

* * *

Among other bequests for charitable purposes, Frau Charlotte Speyer, of Frankfurt, bequeathed 80,000 marks to the Medchenstift and 40,000 marks to the Israelitischen Frauenverein of that city.

* * *

The United States Commissioner, Mr. Sargent, who was at Galveston at the arrival of the first company of Jewish immigrants on July 3, expressed his approval of the movement to divert Jewish immigration from the Northern ports. He stated that there is a similar movement with reference to Italian and German immigrants.

* * *

The Jewish orange-growers near Jaffa and in the colony Petach Tikwoh, Palestine, have formed an association for the purpose of finding new markets where their products will bring higher prices. There is also a movement to extend the orange-growing industry, for which Palestine is particularly adapted.

* * *

A Jewish contemporary says: At the request of ten Jewish ladies, who stated that they could not attend on the Jewish Sabbath, the date of a reception at the English Court was changed from Friday to Thursday evening.

* * *

A priest at Dalhinoff, Wilna province, Russia, a leader among the 'Genuine Russians,' distributed circulars among the members of his congregation urging them to kill all Jews and revolutionists.

* * *

The Russian Ministry has accepted the proposal of the Minister of the Interior to expel all Jews who live beyond the Pale without legal right.

* * *

The Jewish millers and flour merchants of Jerusalem have organized an association for the purpose of making flour from Palestinian grain.

* * *

The Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society has taken title to several thousand acres of land in Southern New Jersey, which it proposes to divide up into farms.

* * *

A tombstone bearing the inscription 'Isak Geldern,' who died in 1782, was unearthed in one of the streets of Dusseldorf. Isak Geldern was a grand-uncle of the poet Heine.

* * *

The Russian Jewish press expresses the opinion that any improvement in the situation of the Jews is most closely bound up with the progress and political victory of the democratic elements, and that if the third Douma should contain a majority of these elements, which is utterly impossible, under the new electoral law, there is a prospect of a favorable solution of the Jewish question; on the other hand, should the reaction triumph, the Jews have nothing to expect from the third Douma. The fact that the Jews can only fight for their rights as allies of the Progressive parties, since they cannot form an independent parliamentary group, necessitates all Jewish parties reckoning with them in their policy.

* * *

During the last two months the Warsaw Emigration Bureau sold twelve thousand tickets to Jews intending to go to America.

* * *

The Russian Whitsuntide passed off without any anti-Jewish demonstrations. The 'Sevodnja' published an interview M. Stolypin had with a person of high standing on the possibility of pogroms. The Premier stated that he was fully determined to suppress, with the greatest severity, all attempts to organize riots against the Jews.

* * *

Cantor Springer, of Freiburg, has completed fifty years of service, and in commemoration of this event has been honored by the Grand Duke of Baden with the Gold Medal for Merit.

* * *

Two prominent Italian Jews have recently received distinguished recognition. Professor Mortara, first president of the Court of Appeal at Ancona, has been appointed principal secretary to the minister, Signor Guardasigilli. Count Guido de Chayes, who has rendered important services in the improvement of Leghorn, where he resides, has received the Knighthood of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

* * *

The death of Prof. Angelo Heilprin is a severe loss to science. His place is among the martyrs to the extension of human knowledge, for he died of a fever contracted in the pursuit of his investigations.

* * *

The biography of Judah P. Benjamin by Prof. Pierce Butler, will be issued this month.

* * *

Jacob Gordin, the Yiddish dramatist, will be associate editor of a Russian daily, to be issued in New York.

* * *

The first international conference of the Poale Zion organizations will be held at The Hague a week before the opening of the eighth congress. Delegates from America, Russia, Austria, England and Palestine will attend.

* * *

Rabbi Joseph Hayem Moses, of Bagdad, has published Volume III. of 'Rab-Pealim.' It was printed by Frumkin in Jerusalem.

* * *

The collected works of Theodor Herzl will be issued at the end of this month by the 'Juedischer Verlag,' of Cologne.

* * *

At the suggestion of Dubrowin, the leader of the 'Genuine Russians,' all who were present at a meeting of reactionaries at St. Petersburg swore that they will not allow Jews to be elected to the third Douma.

* * *

Four Jewish labor organizations of St. Louis—the Bund, the Poale Zion, the Socialist-Territorialists and Group 'Freedom'—have formed a federation for the purpose of uniting all Jewish workmen on an economic basis. The federation will assume an impartial attitude towards all Jewish movements.

* * *

The Hebrew poet, Bialik, who has been called the Isaiah of the twentieth century, was formerly occupied twelve hours every day in printing visiting cards.

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The question of granting equal rights to the Jews of Finland has been referred by the Finnish Diet to a special commission, which will report next fall.

* * *

Joseph G. Shapiro, of Bridgeport, Conn., was awarded the first prize in parliamentary law in the Law School of Yale University.

* * *

Members of the League of Genuine Russians dug a dynamite mine under the residence of the president of the League, at Odessa, as a pretext for the charge of a Jewish conspiracy. The plot was, however, discovered through the neglect of one of the members of the League.

* * *

The Jewish press of Russia is deploring the fact that the Jewish question was not even discussed in the second Douma.

* * *

Rabbi Isaiah Glaser, of Toledo, Ohio, has been elected rabbi of the three recently formed orthodox congregations of Montreal.

* * *

A 'Cosmopolitan Society,' whose object is to unite all races, was organized at Brooklyn last week. Its membership includes Americans, Germans, Jews, Italians, Frenchmen, negroes, Greeks, Indians, Chinese and Japanese.

* * *

The matriculation examinations of the University of London falling on Rosh Hashanah this year, the authorities have arranged for the examination of Jewish students on the Thursday previous.

* * *

At the general meeting of the 'Geullah' Society it was resolved that the society shall purchase cheap farm land in Palestine. It will also purchase land suitable for fruit-growing, and will agitate for the establishment of a bank in Palestine.

* * *

An application will be made to the New York Legislature for a special charter authorizing the proposed branch of the Jewish Colonial Trust, to be established in New York city, to close on Saturdays and Jewish holidays.

* * *

The objects of the 'B'nai Yehudah,' a new Jewish society of Jerusalem, are to promote the development of commerce and industry in Palestine and to assist newcomers who may wish to engage in business. Through the efforts of the society a weaving mill which will be able to compete with the European mills both in price and quality has been established at Jerusalem.

* * *

Of Lord Swaythling it is said that he is a curious combination of English lord, Orthodox Jew, and Irish Home Ruler.

* * *

Some time ago Congregation Anshe Sholom (Orthodox), of Hamilton, Ont., determined to espouse the cause of Reform. Recently, through the courtesy of its minister, Rabbi Philo, the congregation was addressed by Rabbi Nathan Gordon, of Montreal. Rabbi Gordon pointed out the necessity for Reform as well as its aims and desires, and congratulated the congregation upon its decision, made in the face of discouraging and almost insurmountable difficulties.

An Absolute Cure for Rheumatism

If the skin or bowels are unhealthy, they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed into uric acid—carried by the blood to the nerves—and causes Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-tives surely cure Rheumatism and Sciatica

because they act directly on bowels, kidneys and skin—and so strengthen and invigorate these organs that there is no urea and uric acid retained in the system to irritate the nerves and bring Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia.

"Fruit-a-tives" are intensified fruit juices with tonics and intestinal antiseptics added.

50c. box—6 for $2.50.

Fruit-a-tives
OR (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

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MONEY TO LEND

CUSHING & BARRON
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112 St. James Street.

LECTURE ON PALESTINE.

Professor George A. Barton, Ph.D., of Bryn-Mawr College, Pennsylvania, will lecture in the Congregational Church, Point St. Charles, on Wednesday next, at 8 p.m., on Palestine. Dr. Barton spent a year in Palestine in connection with the Bible research committee, and the information obtained during his travels will be very interesting and helpful to all who are interested in the Bible. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

Those removing to the seaside or country during the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication at twenty-five cents per month in Canada. For the United States add twenty-five cents for postage. To include the 'Illustrated Witness' ten cents additional per month.

WIFE BEATER PUNISHED

TIED TO A POST AND THRASHED VIGOROUSLY BY ALD. McKELVEY, OF HAZELTON, PA.

Hazelton, Pa., Aug. 3.—Louis Sambolia, accused of wife beating, was publicly flogged by Ald. McKelvey, before whom he had been brought for a hearing.

After the testimony had been given, Ald. McKelvey seized the man by the collar, dragged him into the street, pulled the coat from his back, and then handcuffed him to a tie post.

The crowd divined his intention, and a man took off his belt and gave it to McKelvey. The alderman is young and strong, and the flogging was vigorous. After a few strokes Sambolia fell to his knees, crying for mercy, but McKelvey kept it up until he felt that the prisoner had had enough. During the flogging the wife stood by and seemed to enjoy it.

ONE WOMAN IN AN ELEVATOR.

Some women, even in this age, are still more at home in the quiet of their own house than in the bustle of a down-town office building. A few of them still have a way of obstructing sidewalks and blocking doorways without apparently being able to help it. The other day a little morsel of a woman stepped just inside an elevator and stood there. She weighed, the rest of the crowd who wanted to get in, too, judged, a trifle over ninety pounds, but the door was narrow and they were afraid to try to squeeze in for fear of hurting her. One of the crowd was a well-known lawyer. He weighed twice as much as the little obstruction, probably more. He took in the situation at a glance, gravely picked up the little lady in his two hands, set her gently aside, stepped in beside her, without a muscle of his face moving, and the next moment the elevator was going up.

The little woman gasped to a bigger woman near by, 'Wasn't it awful, what that man did to me. Oh, I knew I was in the way of everybody, but somehow I couldn't move—I simply couldn't.'

AN OLD OFFICIAL RETIRES.

Mr. Napoleon Charbonneau, in charge of the stores department of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, and the oldest official of that institution, having been in active service for over thirty-four years, has tendered his resignation and will retire to live with his adopted son, Mr. Germain Beaulieu, advocate. Mr. Charbonneau served under eleven different wardens, and he will carry with him the respect and esteem of all those with whom he labored in the public service.

GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE THREATENED.

The 'Patrie' publishes advices from the counties of Vaudreuil, Vercheres, Beauharnois, Ottawa, Two Mountains, Joliette, and other places in the province, stating that grasshoppers have made their appearance and threaten to destroy the crop in certain localities. For some places, the danger is so great that public prayers and processions to repel the plague have been inaugurated.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION IN 1912.

Tokio, Aug. 3.— Baron Kaneko has been appointed presiding commissioner of the International Exhibition to be held in Japan in 1912.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Louis Marcel Lymburner has sold to Maurice Gabias the buildings 1615 and 1617 St. James street, near Atwater avenue, and 216 and 218 Quesnel street, for the sum of $13,650.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HUNTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

Maxville, Ont., Aug. 2.—Mr. John Hunter, a well-known and respected resident of this vicinity, passed away on July 27 at his home near Riceville. His remains were interred in the Franklin cemetery on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. M. S. Lehigh officiating. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. and D. McGregor, H. Scott, W. Renwick, H. Nicholson, M. Kinnear. Mr. Hunter leaves to mourn their loss a widow and two sisters.

The father of deceased, Mr. Samuel Hunter, and wife, came over in the 'Aberdeen' from County Antrim, in 1822, and settled in the bush and worked hard and raised a family of ten children, namely, William, David, John, Margaret, Mary Jane, Eliza, Sarah, John, Ellen. To raise wheat they had to put it in with a spade and to take it to get ground had to carry it on their backs to the Nation river, and then go by canoe to Chrysler. When they ran out of tea or broke anything they would have to go twenty miles on a blazed path to Vankleek Hill to get it, or else send by neighbors. In spite of all their hardships, they lived a long, happy and a faithful life.

FINE

On rusted slopes the slow sun bides,
The sunburned clover dots the hills;
In grassy nooks the cricket hides,
And all the air with August thrills.
—Ernest McGaffey.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Victoria, 66, 56; Kamloops, 84, 60; Calgary, 80, 50; Edmonton, 84, 54; Prince Albert, 70, 46; Regina, 70, 42; Winnipeg, 62, 40; Port Arthur, 64, 48; Parry Sound, 66, 50; Toronto, 72, 50; Ottawa, 76, 54; Montreal, 78, 52; Quebec, 66, 54; St. John, 72, 56; Halifax, 66, 58.

Moderate, westerly winds; fine to-day and on Sunday; not much change in temperature.

1640 Notre Dame street, Montreal Aug. 3, 1907.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 29.73; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.95.

Temperature—		
To-day	72	58
Yesterday	79	63

PERSONALS

Mr. J. H. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson were passengers on the 'Tunisian.'

Dr. C. W. H. Rondeau and family are spending the month of August at Sixteen Island Lake.

Mrs. P. Piché, 70 Dorion street, and Miss Muriel Irwin, Amherst street, have returned from a visit to the country.

Mrs. Auguste Lemieux, who has been several weeks in the General Hospital, Ottawa, has recovered sufficiently to go home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hector Mackay and Miss Mackay have left for Prout's Neck, Maine, where they intend spending the next few weeks.

The Rev. T. B. Jeakins, Rural Dean and Rector of St. Luke's, Waterloo, and Mrs. Jeakins have returned from England.

The Rev. J. A. Elliot, B.A., will take charge of All Saints Church to-morrow, when he will preach morning and evening.

Mr. C. H. Catelli, president of the Chambre de Commerce, sailed for Europe yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Philippe Durocher.

Mr. D. Creighton, assistant receiver-general, of Toronto, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Creighton sailed to-day on the 'Southwark' for Liverpool.

Lord Hindlip, accompanied by Lady Hindlip and Lord Vivian and the Hon. W. W. Vivian, were among the passengers on the 'Empress of Ireland.'

Mr. T. D. Patton, the Y. M. C. A. secretary for Ottawa, and Mrs. Patton are spending a few days with Mrs. J. A. Henderson at her summer cottage, Morin Flats.

Miss Winnifred A. Tait, who has been the guests of her aunt, Mrs. D. S. Lough, Winnipeg, has left for Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., where she will be the guest of Mrs. Wm. Clarke.

Mr. John Nichols, with his daughter, Mrs. J. D. Ellis and family, intends occupying Eagle Island, in Brome Lake, of which he is part owner, during the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan, St. Laurent, were given a pleasant surprise on the evening of July 27, on the occasion of their golden wedding. A number of friends and relations assembled at Mr. and Mrs. Morgan's residence to offer their congratulations, and presented the couple with a purse of gold, after which a very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. George Morgan, who is well known in the city, was engaged in the express business, which he carried on for twenty-five years, only retiring four years ago. He was born in Rawdon, Quebec. Mrs. Morgan is Irish, and came out from the Old Country with her parents, when only an infant.

Among the visitors to the Old Country from Montreal who registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending July 23 were: Mrs. George T. Marks, the Rev. T. and Mrs. Brown, Dr. J. M., Mrs., and Miss Elder, Miss McKergow, Miss McMartin, Mr. W. J. White, Miss King, Mr. P. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. E. E. and Miss Rothwell, Mrs. Tenman Clibbon, Mr. J. E. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. J. J. Creelman, Mr. G. C. Papineau Couture, Mr. John H. Locke, Mr. Edgar R. Parkins, Mr. F. J. Wevill, Miss J. P. Auger, Dr. Albert Prevost, Mr. V. La Marche, Dr. S. A. Handfield, Mr. Walter Livermore, Miss Mabel Cooper, Mr. T. G. Creighton Turnbull, Dr. H. S., Mrs., and Miss Winifred Birkett, Mr. Justice, Mrs., and the Misses Curran, Mr. Arthur Handfield, Mr. Emile Taranto, Miss, Miss J. J. and Miss S. K. B. Macfarlane, Miss M. Roddick, Miss M. Kennedy, Mr. S. G. Archibald, Mr. J. D. and Mrs. Barker, James and W. H. Gardner, Mrs. J. S. Thomson, J. A. Dr. J. T. and Mrs. Donald.

SMOKESTACKS IN ITALY.

(Baltimore 'Sun.')

In Italy every important city, except only Rome, is now surrounded with a ring of chimneys in full smoke. The government exempts from taxation a 'zone' of factories around each town. The traveller's first view of Venice as he crosses the lagoon comprises thirteen smoking chimneys; the moon, seen from the Lido, rises from a filthily thickened horizon; Verona has a bouquet of active chimneys near her station; Brunnelleschi's dome at Florence and the quaint tower of her Palazzo Vecchio stand aloft against a horrible brown sky; the former orange gardens of Genoa are deep in dirt, grime and 'fog' for the making of soap. When Rome, too, has lost her limpid horizon there is one Rome lover, at any rate, who will go there no more.

THE JOURNEYINGS OF A TOURIST'S HAT.

A felt hat blew off a tourist's head last year as he was leaning out of a railway train window, in Sweden. Of the man himself nothing is known, but the felt hat has meanwhile become famous all over the North of Europe. An employe of the line picked up the hat where it lay, and, being an honest man, he tried 'high and low' to find its owner. Finally, all local efforts failing, he ticketed it to the next station, to be claimed by the owner. No such person, however, appeared, and the hat was sent on from station to station, an additional ticket being stuck on each time it set out. Thus it has run through the whole of Sweden and Norway, has been at Upsala and Trondhjem, at Christiania and Gotoborg and Malmo, has been sent on to Zeeland and Finland, and is now being sent through the North of Germany, covered with labels inside and out. And if it is no longer a fit headgear, it is, at all events, a remarkable monument of Northern honesty and perseverance.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Special Notice.—The fact that over 75,000 Karn Pianos and Organs are in use in all parts of the world is a guarantee as to the popularity of the Famous Piano. Layton Bros., Sole Agents, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square.)

THE SPREAD OF COCKNEY SPEECH

CREEPING INTO THE UPPER CLASSES, SAYS THE HEADMASTER OF ETON.

(London 'Tribune.')

The Headmaster of Eton, speaking at the annual prize day of Clewer St. Stephen's high school, near Windsor, has pronounced the purity of English pronunciation to be in danger through the penetration of a Cockney accent into circles of society where one would least expect to find it. Not many champions are likely to step into the lists to defend the beauty of Cockney English, yet it might be impossible to prove the existence of an absolute standard of good pronunciation in any language. Dr. Johnson went too far when he argued that the speech of a beautiful woman would sound beautiful to all but the blind. The 'best' pronunciation, however, varies widely from time to time. Queen Anne, when she took counsel and tea at Greenwich, pronounced her beverage 'tay.' Pusey's mother referred to herself as an 'old 'ooman.' Who would be so bold as to contend that English is better spoken now than in the days of Queen Anne or in the beginning of the Victorian era? But the headmaster at Eton is certainly right in urging that a stand should be made against the slovenliness with which even the best-educated often deform and dishonor a noble language. It is a defective patriotism which will not endeavor 'to make our English sweet upon our tongue.'

ABOUT TROUSERS.

An article appears in 'Chambers's Journal' from the pen of Mr. William Andrews, of the Hull Royal Institution, on 'The Early Hostility to Trousers.' The modern custom, says Mr. Andrews, of wearing trousers, was taken from the military dress introduced into the Army by the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular war. In early days these were known as 'Wellington trousers,' after the Duke. When they were coming into general use at the commencement of the nineteenth century the religious world and the fashionable were most determined in their opposition. A clause in the original trust-deed, dated 1820, of a Sheffield Nonconformist chapel provided that 'under no circumstances whatever shall any preacher be allowed to occupy the pulpit who wears trousers.'

But this was not all. Some doubts were expressed in many quarters concerning the question whether a man could be religious and appear in trousers. One of the founders of the Primitive Methodist body remarked to a colleague in the ministry 'that trousers-wearing, beer-drinking So-and-so will never get to heaven.' Father Reece, a famous Methodist minister, twice president of the Conference (born in 1765, died in 1850), could not be induced to adopt trousers, and among the Methodists was the last to follow popular fashion in this respect.

A QUEEN AS WEAVER.

The Queen of Roumania, says 'P. T. O.,' is one of the most lovable and democratic wearers of the ermine. She is a strikingly beautiful and romantic figure in the history of modern Europe, and besides a poet of considerable charm and humanity, and a novelist, she can readily turn her hand to much in arts and crafts. A favorite photograph of her shows her at her loom weaving a tapestry, which likely will be preserved through years to come, keeping her memory alive and giving some indication of her temperament and tastes. She was born Princess Elizabeth of Wied, and is now in the stately white glory of sixty-five years. She married King Charles of Roumania in 1869, and when he was ill some time ago declared that no nurse in the whole world could benefit him more than she could with her attentions. She is an honorary doctor of the universities of Budapest and St. Petersburg, but that is merely incidental. She is probably prouder of her ability as a weaver.

CAPERS.

Of all the various articles that enter into almost constant use in hotels, clubs and restaurants, there is none that is probably less known to the average steward or chef than capers.

These are the unexpanded flower buds of capparis spinosa, prepared with vinegar for use as a pickle, which is much esteemed. The caper plant is a trailing shrub, belonging to the Mediterranean region, resembling in habit the common bramble and having handsome flowers of a pinkish white, with four petals, and numerous long, tassel-like stamens. The leaves are simple and ovate, with spiny stipules. The plant is cultivated in Sicily and the south of France, and in commerce capers are valued according to the period at which the buds are gathered and preserved. The first are the young, tender buds, called 'nonpareil,' after which, gradually increasing in size and lessening in value, come 'superfine,' 'fine,' 'capucin,' and 'capot.' They possess valuable stimulant, acid and anti-scorbutic properties similar to the cruciferae. Other species of the caparis are similarly employed in various localities, and in some cases the fruit is pickled.—'Steward's Bulletin.'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The treasurer of the Old Brewery Mission begs to acknowledge with best thanks the following subscriptions to the Winter Benevolent and Fresh Air Fund, viz.:—W. J. Henderson, $5.00; William Tees, $1.00, Richard Tees, $1.00; G. Goodfellow, $5.00; H. Vipond, $5.00; H. Allison, $3.00; W. H. Rosevear, $5.00; Miss D. B., $5.00; Mr. Hodgson, $3.00; Mr. Fulcher, $3.00; Miss L. Shaw, $2; Friend of Children, $3.52; Misses Jean and Mary McLelland, Kingston, Ont., $5.00; a Sympathetic Reporter, 25c.

DOMINION BONDS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 3.—Dominion of Canada bonds, C.P.R. fifty years guaranteed to 1938, are quoted at 100s to 102s.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

CALEDONIA CUP TIES TO BE DECIDED CIDED ON MOUNT ROYAL COURTS IN SEPTEMBER.

The ninth annual tournament of the Province of Quebec Lawn Tennis Association will open on the courts of the Mount Royal Lawn Tennis Club here on Tuesday, Sept. 3. The programme of events will be as follows:

All comers' singles—Quebec championship, open to all players resident in the Dominion of Canada. The winner to play Mr. T. Y. Sherwell, holders of the Quebec Challenge Cup, which must be won three times by the same player before becoming his property. Entry fee, $1.00.

Montreal Challenge Cup, perpetual—Open to all players resident in the Province of Quebec. The winner to play Mr. H. M. Suckling, holder of the cup. Entry fee, $1.00.

Men's handicap—Open to all comers. First and second prizes. Entry fee, $1.

Men's doubles — Winners entitled to prizes. Entry fee, $1, each player.

Intermediate doubles—Winners entitled to prizes. Entry fee, $1, each player.

Ladies' championship—All comers. Winner to become holder for one year of the Ladies' Perpetual Challenge Cup. Entry fee, $1. Winner to play Mrs. J. L. McCulloch, holder.

Intermediate championship—Open to all intermediate players. Entry fee, $1.

Mixed doubles, and ladies' handicap events will be played if time and entries warrant.

The rules of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association for the time being in force shall govern the tournament. Matches will be best two in three advantage sets, except in the finals, when three sets out of five will be played.

Entries for the tournament will be received up to 6 p.m. on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1907.

Further information may be obtained from A. C. Dunlop, hon. secretary, P.O. Box 349, Montreal.

ROWING

WEBB DEFEATED TOWNS FOR WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 3.—Webb beat Charles Towns by two lengths in a race for the world's sculling championship today on the Paramatta river.

SHIPPING NEWS

VESSELS REPORTED.

Steamer.	At	From
Tunisian	Montreal	Liverpool
Parisian	Montreal	Havre
Canada	Montreal	Liverpool
Manchester Shipper	Quebec	Manchester
Empress of Britain	Main Head	Montreal
Baltic	New York	Liverpool
Lucania	Queenstown	New York
Teutonic	Southampton	New York
Hibernian	London	Montreal
Virginian	London	Montreal

EASTWARD TRAFFIC DECREASES.

There is a falling off in the rush eastward and the boats leaving during the past week have not been overcrowded. The tide of travel this season, however, set in early, and from the opening of navigation to the end of July every boat heading for a British port was filled with passengers. A feature of the passenger business this season has been the steady rush. It did not come in spurts, and lasted longer than during any previous season.

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN REPORTED.

The R.M.S. Empress of Britain, of the C.P.R., was reported 70 miles west of Malin Head at 4 p.m. yesterday.

THE CANADA THIS AFTERNOON.

The R.M.S. Canada, of the Dominion Steamship Company, is expected in port early this afternoon from Liverpool, with a large number of cabin passengers and considerable general cargo.

The Canada has made an excellent trip. At Father Point she got into a fog bank, and had to slow down. All the boats of the Dominion line have been doing well this season in regard to east and westbound voyages, and among them the SS. Southwark, which sailed this morning, has possibly established the best record for the line. The Southwark arrived in port shortly after noon last Saturday, completing one of the fastest trips she has made to the St. Lawrence. On the present voyage the Canada made exceptionally good time to Father Point.

SS. TUNISIAN IN PORT.

The SS. Tunisian, of the Allan line, arrived in port last evening from Liverpool, after a fast passage across the Atlantic. All the cabin passengers reported a splendid voyage and they were much pleased at being landed in Montreal in such good time. Following is the passenger list:—R. M. Acton, G. O. Aldridge, Mrs. Archibald, Miss M. Attlee, Judge J. A. Barbite, A. C. Barbite, C. N. Bell, Miss L. O. Boothe, Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, F. O. Cayley, Miss Cayley, Miss J. T. Christie, D. D. Christie, Miss Close, J. W. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Lieut. Costin, Dr. B. J. Curry, Canon Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, A. M. Duckett, J. H. Fulford, Mrs. Fulford, A. G. Gordon, J. O. Grenway, Henry Gully, J. H. Hanson, Mrs. Hanson, J. C. A. Henderson, E. F. Hebden, J. B. Hebden, Mr. Hickey, R. L. Hoguet, Mrs. Hoguet, C. W. Holmes, Leon Horchover, Thomas Hudson, F. McC. Jowitt, Mrs. Jowitt, R. E. Kemerer, Mrs. Kemerer, Miss G. Kingborn, Commander Law, R.N., A. W. Leedam, Mrs. Leedam, Miss B. E. Leedam, E. G. Lockhart, Mrs. E. L. Lugar, Miss B. M. Lugar, Macluskie, P. A. Manning, Isaac H. Mathers, Mrs. Merrison, Miss Merrison, W. R. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss Morrison, Miss Morrison, Thomas Noble, S. Nunan, Alexander Patten, Mrs. Patten, Mr. Merry, Miss Johnston, Father Keating, P. W. Peacock, Mrs. Peacock, Miss Percy, Miss G. Robertson, the Rev. F. W. Roulton, T. B. Rowan, T. G. A. Ryan, Mrs. Ryan, Miss M. M. Schofield, Robert Stewart, C. Strachan, Mrs. Strachan, G. G. Stuart, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Sturdee, Sir H. E. Taschereau, Lady Taschereau, Master C. Taschereau, E. V. Tillson, Mrs. Tillson, Master Tillson, E. Towner, Mrs. Towner, Miss G. Towner, Miss E. Towner, Miss Eva Towner, George S. Watt, Miss Western, Mrs. George Young, Mr. Bennett, Miss Hobbs.

CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, Aug. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; slow, and prices unchanged.

Veals—Receipts, 600 head; active, and much higher.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,800 head; active, and 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $6.45 to $6.60; mixed, $6.60 to $6.65; yorkers, $6.70 to $6.75; pigs, $6.80 to $6.90; roughs, $5.40 to $5.65; dairies, $6.25 to $6.65.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800 head; sheep active and steady; lambs, slow and 25c lower; lambs, $5 to $7.75.

MURPHY & SON,

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

80 DRUMMOND STREET.

OUR WALL PAPER BUSINESS

is continued, and the high quality of the patterns formerly sold by us, will be maintained.

THE LINTON APARTMENTS

SHERBROOKE AND SIMPSON STREETS.

FAMILY SUITES from $80 to $1.75 per month.
BACHELOR SUITES from $40 to $70 per month. } Reduction for 3 years' lease.

RENTS include Bell Telephone, Cold Storage, etc.

® The Ross Realty Company, Ltd,

30 ST. JOHN STREET.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 3.—Best selections of Canadian bacon, ranging from 60s to 64s, and exceptionally fine at 65c, were steady, but heavyweights worth 54s to 60s, are generally slow.

Cheese met a quiet demand at fairly steady rates; finest colored, 56s to 57s; fine to finest white, 54s to 56s.

Canadian butter is in too small a supply to make a market.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.—John Rogers & Co. quote American steers, 12c; Canadians, 12½c; ranchers, 11½c; cows, 10½c to 11½c; bulls, 10c to 10¾c. Market firm, but trade slow.

THE CLEARINGS

New York, Aug. 3.—The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending Aug. 1, showing percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York	$1,508,716,000	Dec.	13.8
Chicago	223,427,000	Inc.	5.5
Boston	138,707,000	Inc.	1.1
Philadelphia	130,565,000	Dec.	3.3
St. Louis	52,494,000	Inc.	5.6
Pittsburg	49,172,000	Dec.	3.5
San Francisco	39,975,000	Inc.	.0
Dominion of Canada—			
Montreal	27,584,000	Dec.	1.0
Toronto	20,220,000	Dec.	5.5
Winnipeg	10,051,000	Inc.	6.0
Ottawa	2,543,000	Dec.	6.9
Vancouver	3,822,000	Inc.	73.9
Halifax	1,844,000	Inc.	9.7
Quebec	1,763,000	Inc.	1.2
Hamilton	1,566,000	Dec.	7.2
St. John, N.B.	1,312,000	Inc.	3.8
London, Ont.	1,156,000	Inc.	12.6
Victoria, B.C.	772,000	Inc.	30.4
Calgary	1,341,000	Inc.	28.7
Edmonton	874,000	Inc.	46.6

INCORPORATION GRANTED

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to the Canada Hide and Wool Company with authorized capital of $200,000, and chief place of business in Sherbrooke, as tanners.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—The run at the City Cattle market was 107 cars, which comprised 1,500 cattle, 2,527 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 246 calves. Fifteen cars of American export cattle were fed and watered at the market, and therefore included in the total. The offerings of a little over 1,200 cattle were comparatively light for a mid-week market, but despite this fact drovers were as a rule unable to get any more for their stock than they did on Tuesday last. Trading was quiet but steady, and the draggy tone so noticeable earlier in the week, was not in evidence. The quality of the cattle continued poor, with altogether too much common stuff offering. Very few really choice cattle were for sale, the bulk of the run consisting of fairly heavy cattle, but only half finished. A number of cattlemen when asked concerning prospects for the quality of the cattle improving, were not very hopeful There was no improvement in export trade. There were no choice exporters offered, and quotations were nominal. Top quality, $5.25 to $5.50; medium heavy, $4.75 to $5; bulls and cows, $3.75 to $4.75.

Butcher cattle were not offered very freely, but there was sufficient for the demand which, at the best, was only steady. Buyers were after medium cattle at about $4.25 to $4.50. Common grades were easy and perhaps slightly lower, but the most of them were got rid of, a good many being bought for lumber and construction camps. Hog sales to-day were about $4.90. Choice stock was quoted from $4.75 to $4.90 medium, $4.25 to $4.50. Cows were about the only grade to show any improvement, choice selling up to $4.10, with the range from $3.50.

Stocker and feeder trade was quiet, very few being offered. Good cattle of around 1,000 lbs. that can be fed up and marketed in the fall were wanted, but buyers were not particular about lighter stuff. A bid of $3 on a bunch of stockers of 800 to 900 lbs. was refused, and buyers were not willing to go higher. Choice are worth from $3.25 to $3.75, and common to medium from $2.50 to $3.

Milch cows continued dull, with little demand. Quotations unchanged at $35 to $50 for choice and $20 to $30 for common.

Veal calves were steady and slightly higher at 3c to 6c per lb.

Sheep were steady and unchanged, but the heavy run of lambs caused a slight weakness in prices. Ewes sold at $4.25 to $4.50; bucks and culls at $3 to $3.50; lambs sold from $6.50 to $7.50.

Hogs held steady on a comparatively heavy run. Selects were quoted at $6.90.

WANTED, CLERKS, COUNTERMEN, Mechanics, Travellers, Warehousemen, etc., to register their names with us for positions awaiting. Write for particulars. PUBLIC SERVICE CO., 141 St. Peter st.

FORGETS DISSOVLE PARTNERSHIP.

Announcement was made yesterday that the firm of L. J. Forget & Co., composed of the Hon. L. J. Forget, Rodolphe Forget, M.P., and Thomas W. McAnulty, had been dissolved. The Hon. L. J. Forget and Mr. T. W. McAnulty will from this date carry on business as bankers and brokers at the old offices, No. 69 Notre Dame street west, under the firm name of L. J. Forget & Co. Mr. Rodolph Forget will retain his office at the same address for the present, but after the holidays will conduct business on his own account.

Senator Forget began his business career in 1873. In April of 1876 his nephew, Mr. Rodolphe Forget, entered the office, and in 1880 he became a partner in the firm. Mr. T. W. McAnulty, who has been connected with the firm for many years, was recently admitted to partnership. Senator Forget, while not an old man by any means, has had a long and active career, being one of the oldest members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and president of that body for many years.

Mr. Rodolphe Forget is still a young man, with many active interests, and under the new arrangement he will be able to devote his attention to them and continue to take an active interest in the Exchange, of which he has long been the most prominent member, and of which he is now the president.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Various rumors are going the rounds of the prices that are being offered for new wheat. Several millers were reported to be buying at 80c, but these prices were considered a little high. It will be some time yet before enough of the crop is offered to enable traders to fix a definite price. A few more sales of new oats were reported at 38c to 40c. The market for Manitoba wheat was firm, but with little change from previous quotations. Corn showed a slight advance, but trade shares in the general dulness.

Inspections at Winnipeg yesterday were 234 cars of wheat, 42 cars of oats and 11 cars of barley; last year's inspections of wheat totalled 41 cars.

Prices are:—Ontario wheat nominal; No. 2 white, 87½c to 88c; new wheat about 80c. Manitoba wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 97c; No. 2 Northern, 94½c to 95c. Corn, No. 2 yellow, 62c, Toronto. Barley, nominal. Oats, Ontario dull; No. 2 white, 43½c to 44c outside; new oats, 38c to 40c, Chatham freights. September shipment Manitoba No. 2 white, 44½c on track at elevator. Peas nominal. Rye nominal. Flour, Ontario 90 percent patents, $3.25 bid, $3.40 asked. Manitoba first patents, $5.00 to $5.20; seconds, $4.40 to $4.50; strong bakers, $4.20 to $4.30.

Bran, $16 to $17, bulk outside; shorts in demand, about $19 to $20 outside.

CHEESE BOARDS

Napanee, Ont., Aug. 2.—Boarded, 1,500 colored and 400 white cheese; 800 white and colored sold at 10¾c; balance sold at 10⅞c on curb.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2. — Boarded, 857 white and 603 colored cheese. The former sold at 10¾c and the latter at 10⅞c.

Perth, Ont., Aug. 2.—Boarded, 1,600 boxes of cheese, 1000 white and 600 colored; all sold subject to Brockville prices or better.

Huntingdon, Aug. 2. — Five factories boarded 184 boxes of white cheese; twenty-three factories, 919 boxes of colored cheese; three factories 160 packages of fresh butter, and two factories 40 packages of salted butter. All offerings sold White and colored cheese 10 13-16c; fresh butter, 22c; salted, 21¼c. Prices in 1906, white cheese, 10 9-16c; colored, 11 11-16c; butter, fresh, none; salted, 22 1-8c.

FALL WHEAT HARVEST HAS COMMENCED

Lethbridge, Alta., Aug. 2.—The winter wheat harvest began in this district yesterday; U. S. Sheard, W. R. Verlie and F. Hicks commenced cutting this morning, and C. R. Daniel will begin to-day on his 1,200 acre field. The crop is a bumper one, has ripened evenly, and the grain is very plump, and free from smut.

CANADA—IRELAND.

Cheap Wireless Service to be Started in September.

London, Aug. 2.—An official of the Marconi Company is quoted as saying that a radiograph service will be begun between Ireland and Canada in September. The commercial rate will be ten cents, and the press rate five cents a word between Clifden (Galway), and Glace Bay. Immediately this service is started the power at the wireless station at Cape Cod will be increased, and a service will be opened thence to Poldhu.

SAILORS DESERT

JUMP INTO THE SEA WHILE FIVE MILES FROM LAND.

Moncton, N.B., Aug. 2.—With their ship five miles from the nearest land, two Norwegian sailors yesterday jumped from the 'August Leffler' into the Straits of Northumberland. A little later they were rescued by a passing boat and taken to Shediac, where they have been given employment. The escape of the two men was a dramatic one. With another sailor of the ship, who was at Point du Chene for several days, they deserted some time ago and ran away. Constable Bellyea, of Sheldiac, was sent after the trio, locating them, with some difficulty, and they put up quite a stubborn resistance before being taken back to the vessel, which was bound for Preston, England, and sailed from Point du Chene yesterday morning. When the ship was some miles out the sailors, wearing their heavy boots and clothing, jumped overboard into the sea. A ship's boat was promptly lowered by orders of the captain, but was swamped by the heavy seas, and the two men were left struggling in the water. A few minutes later a Point du Chene sailboat picked them up and they were landed yesterday afternoon.

So far as is known, there were no reasons for the daring act. The ship is in good condition, and the men were well treated. They were liable to a year's imprisonment for first deserting, however, and the expenses involved by the captain in capturing them would have been deducted from their salaries.

BEEF COMMISSION

BRANDON WITNESSES DENY ANY KNOWLEDGE OF COMBINE.

Brandon, Man., Aug. 2.— The Beef Commission resumed its session this morning in the council chambers, when a number of local butchers were called upon to give evidence. The evidence submitted was practically the same as that given by Mr. Donaldson on Thursday morning. Every witness disclaimed any connection with any combination whatever, either in Brandon or Winnipeg, or with any retailer or wholesaler; and, so far as they knew, no combination existed either in Brandon or Winnipeg. The evidence produced all went to show that the local butchers did their business entirely independent of each other. There was no arranging of prices to be paid to farmers for their cattle, or in prices to be charged consumers in the city.

Dr. McDonald, medical health officer, gave evidence this afternoon as to the sanitary condition of the Brandon slaughter houses. He said he had visited them all, but not often, as it was really the duty of the health officer. He had found the slaughter houses as good as could be expected, but hardly what they should be. He said the only solution to this difficulty was a public abattoir, under municipal control.

Mr. Jas. Birtles advocated strongly the appointment of a meat inspector, one that thoroughly understood his business and could and would condemn meat unfit for consumption.

The commission arose at 6 o'clock and the members left for Minnedosa.

The Cradock Simpson Co.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1879.

Real Estate For Sale.

Dwellings, Building Lots,
Factory and Business Sites,
Farms, Country Houses,
Mortgage Loans, Insurance,

Owners of Houses who wish to sell, are requested to send particulars to this office.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
205 St. James Street.

Your Opportunity

To buy the BEST

Typewriter

At Agents' Rates.



'If it's an Oliver It's the Best Typewriter Made'

The great railroads acknowledge the superiority of the Oliver. They know that no other machine is so strongly built, or will manifold so well or so many copies at a time. **Canadian Oliver Typewriters** have been turning out **eleven** copies at a time right along for years and years, practically without cessation, except during sleeping hours; and the Oliver will turn out **thirty-two** good copies at a time. This is a feat no other typewriter can equal, for no other make has the strength and durability of the Oliver. This is essentially due to its bridged typebar—the type being placed at the keystone of an arch instead of at the end of an irresponsible and flimsy grasshopper leg-like arrangement.

It is also the easiest machine to learn. Indeed one can easily learn to operate it in a few minutes—the speed increasing hour by hour. The reason for this is that "it writes in sight," and the operator **sees exactly what he is doing** all the time.

The Oliver is therefore the best typewriter for those living far from proper typewriter machine shops—as the Oliver is seldom on the "sick list" unless it is accidently dropped on the floor or otherwise abused—and in that case it has the great advantage of the Canadian Oliver Typewriter Factory, the only factory in Canada, by the way, making standard typewriter machines.

Is it any wonder that the Canadian Oliver is so highly thought of?

Moreover, the Canadian Oliver being "made in Canada," its purchasers save themselves the high duty levied on imported machines. The Canadian Oliver is sold at exactlythe same price as the Oliver and other high-class machines are sold at in the United States—the regular price in both countries being **$97.50.**

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

☞ In any place where we have no agent the First Purchaser will be accorded agents' privileges and prices. As there is no limit to this offer, except that it must be a place where we have no local agent,

MINISTERS, TEACHERS OR STENOGRAPHERS

may in this way secure the best possible typewriter for the least possible money direct from the factory.

If you would be first in your district, better write at once for full particulars. This would not involve any obligation on your part to take a typewriter—so write freely and without delay. We sell either on cash or credit.

The Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co.,

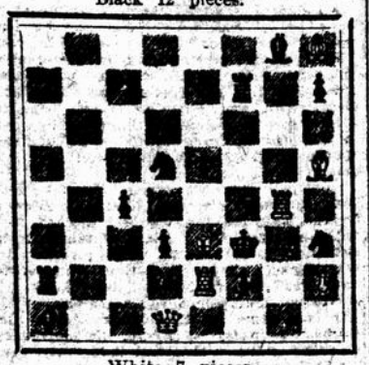
HEAD OFFICE : 140 ST. PETER STREET,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Works : Upper St. Martin St., Montreal, Canada.

CHESS

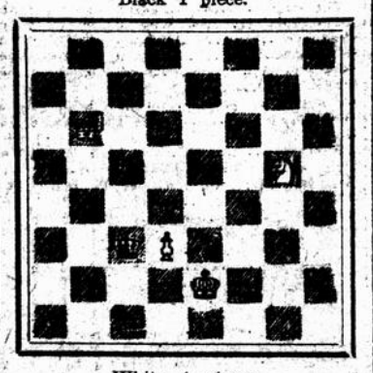
Saturday, Aug. 3, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1174.
(By C. G. Gavrilov, Russia.)
First prize in 'Accademia Scaccista'; condition, 'No White Knight.'
Black 12 pieces.



White 7 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1175.
(By N. Scobey.)
Black 1 piece.



White 4 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

OSTEND TOURNEY.

The final score in the amateur tourney was as follows:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total Pts.
Heilmann	8	1	1	8½
Rotlevy	7	2	2	8
Grosvenor	7	3	1	7½
Kagan	6	2	3	7½
Darmcheusky	6	4	1	6½
Bran	6	4	0	6
Shosberger	5	6	0	5
Dr. Smith	3	4	3	4½
Paley-Hughes	3	5	3	4½
Miller	2	5	4	4
O'Hanlon	1	8	2	2
O'Connor	1	10	0	1

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 104.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT for the Quarter ending 31st August, 1907, being at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the third day of September next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first days of August, both days inclusive.

D. COULSON,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
31st July, 1907.

In the Ladies' Tournament, Mrs. Curling and Miss Finn divided the first and second prizes; Mrs. Herring being third; Miss Jansen (Utrecht) fourth; and Mrs. Roe fifth. There were eleven lady competitors, all of England, except Miss Jansen. The fact that some of the principal prizes were won by Miss Finn, Mrs. Herring, and Mrs. Roe, has struck a London humorist as 'decidedly fishy.'

Mieses held the lead until near the end of the Masters' Tournament at Ostend, when, owing to the protracted duration of the affair, a collapse broke his chance of finishing first.

Vienna Opening.

Mieses (White), vs. Snosko-Borowski (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 2
4 P—Q 3	4 B—Kt 5
5 B—K Kt 5	5 P—Q 3 (1)
6 Kt—K 2	6 B—K 3
7 Castles.	7 P— KR 3
8 B x Kt	8 Q x B
9 Kt—Q 5	9 B x Kt
10 B x B (2)	10 B—B 4
11 B x Kt ch	11 P x B
12 K—R 1	12 P—Q 4
13 P—K B 4	13 K P x P (3)
14 R x P (4)	14 Q—K 2
15 P—Q 4	15 B—Kt 3
16 Kt—Kt 3	16 Castles Q R (5)
17 P—K 5	17 P—Q B 4 (6)
18 P—B 3	18 P x P
19 P x P	19 K—Kt 1
20 P—Q R 4	20 P—Q R 4
21 P—Kt 4 (7)	21 Q x Kt P (8)
22 R—Kt 1	22 Q—K 2
23 Q—K B 1	23 K—R 2
24 R x B (9)	24 K x R
25 Q—Kt 5 ch	25 K—R 2
26 Q x P ch	26 K—Kt 2
27 R—B 1	27 R—Q Kt 1
28 Kt—B 5	28 Q—K 3 (10)
29 Kt—Q 6 ch	29 P x Kt
30 R—Kt 1 ch	30 Resigns.

(1) 4...B x Kt ch, is considered better.

(2) Both this and the preceding move are correct.

(3) If 13...Q P x P, then 14 B P x P followed by P—Q 4.

(4) Better than Kt x P

(5) If 16...P Kt 3, then 17 P K 5, followed by R B 6. If 16. Castles K R, then 17 Kt B 5

(6) A dangerous proceeding to open the file on his King's position; but it is difficult to suggest a valid defence.

(7) A pretty and forcible final attack now begins.

(8) If 21...P x P, then 22 P—R 5, followed by Q—R 4

(9) A pretty sacrifice. Mieses must have seen the whole combination before venturing upon it.

(10) If 28...Q—R 6, then 29 Q x Q P ch, K—B 1; 30 Q x Q P, followed by P—K 6. And if 29...K—R 2, then 30 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 31 Kt—Q 6 ch, P x Kt; 32 R—Kt 1 ch, K—B 3; 33 P—Q 5 ch, and wins.

CENTRE COUNTER GAME.

White. Perlis.	Black Mieses.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P x P	2 Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q R 4
4 P—Q 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—Q 3	5 Kt—B 3 (a)
6 B—Q 2	6 P—K 4
7 Kt—Kt 5	7 Q—Kt 3
8 Q—K 2 (b)	8 P—Q R 3
9 Kt—Q B 3	9 B—K Kt 5
10 P—B 3	10 Kt x P
11 Q x P ch	11 B—K 3
12 K Kt—K 2	12 Kt x Kt
13 Q x Kt	13 Castles
14 Castles Q R	14 B—Q 3
15 B—Q B 4 (c)	15 K R—K 1
16 B x B	16 R x B
17 Q—B 4	17 Q—B 7
18 Q—B 1 (d)	18 Q—B 4
19 P—K Kt 3	19 B—K 4
20 Q—Kt 2	20 R—Kt 3 (e)
21 B—K 1	21 Q—K 6 ch. (f)
22 B—Q 2	22 B x Kt
23 B x Q	23 B x P ch
24 K—Kt 1	24 B—Q 5 dis. ch.
25 K—B 1	25 B x B ch.
26 R—Q 2	26 B x R ch.

NOTES ON THE GAME.

(a) Black might induce P—B 3 by B—Kt 5 at once, but prefers to delay this move.

(b) Not very satisfactory, but if P x P the way is immediately open for an attack on the K B P.

(c) Rather tame. He might have played Kt—Q R 4, followed by P—Q Kt 3, in order to secure the Black diagonal for his Queen, which is somewhat restricted.

(d) Such a move is an indication of the weakness of White's position. There was no prospect of attack through giving up the Pawns.

(e) A wily move, tempting the Kt to R 4, when B x P ch would follow.

(f) Another brilliant idea, with the Queen's sacrifice in view; and if the King moves, R x P ch., etc.

(Scotch Opening.)

White. Mieses.	Black. Forgacs.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt x Kt	5 Kt P x Kt
6 P—K 5	6 Q—K 2
7 Q—K 2	7 Kt—Q 4
8 P—K B 4	8 P—B 3
9 P—B 4	9B—R 3
10 P—Q Kt 3	10 P x P
11 P x P	11 Castles
12 B—Kt 2	12 Q—Kt 4
13 Kt—Q 2	13 B—Kt 5
14 B—Q 4	14 Q R—K 1
15 P—Q R 3	15 R x P
16 B x R	16 B x Kt ch
17 K—Q 1	17 B—B 6
18 R—B 1	18 B x B
19 Q—K B 2	19 Kt—K 6 ch
20 K—K 2	20 B—Q 5
21 Q—B 3	21 B—Kt 2
22 Q—Kt 3	22 Q—K 2
23 K—Q 3	23 P—B 4
24 K—Q 2	24 Kt—B 4
Resigns	

THE DATE MR. WILLIAM EAVES.

The funeral of the late Mr. William Eaves, jeweller, who died on Thursday, takes place this afternoon. The cortege leaves the family residence, 15 Viger Ave., at half-past two, and proceeds to Trinity Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. The late Mr. Eaves, who was born in Coventry, England, seventy-two years ago, came to this country at the age of twenty-two, and started the business which he followed for the remainder of his life. He was well known in fraternal circles, having joined Antiquity Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in 1861. He was also a life member of St. George's Society, and a life member of the M. A. A. A. He is survived by his wife, and one son and one daughter.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, STOREMAN; ONE USED TO shipping preferred; salary, $40.00 per month. Apply to C.P.R. News Dept., Glen Yard, Westmount.

WANTED, BOY ABOUT 14, FOR Office and also laboratory work. Must write and figure well. Address D., 101, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, SOPRANO Soloist for city church. Apply 157 Ash avenue.

WANTED, A GOOD, SMART GIRL FOR a dining-room. Apply 69 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, A COOK, TO GO TO THE country; references required. Apply after 1 p.m., 23 Chomedy street.

WANTED, GOOD PLAIN COOK FOR up-to-date country house; housemaid kept. For further particulars apply to Mrs. SIMPSON, Valleyfield, P.Q.

LADY CLERK WANTED AT THE 'Witness' Office. Must reside with relatives or friends. Address, stating age, experience, present salary, and minister's name, to the MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, WEAVERS ON WOOLLEN and Worsteds. PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sherbrooke, Que.

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

SCHOOL BOY WANTED

for a couple of hours in the afternoon, to deliver a route of the 'Witness.' Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Employment Wanted.

TO FREEMASONS.—A BROTHER MASON, whose pay is $40 per month, and who has an invalid wife and two small children, would be glad to hear of any clerical work that he could do evenings. Good at figures. Address Box 5102, 'Witness' Office.

A SCHOOL BOY WOULD LIKE A FEW hours' work each day. Has employment from 3.30 to 6 p.m. Address SCHOOLBOY, 'Witness' Office.

Training School for Nurses

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL wants educated women, twenty-one to thirty-two years, to enter Training School for Nurses. Address Superintendent.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

FOUND, AN AUTOMOBILE COAT. Owner can have same by applying at 'Witness' Office and paying cost.

Farm For Sale.

FOR SALE, A FARM OF 160 ACRES, with good house, barn, stables; fenced. Price, $1,400.00; well water, and some wood. FULTON, Mascouche, Que.

Wanted.

STABLE WANTED FOR 8 OR 10 Horses with yard and small dwelling attached; old dwellings might be done over to suit; should be within three-quarters of a mile of Victoria square. Would rent or purchase. Address GENERAL MANAGER, P.O. Box 2224, Montreal.

Property

FOR SALE, UPPER LACHINE, FINE, new cottage, 5 rooms, all conveniences; also fine brick house, 10 rooms, coach-house, stable, garden and conservatory; above for immediate sale at bargain. Easy terms. Apply S. SHACKELL & SON, 182 Broadway, Lachine.

Bargains.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling $2 0; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; Tamarac Blocks, $2.25; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 462.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, County of Hochelaga. } **MUNICIPALITY of the TOWN of WESTMOUNT**

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the inhabitants of the Town of Westmount, and to all whom it may concern:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, that the Valuation Roll for the Town of Westmount, made and prepared by the Valuators of the said Town according to an order of the Council of date the sixth day of May last (1907), has been duly deposited in the office of the Council of the said Town of Westmount, situate at Number Twenty-One (21) Stanton street; and that the said Roll will remain open to the examination of all parties interested or their representatives during thirty (30) days from this date.

AND NOTICE is further given that the Council of said Town will proceed to the revision and homologation of the said Valuation Roll, at the Session of said Council, to be held on the third day of September next (1907), at the ordinary place of Sessions of said Council, at eight o'clock in the evening.

GIVEN at the Town of Westmount this thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and seven (1907).

(Signed) A. D. SHIBLEY,
Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, FOR THE POINTE CLAIRE Dissentient School, a Lady Teacher. Apply by letter, giving date of Model Diploma, O. F. LILLY, Chairman, Pointe Claire.

WANTED, PROTESTANT FEMALE Teachers, with diplomas, for rural schools; salaries, $20 per month. Apply to C. F. KAINS, Sec.-Treas., Cushing, Que.

PROTESTANT TEACHER WANTED FOR the Model School at Maple Grove, Que. Duties to commence 1st September. Apply, stating salary, S. H. BENNETT, Maple Grove, Que.

WANTED, FOR COTE ST. CHARLES School, teacher holding at least Elementary diploma, for term of nine months; salary, $20.00; board, $7.00. Apply to A. W. MULLAN, Secretary-Treasurer, Hudson Heights, Que.

WANTED, A TEACHERS FOR THE TEMpleton Protestant Schools. Apply to H. BEAUCHAMP, Ste. Rose de Lima, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER, for St. Lawrence School No. 1; term, 10 months; salary, $250. Apply with reference to C. S. TEESE, Secretary, St. Lawrence, Que.

WANTED, A TEACHER HOLDING A McGill Normal School diploma (Model preferred), for the Little Metis Village School. Salary, $30 per month. Term, eight months. Apply, with references, to A. H. McLAREN, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED — FEMALE TEACHER, HOLDing a diploma from McGill Normal, to teach in New Glasgow Dissentient School during term 1907-08. Apply, giving references and stating salary expected, to DANIEL SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer, New Glasgow, Que.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF WOODEN Frames, strongly wired, for fencing. Address W. C. MAXWELL, 479 St. Urbain street. Bell Tel. East 969.

DOCTOR'S INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, including chair, instrument table, microscope, galvanic and Foradic battery, etc., etc., and several volumes of standard medical works, in good order and cheap; at 60 Gloucester street, Ottawa.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-Carts, etc., etc. THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

To Let.

FIRST FLOOR,

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

Business Chances.

A BARGAIN.—WHO WANTS A 25 Years' established good paying cash business; sold cheap on account of poor health. Address LETTER D, 'Witness' Office.

Flats to Let.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, ON ST. Peter street, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 143 St. Peter street.

Furnaces.

THE HYDRO-FURNACE, SPECIALLY designed to meet the demands of medium-sized houses, apartment houses, cottages and flats.

Miscellaneous.

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

THE ADVANCE MACHINE WORKS CO.,
Machinists and Tool Makers,
Tools, Dies and special tool work.
GRINDING A SPECIALITY.
Telephone Uptown 4416.

WANT ADS

FOR THE 'WITNESS'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street West, or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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.

1 cent 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.

STEEL-COAL TRIAL.

Cross-Examination of Mr. E. P. Jones Concluded—Witness Sticks to His Story—Steel Company Chemist Testifies.

Sydney, C.B., Aug. 2.—The cross-examination of Mr. E. P. Jones, general manager, of the Steel Company, was concluded this afternoon, and Mr. Scott, the chemist for the Steel Company, was placed on the stand. It is conceded all round that Mr. Jones was not made to recede from any position that he had taken at first. Both witness and lawyer appeared to be greatly relieved when the strain was over. During the whole course of the examination Mr. Jones was most particular in insisting that when he spoke of the Phalen seam he meant the territory lying between the Lingan Basin and Big Glace Bay Lake. Several times Mr. Ritchie would bring in the word 'Phelan seam,' endeavoring to catch witness off his guard, but Mr. Jones always confined the seam to the points above mentioned. Witness also claimed that the Steel Company had absolute right to change the seam, provided coal more suitable for their purpose could be obtained by making the change. It was brought out also that the Coal Company is selling coal in Sweden at an advance of about twenty-five cents over the price paid by the Steel Company. The Everett Gas Company are getting their coal at a lower figure. The prices paid to outside companies for coal during 1906 ranged from $2.50 to $3.84. Coal was brought from Inverness, Acadia, Port Hood, Gowerie and Blockhouse and Nova Scotia Steel Company mines. The coal from Acadia and the Nova Scotia Coal Company mines was suitable for making coke for metallurgical purposes. It was possible that the coal from one mine might be mixed with the coal from another mine and metallurgical coke be obtained, but the proposition was not a practical one, owing to the large quantity of coal that would have to be kept on hand. Some of the coal rejected in November, 1906, could not be used for any purpose whatever. Of the portion of coal that was returned to the coal company in November, only about twenty-six percent could be used for commercial purposes. It was brought out that there are different standards by which coal from the different mines are to be judged. 'Reasonably free from stone and shale' has a commercial meaning. It meant one thing in one mine and another in some different mine. It all depended from where the coal came. Mr. Jones said if No. 6 coal was no better now than it was in November, 1906, then it was not commercial coal in the sense as understood by the trade. He thought that when No. 6 coal was sold outside of Cape Breton some other coal was mixed with it to improve its quality. He also stated that all coal from No. 6 that was coaled at home gave trouble. When the Steel Company tried to use this coal in their locomotives the bars and tubes would burn out, and the witness stated it was not a commercial proposition to use it for that purpose, although perhaps if no other coal was on hand it might be used for a short time.

In the morning Mr. F. P. Jones resumed the stand for cross-examination. He said:

'I have here a list of letters showing that we only recognized the territory between Lingan Basin and Big Glace Bay Lake, as being on the Phalen seam, and did not recognize No. 6 mine as being on the Phalen seam. There was a temporary agreement outside of the contract during the time that these letters were written and received. The letter of July 15, 1905, is the only one I can give you at the present time in which the Coal Company admitted that they should not give us No. 6 coal under contract.

'I remember writing the letter of Oct. 15. The Phalen seam was designated in that letter, because we wanted coal from Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The reason we wanted coal from these mines was that we wanted run-of-mine coal instead of slack. The Phalen seam coal is most suitable coal for our purposes. I so regard it. I thought the Phalen seam contained on the whole the best coal the Coal Company had, and the most suitable for our requirements. On Nov. 5, 1906, my opinion was that the Coal Company should give us coal from the basin designated, of proper size and suitable for the making of steel.

'The Phalen seam coal, as I understand it, was the best coal suitable for our purposes. I considered that we had a right to change the seam if we pleased. If another seam was discovered by the Coal Company, I think we could change the seam in spite of any trouble or expense to which the Coal Company was subjected. I don't think that the cost of the coal would have anything to do with our rights. The price at which we obtained coal under our contract was $1.28, delivered at our assembly yard.

'I know the Coal Company sold coal in Sweden at a little advance over the price at which it was delivered to us. I was told by Mr. Johnson, a member of the firm who brought the coal, it would net the Coal Company about 25 cents more than what we were paying. I know the Coal Company is selling coal in Sydney at an advance in price over what we are paying, and they are also selling lower. They are selling coal at Everett at a lower figure than we are paying. I do not know the exact price the C. P. R. is paying for coal under their contract. For the ordinary run-of-mine coal, buying at market price will depend on the quantity and season. I can't swear what we paid in August, 1906, for coal, but I think we paid $2.50 per ton for run-of-mine coal and $1.75 for slack. I think the coal we bought in September and October was at the same figure.

'We bought coal from the Gowrie and Blockhouse in October, 1906. In November we bought more coal from the Nova Scotia Steel Company at an advance price of $2.75 per ton for run-of-mine. We bought coal from the Port Hood Coal Co., the Inverness Coal Co., and the Acadia Coal Co. I don't know if we paid $293 to the Inverness Coal Company; I don't know if we paid $384 to Acadia Coal Company, or $2.52 to the Port Hood Coal Company. I have given you to the best of my recollection all the information I can give you. I remember we paid $2.50 at the pit to the Acadia Coal Company. The coal from the Acadia people and Nova Scotia Steel Company would make metallurgical coke. I don't know if other coal we bought outside was used, although I will not say positively. The bills of all coal bought outside parties are now in, and I think we purchased some coal from the Acadia people in November.'

'I can't say whether we used Port Hood coal or not. My opinion is that Port Hood by itself is not suitable for making metallurgical coke. There are certain other qualities of coal with which it might be mixed and be made of use. I don't think it would be practicable to do that mixing. Gowrie and Blockhouse coal is not suitable for making metallurgical coke. It might be possible to mix Gowrie and Blockhouse with other coal and make a mixture suitable for metallurgical coke. The Blockhouse mine is too high in sulphur and too high in ash. It would not be practicable to do this mixing in our plant. I don't think it a commercial proposition. This applies to Inverness and Port Hood as well.'

'We purchased some slack coal from Acadia. Part was used at coke ovens and part elsewhere. I don't think in any portion of the correspondence to the Dominion Coal Company it is mentioned directly that the coal we required under the contract should come from the Lingan Basin and Big Glace Bay Lake. We should require about 80,000 tons of coal a month to operate our plant. About 60,000 of this would be used per month for coke purposes, the balance for other purposes. I rejected 264 cars of coal in November. It was not suitable for metallurgical purposes.

'Some of the coal we rejected could not be used for any purpose whatever. Of the portion that was returned only about 26 percent could be used as commercial coal. I don't know just what proportion of carbon is necessary in order to make coal of commercial value. I have no definite opinion in the matter. Personally, I made no analysis of coal. The analyses were made by some other people. I did not weigh any of the coal myself.

'I visited several steel plants in September and October, 1905, for the purpose of studying the operations being carried on, and read books on steel making.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The cross-examination of Mr. F. P. Jones was resumed this afternoon. He said:

'I don't think I ever took the position that the run of coal from the Phalen seam often varied greatly in the amount of sulphur it contained, and that the condition would have to be put up with. I can't remember that I took the position that any physical variation in run of mine coal from the Phalen seam would be such as we would have to put up with. I do not take the position even that the run of mine coal from the Phalen seam might vary greatly in its physical quality, but that we would have to put up with these variations. I don't think Mr. Plummer ever took that position either; if either myself or Mr. Plummer took that position, which I am sure we did not, then my position is not the same now. Our position is such that not only must we get coal from the seam designated, but it must be suitable for our requirements.

(Letter from Mr. Plummer was then put in.)

In a letter Mr. Plummer says.

'We are aware that physical qualities of coal from Phalen seam may vary greatly, but that is something we shall put up with.'

'I still hold to my former statement. The meaning I take from Mr. Plummer's letter is quite clear. Not only must we get coal from seam designated, but it must be freshly mined, free from stone and shale, and of the grade known as run of mine. Coal we got in November was not reasonably free from stone and shale. I would say that the coal we received in November was as well picked as usual, but there was considerable stone or shale in it, but it was the fault of the men who picked it. If the men had tried harder they could have got more stone or shale out of the coal.

'"Reasonably free from stone and shale" has a trade meaning. This meaning is understood by all large purchasers of Dominion Coal Company coal. The meaning is governed by trade custom. Different coals may have different amounts of stone or shale in them, and coal which came from the one mine might be reasonably free from stone and shale, whereas if coal came from some other mine it would not be reasonably free.'

Re-examined by Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie:

'What I mean by saying I am not a coal expert is that I do not say I could go out among coal with which I am not familiar and give an expert opinion of it. I am quite familiar with coal of the Dominion Coal Company, and am qualified to give an opinion. There were five mines on the Phalen seam, one on the Hub and two on the Harbor when the contract was made. The Hub was practically shut down all winter on account of fire. The mine had to be flooded. Acadia coal is lower in sulphur, but lighter in ash than Phalen seam coal. In Cape Breton coal as a rule, high ash means high sulphur. The cars rejected, as stated in letters of Sept. 29 and 30, in one case was because the coal was not freshly mined. I cannot remember any other thing being in dispute at the time, Oct. 3, when Mr. Plummer's letter was written. The question of the metallurgical fitness of the coal had been raised before this. Mr. C. S. Cameron would be the man from whom to get the price of coal. We rejected some coal from No. 4.'

CHEMIST TESTIFIES.

Mr. Arthur P. Scott, sworn. Examined by H. McInnes. He said:

'I am a graduate of McGill University in arts and science. I worked with the Dominion Coal Company. I am chief chemist for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. My duties are to analyze all raw material. I have made a special study of metallurgical analysis. I made special study of blast furnace operation. I have had practical experience in wash plant, blast furnaces and open hearth. Open hearth would include iron and steel work. In August I was asked to examine effect of the coal received from the Dominion Coal Company upon our washing tables. Coal from the Dominion Coal Company is delivered to assembly yard, then to coke oven trestle to the breaker. The breaker throws out stone in the coal. Stone means slate pyrites, etc. Coal is elevated to the top of the washer. The washer consists of two batteries of two 24 Campbell pumping tables. The stone and other impurities go over one end of the table, while pure coal goes over the other end of the table into receptacles. I cannot say how long the coal is allowed to drain before it is taken to the coke ovens. The name we give to that material which is rejected by the washer is called slag, which consists of stone and shale pyrites and some combustible matter. The coal is lower in specific gravity than impurities contained therein.

WESTMONT BOWLING CLUB

ANOTHER BUSY WEEK IN COMPETITION SERIES.

Among the competitions for the president's prize in the singles, a notable game was played between W. Brown and A. W. D. Howell, the latter having scored 20 points to the former's 15; but Brown pulled up and won, the score closing:

W. Brown	21	A.W.D.Howell	20

The scores of th other singles were:

E. C. Saunders	21	W. N. Trenholme by default	0
P. W. McLagan	21	G. P. Walker	13
J. W. Brown	21	A. Williamson	16
S. A. McMurtry	21	W. S. Wilson	19

In the competition doubles the following matches were played:

R. M. Fulton		Jas. Wilson	
A. E. Christmas		G. P. Walker	
Total	21	Total	19
F. H. Gardner		J. W. Brown	
H. C. Cook		H. R. Ive	
Total	21	Total	12
D. M. Wilson		F. H. Gardner	
J. H. Louso		H. C. Cook	
Total	21	Total	17
W. Brown		Jas. Baillie	
F. C. Saunders		J. H. Chapman	
Total	21	Total	8

PRESCOTT WON DOUBLES

DEFEATED CIVIL SERVICE IN LAWN BOWLING TOURNEY.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—In the lawn bowling final between Prescott and Civil Service, Prescott men made 13 and Civil Service 10, the visitors thus winning the doubles.

Westmount's victory in Ottawa has caused great jubilation among the bowling fraternity, especially owing to the victory of Mr. Mason and his rink. Mr. Mason is one of the most enthusiastic bowlers in Canada, and has always been a power of strength to his club. In years past, he has visited Toronto, and has fought out a good many tournaments on the Westmount lawn, but this is his first notable victory abroad.

The congratulations of the bowling fraternity are also due Mr. S. A. McMurtry, the well known curler, who won the granites at the bonspiel last winter, and last Thursday night defeated Mr. W. S. Wilson, the single-handed champion of the green in 1905, by the close score of 21 to 19.

DEFEATED SUCKLING

BRITISH COLUMBIA TENNIS CHAMPION WON FROM QUEBEC TITLE HOLDER.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—In the tennis tournament yesterday J. F. Foulkes, champion of British Columbia, beat H. Suckling, champion of Quebec, by 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

WON WESTERN TITLE.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—F. B. Alexander and H. Hackett, of New York, are western champions in tennis doubles. In the final round to-day the Easterners defeated Nat. Emerson, of Cincinnati, and John Neelit, of Chicago, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

The championship in women's doubles was won by Miss Neely and Miss Steever, who defeated Mrs. Williams and Miss Weimer 6—2, 6—3.

REGATTAS AT VALOIS AND LONGUEUIL

Aquatic sports have their fling this afternoon, for there are no fewer than three regattas, the principal ones being at Valois and Longueuil. The first named was to have taken place last Saturday, but owing to the bad weather, had to be postponed till this afternoon. Both regattas have many local entries, and will be of interest to the Montrealers fond of a jaunt on the water. The Canadian Henley, on Lake Superior, is the principal water carnival in Canada to-day, and the results will be followed with interest in Montreal. At least one of the boat clubs in this district has sent an entry.

SWIMMING

HANDICAP RACES AT ST. HELEN'S ISLAND TO-DAY.

The Montreal Swimming Club hold the sixth of their weekly handicaps at St. Helen's Island, when the following events are scheduled: 220 yards' handicap junior, 880 yards senior, junior diving competition, and greasy pole, senior.

SPORTING NEWS

Toronto Ball Team Scored Again Yesterday.

SHAMROCK AND MONTREAL LACROSSE TEAMS PLAY THIS AFTERNOON ON M.A.A.A. GROUNDS.

Toronto had all the luck in yesterday's game with the Royals, winning out in the ninth 4 to 3. The fielding was sharp and clear, with one exception, that being a wild throw by Keefe to the initial corner in the third, from which two couuters counted. This practically won for the pets.

Montreal lost the game through bad base running. Bobbie Keefe, who was on the slab for the visitors, pitched fine ball, no less than eight Toronto men striking at the ozone. His work was marred by issuing six free transportations. However, in pinches, he was steady, as eleven men left on the bases indicate.

On the other hand, Rudolph, while not fanning as many as Keefe, did not issue a single pass. Montreal had only two men left on bases, which about constitutes a record.

The score:

TORONTO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Thoney, lf	4	2	1	0	1	0
Schafly, 2b	3	1	1	0	2	0
Phyle, 3b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Kelly, cf	3	0	2	4	0	0
Flynn, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	0
Frick, ss	4	0	0	2	1	0
Wotell, rf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Hurley, c	3	0	1	6	1	0
Rudolph, p	4	1	1	0	6	0
Totals	31	4	7	27	14	0

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Joyce, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Brockett, cf	4	1	1	5	0	0
Brown, 1b	4	0	1	6	1	0
Needham, rf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Morgan, 3b	3	0	1	2	2	0
Corcoran, ss	3	0	0	1	1	0
Shean, 2b	3	1	1	1	2	0
McManus, c	3	0	1	7	1	0
Keefe, p	3	0	1	0	1	1
Totals	31	3	7	x25	8	1

xOne out when winning run was scored.

Score by innings—

Montreal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Summary—Home run, Thoney; three base hits, Brown, Morgan, Brockett; two base hits, Wotell, Kelly; sacrifice hits, Morgan, Schafly; stolen bases, Schafly 2, Phyle Kelly; struck out, by Keefe 8, by Rudolph 3; first base on balls, off Keefe 6; passed balls, McManus, Hurley; hit by pitcher, Kelly, Hurley; left on bases, Toronto 11, Montreal 2. Umpire, Cusack.

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

At New York—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3—5	10	1
New York	1 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 x—7	10	5

Batteries—Altrock, Patterson and McFarland; Doyle and Thomas.

At Boston—			
Boston	2 5 0 0 1 2 0 0 x—11	11	3
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0— 3	7	1

Batteries—Winter, Criger and Armbruster; Glade, Spencer and Stevens.

At Washington—			
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2	5	2
Detroit	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3	10	4

Batteries—Johnson, Hughes and Heydon; Siever and Schmidt.

Second game—			
Washington	3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—6	10	4
Detroit	2 1 0 0 2 0 3 1 0—9	12	0

Batteries—Hughes, Falkenberg and Heydon; Eubanks, Killian and Payne.

At Philadelphia—			
Cleveland	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	3
Philadelphia	0 0 0 2 2 1 0 4 x—9	12	3

Batteries—Rhoades and Clake; Bender and Powers.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	54	35	.607
Chicago	51	37	.606
Philadelphia	53	36	.596
Cleveland	54	39	.581
New York	43	47	.478
Boston	37	53	.411
St. Louis	36	55	.396
Washington	28	60	.318

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Chicago—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 x—5	9	0
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	2

Batteries—Brown and Moran; Mathewson and Bresnahan.

At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg	1 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 x—6	9	1
Brooklyn	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3	6	3

Batteries—Leifield and Phelps; Strickett and Bergen.

At St. Louis—			
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	5	1
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—5	9	3

Batteries—Karger and Marshall; Sparks and Dooin.

At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati	0 0 0 1 0 1 2 1 x—5	7	2
Boston	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3	9	3

Batteries—Ewing and McLean; Lindman and Brown.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	60	24	.742
Pittsburg	56	34	.622
New York	54	36	.600
Philadelphia	48	39	.552
Brooklyn	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	39	53	.424
Boston	38	52	.423
St. Louis	22	76	.224

EASTERN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Toronto, 4; Montreal, 3.
Buffalo, 12; Rochester, 5.
Providence, 1; Newark, 0.
Baltimore, 3; Jersey City, 5.

GAMES TO-DAY.

Montreal at Toronto.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Providence at Newark.
Buffalo at Rochester.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	51	32	.614
Buffalo	51	32	.614
Newark	46	40	.535
Providence	44	44	.500
Baltimore	43	44	.494
Jersey City	41	42	.494
Rochester	33	51	.393
Montreal	27	51	.346

CRICKET LEAGUE

For local cricketers the Point St. Charles-Osborne match, on the Point St. Charles grounds, is a feature. In Ottawa the international match still be completed.

The following team have been picked to represent the Points to-day:—A. Robinson (captain), J. Black, E. Durant, J. Frame, W. Johnson, G. Willett, P. Dovey, S. E. Harris, W. Lee, G. A. Bailey, S. H. Childs. Reserve—F. Sealy, A. Howkett, S. Windsor.

LACROSSE

SHAMROCK AND MONTREAL TEAMS WILL PLAY THIS AFTERNOON.

Everything is ready for the battle to-day on the M.A.A.A. grounds, between the Shamrock and Montreal teams, and the largest crowd that has been on the Westmount grounds this year is expected to watch the struggle of the old rivals. The winged-wheel team is in fine form, after a rest of three weeks, and the Irishmen, although a little stiff and sore, as a result of their two hard battles with the Indians, are feeling in good fettle and fit to go the route. The Shamrocks are strong favorites, but it should not be forgotten that when the Montreals downed them on the same ground last season the Irishmen were the favorites.

If the Shamrocks lose to-day and the Tecumsehs win in Ottawa, the Irish and Indians will again be tide for first place, and the Toronto team will have the advantage. They will have only one hard match to play, that with the Nationals here, while the Shamrocks have yet to go to Cornwall, and in two weeks meet the Nationals on the Mile End grounds.

The teams will be the same as announced yesterday, except that Roddy Finlayson and Angus may change places, but that will not be decided before the teams line out on the field.

CANADIAN HENLEY

LACHINE WON OUT IN A GREAT RACE YESTERDAY.

The Lachine Club, of Summerlea, put up the greatest race of the day in the opening racing on the Canadian Henley course, at St. Catharines yesterday, winning the junior fours for working boats by a length and a half against the St. Catharines crew and Hamilton R.C. entry. The Lachine four was adjudged by all the best quartette on the course both in appearance and form in the boat. The Lachine Club caught the water first and pulled even with St. Catharines for half a mile. All crews turned together in 4 minutes 45 seconds, and the home pull was a pretty one to watch. Lachine showed great form and steadily drew ahead by a length. They kept their head and crossed the line, greeted by loud cheers.

Following are the results:

First heat—Junior singles, distance, one mile and 550 yards, straight away—1, Seagrave, Don Rowing Club; 2, Maurice, Detroit R.C.; 3, Sprinks, Toronto R.C. Time, 11.30.

Second heat—1, Downey, Buffalo; 2, Emmerson, Detroit R.C. Time, 11.15. Only two starters.

Third heat—Burns, Buffalo R.C.; 2, Cosgrave, Argonaut R.C. Time, 10.36. Only two starters.

Senior singles, first heat—1, H. Jacobs, Toronto R.C.; 2, W. M. Amon, Mutuals, Buffalo. Time, 10.55.

Second heat—1, Bowler, Don R.C.; 2, Sargent, Fort William R.C. Time, 10.42.

Third heat—1, Feussel, Metropolitan R.C., New York; 2, Colston, Don R.C., Toronto. Time, 10.30.

Junior doubles, First heat—1, Argonauts, of Toronto; J. A. Thompson, stroke; C. A. Toms, bow. 2, Torontos, of Toronto; W. D. Kennedy, stroke; R. M. Oxley, bow. Time, 10.10.

Second heat—1, Don R.C.; W. Crawford, stroke; 2, Detroit R.C., Armstrong, stroke. Time, 9.43.

Junior fours—First heat—1, Argonauts, of Toronto, G. B. Taylor, stroke; 2, Dons, of Toronto, W. Leslie, stroke.

Second heat—1, Winnipegs; 2, Lighthouse, of Buffalo; 3, Fort William. Time, 9.31.

Third heat—1, Toronto, 2 lengths, 2, Ottawa. Time, 9.40.

Junior fours, 140 pounds—First heat—1, Dons, Toronto, 3 lengths, H. Lang, stroke; 2, Argonauts, Toronto, G. A. Livings, stroke; Celtics, of Buffalo, John Mayers, stroke. Time, 9.26.

Second heat—1, Ottawa, P. J. Baskerville, stroke; 2, Argonauts, Frank McKay, stroke. Time, 9.45.

Junior fours, working boats, final—1, Lachine B.C., R. Howard stroke; 2, St. Catharines, B. & C. C., Ray Grace, stroke; 3, Hamilton Rowing Club, E. Hogg, stroke. Very close race. Time, 9.55.

Junior eights, final—1, Argonauts, G. B. Taylor, stroke, D. E. Kertland, cox; 2, Ottawa, D. O. Donough, stroke, P. Dugal, cox. Time, 7.11.

The greater difference between the coal and the impurities the more easy it is to separate. The specific gravity of the coal from the Dominion Coal Company is about 1.30 percent. Shale would be much heavier in specific gravity. The coal is put in a solution of calcium chloride. The specific gravity of this solution is very high. A piece of coal pressed into suitable size is placed in this solution. It is then allowed to settle, and, after a while, the pure coal will rise to the top of the mixture, while the impurities, which are heavier, sink to the bottom. Then the top and the lower portions are weighed, so that we can know the exact weight of pure coal. If we wanted to know the contituent part of the impurities it would be necessary to have them analyzed. The washer practically removes all the sulphur from the coal. In the blast furnaces is a suitable mixture of limestone, coke and ore. The limestone cuts off the impurities contained in the ore. The chief constituents of the iron ore are silica and alumina and iron oxide. In the slag are carried off the silica alumina and the other impurities in the iron ore. When working with Wabana ore, the proportions of the different materials are 20,000 pounds ore. Eight or nine thousand pounds limestone and 136,000 pounds of coke are contained in each charge. We make sixty charges every 24 hours. Molten iron is then taken to the pig casting or to the mixer or to the open hearth furnace. Twenty thousand or 25,000 tons of steel are produced each month. The chief impurities in the coal of the Dominion Coal Company are shale stone, iron pyrites, and a small quantity of clay. Iron pyrites consist of sulphide of iron.

FOOTBALL

CALEDONIAN CUP TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY.

Lovers of England's national game, soccer, have nothing to complain about, for the first of the Caledonia Cup ties are to be decided on the various fields this afternoon. It is well known that the teams which have been playing a fine game in the league have not always turned out victors in cup ties, and the uncertainty of cup tie matches is sure to draw large crowds.

The principal match is the Westmount-Point St. Charles fixture, on the Westmount ground, nd supporters of both teams are looking forwards to a battle royal. Westmount got the better of the Points at the last time they met by a margin of five goals to one, but the Point are confident that they will put a stop to the winning career of the West End team. C.P.R. have as visitors on their ground the Ottawa eleven, who are making quite a splurge in soccer circles, and are considered the surprise team of the league. Y.M.C.A. play the Rosemount team on M.A.A.A. play the Caledonians on the M.A.A.A. grounds after the Shamrock-Montreal lacrosse match.

AQUATICS

BOUCHERVILLE WILL HOLD ANNUAL EVENT TO-DAY.

The Boucherville regatta will take place to-day with the following programme of fifteen races, to be run off in the order given below:

1—One pair of oars race, for boys of 16 years and under, open.
2—Two pairs of oars race, for married and single ladies, of the village of Boucherville, open.
3—One pair of oars race, for boys of 16 years and under, members.
4—Two pairs of oars race, for young men of 21 years and under, members.
5—One pair of oars race, for boys of 14 years and under, members.
6—Canoe race, with two paddles, members.
7—Gasoline yacht race, members.
8—Two-oared race for married and single ladies, residents of Boucherville, members.
9—Tub race, members.
10—Two pair of oars race, for gentlemen of the village, open.
11—Two pairs of oars race, gentlemen subscribers.
12—Gasoline yacht race, open to all.
13—Canoe race, with two paddles, open to outside clubs.
14—Two pairs of oars race, for ladies and gentlemen, members.
15—Pole race, open to all.

In the evening there will be a general illumination, and presentation of prizes at the residence of Mr. Jos. Laurence, president. All entries are free. In the event of bad weather the fete will be postponed until the following Saturday.

The steamer 'Boucherville' will leave Boucherville for town at 11 o'clock p.m.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL



NO. 5820.—LITTLE GIRLS' OVER-DRESS.

The over-dresses that are so popular for children this season are simple, practical and becoming. This one is made with low round neck and is suitable for wear with a variety of guimpes. Prettily shaped shoulder caps extend over the arm-hole, lending width to the figure. The full straight skirt is tucked above a deep hem, and is gathered and attached to the waist. Challis, Henrietta, pongee, linen and gingham are all suggested for the making. For a child of 8 years 2 1-2 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

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

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1907

THE NIGHTMARE OF THE SEA

DREADED DERELICTS WHICH HAUNT THE HIGH SEAS.

(By William G. Fitz-Gerald, in the New York 'Tribune Magazine.')

Fifteen hundred masterless ships are helplessly adrift in all the Seven Seas; a graveyard fleet, menacing the world's shipping with a peril no foresight can avoid. And everyone of them tells an eery tale of ocean tragedy. Who can forget his first glimpse of one of these ship wraiths, sinister and horrible, a battered hulk swinging this way and that, with splintered mast stumps pointing mutely to Heaven, while huge white capped seas swept over and half submerged the moss green decks? The terror of the sea, with every seaman's hand against them, and all the maritime nations devising means for their destruction!

Not long since the well known Porto Rico liner 'Ponce' was nine days overdue, and Captain Hunt of the Government hydrographic office showed no fewer than nine of these spectral ships, painted in red ink on the chart, and all converging into the steamer's course, inevitable as fate. The hull of one was six feet under water. Another Norwegian bark, the 'Wellington,' had all her sails set, and not a person on board, careering crazily in the track of trade—just another of the ships that make no haven. And our Atlantic ports alone furnished nearly twenty such last year, involving the loss of two hundred and fifty-seven lives.

Now what has happened to these ships—well found, well manned, sailing frequented seas, and that often enough in fair weather? Sometimes their story is known; but again their fate may be a creepy mystery, striking awe to the soul of every sailor.

A GLOOMY CHRISTMAS.

It may be fire, as in the case of the big four-masted 'Marpesia,' Captain Jensen, New York for Cette, in Southeast France, naphtha laden. On Christmas day eleven of the starboard watch went below at dawn—never to come up again; for the bo'sn's pipe was suddenly drowned by a roaring explosion that followed a low rumble. The entire forward section of the ship burst into furious flame as foremast, decks, and cargo shot one hundred and twenty feet in air. Debris rained hissing on the sea, as the thunderous wall of flame swept aft. Pitiful streams of water were shot into that awful crater of blazing naphtha. The men fought well, but at length were forced to build a plank extension thirty feet out over the stern, where they retreated with singeing hair and blistered faces. Here they crouched all night, while the roaring hulk plunged on, lighting up the sea for miles. Before dawn the Danish steamer 'Gallia' broke through the smoke wall; and as her black nose cut the choking fog the tortured men, leaped into the sea for safety, leaving the 'Marpesia' to burn to the water's edge—and become a dangerous derelict of the seas.

Against such a danger the mariner is helpless. Rocks are betrayed by surf and soundings; lighthouse beams, sirens, and buoys all proclaim various perils of the mariner; throbbing engines tell of another ship's proximity; and even the dread iceberg is revealed by its ghastly radiance and a sudden frigidity of the air; but the derelict is not foreseen, gives no warning until it wounds a vessel to its death. What tragedies may not be attributed to these creeping corpses of fine ships? And not minor tragedies of barks and tramps, but the destruction of great liners—the big White Star 'Naronic' for instance.

It is only a few years since this superb steamer of five thousand tons left Liverpool with a crew of seventy-four under Captain Roberts, who had already made half a dozen trips in her and found her a grand ship. She had cost six hundred thousand dollars, and had ten water tight compartments. But she was never seen or heard of again—just a dark mystery of the sea. The underwriters at Lloyd's shook their heads and murmured, 'Derelicts!' and none but a seaman knows how deadly these are, especially when they are filled with lumber.

Let an abandoned vessel be light, or in ballast, and mayhap a steamer will cut right through her; but to hit a water-logged derelict, upheld by a cargo of sodden timber, is practically the same as striking a rock. Nor will the first victim be the last, for these staggering buccaneers of the sea live for years and travel half way round the world, dealing death and destruction.

Take the case of the thirty-five hundred-ton 'Dunmore,' Cardiff to Newport News with coal. She broke her shaft in mid ocean during a furious blizzard, and was abandoned by her crew six hundred miles from Cape Cod. The 'Dunmore' was then leaking terribly; her master thought her about to founder. But no, she lived on and was sighted by no less than twenty-two steamers. By some this prize (worth seventy thousand dollars) was towed. She was boarded by five, and set on fire by one. Then the 'Dunmore' vanished, although five British warships went out from Bermuda to destroy her, well knowing what a peril she was to navigation. Think of this big iron steamer, water logged and on her beam ends, with three thousand tons of coal as dead weight, dancing drunkenly into the track of navigation!

The persistence of the derelict is a very serious problem. Take for example the American schooner 'W. H. White,' at one time known to all Atlantic sailors as the White Ghost. For over twenty months that vessel was afloat, apparently well masted and manned. And she travelled five thousand miles, zigzagging perilously across the Atlantic, only to sink at last off the wild Hebrides with all her white sails set and her lonely decks in perfect order.

A DERELICT'S WHOLE STORY.

But the whole story of a derelict is told in the case of the schooner 'Alma Cummings.' She loaded lumber at Port Royal, Jamaica, for Boston, and on her way over was fatally struck off Cape Henry by a February blizzard. Her masts crashed overboard, leaving ten men face to face with death. Heavy spars, held by the torn and tangled rigging, beat her sides like battering rams in every swirling sea, opening her seams and admitting tons of water. And as the big combers swept over the doomed vessel a coating of ice two feet thick was formed on the rocking decks. The pumps froze, and the battling men were chilled to the bone, without even one dry match wherewith to start a fire. Lashed to the stanchions and mast stumps, the crew awaited death with the grim resignation of sailormen. But the storm passed, and then a daring spirit fired a rifle into a can of kerosene and started a blaze. A brief struggle prevented it from spreading, and the fire was carefully tended, that it might cook food and fight the killing frost. On this crazy hulk the men lived for five days and nights, until the sea went down. They now resolved to abandon her and make for land. But no sooner had they provisioned the lifeboat than a monstrous sea dashed it against the side of the derelict and utterly destroyed it. A couple of days later, however, when the helpless craft was drifting about, a hundred miles off the New Jersey coast, the British steamer 'Queensmore' bore down upon her and took off the suffering men. Thereafter the 'Alma Cummings' was reported five times drifting across the Atlantic; and perhaps a year later she was seen far to the south near the Equator, having been burned to the water's edge by crews that had boarded her, hoping to rid the seas of her presence. But below the water's edge the fire would not go, for the decks were too wet to burn, and the derelict persisted because her timber cargo bore her up. There came a long period of silence about the schooner; but one autumn day she grounded near Colon, where she was broken up by the Indians of Panama.

Not less remarkable is the record of the American schooner 'Fannie E. Wolsten.' She was adrift for four years, and travelled nearly ten thousand miles. Abandoned off Cape Hatteras, she drifted north with the Gulf Stream; but a sudden gale drove her south again, and she staggered into the dreaded Sargasso Sea—that mysterious region of weeds and wrecks, so dreaded by every sailor. Here the hulk lay hidden for two years. Then, as if alive with malice, she shot out of that forbidden sea, and was sighted off Florida pursuing an erratic course northward. She described two vast circles off the Virginia coast, and at last went to pieces on the terrible shores of New Jersey. This derelict was reported no fewer than forty-four times. She crossed her own track at least a dozen times; and in spite of her long battle with the storms she appeared as stanch as ever to anxious observers, whose days and nights she made hideous with fear.

The records of the hydrographic offices of New York and London tell strange tales. There was the Fred B. Taylor, adrift for ninety-three summer days—a most peculiar wreck floating bow upward. All such are carefully reported for the benefit of navigation. Five years ago the captain of a tramp rounding Cape Horn beheld a New Bedford whaler frozen into an iceberg. The vagaries of bergs, by the way, are well known, for just as vast masses, weighing thousands of tons, become detached through the sun's action, the towering pinnacles above water throw queer somersaults. It was thought this derelict whaler had grounded on the berg and later on been carried high into the air, where icy sprays had fixed her surely upon her high pedestal of blue green ice.

Fantastic as this case is, it is by no means unique. The Newfoundland fishing schooner 'Albion' was described in 1893 in precisely the same plight; and not even in fiction can one imagine a more dramatic episode than the slow procession of her berg and its satellites through the trawling fleets of the Grand Banks, whose crews gazed up in awe at the phantom ship, upreared on her shining pedestal.

STEERED BY A LIFELESS HAND.

A derelict steered by a dead man's hand is worth recording. That was the sight that met the eyes of men on board the ship 'Ariebis' last year in the Pacific. The man had lashed himself to the wheel, and had died or been struck dead in some tremendous storm. And there he stood, apparently nerved and erect, with cold hands grasping the spokes, and sightless eyes that seemed to steer ahead. The master and officers of the 'Ariebis' scuttled the derelict and sent her lone watcher into the depths to a fitting burial.

There are some derelicts which deserve the name only because they are found on the high seas with not a living person on board. Search the whole maritime annals through, and you will find no more amazing instance than that of the 'Marie Celeste.' Her very name stands for a weirdly fantastic story of the sea. One fine morning in 1887 she left New York for London with a crew of thirteen, including the master's wife and young child. A British barque sighted her in mid-Atlantic a fortnight later; but not a sign of life did she give when hailed in the International Code. The British captain, greatly puzzled, tried every means known at sea, but in vain. He could hardly believe it possible that so trim looking a ship was derelict and abandoned. He sent a boat to her; and strange indeed was the story—or absence of it—revealed by an exhaustive search, high and low. The boats were in their davits, the hull undamaged, the cargo intact. The bellying sails were set; the men's weekly wash hung above the forecastle. A sun awning covered the poop. Rigging and spars, binnacle and wheel and rudder—all were in perfect order, as also were the sailors' kits, and even the savory dinners set out in the forecastle. In the little cabin was the sewing machine of the captain's wife, and under its needle a baby's nightgown. In the chart room the chronometer ticked cheerily; a cash box was found well filled; and the log book was found posted to within forty-eight hours of the visit. Every record showed the passage uneventful and favorable. Indeed, the searchers could see at a glance that the trim ship had passed through no storm. Of piracy or murder or a struggle of any kind, there was no evidence. Yet thirteen living creatures had disappeared as if spirited away into the great deep by some agency not of this earth. The United States Government spared no efforts to solve this, one of the strangest of all the sea's mysteries, but no clue has ever been found.

STORY OF THE 'RESOLVEN.'

Not less uncanny and disturbing was the story of the brig 'Resolven,' Newfoundland for Labrador, which was picked up one sunny August day by the British gunboat 'Mallard.' The 'Resolven,' too, had her sails set, her side lights burning, her galley fire lighted as if for dinner. Everything, as in the case of the 'Marie Celeste,' was in perfect order; and a big bag of gold, supposed to have been for the purpose of buying a cargo of fish, was found lying intact in a locker. The warship towed the brig back to St. John's, and there every one awaited news of the eleven men of the crew. But nothing has been heard of them from that day to this.

These cases are the stranger when one remembers what terrible sufferings sailormen have endured and lived through. One May day four years ago the Norwegian schooner 'Ziggen' was almost knocked to pieces in a hurricane. For six days her twelve hands were afloat on the derelict hull, lashed by gales and snow storms.

The humble and pathetic group gathered on the quarter deck, and the captain actually read the burial service, believing their death was only a matter of minutes. Yet even while he was reciting prayers a steamer's smoke appeared on the horizon, and before long the big 'Pennsylvania' bore down on them and took off the despairing mariners. The 'Ziggen' was the worst kind of derelict—wooden built and lumber laden. For that reason she haunted the sea for many and many a day. Iron ships will open up and sink rapidly, but the stout planks of a wooden vessel give her rare buoyancy against the onslaughts of the sea, and she is practically unsinkable if the whole of the interior is likewise of timber.

Every derelict has its own story, some more terrible than others. That of the barque 'Florence E. Edgett, wrecked in the Caribbean in 1902, is remarkable. She left Nova Scotia or Buenos Ayres, and besides the crew of ten carried also the Captain's young wife, a girl of twenty-three. A couple of months later came the dread hurricane, that left only jagged stumps instead of masts, swept overboard the deck load, demolished the bulwarks, uprooted the deck houses, flooded the holds. And yet even with cabin and fo'c'sle awash, and most of the provisions ruined, the ten men and a girl remained by their ship for four long weeks, rigging jury masts to work her toward land, and burning flares of distress by night. It would be difficult to describe the long days in an open boat across hundreds of miles of stormy ocean, with each individual reduced to a drink of water and three ounces of bread a day, and with a tropic sun blistering every exposed part of their bodies. During the whole forty days between the fatal storm and the sighting of land they saw not one ship. Yet they were saved; and the derelict they left behind was sighted many times. She drifted at last into the Sargasso Sea, which seems to lure all these carcasses to its tangled and matted bosom. No doubt a storm drove her forth again—another recruit for the sea's army of destruction.

TOURING IN GROUPS.

It is amazing how numerous are these dangerous waifs. One February day the ship 'Inchiala' beheld three derelicts at once—two water logged schooners and a brig turned upside down. And the 'Strathmuir' beheld one vessel burning, and another alongside her dismantled off Cape Cod. Many a narrow escape too is recorded from these perils. One night the steamer 'Virgil' passed between the two masts of a sunken derelict, and yet most marvelously escaped injury.

The distance covered by a derelict depends upon her condition. Some will drift a mile a day, others will make a hundred. One of them with sails set will follow a course as closely as though a human hand was at her wheel; another will, as has been shown, zigzag through every sea. It is said that thirty percent of the floating derelicts are seen upside down, and that in such a way as to be able to rip the bottoms out of ships that collide with them.

Now each maritime nation attends to its own derelicts, and even sends out warships to demolish them with big guns or torpedoes; or the derelict may be destroyed by fire or by ramming. That they offer a very serious passive resistance, however, will be seen by the painful experience of the United States cruiser 'Atlanta.' She sighted the derelict British schooner 'Golden Rod' one day, floating bottom upward near the New South Shoal. And since the American seaboard is especially afflicted with derelicts, the naval Captains have orders to destroy them on sight.

For this reason the 'Atlanta' opened fire upon the 'Golden Rod.' Something like forty shots were put into the hulk, but only four exploded in her. Still she showed no sign of sinking, and then it was decided to ram her. The first blow sliced off the derelict's stern; a second sheered away another section; and the third impact caught her amidships and bore her along for some distance.

The fourth stroke split the 'Golden Rod' in two, while the fifth tore off her under body and scattered her cargo of barrels on the sea's face. Unfortunately it was seen that this work had seriously strained the cruiser's stem, and she was forced to go into dock on reaching port, where it was found that she had sustained considerable damage.

Now, however, the Government has decided to build for the revenue cutter service a vessel of an entirely new type, expressly for destroying derelicts. She will have a steaming radius of five thousand miles without stopping to coal; and among her equipment are several powerful derricks, together with the most improved life saving apparatus, and a magazine filled with guncotton and other high explosives, which if scientifically distributed would clear all the lanes of navigation of this terror of the sea. This new enemy of derelicts will have her field clearly marked by Nova Scotia on the North, the Bahamas on the south, and mid Atlantic on the East.

The other side of the ocean will be patrolled by derelict hunting ships of Great Britain or other European Powers; from which it will be seen that all the Governments are thoroughly alive to the importance of clearing the seas of hapless hulks, which at present are in effect dumb, helpless pirates, preying upon the commerce of all nations.

FORMIDABLE FLOTSAM.

(London 'Globe.')

One of the most interesting objects in Paris on Wednesday was a prodigious turtle which had the further attraction that it was a waif of the sea. The monster weighed as much as a fat pig of large size, turning the scale at about 750 pounds. The precise metric figures are 350 kilogrammes. Quite five thousand people crowded into the Halles to see the creature, which was the object of a spirited auction among guests who had been incited to the show. These included al the leading hotels and eating houses, and even the curator of the Natural History Museum. The winning price was £16, and this was not paid by the museum, but by a catering firm. The turtle had been washed up on the Breton coast, where a few more such flotsam would make amends for the vanishing of the sardines.

GARIBALDI AND TENNYSON.

When the popular Italian patriot visited England in 1864, he saw Tennyson at Farringford. 'Did you hear Garibaldi repeat any Italian poetry?' wrote Tennyson to the Duke of Argyll, in reference to the occasion. 'I did, for I heard that he himself made songs and hymns; and I asked him, "Are you a poet?" "Yes," he said, quite simply; whereupon I spouted to him a bit of Manzoni's great ode, that which Gladstone translated.' In the same letter the poet gives his impression of the patriot: 'What a noble human being! I expected to see a hero, and I was not disappointed.' Garibaldi was a great reader; Ossian and Scott were among his favorite writers. 'I read few works of fiction,' he once said to an English visitor at Caprera; 'but I do like Sir Walter Scott; he is a grand romancer, and much to be preferred to Dumas.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

PREMATURE BURIAL.

(Dr. Goldwin Smith, in the 'Farmer's Sun.')

It appears that in England the hurry of modern life has extended to the chamber of death, making the period between death and burial so short as to involve a serious danger of entombing the living. An association for the prevention of premature burial has been formed. At a meeting of this association statistics were produced by two of the members, purporting to show that one hundred and forty-nine persons were known to have been buried alive, while two hundred and nineteen narrowly escaped the same fate, and ten had been dissected alive. The evidence for these cases is not given, but two medical men, Dr. J. Stenson Hooker and Dr. Brimley James, were at the meeting and seem to have accepted the facts. Nothing more horrible can be imagined. The law governing the giving of death certificates was denounced by Mr. George G. Greenwood, M.P., as scandalous. Our own form of death certificate appears to be defective. It does not give the date of the medical practitioner's last view of the deceased.

WILDWOOD DON'TS.

There are don'ts in everything, but it is better to have them by heart than to undergo the humiliation of having a guide or friend din them in your ears continually while you are in the woods. A few which should be kept in mind are given by 'Recreation':

Don't build a camp fire until all the dry leaves and inflammable materials have been raked away to a safe distance.

Don't go away and leave your camp fire burning. Extinguish it completely before you move on.

Don't leave a smudge burning while you are absent.

Don't throw down a lighted match or stub of a cigar. When you light your cigar or pipe extinguish the match before throwing it on the ground.

Don't set fire to a birch tree for the fun of the thing.

Don't burn a bee tree or use fire to smoke out game until every possible precaution is taken to prevent the flames from spreading.

Don't go away and leave the tree on fire.

Don't carry firearms during fishing season.

Don't carry fishing tackle during hunting season.—New York 'World.'

AN ETON MYSTERY

DETECTIVES ON GUARD OVER A YOUNG BARONET AND HIS BROTHER.

('Lloyds Weekly' London).)

Day and night detectives are keeping watch and ward over two boys at Eton College. The boys in question are Sir Albert Edward Naylor-Leyland, Bart., aged 17, and his brother, George Vivian, aged 15. The lads are heirs to an immense fortune, and their relatives have got wind of a plot on the part of certain designing persons to kidnap them. Hence the surveillance of the detectives.

The watch commenced about eight weeks ago, when an anonymous letter was received by Lady Naylor-Leyland warning her that mischief was afoot with regard to her sons. The latter are residents in Mr. R. S. De Havilland's house in Keats lane, the young baronet having gone there in 1904 and his brother in 1906. The boys do not move a yard without one of the detectives moving with them. During working hours one of them squats silently on the wall in front of the college chapel; when the boys go to the playing-fields a silent watcher plods patiently after them, and when they are in bed another one is waiting outside the house in Keats lane all through the night.

Mr. De Havilland, the house-master, when seen by a pressman, said he was very sorry that the news of the strange affair had leaked out, as he was afraid that the publication of his pupils' names in the papers might cause their removal from Eton, and to a certain extent spoil their careers. Another Eton master said the boys were most popular with their school-fellows. Both are 'dry bobs'—that is to say, they prefer cricket, football, and such sports on land to aquatics.

Several curious things have happened at Eton recently which seem to bear on the mystery. A few weeks ago a stranger was seen trying to get into conversation with the two brothers. After a time he succeeded in getting a few minutes' conversation with the younger boy. Next day a man calling himself John Carter was arrested in Mr. Lubbock's house at Eton and given a month's hard labor as a suspicious character.

STRANGE VISITORS.

A few days later another man, much better dressed than the first, was seen trying to speak with Sir Albert Naylor-Leyland. In appearance he was quite a gentleman, and after some persistence he succeeded in getting a long talk with both the boys. A third man was seen loitering round near Mr. Havilland's house about a week later, and, walking past Sir Albert Naylor-Leyland, whom he did not recognize, he spoke to the younger brother. Then the detectives came to Eton, and this man was not seen again.

An army officer, who knows the family well, does not believe in the kidnapping theory. He thinks that somebody is trying to obtain money by frightening the boys with some trumped-up story of the family. Lady Naylor-Leyland, hearing of this, secured the services of the three detectives.

Both boys are heirs to big fortunes. Their mother, Lady Naylor-Leyland, was Miss Jeannie Chamberlain, of Ohio, famous for her wealth and beauty. She married the late Sir Albert Naylor-Leyland in 1889. Sir Albert died in 1899. The eldest boy, who succeeded to the title, was born in 1890. He had the King as his godfather, while the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales were sponsors for his brother George.

One of our representatives who called at Lady Naylor-Leyland's town house was received by one of her ladyship's friends, who made the following statement:—

'In consequence of threats which were made against her sons Lady Leyland put detectives to watch a strange man who had been seen about the grounds at Eton a short time ago, behaving in a suspicious manner. Lady Leyland is naturally nervous, but wishes the report that the boys are guarded to be contradicted.'

It is, of course, not suggested that it is the boys who are being watched. The detectives are employed to keep observation on all individuals who approach them with a view to seeing that no harm comes.

ANOTHER ROMANCE.

Additional interest is given to the affair by the fact that a cousin of the two boys—Amelia Mary Chetwynd—was the victim of an attempted kidnapping in Northumberland, in November, 1905. In this case a Mr. Thomas Duguid and Miss Hetty C. Quayle were charged with attempting to kidnap Amelia Mary Chetwynd and her sister, the daughters of the Hon. Richard Walter and Mrs. Chetwynd, from the lawful custody of Mr. C. J. Leyland, into whose care the children had been entrusted by their parents. The case was heard at the Newcastle Assizes before Mr. Justice Walton.

Mrs. Chetwynd is a sister of the late Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, father of the two boys now guarded so closely at Eton. In this case a most elaborate scheme of kidnapping had been prepared. The children were to be taken by force upon a small steamer, and conveyed from Beal, a small place on the Northumberland coast, to San Sebastian, in Spain.

The prosecuting counsel in the case stated that arrangements had been made to tamper with any motor-cars that might be used to pursue the prisoners, and, if necessary, even telegraph wires were to be cut. Legal proceedings dragged on from November, 1905, until April, 1906, when the sentence of nine months' imprisonment and a fine of £100 was passed upon Duguid. Miss Quayle was acquitted.

Mr. James Cudahy, the American millionnaire, who is now in London, has taken the greatest interest in the Naylor-Leyland case, because he himself has suffered at the hand of kidnappers.

Mr. Cudahy's little son was carried off some time ago in America. Two days later a note was found in the distracted father's garden demanding £20,000. The police advised him not to comply with the demands of the kidnappers, but next day a letter was found threatening harm to the boy. This threw Mrs. Cudahy into such a state of collapse that the father decided to disregard the police advice, and eventually paid £10,000 for his recovery.

ROYAL SURPRISE VISITS.

That is a pretty story Lady Jersey told a few days ago of the Princess of Wales's two informal and surprise visits to one of the 'Children's Happy Evenings,' when Her Royal Highness, whose presence was not even suspected by the little ones, 'went through the various rooms, and rank dozens of imaginary cups of tea at dolls' tea-parties.' That Queen Alexandra is at least as unconventional as her daughter-in-law she has often proved. Quite recently, when out motoring, she paid an unexpected visit to the Ascot race course, mixed freely with the crowd, and enjoyed herself thoroughly, only retiring when at last she was recognized. The late Mr. Barnum used to tell an amusing story of Her Majesty. Some years ago when she paid a second visit to his world-famous show, Barnum thanked the Princess (as she then was) for this signal honor. 'But this is not my second visit, Mr. Barnum,' Her Royal Highness retorted laughingly. 'I have been here several times when nobody knew it—only please don't betray me.' Mr. Barnum did.—'Westminster Gazette.'

PRESIDENTS' SONS.

Twenty-one sons of Presidents of the United States have grown to manhood, and ten of them have become national figures. Of the famous sons, John Quincy Adams, himself a president, was the most famous. Then comes Charles Francis Adams, publicist and statesman; Robert and Richard Tyler, big figures in the Southern Confederacy; John Van Buren, entering national politics as death cut short his career; Robert Todd Lincoln, Cabinet minister and ambassador; Frederick Dent Grant, diplomat and major-general; John Scott Harrison, son of one president and father of another, and finally the two 'Garfield boys,' James R. Garfield is now Secretary of the Interior, and his brother, Professor Harry A. Garfield was, recently chosen president of Williams College. In accepting the presidency of such an institution as Williams, Prof. Garfield does not fall short of the record established by other sons of noted sires. And it cannot be said that presidents' sons, as a class, compare unfavorably with any other second generation which the country has to offer. —Chicago 'Post.'

DIFFERENCES OF ENGLISH USAGE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

When a writer in 'Harper's Monthly Magazine' told us that a London hostess said to him, or to any one, 'Goodbye—we are going on to Lady Somebody's musical'; and when he told us that he heard an old-clothes dealer in Houndsditch cry, ''Is clothes is robbed from hospitals and made over,' and 'I discharged him, and he feels bad about it, he was telling the thing that was not—albeit intelligently and with the best intentions. The phrases represent most truly the things that were said, but the writer was not aware that he had attributed to these English speakers three Americanisms never found on the tongues of the Old Country—little daily Americanisms of which Americans are hardly conscious. To 'make over' for 'remake' is unknown in England; so is to 'feel bad'; so is 'musical' for 'musical party.'

LEGS AND BRAIN POWER.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Prof. Anderson Stuart, who fills the chair of physiology in the University of Sydney, has broached a novel theory. Addressing the local Ladies' Hygienic Association, he said that 'Fat legs were a sign of brain power.' The professor went on to remark that 'The races which had the biggest calves were the highest in intelligence.'

GLASS CLOTH.

One of the latest novelties in dress material is reported to be a cloth made from spun glass, and it can be had in white, green, lilac, pink and yellow. The inventor of the fabric is an Austrian, and he declares that it is as bright and as supple as silk, and is none the worse for being either stained or soiled.—Indinapolis 'News.'

SHOULD BE NO INCREASE IN THE NUMBER.

It is understood that, at the coming session of the legislature, a redistribution of the constituencies is to take place. It is also rumored that it is proposed to make a material increase in the membership of the Assembly, one report placing the proposed increase at fifteen.

A readjustment is certainly called for. The rapid development of New Ontario renders necessary an increase in the number of members allowed that part of the province, but this should be provided for by a corresponding decrease in the representation of some of the existing constituencies. We now have almost the even hundred members in the legislature and the amount expended under the head of indemnity is over a hundred thousand dollars per annum. There are quite enough representatives to carry on the business of legislation even for a province with as extensive an area as that possessed by Ontario; all that is needed is a reapportionment of the electoral divisions.—'Farmer's Sun.'



Summer Resorts.

LITTLE METIS.

Mrs. C. B. Esdaile has gone to town for two weeks.

Miss Esdaile is a guest at 'Moss-side' cottage.

Mrs. Redpath entertained at tea on Friday. Among those present were Prof. and Mrs. Cappon, and Miss McKnee, Kingston.

Messrs. W. Brown, Montreal, and E. H. Woodside, Quebec, are spending their holidays at Leggat's Point Hotel.

Mr. H. Archibald has returned from England, and is visiting his mother, Mrs. Archibald, here.

Mr. Wallace Brodie is visiting Mrs. Brodie at Leggat's Point.

Miss Baker Edward is the guest of Mrs. Brodie.

Mr. Scott has joined his family at the 'Echoes.'

Prof. and Miss Fowler, Kingston, are at the Ocean House.

Miss M. McLaren is spending her holidays at the Ocean House.

Mrs. Mowatt and family have arrived at St. Lawrence Hotel.

Mrs. J. Blue, St. Catherines, Ont., is visiting friends at Grand Metis.

Miss Olive Bliss, Granby, is expected shortly, and will be the guest of Mrs. D. McDonald.

Mr. Jas. Houston is spending his holidays here.

Latest arrivals at Ocean House are: Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Miss Ivy Rickaby, Quebec; Mrs. E. K. Watson and daughter, Miss Henderson, Montreal.

At Boule Rock are: Mr. and Mrs. Cron and family, Madoc, Ont.; Mr. H. Newman, Mr. W. M. Ramsey, Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Chas. Godfrey, and family, Montreal.

At Cascade Hotel are: Miss Annie Pearson, Torontofi; Mrs. C. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss Laing, Mr. V. Cleary, Mr. Elder and Master Elder, Mr. L. Southerland, Mrs. Fred Cains and Mr. J. Cains, Montreal.

The entertainment given in aid of the Methodist Church was a decided success. The address by the Rev. Dr. Young and the coon songs by Dr. Nichol were thoroughly enjoyed and loudly applauded.

Latest arrivals at Seaside Hotel are: Mrs. D. Maclean and child, Ottawa; Mr. C. H. Shaw and Miss Shaw, Quebec; Mrs. A. J. Robertson and family, Toronto.

BEACONSFIELD.

Miss Marjorie McGreevy, of Ottawa, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. Russel.

Miss Grey, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Macintosh, has returned home.

Miss Merle Woods is a guest at the 'Grove.'

Mr. A. E. Ellis has returned from Halifax.

The golf match between Beaconsfield and Sherbrooke on Saturday resulted in a win for the men of the former club. The visiting team were the guests of the club until Sunday evening.

Mr. W. Symonds, who has been visiting at the club house, has returned to Halifax.

The Misses Binks are expected this week from the Old Country.

The Beaconsfield regatta last Saturday, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions of the morning, was a great success. All the races were well contested, and a most enjoyable afternoon and evening spent.

Mr. Furlong leaves this week on a holiday trip to the west.

Miss Edith Lewis is visiting at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Pratte.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair have returned from the mountains, and are again occupying their cottage on the golf links.

Mr. Gordon Cushing has left to spend a couple of weeks at Cushing's Island.

Mr. Chase Casgrain has left on a two weeks' holiday trip.

Miss Minnie Letendre leaves shortly to visit friends in Ottawa.

Mr. T. Robertson and Mr. Leger are among the recent arrivals at the 'Grove.'

The Rev. Mr. Pratte, of Montreal West, officiated at both services at St. Mary's Church last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archer Robertson have left on a short trip to the sea.

Mr. W. Desbarats has left for Atlantic City.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Mr. J. A. Jackson spent a few days with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Beliveau, who have spent the last month at the Clarendon Hotel, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Lesperance were at the Clarendon Hotel during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Armstrong have left for a trip to the Saguenay.

Mr. Henry Coutte passed a few days at Isle Perrot.

Mr. G. David spent a few days in Senneville.

Mr. J. N. Pruneau and son spent a few days the guests of friends in Baie d'Urfé.

Mr. M. Tilley is at the Clarendon Hotel for the remainder of the season.

Mr. W. L. Clark was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Lauzon, in the village.

Mr. C. Duplessis spent a few days at Raymond's Hotel.

Mr. A. C. Lesperance passed a few days here, the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Meredith were the guests of Mr. James Allan, in Senneville.

Mr. H. Juneau spent a few days visiting friends in the village.

Mr. Philip Lafond is spending a few days the guest of friends.

Dr. and Mrs. L. N. T. Cypihot have left to spend a few days in Valleyfield.

Miss N. Pruneau spent a few days at the Clarendon Hotel, returning to Ottawa last Tuesday.

Some of the guests at the Clarendon Hotel during the week were: W. L. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Bernier, Ottawa; Mr. J. W. J. Cardin, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jeppleny, Mr. S. Smith, of Ottawa.

CAP A L'AIGLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemelin and family, of Quebec, have returned home. Their holiday was unavoidably cut short.

Messrs. Allan Strang and Harry Staveley, Quebec, have returned home.

Mrs. Jones, Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. Wright.

Mrs. and Miss Kilvington, from Hamilton, have returned to town after an enjoyable holiday.

Mr. Forsyth, Montreal, has joined his mother, Mrs. J. Forsyth, at the cottage they are occupying this summer.

Mrs. Wm. Morson, Toronto, is spending the summer here.

The Misses Fellowes, Westmount, are staying at Tremblay's this summer.

Mrs. Badenach, Miss Agnes Badenach, and Master Kenneth Badenach, Westmount, have arrived here to pend the balance of the summer.

Mr. Keith Nelles has joined Mrs. and Miss Nelles at 'The Sign of the Ship.'

Dr. Armour Robertson, Montreal, is spending the summer here.

Miss Mary Campbell has returned home, after being the guest of Mrs. W. S. Mitchell.

Miss Beth Blaiklock and Messrs. Walker and Jim Blaiklock, are spending a couple of weeks at Dufour's.

Miss Ellesley, Toronto, is spending some time here, the guest of her sister.

Mr. David Robertson, Montreal, returned home this week.

Mr. Wm. Trenholme left for Westmount on Tuesday, after a stay of three weeks here.

Messrs. T. Williamson and Masters Norman and Dave Williamson have returned from a salmon-fishing excursion in the Maritime Provinces, and intend to spend August here.

Mrs. W. S. Mitchell held a ladies' croquet party on her lawn last Monday. Among those present were the Misses Mowatt, and Mrs. Mary Campbell, Dorcas Strang, Mildred Robertson, Elsie and Mildred Gillies, and Mrs. Alex. Hyde.

The congregation at Mackay Church last Sunday was the largest for many years. Dr. Mowatt preached.

ST. LAMBERT.

The dance at the boat house on Friday evening was the only important event of the week, and attracted a large number of the pleasure-seekers, who enjoyed a couple of hours' dancing amid delightful surroundings.

The members of the Boys' Brigade, accompanied by the Rev. W. J. Dart, left on Friday to spend a couple of weeks in camp at Sorel.

Miss Terroux returned home this week from a pleasant visit to St. Ours, where she was a guest at The Manor House.

Dr. and Mrs. Lemming, accompanied by their children, have been spending a week here, on the way to Europe, the guests of the Misses Andrews.

A party of young ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. Goodchild, leave this week for Willard, Maine, to spend the month of August. Among the party are the Misses Robertson, Corner, Finch, Olive and Lillian Gross, and Ridgedale.

Mr. Paul de Belfroid is among the bachelors summering here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Percival left for Ottawa this week, to take part in 'The Old Boys' Meet in that city, and will be guests of Mrs. Donnelly at her summer home in Britannia, during their stay.

Mr. J. Beatty, sr., leaves this week to spend a month in the Lower Provinces, where he will be the guest of his son, Mr. George Beatty.

Mrs. Ellis Kydd and children, New Jersey, are visiting here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kydd, sr.

Mr. Ellis Kydd will join a yachting party on the Lower St. Lawrence.

Mr. Archie Rolland, Ste. Marie de Manoir, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Terroux, this week.

Miss Hilda Hedley, New York, has arrived to spend a few weeks here, the guest of Miss Madeline McDonald, Argyle avenue.

Dr. John Andrews, Chicago, is visiting here, the guest of his father Mr. Walter Andrews.

Miss Finch has returned from a pleasant trip to Mont Tremblant, in the Laurentians.

Mr. Hamilton Fisher has arrived from the Cobalt, and will remain, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Frank Smith, for a short time.

Mr. Sam. Fernie, Winnipeg, is visiting here for a few weeks, on the way from Europe, where he has spent a couple of months. He is the guest of Mrs. Horsfall.

Mrs. Robert Brown has been spending a week at Chateauguay, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hirsch.

Mrs. Frank Smith is spending a few weeks with friends in North Mount.

RIGAUD.

Miss Champagne visited last week in Montreal, the guest of Mr. T. Ladouceur.

Mr. Gratton is visiting his sister at St. Henri.

The Misses Ladouceur are visiting here, the guests of Mr. Champagne, registrar.

Mrs. E. Bedard and Miss Levesque, of Montreal, passed some time here, the guest of Mrs. Mallette.

Mr. E. Belisle and Miss Belisle spent the week-end here.

Mr. and Mrs. Giroux, of Montreal, are visiting Mrs. H. Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cholette are spending a month here, the guests of Mrs. H. A. A. Brault.

Miss E. Lalonde has returned from a trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Seguin spent the week-end here.

Mr. Pierre St. Denis and Mrs. P. St. Denis, of Chicago, are visiting here, the guests of Mr. Honoré St. Denis.

Miss Proulx, of Vancouver, is spending some time here, the guest of Mrs. S. Clermont, of our village.

VAUDREUIL AND DORION.

Miss Berthe Lefebvre is visiting friends in Quebec.

Miss A. and F. Valois are visiting Mrs. Geo. C. Hodgson, in Como.

Mr. and Mrs. Nap. Lefebvre and the Misses Lefebvre are visiting at St. Polycarpe.

Registered at the Ottawa Hotel were: M. Shea, New York; Charles Robidoux, M. Robidoux, Napierville. Auguste Turcotte, Aimé Desrosiers, Henri Desrosiers, Jos. Bastien, Montreal.

Mrs. J. Beauchamp and Miss Beauchamp, of Ste. Rose, are visiting here, the guests of Mr. J. N. Legault.

Registered at the Grand Union Hotel were: R. Slattery, Owen Sound; Horace Quennevile, Three Rivers; L. J. Marcou, Montreal; W. Chisholm, Kingston; Emile Cool, Ste. Marthe; L. Cohen, Montreal.

Mr. M. Raymond and Mr. Jos. Bastien are expected next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Georges Teroux, of Montreal, are spending two weeks, the guests of Mr. F. X. Lecompté.

Mrs. Bourbonniere and Miss Panneton are visiting the Misses Desjardins.

Mr. René Bastien spent some time visiting Mr. A. Paré.

Mr. Paul Dansereau has returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hamilton, of Montreal, are visiting here, the guests of Mr. Henry Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. David Allan and family are spending some time here.

Miss Auger is visiting her sister, Mrs. Armand Chaput.

Registered at the Canada Hotel were: Mr. J. Shea, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shea, the Misses Shea, Montreal; Mrs. J. Fitzsimmons and Miss Eva Fitzsimmons, St. Annes; Emile David and R. Lalonde, Montreal.

Dr. and Mrs. Chevalier spent the week end here, the guest of Mr. Albert Jetté.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Saucier and Master Jean Saucier are camping nearby.

Mr. Charlie Hardie, F. J. Payette, A. Blais, Charles Tunin, W. B. Foulke, New York, are camping on Tresler's Island.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

Messrs. Duncan, Hawthorn, H. W. Wadsworth, Reg. Wadsworth, F. A. McGee, Stanley, Arthur, Ray, Ludington, G. L. LeBeau, Claude and Jack Beswick, F. G. Gnaedinger, W. E. Cushing, Dawson, Guy Dalpe, A. E. Cook, and others, enjoyed the week end here.

Miss Cushing is entertaining Miss Barron and Miss Ross this week.

The Misses Ethel and Gertrude Roberts have been recent guests at 'Glen Cove.'

Miss Bulleok, who spent some time with Mrs. Ernest Roy, is this week a guest at 'Unecdarest.'

Mr. and Mrs. Joan Greig have returned to the city, having enjoyed a six weeks' outing at 'Edgewater.'

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Roy and family, and the Misses Edith and Gladys, who occupied Mr. M. Parent's camp at the south end of the lake, are at present spending a couple of weeks at 'Wonish' Lake.

Miss Piché visited friends here for a couple of days this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Rondeau and children were at 'L'Alegro' over Sunday.

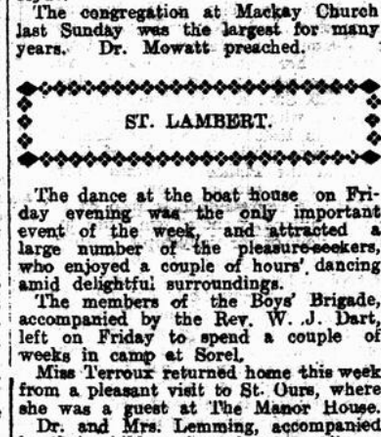
Miss Lila Ogden was here this week.

The Rev. J. L. Flanagan, who was a guest at 'Glen Cove' for a few days, conducted the service last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Robert Barron was an 'Inchbrachie' guest this week.

Mrs. Warren and her daughter, Mrs. Foster, are 'Echo Lodge' visitors.

Mr. James spent the week-end with his family at Mrs. Jeffrey's cottage.



TERREBONNE.

Mr. Dupras was visiting in town recently.

Miss Fitchett, Montreal, spent a few days with Mrs. Wm. Hamilton.

The Rev. R. C. Brewer, of Rougemont, preached the sermon at both services in St. Michael's Church, on Sunday.

Miss Merle Wallace is visiting Mrs. C. Arnold Kimpton.

Mr. T. B. Little spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. Parent, Montreal, spent the past two weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Henderson.

Miss Dongahy, of Montreal, spent Saturday, and Sunday here with friends.

Miss Helena Tait has returned to her home, 'Ashton Grange,' after spending two weeks with her friend, Miss Edith Moody.

Misses Eva and May Parent have returned to city after spending the past month here.

Mr. Frank Jarvis spent the week-end a guest at 'Maple Hall.'

Mrs. Joseph Alexander, Mascouche Rapids, was visiting Mrs. Mathias Moody on Tuesday.

Miss Grace Summer was visiting at Sunnyside for the past week.

Misses Prevost, of St. Jerome, are visiting relatives in town.

CARTIERVILLE.

This afternoon there are to be races at the Cartierville Boating Club.

Mrs. Robinson had a picnic in Cartierville, last Saturday. Her guests were Miss Mary Robinson, Miss Edith Brown, Miss Ethel Brown, Miss Maggie Black, Miss E. Jones, Miss M. Jones, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. Kenneth Sanderson, Mr. J. and Wm. Graham.

Mrs. White and Mrs. Smart had a picnic in the Cartierville Park on Thursday. Those present were: Messrs. R. White, D. White, J. Smart and M. Smart, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Brazier, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and family.

Mrs. McDonald had a car drive on Thursday evening. Her friends were Miss M. Baily, Miss Amy Baily, Miss Mary and Miss Edith White, Miss Jessie Hamilton, Mr. Percy Gray, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Thompson. After an enjoyable ride they returned to supper and a short dance.

Miss Alma Drolet, of Quebec, has been staying with Mrs. Voyer.

Mrs. J. A. Madore and Miss Madore have been staying in Quebec.

Miss L. Tait, Miss E. Wallace, and Miss E. Moody spent a few days in New Glasgow last week, with Mrs. Lloyd.

There were a number of people in Cartierville from the city during the week.

Mr. H. Armstrong, of Cartierville, has been spending a short time at the St. Rose Hotel.

Mr. Gordon Grant, Bristol, England, arrived this week, and will spend the summer with his uncle, Dr. S. S. Grant.

At the annual meeting of the School Commissioners last Tuesday, Mr. L. V. Perry, J. P., was unanimously elected president of the third term.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Haig have left for Cobourg, Ont., to attend the wedding of Mr. Haig's brother.

Miss Lussier is spending a few days at St. Anne de Bellevue.

The Opal Baseball Club played a match against the Bordeaux club on Saturday last. They played against St. Hyacinthe on Sunday, and were beaten.

The children of Notre Dame de Grace, Mount Royal Vale, and Kensington had a most enjoyable car ride on Friday. The children were accompanied by the Rev. Father Hamel, acting Cure. Another contingent were taken up at Snowdon Junction, under the charge of Alderman MacDonald and Lt.-Col. Baker, and were all conveyed round the mountain and out east.

On Tuesday evening, August 6th, there is to be a trolley car drive around the two mountains and Cartierville, under the auspices of the Green Leaf Amateur Athletic Association.

On Wednesday, August 7th, the Butchers' Association of Montreal are to have their 25th annual picnic in St. Laurent Park. In the event of it being wet, it is to be postponed till next Wednesday, August 14th.

The work of laying the pipes for the water supply in Cartierville is progressing fast, and will soon be completed. People out here are looking forward to good water supply in the near future.

The work of the Saraguay Electric Light Co. of Cartierville, for the lighting of Notre Dame de Grace has begun, and being pushed on as fast as possible.

CUSHING.

Miss Ethel Mackie, of Lachute, was the guest of Mrs. J. D. Weir for a few days last week.

Mr. Fraser Watson spent the week-end with his parents.

Mr. John Davidson and the Misses Davidson, of Manitou, Manitoba, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. E. D. Keatby and little daughter are spending a few weeks at 'Fairview.'

Miss Eva Bromby returned to Montreal last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rodgers, from Western Canada, are visiting their friends here.

Miss Katie Staniforth, of Montreal, is the guest of her friend Miss Ada Dewar.

Mrs. Peddel, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Sydney Hartley.

Mr. and Mrs. James King are the guests of Mrs. W. Y. King, 'Ingleside.'

Miss Beatrice Hasley, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks as the guest of Mrs. H. Hartley.

Miss Grace Weir is visiting friends in Glen Andrew.



You may forget the tenderness of the steak—the crispness of the toast—but you will ne'er forget the satisfying deliciousness of your breakfast cup of Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE.

Don't Wait too Long!

Now is the time to have your roof attended to before the cold weather sets in. All that's required is a telephone message to

GEO. W. REED & CO. Ltd., MONTREAL.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mr. R. D. L. Denne spent the week-end as the guest of Mrs. A. G. Sheriff at the 'Shak.' Miss Sheriff who has been visiting friends in Prout's Neck has returned.

Mrs. Miles Williams and the Misses Williams will spend the month of August in Prout's Neck.

Mr. Sidney Lyman is staying at 'Cedar Cliffs.'

The Rev. E. Vicars Stevenson, who has been visiting Mrs. E. Goff Penny, at 'Fairwaters,' has left for Lake George.

Miss Shaw is spending a few days in Montreal.

Mr. E. Goff Penny has returned to town.

Mr. Ned Sanford has left for New York.

On Sunday last His Grace the Bishop of Quebec, who has been holding a confirmation at Fitch Bay, preached in St. George's Church.

Mrs. Ibbotson and family, who have been staying at 'Lake Hall,' return to Montreal this week.

ST. PATRICK.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Codville are away on a short trip to Ottawa.

Mr. Parmenter, of Ottawa, is here visiting friends.

Mr. James Williams is Mr. Cecil Thomson's guest for a fortnight.

Messrs. Stanley, Coristine and Logie Armstrong, of Montreal, are spending a short vacation here.

Mrs. E. G. Meredith is expected shortly from Quebec with her daughter Mrs. James Mills.

A most successful dance was given last Saturday evening by Mrs. Codville.

Mrs. Elsos and her daughters are among our summer guests for the season.

Miss Dorothy White is Miss Claudia Bates's guest for sometime.

Mrs. Moffat is Mrs. Armour's guest for the remaining few weeks of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Montefiore Joseph's celebration of the 25th anniversary of their wedding, took place most successfully last Saturday evening.

Mr. Charles Reid, of Ottawa, returned to town last Sunday.

Mrs. James Mills, of Quebec, is expected here in a few days.

Mr. Pinder returned to Montreal early last week, but is expected back shortly.

Miss Marguerite Joseph came over to visit friends and returned shortly to Murray Bay, where she is spending the summer.

The weekly Golf tea of the Golf Club House was given by Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Heward. It was very largely attended. Among those noticed were the Misses Burty and Dorothy White, and Mr. Donald White from the Point, and Miss J. Hamilton and Messrs. Gregor Barclay and Guy Drummond, from Cacouna.

The engagement is announced of Miss Irene Joseph to Mr. Wolfe.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Joseph, Quebec, and Miss Sophia Joseph, spent a few days as the guest of Mrs. Montefiore Joseph.

Mr. Jules LeMoine returned to town after a two weeks' holiday.

Miss Grace Johnson, Quebec, is Miss Mabel Parmelee's guest for a fortnight.

In the weekly golf handicap match last week, Mr. Guy Hamel and Mr. Martin Lewis came out winners.

Mr. Arnold Walcot, Quebec, returned to town after spending a fortnight's vacation here.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Mrs. Brian O'Hara is expected on Monday, and will be the guest of Mrs. H. Holalnd.

Miss Sewell, Mr. Herbert Sewell, and Mr. Cecil Carr attended the Pointe Claire Boating Club dance on Wednesday evening.

Miss Norah Moore, of Toronto, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. F. Haskell.

Miss Freda Lomer leaves next week for Cap a l'Aigle.

Miss Foran, of Chicago, is the guest of Miss Florence Bodin.

Mrs. Harold Chillas and Master Chillas, of Toronto, are the guests of Mrs. George Chillas.

Miss Brenda Chillas has returned from Toronto, where she has been the guest of Mrs. Helliwell.

Miss Lomer entertained at a small tea on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Marjory Chillas was the hostess at a tea on Tuesday.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

List of arrivals at the Caledonia Springs Hotel for the week ending July 20:— Miss Baker, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Trenholme and Miss Geraldine Trenholme, Montreal West; Mrs. J. Morrow, Miss Pattee, Miss R. Pattee, and Miss Friel, Hawkesbury; Wm. Bishop, and W. R. Baker, Montreal; Miss Slocum, New York; Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Montreal; Mrs. Allen Stoneham, England; Dr. W. A. Fender, M. E. Moss, and Mrs. M. E. Moss, Dickson Landing; Mrs. J. Robertson, Mille Roches; F. E. Gilman, Montreal; M. C. Edwards, Ottawa; Bayard Smith, and M. F. Lewis, Montreal; John Sheehan, Lanydon, N.D.; W. C. McCorkill, Farnham, Que.; Levi Weinberg, Mrs. J. M. Orkin, Montreal; Miss Freda Orkin, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Oguinik, Mr. and Mrs. S. Vineberg, Montreal; Mrs. A. Farlenger, Morrisburg; Mrs. J. C. Caselman, Toronto; C. W. Witters, St. Albans; Mrs. C. W. Witters, St. Albans; John Barry, John J. Garland, Charles Gurd, and Samuel Hart, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts Allen, Ottawa; Mrs. E. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fischel and Mrs. G. Fischel, Montreal; W. Bradley, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Rock-

PROUD OF HIS CAMERA

The following letter needs but little explanation. It is from one of our earliest and best 'Pictorial' agents, whose picture was in the 'Canadian Pictorial' for January, and who knows how to keep hold of a good thing:

L., Ont., July 30, 1907.

Dear Sirs,—I received the camera last night, and I am highly delighted with it. I must say that I can recommend it to any boy or girl as a splendid prize—a prize which the owner will be proud of, and also it is no toy. Please send me three dozen August numbers.

Wishing you success, I remain,
Yours truly,
WM. MOULTON.

Any boy reader of this advertisement—or any girl, either,—who wants a neat, little camera, needs only to sell EIGHTEEN copies of the 'Canadian Pictorial' at 10 cents each, remitting us the money, and the camera is theirs—a No. 1 size taking a picture 2¼ in. x 2¼ in. snap shot or time. Sell FIVE more to get a film roll of six exposures. Full instructions with every camera—and further supplies may be obtained on same basis.

If you want a larger and better camera, a No. 2 size, taking pictures 2¼ x 3¼, you have only to sell THIRTY-SIX 'Pictorials' instead of EIGHTEEN as above, and the camera is yours. Film rolls for larger camera same price as for small.

Other premiums:—Fine Jack-Knife, a Fountain Pen, Watch and Chain, on easiest possible terms.

We trust you with twelve to start your sales on. Send in postcard at once for supply of current issue and full particulars. All orders promptly attended to. This offer is not good for Montreal or suburbs, but for anywhere else in Canada.

Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Block, Montreal, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial.'

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

Village of Boulevard St. Paul.

BY-LAW No. 16.

$125,000.00 LOAN.

At a special meeting of the Council of the Corporation of the Village of Boulevard St. Paul, held in said Village of Boulevard St. Paul, at the ordinary place of meeting of said Council, on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven, at eight of the clock in the afternoon, in accordance with the notices given according to law; at which meeting were present: His Worship the Mayor, Charles Mignot, and Councillors Amédée Gagnon, Placide Laframboise, Joseph Deslauriers, J. U. Emard, Edmond Charbonneau and Joseph Charland, forming a quorum, under the presidency of the Mayor.

It was ordered and enacted by By-Law No. 16 of said Council, concerning sewers, as follows:

Sec. 1.—By-Law No. 12 of this Council concerning sewers, approved by the Municipal electors of said Village, is cancelled to all intents and purposes by the present by-law, and replaced by the following:—

Sec. 2.—The Council of the Corporation of the Village of Boulevard St. Paul is authorized to construct and will construct public sewers in the following places, streets and pieces of land immediately after the coming into force of this by-law.

From River Saint Pierre to a culvert passing under the Lachine Canal somewhere about the prolongation of the division line between Nos. 3601 and 3602 of the cadastre of the Parish of Cote Saint Paul; from the southern limit of the above-mentioned culvert to opposite No. 2 of official sub-division of lot No. 3912 of said cadastre, the front of which is on Saint Patrick street; on Davidson street, from Saint Patrick street to Nos. 614 and 656 of official subdivision of lot No. 3912 of said cadastre; on Beaulieu street, from Saint Patrick street to Nos. 3848 and 691 of official subdivision of lot No. 3912 of said cadastre; on Hamilton street, from Saint Patrick street to Nos. 3650 and 3784 of said cadastre; on Ryan street, from 6th avenue to Nos. 536 and 570 of official sub-division of No. 3912 of said cadastre; on Saint Patrick street, from Hamilton street to Saint Louis street, on the prolongation of 2nd avenue, from Hamilton street to Davidson street; on the prolongation of 2nd avenue, from Hamilton street to Davidson street, through Nos. 3726, 3905, 53 and 20 of 3912 of said cadastre; on 2nd avenue from Davidson street to Nos. 159 and 242 of official sub-division of Lot No. 3930 of said cadastre; on the prolongation of 1st avenue, from Saint Louis street to Davidson street, through either No. 271 of official sub-division of Lot No. 3912 or No. 272 of official subdivision of Lot No. 3912 of said cadastre; on first avenue, from St. Louis street to No. 149 of official sub-division of lot No. 3930; on the prolongation of 3rd avenue, from Davidson street to St. Louis street, through either No. 289 of official sub-division of Lot No. 3912 or No. 290 of official sub-division of Lot. No. 3912; on Third avenue, from St. Louis street to Nos. 245 and 452 of official sub-division of Lot No. 3930 of said cadastre; on the prolongation of Fourth avenue, from Davidson street to St. Louis street, through either No. 299 of the official sub-division of Lot 3912 or No. 300 of official sub-division of Lot No. 3912; on Fourth avenue, from St. Louis street to Nos. 641 and 462 of official subdivision of Lot No. 3930 of said cadastre; on Fifth avenue, from St. Louis street to Rielle street; on Sixth avenue, from Davidson street to Rielle street; on Seventh avenue, from Nos. 3 and 81 to official sub-division of Lot No. 4670 to Rielle street; on Eighth avenue, from Nos. 188 and 93 of official sub-division of Lot No. 4670 to Eadie street; on St. Louis Lane, from William street to Fifth avenue; on William street, from Hamilton street to St. Louis Lane; on Mary Ann street, from Hamilton street to Davidson street, and from Nos. 377 and 385 of official subdivision of Lot No. 3912 to Ryan street; on Bombray street, from Hamilton street to Davidson street, and from Nos. 447 and 439 of official sub-division of Lot No. 3912 of said cadastre to Ryan street; on Eadie street, from First avenue to Eighth avenue; on Hadley street, from First avenue to Eighth avenue; on A street, from Ryan avenue to No. 409 of official sub-division of Lot No. 3912 of said cadastre; on B street, from Davidson street to Ryan street; on Rielle street, from the northern limit of the municipality to Seventh avenue.

In case of necessity, this laying out may be modified by resolution of said Council, in such a manner, however, as not to take away the advantages of the present by-law from any of the persons interested.

Sec. 3.—The Council of said Village may acquire all lands or rights of way needed for the construction of said sewers system, amicably, with the proprietors interested, by private contracts, and, if need be, by expropriation, according to law.

Sec. 4.—Said sewers system must be constructed in accordance with the rules of act, according to the plans and specifications prepared by Mr. V. H. Dupont, Civil Engineer, which have been received and accepted by said Council on the fifteenth of July, 1907.

Sec. 5.—The said sewers system shall be given out by the job, and constructed under contracts accepted by said Council and by the contractors for said sewers system, after said Council has called for tenders. The Council, however, reserves to itself the right to accept neither the lowest, nor any of the tenders, and, moreover, the right to give the contract in full or by parts to one or to several contractors, as the Council may deem more advantageous after having called for tenders.

Sec. 6.—When a public sewer is in course of construction in any street, upon demand being made to the Council of said Village to that effect by the proprietors on such street, a connection by means of a plate and clamp will be made, in the position in which said proprietors wish to have their connection, for each cadastral lot fronting on the street where said sewer is being constructed, and if any of the proprietors neglect to make such demand, a connection by means of a plate and clamp will be made by said Council and constructed for each cadastral lot fronting on the street where such sewer is thus being constructed.

The cost of such connection thus made shall form part of the cost of the sewer system.

The proprietors of each of said cadastral lots shall be at liberty, at any time, to make at their own cost, their own private drain, from the public sewer to the line of their property, after having received from the Village Council the needed permit for which they must pay the sum of fifty one dollar.

Sec. 7.—All private drains shall be connected with the public sewer at a point no lower than where the arching for said sewer begins, and shall have an elevation of not less that ¼ inch per lineal foot from the public sewer to the line of the private property; the work, under no pretence whatever, shall not be finally covered before having been examined by the Village inspector, and in the event of the excavation being closed in before having been inspected, the Council may have it open, and will claim from the owner the amount expended for that purpose, whether the work be found well or badly done.

Sec. 8.—While work is being done by a proprietor for the placing of a private drain, said proprietor must fence in the excavation, and, moreover, he must, during the night, keep a lighted lamp near said excavation, and said proprietor shall be responsible for all damages, loss or accidents resulting from the work, until it has been finally examined and approved by the inspector of said Village, but such inspection must be made within forty-eight hours following the demand made to said inspector.

Sec. 9.—No permit to construct a private drain shall be given to a proprietor whose property is not three feet above the crown of the public sewer, unless said proprietor binds himself in writing to hold the Village free from all damages.

Sec. 10.—Whenever a proprietor wishes to make repairs to a drain already constructed, the provisions mentioned in the foregoing sections concerning the construction of a private drain, and referring to the permit that must be secured, the precautions to be taken, and the inspection to be made, shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to such repair work.

Sec. 11.—This sewers system shall consist of brick tunnels and tile conduits or pipes placed underground in the streets and other places mentioned in Section 2 of this by-law.

Sec. 12.—The cost for the construction of the sewers mentioned in said Section 2, as well as the incidental expenses, in accordance with the detailed estimate just made and hereto annexed, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars currency.

Sec. 13.—Said cost shall be paid, less ten percent, from the money borrowed for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, upon certificates furnished by the engineer, or engineers, of said works, and upon the order of the Council of said Village, as the work goes on, and in accordance with the contracts that will be entered into for that purpose by said Village with the contractors for said sewers. The ten percent thus kept from said contractors shall be paid, without interest, when the work has been definitely accepted by the Council.

Sec. 14—The Council of said Village shall borrow, for the purpose of covering the cost of the construction of the sewers mentioned in Section 2 of this by-law, a sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000.00) currency, redeemable, in thirty years, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five percent, payable said interest, half yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year. The Council shall have the right, upon a resolution, to borrow this sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in whole or in parts, according to the contracts which it shall give out.

Sec. 15.—Said Council may effect said loan by means of bonds, and the Council is authorized for that purpose to issue 125 bonds of one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 percent, and the capital on which shall be redeemable only thirty years after the date of issue.

Those bonds may be dated the first judicial day of November, 1907, or the first judicial day of May, 1908, and will be payable at the office of a legally incorporated bank doing business in the City of Montreal, or at the office of the Corporation of said Village, at the choice of the Council. They shall be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Secretary, under the seal of the Corporation, and shall be numbered from seventy-six to two hundred, inclusively. The product of said bonds, or of any part thereof, shall be deposited in an incorporated bank as a special account, and can only be used for the purposes of the present by-law.

Sec. 16.—The interest on said bonds shall be represented by coupons attached thereto, bearing the same number and the same date as their respective bonds, and which shall be made payable at the office of the same bank, or at the office of the said Corporation. Those coupons shall also be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Secretary.

Sec. 17.—With a view to provide for the payment of the interest, and in order to create a sinking fund of two percent on said loan, an annual and special tax, equal to seven percent on the said sum of $125,000.00, forming an annual amount of $8,750.00, is imposed by the present by-law on the taxable real estate in the Municipality of the Village of Boulevard Saint Paul, to be assessed each year, until full payment or redemption of each and all said bonds.

Sec. 18.—This annual and special tax shall be payable yearly, and shall be levied and collected at the same time, and in the same manner as the other taxes and assessments which this Council has the right to levy each year, in accordance with the amount of said bonds which will be in circulation, and in accordance with the valuation roll in force in said Municipality, and after deducting, as far as the interest on said debentures is concerned, the interest received from the proprietors subject to the special assessment of $1.25 cents per lineal foot imposed by the present by-law, and as far as the sinking fund is concerned, deducting the capital of said special assessment received annually.

Sec. 19.—The above-mentioned sinking fund, as well as the capital of said special assessment, shall be deposited annually, in the first week of November of each year, in the savings department of any bank chosen by the Corporation of said Village, and shall remain deposited there, as well as the interest accruing therefrom, until such deposits, and the interest thereon, shall reach the total figure of said bonds, or they may be paid, together with the interest on said fund, to the bondholders, who will remit to said Corporation, in bonds issued, an amount equal to the sum paid.

Sec. 20.—The cost for the construction of the sewers mentioned in Section 2 of this by-law shall be borne and paid by the proprietors of real estate situated on each side of the streets and avenues enumerated in said Section 2 in front of which real estate said sewer shall be constructed, by means of a special assessment which shall be levied on such proprietors, in accordance with the frontage of their respective properties, but the proprietors shall not be assessed, whatever may be the cost of said sewers, at a higher rate than $1.25 for each lineal foot of the frontage of said real estate; any difference between the cost of the sewer and the total amount represented by this sum of $1.25 for each lineal foot as above-mentioned, will be charged to the Corporation of the said Village of Boulevard Saint Paul, and will be considered as forming part of the amount which it is called upon to furnish for the cost of the improvement.

Sec. 21.—The amount of such assessment shall be levied and paid in twenty-five years, namely, one twenty-fifth each year, with interest of 6 percent per annum; but every proprietor will be at liberty to pay his share in full, without interest, when the valuation roll has been signed by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Village, and at any time during the said period, after said assessment roll has been signed by the Secretary-Treasurer, every proprietor shall be at liberty to pay his share (capital and interest due), and from that moment the proprietor shall be clear as regards said assessment and the interest thereon.

This assessment shall be payable at the same time and in the same manner as the other taxes.

Sec. 22.—When a lot is situated on two streets, of which it forms the corner, the proprietor of such lot, in the event of the sewer being constructed in both streets, shall be assessed only for an amount representing the whole frontage of said lot and only half the depth of said lot.

Sec. 23.—In preparing the assessment which he is authorized to make by virtue of this by-law, the Secretary-Treasurer shall take into account the reduction to be made in behalf of certain proprietors by virtue of the stipulations contained in section 22 of this by-law, which reduction shall be charged to the Corporation of said Village, and shall be considered as forming part of the amount which it is called upon to furnish for the cost of the improvement.

Sec. 24.—The assessment and the interest on such assessment above-mentioned shall be respectively applied, pro tanto, by the Secretary-Treasurer, for the payment of the interest on said bonds, and to create a sinking fund of two percent on said loan, as required by law.

Sec. 25.—The public sewers shall be repaired and kept in good order by the corporation of said Village, and each private drain shall be repaired and kept in good order by the proprietor of the real estate served by such drain.

Sec. 26.—Every time the Council considers it advisable after the construction of the sewers in a street, lane or public road, portion of street, lane or public road, the Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare a special assessment roll for such street, lane or public road, or portion of street, lane or public road, dividing the total cost of said sewer in the manner prescribed and fixed by the present by-law.

Sec. 27.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall, moreover, give public notice of the day when the persons assessed can examine said assessment, and make their objections concerning the same, before it is completed and becomes executory, which notice shall be given at least ten days before the day fixed for the hearing of the parties; and the Council shall then hear the objections and dispose of them in a summary manner.

Sec. 28.—After the Council shall have thus disposed of said objections, the Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer shall sign said assessment; and from that moment said assessment shall become binding as regards all persons mentioned or assessed therein; which persons shall be reputed and held debtors towards the Village for the sums respectively charged in said assessment.

Sec. 29.—Any proprietor wishing to have a private drain constructed by the Village, shall file in the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Village a request in writing to that effect, accompanied with a deposit of one dollar; thereupon the Village inspector shall furnish the said proprietor, within a delay not exceeding eight days, his estimate of what it will cost to make the needed connection drain, and within a delay not exceeding eight days after the said proprietor has paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Village the amount of said estimate, it shall be the duty of the Village inspector to have such drain made.

Sec. 30.—No one shall pass, drain or throw in any public sewer anything which might give sediment and clog said sewer; and no one shall allow steam, or shall allow to pass through a public sewer any substance or thing of a nature to injure said sewer; the whole subject to the special by-laws which the Council of the Village may pass to that effect.

Sec. 32.—It is forbidden to every proprietor, tenant, or occupier of any building, to establish or allow to establish any connection between privies and the public sewer, unless an iron grate be placed, the plan and form of which shall be approved by the Council, and which shall be placed under the superintendence of the Village inspector.

Sec. 33.—No one shall be allowed to throw in any public sewer matter mixed with greasy, compact or ductile substances; unless there is an apparatus, approved by the Council and placed under the superintendence of the inspector, to prevent such substances from going into said sewer.

Sec. 34.—It is forbidden to deteriorate, break or take away, or to help to deteriorate, break or take away illegally, any or part of any funnel, cover or anything whatever connected with or forming part of any public or private sewer, or to illegally delay or impede the running of water in any of the said sewers.

Sec. 35.—Whoever shall infringe any of the provisions 30, 31, 32 or 33 of the present by-law shall be liable to a fine; and in default of payment of the fine imposed by the court, and of the costs, within fifteen days after sentence has been pronounced, the goods and chattels of the person so condemned shall be seized and sold, to the extent of the amount of the fine and costs; and in default of the goods sufficing, the person condemned shall be liable to imprisonment, the amount of said sum and the term of said imprisonment to be fixed by a Justice of the Peace residing in the Village of Boulevard Saint Paul, at his own discretion; but such fine shall not exceed twenty dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not be for a period longer than thirty days, said imprisonment to cease, however, upon payment of the sum due; and said imprisonment shall free the person undergoing it from his obligation to comply with the judgment pronounced against him.

Sec. 36.—The present by-law shall be published in the manner required by law, and shall come into force after having been approved by the proprietor-electors of said Village and by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, according to law.

(Signed) A. ECREMENT, N.P., Secretary-Treasurer.

(Signed) CHARLES MIGNOT, Mayor.

(True Copy.)
A. ECREMENT, Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE.

I, Arthur Ecrement, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of Boulevard Saint Paul, certify by these presents, that the above is a true copy of by-law No. 16, adopted by the Council of said Municipality, the 15th day of July, 1907.

(Signed) A. ECREMENT, N.P., Secretary-Treasurer.

(True copy),
A. ECREMENT, Sec.-Treas.

Province of Quebec
Municipality of Boulevard Saint Paul:

I, the undersigned, Arthur Ecrement, Secretary-Treasurer, hereby give notice that a meeting of all the proprietors of the Municipality of the Village of Boulevard Saint Paul and a voting poll will be held, Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th days of August, 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Council Chamber (Second avenue), to consider, approve or disapprove the above by-law adopted by the Council of said Municipality on the 15th day of July, 1907.

The above mentioned electors will be those who, under the terms of said by-law, must pay the cost of said sewers, and who, under the provisions of Statute B, Edward VII., Chap. 55, Sec. 2, will alone be duly qualified to approve or disapprove said by-law.

Given at the Village of Boulevard Saint Paul this sixteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

(Signed) A. ECREMENT, N.P., Secretary-Treasurer.

(True copy),
A. ECREMENT, Sec.-Treas.

SUMMER RESORTS.

(Continued from Page 14).

land; N. F. Wilson, Cumberland; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Cousins, St. Johns; F. E. Gilman, Montreal; Miss Mary L. Richard, St. Johns, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. George H. E. Blacklock, Montreal; J. B. Dunlop, Montreal; F. M. Gilman, Montreal; Miss L. M. Floss, St. Albans; J. D. McLaurin, Vankleek Hill; D. J. Gowans, John Winbloss, J. N. Greenshields, Mr. and Mrs. L. Allen, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Gatehouse and two children, T. A. Trenholme and Miss Helen Trenholme, Montreal; D. C. Sinclair, Miss Brown, H. Horton Kirby, Miss Higginson, Hawkesbury; C. C. Pangman, G. T. Cantlie, Montreal; L. L. Jewett, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mrs. L. L. Jewell, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; the Rev. J. A. McCallen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Adami, Montreal; the Rev. D. A. Twomey, Belleville; C. J. Killien, Picton, Ont.; Mrs. J. Simon, Montreal; Mrs. Albert Whitney, Prescott; Miss M. L. Whitney, Prescott, Miss M. Simon, Alexandria, Ont.; Mrs. I. Simon, Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Cox, Mrs. J. N. Greenshields, Montreal.

List of arrivals at Annex for the week ending July 30:— Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. G. Julien, Trenton; Mr. and Miss McMaster, Gettysburg, South Dakota; Mr. J. F. McCarty and Mr. Park, Vermont; Mr. R. Pollock, Mille Isles; Mr. E. M. Paratt, Montreal; Mr. Robb, Vermont; Mrs. Marks, Montreal; Mr. Ranger, Greece's Point; Mr. Greenspon and Mr. S. G. Greenspon, Hawkesbury

AHUNTSIC.

Miss Bridges has as her guest Miss M. Gibson.

Mr. O. Paquet, of Quebec, was here on a short visit.

The Rev. James L. Flanagan conducted the services at St. Andrew's Church in the morning, and the Rev. Mr. Coop in the evening, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, of Montreal, have arrived and will spend the summer here.

Mrs. Forsyth and child, of Montreal, are spending the remaining months of the summer here.

Miss R. Bruneau, of St. Hilaire, is visiting here for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Love have as their guest Mr. J. Rawlin, of England.

Miss Lily Edwards leaves shortly on a visit to Magog.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Saunders and family will spend the remaining months of summer here.

Mr. Gaboury, of Montreal, will spend some time here in his place on the river bank.

KNOWLTON.

Dr. and Mrs. Roddick, of Montreal, were recent guests at Blarney Castle, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. George Foster, of Montreal.

Mr. W. A. P. Buchanan, K.C., and Mrs. Buchanan, were also week-end guests at Blarney Castle, recently.

The Hon. W. A. Weir, of Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Weir, arrived recently at the Lake View House.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleury and daughters, Juliette and Annette, have returned from an extended visit in Quebec and Joliette.

Mrs. Frank Scott is a guest at the home of her brother, Mr. J. C. Pettes.

Senator George Merry and Mrs. Merry, of Millbank, South Dakota, were here last week for a short time.

Miss Gertrude Stevens and Mr. Harold Stevens were guests of their grandparents, Judge and Mrs. Foster, the early part of the week.

The first concert of the season took place in the Lake View House hall, on Saturday evening last. The performers were Mr. D. Bove, a young violinist, from Philadelphia, of remarkable talent; Mr. and Mrs. Granger, of Montreal; Mr. Louis Burke, of Montreal; Miss Bertha Symonds, of Montreal, and Mrs. Harry Tait, of Regina. Lady Tait and Mrs. Fay were the accompanists of the evening. The proceeds went to aid the Brome Lake Boating Club.

Mrs. Higgins, of Montreal, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hall.

Messrs. J. Channell and A. J. Tanner, of Quebec registered here recently.

Mr. J. P. Noyes, accompanied by Miss Noyes and a party of friends, made a visit to Knowlton lately.

Miss Marion Lynch, of Maisonville, who has been a member of the camping party on the island, returned home early in the week.

Mr. Roberts has just vacated the house near Mrs. Hiram Woods, and it is being utilized as a lodging house for some of Mrs. Woods's numerous visitors.

Miss Davidson, of Frelighsburg, has been visiting at Sunnyside, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Belknap.

Guests at Mrs. N. Pettes's include Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Shufelt, of New York, and Miss Hattie Shufelt, of Dunham.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Martin, of Lennoxville, spent the week-end in Knowlton, guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Knowlton.

Miss Alice Reed, of Montreal, is visiting at Darley Place.

Among recent distinguished visitors to our village, is the Hon. Mr. Taillon, ex-Premier of Quebec, who has been a guest of His Honor Judge Lynch and Mrs. Lynch.

LACHUTE.

Miss Christie is spending a short time with Miss Carr at 'Hope Island,' Lake Louisa.

Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, editor of the 'Dominion Presbyterian,' Ottawa, was in town last week.

Miss Catherine Buchan, of Montreal, is spending holidays with friends at Lachute Road.

Dr. B. S. Stackhouse and Mrs. Stackhouse are occupying their cottage at Sixteen Island Lake.

Mrs. Silas Carpenter and family are spending a week with friends at Ayer's Cliff, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. St. Jacques left last Tuesday for a trip to the Thousand Islands, and will be absent for a week.

Mrs. Blair, of Three Rivers, Que., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Christie, for a few weeks.

Mr. George H. Perley, M.P., was in town for a few days last week.

Miss Quinney, of Ottawa, is the guest of Miss Riddell.

Mr. Albert Giles is up from Montreal for a fortnight's holidays, and is spending them with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Giles, at Lake Louisa.

Mr. McClintock, of Michigan, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. J. W. Raitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and daughter, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks, guests of Mrs. J. Armstrong.

Mrs. Thomas McOuat and daughters, are at Bonnie View Cottage, Sixteen Island Lake, and have as their guests Miss Cooke, Mrs. W. York and Master James and Miss Nellie York, of Ottawa.

A large number from town drove out on Tuesday evening and attended the lawn social at Mr. W. J. Rodger's, Lachute road, and report a very pleasant time.

Miss Reed, of Stanstead, Que., is the guest of Miss Giles, and left on Wednesday to spend a few days at Lake Louisa, guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Giles, at Sandy Beach Cottage.

Mrs. Marshall, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. James F. McKimmond.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Groves and little son have returned home.

Mr. Allen spent the week-end with his family at the Chateau.

Mrs. Wilson entertained the M. C. Ladies' Aid to afternoon tea on Thursday.

The Misses Hatton are visiting their uncle at St. Rose this week.

During the last Thunder storm the Methodist Church in course of erection was struck and considerably damaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vipond and Miss M. Vipond are leaving to spend a couple of months elsewhere.

Miss Regan and Miss Pearl Thompson, guests of Miss Mona Vipond, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore are spending a couple of weeks here.

Mrs. Maling is visiting her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow and baby are guests at Mrs. Complong's.

Mr. Blenhassett and family are spending the balance of the summer at Mrs. Complong's.

Among the strangers here this week are: Messrs. Morgan, Stokes, Irving, Green, Boyle and Richardson.

Mr. Alex. Stuart, of Glasgow, is spending some time here.

Mr. Riddell visited Ottawa this week.

Miss Patterson is visiting her friend, Miss Wallace.

Miss Robertson is the guest of her friend, Miss Lancey.

Mrs. Larkins and family are occupying a cottage on McNaughten avenue.

The officers of the yacht 'Maisonneuve' were visiting here on Monday.

Mr. Ferguson is visiting his aunt for a week.

Mrs. Paddon and family, who have been staying at Mrs. Complong's, have left to visit friends at Lachute.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

The annual Boat Club concert came off last Saturday evening when a large and appreciative audience listened to an excellent programme, prepared by the entertainment committee. Those taking part were Miss Jeannie Ross, Miss Ethel Dickieson, Master Moorsom Trotter, Miss Barrett, Mr. Earle and Mr. Bevan Giles. Dancing was kept up until twelve o'clock. Among those who attended were: Mr. and Mrs. Mulock, Mr. and Mrs. Pyke, Mr. and Mrs. Mumford, Mrs. J. H. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. McNally, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Spendlove, Mr. and Mrs. Ashby, Mrs. Joyce, Dr. Geo. T. Ross, Dr. Vipond, Misses Kueeland, Macaulay, Pyke, Miller, Trotter, Hutchison, Dickieson, Tooley, Parkes, Barlow, Harper, Boyd, Mumford, Picken, Miller, Messrs. Heward, Holland, Mathews, Nolan, Sarjent, Smeaton, Riddle, Dettmers, Hutchison, Lamb, Murray, Foy, Mowatt, Kirkpatrick.

The annual regatta will be held next Saturday afternoon, and already boats and canoes are out for practice.

Mr. Owens has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Macaulay, at Mt. Victoria, for the past week.

Mr. E. G. O'Connor, who underwent an operation recently, was moved here where it is hoped the change will greatly improve his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan have taken possession of their cottage for the remainder of the season.

The new Methodist Church was struck by lightning during one of the severe storms. With the exception of splintering the tower there was very little damage done.

Mr. Matheweon is building a summer home, and expects it will be ready for occupation this autumn.

Miss Kennedy, Portland, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Nolan, 'Ashlands.'

Mr. James Brown and family arrived this week to spend the remainder of the summer here.

Mrs. Burnett, Coburg, is the guest of Mrs. George Wood at the Heights.

Mr. Lawrence Kelly was a guest over Sunday of Mr. W. Mathews.

Mrs. O'Connor, Ottawa, is visiting here, the guest of Mrs. W. Schneider.

Mr. W. B. Mathews left recently for a two months' trip, sailing from Quebec by the 'Empress of Britain.'

The young people had a good time last Monday at a picnic on Sandy Beach. Among those present were Miss Jeannie Ross, Miss Hazel O'Connor, Miss Phyllis Parkes, Miss Doris Nolan, Miss Isabel Pyke, Miss Marjory McNally, Miss Edna Murray, Masters Kenneth Darling, Talcot O'Connor, Jim Pyke, Jack Barlow, John Barratt, Jack Spendlove and Jack Parkes.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Last week was certainly a record-breaker for Abenakis Springs, in the line of visitors. The weather has continued so fine that they are arriving daily in great numbers, and the hotel is well filled now, although a great many new arrivals are expected all next month.

Every day several boating parties are given, and other amusements engaged in which makes the time pass pleasantly; at night the beautiful ball-room is brilliantly lighted and the guests take part in many formal dances.

The tennis tournament was most exciting and close, and was finally won by Miss Rowat and Mr. Frank W. Slater.

On Wednesday evening a most enjoyable euchre party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Slater, in the ball-room, which was very prettily decorated for the occasion.

While fishing has always been quite a feature at the Springs, Mr. John Johnston, grocer, of Montreal, broke all records, landing a most beautiful dore weighing 20 lbs.

STE. ROSE.

Among the latest arrivals at the Ste. Rose Hotel are: C. B. Godwin, N. L. Watson, C. S. Harbeson, C. Payne, C. H. Earl, Dr. Rubin, Barney Rubin, A. H. Brittain, E. J. Connors, E. Dorval, L. Ferrault, W. P. Hart, A. J. Hart, M. C. Ginsberg (New York), Miss May Burnett (Plattsburg), Miss Yvonne Faulkner, E. H. Dufosse, Miss Gertrude Blanchard, A. Bouthillier, C. Lalonde, W. H. R. Denman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paquette, J. F. Price, J. W. Stephens (New York).

OFF TO THE SEASIDE.

Among the passengers this week to the Canadian resorts via 'Ocean Limited,' Train de Luxe, Intercolonial Railway, were:

Quebec—M. T. Brennan, A. Cooper, Prof. and Mrs. Bovey, M. Benson, C. Caldwell and family, Miss A. McCullough.

Gaspe—T. Brennan and wife, Dr. W. Howell, Mrs. A. St. Jacques and family.

St. Flavie—Miss F. Cloutier.

Campbellton—A. W. Buchanan and family, V. G. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Muiray, Miss A. Law, the Hon. A. Ouimet, McLeod.

Carleton—Mrs. R. W. Shepherd and family.

Dalhousie—Miss M. Berry, J. McLean, F. N. Ritchie.

St. Jean, Port Joli—Miss N. Mousseau.

Bic—J. Eveleigh, G. K. Hodges, A. Townshend, J. T. Barlow and family, W. McNab.

Amherst—Senator Mitchell and party.

St. John's, Nfld.—John McNeilly, A. Ritchie, Mrs. B. Gillard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Legrow, Mrs. H. Batcher.

Sydney—G. Ross and party.

Kent Junction—C. Babin.

Truro—J. Grant, N. O'Brien, J. Creighton, Thomas F. Ryan and party, R. B. Green and party, R. C. Matthews, James Murray and wife, N. Plummer.

Matapedia—N. Meredith, J. E. Cool, J. R. Wilson, Dr. S. Von Eberts, R. B. Ross, Dr. Galandize, Miss Louise Bernard, Miss Melina Bernard.

St. Pascbal—Mr. and Mrs. E. Desrosiers.

Rimouski—R. W. Reford, E. Morgan, C. M. Stinson and party.

Charlo—Miss A. Butler.

Little Metis—J. V. Calcutt and family, Mrs. G. A. Grier and family, Mrs. H. J. Hague and family, D. Ramesay and family, C. H. Godfrey and family, Miss V. Fowler, Miss B. Cameron, D. R. McCuaig, Mrs. E. K. Watson and family, the Misses Bovey, N. S. Lorison, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Thompson, W. H. Parsons, J. A. Gauthier, Miss A. Moss, the Rev. D. Hague and family, Miss M. Glass, Mrs. Wm. Grant and family, Mrs. T. E. Peck, Judge Cross and family, C. B. Esdaile, J. E. Birks, H. Brainerd, C. Torrance, E. B. Savage, C4 H4 Cole, F. W. Molson, C. Withycomb, H. Featherstonhaugh, R. Redpath, R. I. Dale and family, F. W. Evans and family, T. Peck, H. J. Fuller, Colonel Cotton, C. Spackman, F. T. Cole.

Halifax—M. Vill, N. Morson and family, J. Williams, H. Winnie, Sir Fred. Borden, Mrs. H. M. Claren and family, J. N. Christie and family, J. Johnson, Mrs. R. Robinson, Miss A. St. Denis, E. P. Green, W. White, W. Traynor, M. McKay, Miss N. Winslow, George Cassidy, B. S. McInnes.

Riviere du Loup and Cacouna—C. Henshaw, Miss J. Ancill, George W. Foley and family, H. Fry, Miss E. H. Lambe, Miss N. Budden, Mrs. J. R. Storke, Miss M. Lambe, J. Pinder and family, Mrs. E. McEredith and family, T. C. Kidd, A. C. Lowden, G. C. Drinkwater, Sir G. Drummond and family, A. Chevalier, D. Cockburn, A. Snetsinger, J. W. Woods, G. B. Kent, W. J. Brennan, R. Greenshields, John McMahon and family.

Murray Bay—J. Elmsley and family, Mrs. Kellert and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Labatt, P. R. Gault and family, R. McDougall, Mrs. J. Gates, J. Sanenhof, A. M. Vineberg, Charles Barlow, C. Benson, F. L. Fellows, Dr. J. G. Fish, J. Malouin, H. Budden, C. McGoun, M. Ogilvie, D. Blayden, Hugh Fleming and party, E. V. Poliquin, Rodolphe Forget, C. Boucher, C. Archer, Joseph Pope, L. Tache, S. Sise, Miss E. Seath, H. Biggar, C. Hyde, A. Dauost, Senator Dandurand, Miss J. W. Samuel, H. M. Work, C. Stanway, Mrs. J. F. Cowan and family, E. Kellert.

Halifax and St. John—R. Hill, Mrs. C. Marsh, R. Smith, J. Brookfield, H. Peters, Mrs. R. Bounnell, J. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. D. Pottinger, F. M. Murray, John M. Lyons, M. Villeneuve, E. Keyes, R. H. Edwards, F. M. Tennant, Miss Scales, N. Nesbitt, B. Drummond, Mrs. S. Gillard, Colonel White, A. Villeneuve, N. Wilson, J. Allen, W. M. Jarvis, R. B. Greene and family.

Prince Edward Island—Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Peake, Mr. and Mrs. E. McCallum, J. Kerr, S. McArthur.

Bathurst—T. Suckling, Mrs. S. Sutton.

Fredericton—The Rev. Canon Ellegood.

Sayabec—A. C. Dutton.

UNSIGHTLY WARTS REMOVED.

The operation is painless and simple—just apply Putnam's Wart and Corn Extractor. For fifty years it has been curing warts, and will cure you, too; try Putnam's.

Home Department.

Aftermath.

(Fanny Kemble Johnson, in 'Harper's Monthly.')

Such trivial, trivial, trivial things—
One day I did not answer to her smile,
Once did not meet the eyes that sought mine, while
Mine looked beyond—once, how the memory clings!
She went from me unkissed.

Such trivial things—
To never, never, never be forgot,
Why should I ever think of them and not
Of the million kisses given, the mute eyes met
The thousand, thousand times, the smiles that set?

A Mother's Loving Faith.

(Aunt Mildred, in the Michigan 'Christian Advocate.')

'I don't think she can have gone yet, it is so early. Rap again, louder.'

In obedience to her friend's suggestion, Mrs. Merrill gave a vigorous and prolonged rap, and again they listened and waited.

It was a lovely Thursday evening in May, and Mrs. Merrill and Mrs. Hartwell had called, as they usually did, for Mrs. Leonard on their way to prayer meeting. The air was full of the odor of lilacs and apple blossoms: the gold and crimson of the sunset was burning low in the western sky; from away somewhere came the clear, shrill tones of a whip-poor-will.

Mrs. Hartwell tried the door. It was unlocked. She pushed it gently open and stepped into the room. Then she turned to Mrs. Merrill with her finger on her lips.

'She has fallen asleep in her chair,' she said, in a low undertone. 'Shall we wake her?'

'Why, I think she would want us to,' Mrs. Merrill answered. 'She never misses prayer meeting, you know.'

The two stood for a minute, unwilling to disturb the sleeper. How peaceful she looked, sitting there in the sweet spring twilight, her head against the cushioned back of the large arm chair, her Bible on her lap, one finger resting on the open page.

Mrs. Hartwell glided quietly to her side and bent to imprint a kiss on the placid brow, but recoiled suddenly with an expression of alarmed surprise. The brow was icy cold and the hands were rigid.

Quickly they felt for the heart's beating. It was still.

'How terrible!' they said to each other, with tearful eyes. And she had the look, not of one who had struggled in a losing conflict with the king of terrors, but rather of one who, having heard an angel's whisper had put her hand within that of a heavenly guide and gone forth from this earthly tabernacle to a 'building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'

The startling intelligence was borne to the little band of worshippers assembled in the church, and to nearly every one it came as a personal sorrow. For so many years Mrs. Leonard had held her place among them, seldom absent from the Sabbath services, or from the weekly prayer meeting; always cheerful and hopeful, even in the shadow of the grief of her widowhood, and the deeper shadow of her perpetual sorrow—Jim.

Ah, how she had yearned over Jim—Jimmie she had always called him—her only child, whom she had loved as only a tender, Christian mother can love, and by whom her love had been flung back in her face, when one evening some weeks before, he had stood before her, recklessly defiant, and told her that if he wanted to go to the devil it was his own affair; that he had endured her interference in matters that concerned himself as long as he proposed to, and he would find another place at once. He turned on his heel, and, going to his room, began to pack his things.

He fully expected that she would follow and try to dissuade him from his purpose, but this she did not do. She knew she could do no more for him than she had done, and she dimly felt that it might be better that he should go. Perhaps he would learn that home and mother had been more to him than he knew.

And so he went. She bravely tried to bury her sorrow, and forget her own loneliness in helpfulness to others. She spoke to no one of her grief; she fought resolutely the spirit of doubt that tauntingly held before her the suggestion that Jim was too far gone to be saved, and answered the misgivings of her burdened heart in the words of the Saviour to the sister of his dead friend, 'Said I not unto thee that if thou wouldst believe, thou shouldst see the glory of God?' Had not this same Saviour said to his followers, 'If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it?' Was not this wayward boy dearer to Him than even to her? Jimmie would be saved. She would never allow herself to doubt it.

She saw him once after he left home. They met as he was walking up the street with a weak-faced, showily dressed girl. His mother paused, and held out her hand. Without seeming to notice it he coolly lifted his hat and passed on.

And she went home and into that room that had been Jim's, and kneeling by the bedside, she poured out her heart in his behalf, 'with strong crying and tears.' And again to her heart came the comfort and consolation of the promise, 'If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it.'

But it was over at last—all the pain and the heart-ache, the loneliness and weariness and longing.

There was a solemn hush in the little church as the minister announced in a voice tremulous with deep feeling that Sister Leonard had gone to her reward. Then he led, and others followed, in tender, earnest prayer that her example of usefulness and faith and patient endurance might be to them all an inspiration, and that they might follow her as she followed Christ.

And they prayed for Jim. They knew, though she had said so little, that the great desire of her heart had been his salvation. And they prayed for him.

Jim heard of it the next day, and cursed them for it, declaring that when he wanted their prayers, he would let them know.

Jim did not go to his mother's funeral, but the following night he attended a dance given by some of the baser sort, where he became piteously drunk.

When he 'came to' and was muttering curses over the note he had received dismissing him from his place in the factory where he had been employed, he found himself confronted by a deputation of irate citizens who offered him a railway ticket to an obscure town in a distant state, with the alternative of a coat of tar and feathers. He chose the former, and for twenty years no one in Cloverdale saw or heard aught of Jim Leonard.

In Mrs. Leonard's desk was found a deed conveying her home to a younger sister, which was well, for had it gone to Jim he would have sold it and spent the money within a month. There was also a paper containing directions as to the disposition of her personal belongings. Her Bible was given to Mrs. Merrill, who received the precious gift with tears, recalling how, after she had bought her own Bible, she had said to Mrs. Leonard that she was sorry that she had not bought one like hers, as the helps were more complete.

How doubly sacred the volume seemed, with its many underscored passages and marginal comments. The book opened most readily to the fourteenth chapter of St. John, and the verses from the fourteenth to the eighteenth were heavily underlined, while in the margin was pencilled, 'Job 13:15.' At this place was also found a narrow slip of paper, evidently clipped from a newspaper, containing these two lines from Whittier:

'God will not mock the Hope He givech,
No love He prompts shall vainly plead.'

Mrs. Merrill showed it to Mrs. Hartwell. 'Isn't it strange,' Mrs. Hartwell said, 'that with all her faith and her prayers Jim was not converted. Think of the joy it would have given her!'

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

Self is the only prison that can ever bind the soul,
Love is the only angel who can bid the gates unroll;
And, when he comes to call thee, arise and follow fast;
His way may lie through darkness, but it leads to light at last.
—Henry Van Dyke, D.D.

Without labor there is no arriving at rest, nor without fighting can the victory be reached.—Thomas a Kempis.

A BEAUTIFUL RESOLUTION.

It makes no kind of difference who said it, but some sensible man or woman wrote: 'Let us resolve, first, to cultivate the grace of silence; second, to deem all fault-finding that does no good a sin, and to resolve, when we are ourselves happy, not to poison the atmosphere of our neighbors by calling upon them to remark every painful and disagreeable feature in their daily life; third, to practice the grace and virtue of praise.' Did we ever read anything more appropriate for these times? But we will forget if we don't take care. —Ex.

THE WRONG POINT OF VIEW.

'There is not so much laughter in the world that we can afford to lose a teaspoonful of it.'—K. Burrill.

'What a miserable day,' said the girl, as she stood at the window with a discontented expression on her face, and drummed idly on the glass. 'I do hate a wet day!'

'I don't' said the brisk, cheerful-looking little mother sitting in the armchair behind her. 'It's such a delightful opportunity to get odds-and-ends of mending done up, because there's absolutely no temptation to go out.'

It makes all the difference how you look at a thing, doesn't it?

They reminded me of a story we used to read in long-ago nursery days of two buckets that were continually going to the well to fetch water.

'How dismal you look,' said the one to the other.

'Ah!' sighed the bucket, 'I was reflecting on the uselessness of our being filled; for let us go away ever so full, we always come back empty.'

'Dear me, how strange that you should look on it in that way!' said the other bucket. 'Now, I'm always so pleased to think that however empty we come, we always go away full. If you'll only look at it in that way, you'll soon be as cheerful as I am,' he added.

Just merely the different point of view, you see, but makes all the difference in the world.

I think it was Goethe who said that he never had an affliction that he could not turn into a poem, wasn't it? I am afraid there are very few of us who have learnt to get good out of evil in a similar way. We have not learnt when things go awry to look round for the good that may be lurking behind the evil, the compensation that is 'twined with the lot of high and low.'

Don't you think we might with advantage try to teach ourselves to do it, instead of when things do not go quite as we had wished, sitting down and glowering over our fate?—'Home Chat.'

With the Children.

Let love rule your heart,
And no evil can come within.
—Mabel L. Leonard.

YOUR GAWKY BOY.

That gawky boy of yours—ungainly, gaunt, shy, unprepossessing, as he is,—writes Henry A. Shute in the March 'Delineator.' You nag him. You laugh at him and ridicule him. Did you ever realize how it hurts? You ought to realize it, for it is not long since you knew how it felt. You would have stood pain like a man, and so does your boy. You would have borne privation like a stoic, and so does your boy, and there would have been a grim sort of enjoyment in it, for the joy of resistance is fully awake at fourteen.

But you could not bear ridicule, and he cannot, and yet there is scarcely a day when you do not cause him sharp discomfort.

The boy's mother never does this. She loves every awkward movement of her boy. She loves his long legs, and she loves to hear his rarcous voice. She smiles at it, too, and at him, and it is a smile of genuine amusement; but there is love in the smile, and love in her eyes, and he knows it, and adores her for it.

If he becomes depressed and despondent he confides his troubles to his dog, which sits in front of him gazing at him with an almost human expression of sympathy, and puts his paw on his master's knee.

A bit unfortunate, isn't it, that your own boy is obliged to depend on his mother and his dog for sympathy and affection? He gets none from you, and but little from his brothers and sisters. It is true, isn't it?

My friend, if you paid as much personal attention to the proper development of your boy as you do in raising the two-minute trotter, or the blue ribbon Guernsey, or the Black Strain Jubilee of Orpington, you would be astonished at the results.

THE CHARM OF GENTLE MANNERS.

(Mrs. Theodore W. Birney.)

The first requisite of good manners is self-forgetfulness. I have seen people whose social opportunities had been extremely limited appear to better advantage than those who had been accustomed to the usages of polite society all their lives, simply because they had no desire to outshine or impress other people, were good listeners and observant enough not to commit a breach of manners.

Politeness in the home should be a matter of course, and equally a matter of course should be appreciation. A pleasant sense of obligation should pervade all the household. If Kate has taken a little of her allowance to purchase flowers for the dining table or sitting-room, it is well for mamma to say before all the family: 'Kate, your flowers are very beautiful; it is sweet of you to give all of us the benefit of some of your pin money.' This will bring a little glow of satisfaction to Kate's heart and will be suggestive to the other children.

I recently heard a party of six or seven women commenting on the lack of manners among children. It was the experience of each that their friendly salutations to the children of their acquaintance were either ignored entirely or received but scant recognition. One woman said: 'I try to be charitable in my judgment of all children, but I must confess there are some who rather repel than attract me. Many appear so indifferent that my heart always goes out to two little girls whom I frequently meet and who always give me a smile and bright greeting.'

It is usually a lack of training that makes children habitually negligent in this direction, though we must always bear with the shy, timid child or the dreamy, absent-minded one, whose thoughts may be far away even while she looks at you.

The shy and self-conscious child is at a serious disadvantage, for he is often too timid to do the thing he knows is proper. Such a child should be frequently praised, and opportunities afforded him to express himself in play and word and action.

One mother secured immediate and happy results in several directions by losing no chance to praise judiciously the manners of those about her. For example, she said to the children:

'Whom do you think I met this morning? Little Thelma D——, and what a dear little girl she is; she always gives me such a pleasant smile and bow, I really enjoy meeting her. I hope you always speak to mamma's friends as pleasantly as she does to me.' It is quite true that grown people are very often remiss in the matter of speaking to children. I once heard an old gentleman express enthusiastic admiration for a friend of mine, closing his remarks by saying, 'Even when she was a little girl she never passed me on the street without a pleasant bow.' When I told my friend of this she laughed heartily and said her reward had come after many years, she said her bows were received with such indifference that at first it required some courage to continue them. After a time, however, it became such a matter of course to her to bow pleasantly to him that she never stopped an consider his manner of response.

This is the great secret of the best manners. It is the being polite as a matter of course; nowhere does habit stand one in better stead.

Almost all affectation, save that which has its origin in a species of nervousness, arises from a desire to impress people in one way or another, and children should be carefully guarded against this demoralizing tendency. It is one thing to desire the approval and affection of those about us; it is quite another to assume various affected poses in an effort to obtain them.

When children are urged to be polite and thoughtful the primary motive should be the simple one—because it is right; secondly, because it makes others happy and comfortable as well as themselves, and, lastly, because only through the exercise of true courtesy can they win love and friendship.

Parents often do their children serious injustice by criticising or speaking harshly of their relatives, neighbors or acquaintances in their presence. Such conversation though the child may comprehend little of it, prejudices his mind and unconsciously affects his manner when he is thrown with the objects of his parents' disapproval. Children cannot discriminate and are likely to confound criticism of trifling faults with serious condemnation.—From 'Childhood.'

Utilizing Natural Perfume.

(E. M. Lucas.)

Summer is the season for the country girl to begin preparations for Christmas gifts. A cushion breathing of rose time or dainty sachet bags redolent of some natural scent will be acceptable gifts to the city dweller. Filling for the cushion consists of dried rose petals mixed with the floss of cattails. Gather the cattails when ripe, place in a bag and hang in the sun to dry. When they have fluffed out the hard stalk can be rejected. This filling makes a cushion as soft as down.

Gather the petals of roses in the early morning ere the sun has drawn out the calyx and spread on papers in a cool, airy place to dry. The covering of the cushion can be according to fancy.

For a true heliotrope fragrance take of dried rose petals one pound, tonka beans and calamus each half a pound, coriander seeds one-fourth pound, oil of bitter almond five drops. Have everything thoroughly dry and crush fine. The calamus or sweet flag is found in damp, swampy places all over the country. The roots are dug, washed, well dried, then crushed fine. This makes a large quantity, and should be kept in an airtight receptacle.

For potpourri gather rose petals and place in a close fitting jar, with half a cup of salt to each quart of leaves. Each day add more rose petals and salt, and any fragrant leaves or flowers such as lavender, rosemary, lemon balm, mint, clover-heads, sweet scented geraniums leaves, clove pinks, jasmine, in fact, any sweet smelling flowers or aromatics. When sufficient leaves have been gathered let the whole remain for five days, stirring well twice a day. Add to each half gallon, three ounces gruised allspice and one ounce of bruised cinnamon, with half an ounce of cloves. This is the stock. Let it remain for two weeks, turning daily from top to bottom, and keep well covered from the air. Then add to every two quarts one ounce each of corlander and anise seed, three ounces of sweet flag or orris root, and two ounces of tonka beans. One can add at pleasure any perfumed oils or extracts, bits of dried lemon or orange peel. Let stand two months before using. It may then be placed in a fancy jar with close fitting lid, which is lifted while the apartments are being perfumed. Lacking a fancy jar, use a common fruit jar, with lid screwed on, and make for it a pretty bag.—'New England Homestead.'

Home Work Room.

FOR FADED HATS.

A last year's straw hat that is faded, or a white straw hat that has turned yellow, may easily be dyed. It is simple, but care must be taken. Always use gasoline out of doors if possible, and never use it where there is the least light or fire in the room.

Take enough gasoline to cover the hat completely. To a quart of gasoline take a ten cent tube of oil paint, the color you wish your hat to be. Dissolve the paint in the gasoline and stir until the mixture is perfectly clear. Then dip your hat until the whole surface is colored, then let it stand in the gasoline mixture until the color is set. When the hat has turned the desired shade, put it on a flat surface to dry so the brim will be flat.

SEWING HINTS.

Every woman who has ever put a warm iron on silk knows the effect is a disastrous one; yet seams must be pressed flat. Accomplished tailors and dressmakers obtain the desired result by passing the open seam over the edge of an iron which is just warm enough to leave it flat. Such treatment does not involve any serious amount of labor, while it leaves the silk unharmed. If the garment is a large one it can sometimes be held taut by two persons, while a third passes the points of the iron over the seams.

For the Housekeeper.

IN THE GREAT ARMY.

Let us do our duty in our shop or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle, and we knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength, and skill. When we do that, the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world.—Theodore Parker.

VEGETARIANISM.

That vegetarianism and dieting are more trouble than they are worth is one of the conclusions reached in 'Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther,' the latest book by Elizabeth of-the-German-Garden. 'I'm tired of vegetarianism,' we read. 'It isn't that I crave for fleshpots, for I shall continue as before to turn my back on them, on "the boiled and roast, the heated nose in face of ghost," but I grudge the time it takes and the thought it takes. For the fortnight I have followed its precepts I have lived more entirely for my body than in any one fortnight of my life. It was all body. I was tending it the whole day. And it is not simple after all. Shelley's meal of roots sounds easy and elementary, but think of the exertion of going out, strengthened only by other roots, to find more for your next meal. Nuts and fruits, things that require no cooking, really were elaborate nuisances, the nuts having to be cracked, and the fruit freed from what papa called its pedestrian portions. And they were so useless even then to a person who wanted to go out and dig in the garden. All they could do for men was to make me appreciate sofas. I am tired of it, tired of wasting precious time thinking about and planning my wretched diet.'

ICES AND ICE CREAM.

There was once an idea prevalent that ices and ice creams were for holiday use only, writes Caroline French Benton in the New York 'Observer.' They were arranged for with deliberation, and their making was the work of a good half day. Everyone greeted them with delight upon the table, especially in hot weather, but home-made frozen dainties were only to be indulged in occasionally.

To-day, however, we know that ices are among the 'easy' desserts, and we make them in short order for plain everyday use. They are cooling, wholesome, refreshing, and, above all, economical. Fruit, sugar and water, and a little ice and salt for freezing them, cost but a few cents, less than the eggs and butter needed for a cake or a pudding; while if one owns a cow, or can get milk and cream at a low price, even ice creams become inexpensive also, and as they are very nourishing, they can be added to a rather plain and simple dinner, and still not bring the cost of the meal up unduly, even when the cream costs twenty cents a pint.

As to trouble, when one learns two simple things, that bugbear slinks away abashed; for one of the two secrets of making frozen things is this: mix the ice and salt in the right proportion and the cream freezes in a few minutes. The other is, make creams without putting them in the freezer at all.

When the freezer is to be used, put the ice in a thick, strong bag made of ticking or burlap, and break it with a hammer until it is of even size, the pieces about as large as an egg; put these in a large pan and measure them with a dipper or bowl as you do so; then quickly add the salt—ice cream or dairy salt, not that which is too fine or too coarse—and to each three measures of ice put one of salt of equal size. Mix quickly but thoroughly, and at once push it down around the freezer, which stands covered in its pail. Pack as tightly as possible, but keep trying the freezer to be sure it turns around easily as you do so. Keep the dasher in to prevent any salt getting in the hole in the top. When the pail is heaping full let it stand ten minutes or more, covered with the ice bag, wrung out in salt and water left from the mixing. Have the ice cream or ice perfectly cold before you put it to the freezer. It can be made early, cobbled and set in the refrigerator until chilled, to the great saving of the ice later on. When all is ready push down the ice around the freezer, wipe dry the top and take off the cover. Pour in the cream, put in the dasher again, and put on the top, and again let it stand until the cream is ice cold, really beginning to freeze around the edge. These two ten-minute periods of standing are what makes the cream freeze quickly, and without them the process is slow and tedious.

Turn the dasher evenly, and one will for fifteen minutes, stopping at intervals for a moment's rest; when it is stiff to off the top, push down the ice and salt it: take out the dasher, scraping it well, scrape down the cream from the sides and make it all even; put on the cover with a cork in the hole in the top to keep out the air; draw off the water and add more but this time only a little salt tightly, and set in a dark, cool place for two hours for the cream to ripen. The whole process should not take an hour up to the time the freezer is set away, and as the standing will not hurt the cream it can be made at any convenient time during the day and be all ready when it is needed.

The other plan can be used only for rich cream, made with whipped cream and whites, but it is no trouble at all. The cream is made, and while it cools, the ice is broken and mixed with the salt as before, and then the cream is put in a covered mould or pail, a little melted paraffine put in a dish and a strip of cloth dipped in, and this is placed around the edges of the mould to keep out the water, and the mould set in a deep pail on a thick layer of ice and salt and more put on top and around it till it is well buried; then it is set away for four or five hours with a thick cloth over it to keep out the air. The cream is then perfectly frozen, spongy and delicious, well named 'parfait.'

Parfaits.—For these, boil a cup of sugar with a cup of water till it threads, pour slowly over the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff, and when cool flavor and add a pint of whipped cream. Put in a mould and bury four hours. To a parfait add any flavoring or coloring used in ice cream: caramel, coffee, pistache, macaroons or chocolate.

All water ices have the same foundation: two cups of water, boiled with one cup of sugar; one teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of water, the hot syrup poured over till all is smooth, and when this is cold the flavoring of fruit added, and last, the stiff whites of several eggs folded in: two whites will do for a small freezerful and four for a large. This rule once learned, any ice or sherbet is quickly made by putting in fruit juice and lemons.

Frappes are soft water ices, made to be served half frozen from a bowl, in small glass cups. To make them, use a rule for sherbet, and before taking from the freezer fold in a cup of whipped cream, except with orange or lemon frappe.

The foundation for all plain ice creams is the same; a pint of thin cream or rich milk scalded with a cup of sugar, when cold, add a pint of cream and the flavoring.

French Ice Cream—Pour a pint of hot milk slowly over the beaten yolks of four eggs and a cup of sugar beaten in them, add a pinch of salt, and when cold, the stiff whites and flavoring: when cold add a cup of whipped cream and freeze. This is a rich and delicious cream.

Selected Recipes.

Cold Veal Loaf.—Put three and a half pounds of veal through a food chopper with quarter pound salt pork and quarter pound of lean cooked ham. Mix with six soda biscuits, pounded fine, also quarter cupful mushrooms, chopped fine, and cook about ten minutes in a little butter. Season with a tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful pepper, half teaspoonful mace, one teaspoonful pwdered sweet herbs, the juice of a lemon, and mix thoroughly with three well-beaten eggs and three tablespoonfuls of cream or tomato sauce. Shape in a compact loaf on a tin baking sheet and cover with strips or thin slices of fat pork, place in a dripping pan and bake two hours, basting every ten minutes after it begins to brown. Serve cold, sliced thin, with hot potato salad.

Strasburg Loaf.—Cut a calf's liver into slices, removing the skin. Pour boiling water over it and let it steam for about five minutes, then drain and put through a meat chopper. Soak half a cupful of fine bread crumbs in cold water until softened, drain out all the water and squeeze the crumbs dry in a piece of cheesecloth. Season the mixture to taste with salt and pepper, a little mixed herbs, the juice of half a lemon or half the amount of vinegar, and bind together with two well-beaten eggs. Line a plain mold or bread tin with thin strips of bacon or salt pork, and press the mixture down compactly into the pan. Cover with strips of pork, place the pan in a steamer and cook at least two hours. Do not remove from the mold until ready to serve if it is to be eaten cold.

Pressed Beef.—Take four pounds of round of beef and cover with three pints of hot water. Simmer two and one-half hours or until the meat is very tender. Then remove from the liquor and boil the latter down until reduced to one cupful. When the meat is cold, chop it fine and mix well with a teaspoonful of mixed spices, using cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Season with a teaspoonful of salt, quarter teaspoonful black pepper and little celery or extract. Press into a mold, ad a tablespoonful of vinegar to the hot liquor and pour it over the meat, lifting it with a fork that the juices may run through it. Press down well and let stand in a cold place for twelve hours.

"OLDBURY"

— BY —

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED.)

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

He stood up, and sat down, and knelt, at Margaret's instigation, usually in a mechanical dreamy sort of way; but now and then the whole congregation were startled by hearing from his corner of the pew a deep voice repeating a word or two of a Psalm, or a response, with a strange, passionate, wailing emphasis, that broke upon the even, mechanical repetitions of the decorous worshippers with an uncomfortable sort of thrill.

'Old Mr. Blake might have been a great sinner in his youth; he most probably had been,' Mrs. Lutridge said, 'and it was satisfactory to know that he was troubled by a sense of his past misdeeds; but, as Oldbury was not used to great sinners, except in the free seats, it would have shown a more becoming deference to the rest of the congregation if he had restrained his feelings better.'

Mr. Blake always subsided completely at sermon time, and sat with his hands behind him, and his eyes immovably fixed on one particular square of chancel pavement; but Margaret threw back her crepe veil when Mr. Pierrepoint got into the pulpit, and lifted her large brown eyes to the preacher. Considering that the Blakes' pew was precisely in front of the pulpit, and that Margaret was taller, and had a more beautiful complexion, and blacker hair than any one else in Oldbury, the ladies thought it would have been better taste in her to keep her veil down during all the service. A good many eyes in various parts of the church watched for the raising of that crape veil, but the delicate peach bloom in Margaret Blake's cheek never varied by a shade, however many people were looking at her.

She lifted her veil at that period of the service because she wanted air, and found that listening to the sermon was a safer occupation for her than following her own thoughts; but if anything could have made her smile, it would have been the notion of her being affected in any other way by glances from Oldbury eyes. She never drooped her head, having once raise it; for she had acquired a habit of remaining immovable for long periods in a posture she had once assumed, but a close observer might frequently see that the effort to attend was not a very successful one. The raised brown eyes had a stony, indrawn look that told of thoughts far away. Now and then, however, a sudden life sprang into them. A word of the preacher's had arrested her attention, and she waited for the next sentence as if she expected it would solve some problem for her, or strengthen her hold on some half-despairing hope. Her whole face took an anxious, imploring look at such times, as if life, or what was more to her than life, hung in the balance, and might be decided by the next spoken words.

The sudden animation often died out as quickly as it came; but it was frequent enough to awaken the preacher's interest in so intelligent a hearer, and to dispose him to glance downwards towards the Blakes pew while delivering the most emphatic sentences of his discourse more frequently than strict justice warranted.

Unfortunately, Oldbury had a habit of watching the direction of these glances rather jealously. There was only one pew in the church towards which Mr. Pierrepoint had every lady's leave to look as often as he liked.

This was the rectory pew, where Sunday after Sunday the widower clergyman's only son sat in solitary state. When he had first made his appearance there under his nurse's charge—a curly-haired boy of three, over whom Mrs. Lutridge, from the new behind, exercised careful supervision—he had been by far the most conspicuous and interesting object in the church to every female eye. There used to be quite a flutter of white handkerchiefs whenever any allusion occurred in the sermon to early piety, or little Samuel, or Timothy's knowledge of the Scripture. If, in mentioning these subjects, Mr. Pierrepoint failed to glance momentarily towards his own chubby-faced little son, whom Mrs. Lutridge had perched on a high cushion on purpose that he might be convenient to look at, the ladies felt themselves defrauded of a pleasant sympathetic emotion, and went home with a less exalted idea of the tenderness of their pastor's heart than it pleased them to have. But boys, even the sons of widowed clergymen, cannot be kept at the curly headed interesting age beyond a certain number of years, and at the time when Margaret Blake became a regular attendant at Oldbury church, Steenie Pierrepoint had grown much too big to be perched on cushions, and had developed a disposition to spin buttons in sermon time, in defiance of Mrs. Lutridge, which was enough to discourage the most solicitous of fathers from preaching at him. He was a handsome, open faced lad, whom people could not help liking; but it had to be acknowledged, even by Mrs. Lutridge, that he was not growing up as much like little Samuel as Oldbury had expected of him.

Elsie's attention was first drawn towards the solitary boy in the red lined pew by sympathy for him, as a fellow-sufferer under Mrs. Lutridge's active supervision.

She quite understood the feeling that made him twist himself into the darkest corner of the pew, and grow suddenly red in the face, when a glance from the pulpit chanced to be directed towards him, and Mrs. Lutridge's emphatic hand on his shoulder impressed the fact upon him; and on sunny mornings, when the sermon was longer than usual, she was kept in a continual state of anxiety on his account, so daring were the manoeuvres by which he sought to work off the superfluous activity that possessed him.

One fine February morning, when the sun and the west wind had made all the children's hearts dance, by promising to bring summer to Oldbury all at once, an antiquated white butterfly woke in a corner of the old church, and began its summer career by paying bewildered visits to the flowers in the ladies' spring bonnets. Elsie's and Steenie's eyes met once or twice, in their rapturous following of the intruder's erratic flights; and at last Elsie grew so absorbed in watching a daring effort of Steenie's to capture the prize, when it rested on a bunch of yellow roses in Mrs. Lutridge's bonnet, that she let a heavy hymn book she was holding fall to the ground.

Mrs. Lutridge stood up to frown at her, and, covered with confusion, she crouched down, and hid her face on Grandmamma's shoulder. But when all was quiet again, her interest in the butterfly obliged her to raise her head and peep over the pew side, just to see what had become of it.

Steenie was holding it lightly between his finger and thumb, and, as she looked up, he actually stretched out his hand to show it to her.

Their eyes met and spoke to each other quite unmistakably now. Question and answer quicker than words could have conveyed them. Then the finger and thumb parted. The butterfly fluttered up above Mr. Pierrepoint's head, carrying the children's eyes with it. They met again coming down; the boy's bright, bold eyes brimming over with fun, and quite confidently claiming Elsie's companionship in his amusement. It was a wonderful joy to Elsie.

'We are children.' Steenie's eyes had said to her, instead of the old sentence she had heard so often, 'You are a child.'

She had made one real living acquaintance in the child world; and the dreams and visions she moved among every day took a sort of substance from that recollection, which made them more satisfying.

CHAPTER III.

ALICE PAMELA NEALE.

The monotony of the life led by the Blake household had two noticeable breaks in it.

At a certain time in the early spring, and again in the autumn, Mr. and Mrs. Blake and Margaret left home together, and were absent several days.

They never spoke to each other or to Elsie about this journey before the day of their departure came, or alluded to it in the most distant manner on their return; but Elsie gradually learned to understand certain premonitory signs which showed her what was about to happen.

She knew what she had to expect when, on peeping through the bed-curtains in the morning, she saw Margaret occupied in transferring some of the contents of her drawers to a small portmanteau that only saw the light at those two seasons of the year. Elsie generally laid her head back on the pillow and drew the curtain aside, that she might watch all Margaret's movements.

To see her do something she did not do every day in the year was in itself quite interest enough; and as Elsie grew older the very thought of going beyond Oldbury, of actually seeing what was in the world behind the grey hills, had a charm for her, which made the invisible things that were to share the journey worth looking at.

Elsie concluded that Margaret always put precisely the same things in her portmanteau, for she never seemed to be thinking of what she was doing while she filled it. Her face was stiller, colder, more impenetrable than usual on these mornings. A slight frown often contracted her forehead; but it seemed quite involuntary, as if some physical pain brought it there. When she had finished packing, she came to the bed, and called Elsie, and helped her to wash and dress, precisely as she did every day.

Elsie could not help feeling a little provoked, while Margaret went through the usual routine. It seemed such a pity that a journey shold be thrown away upon her who (Elsie thought) could not care about anything. The departure of the three travellers never occurred till the middle of the day. There was not any pleasant, excited bustle of preparation in the house, but there was a general air of unusualness everywhere, which made the day seem to Elsie like the concentrated essence of Sunday.

Old. Mr. Blake paced up and down the hall with his hands behind him; not looking down dreamily and talking to himself, according to his ordinary habit, but keeping his lips closed, and showing with his eyes a consciousness of Elsie watching him from the second stair, that was far less comfortable than his usual perfect abstraction.

Sometimes he used to pause in his walk at the foot of the staircase close to Elsie, put out his thin white hand, lay it on Elsie's head, and remain quiet a minute looking down into her face as if it had been a book he was reading. Elsie felt very frightened when he did that.

Grandpapa's eyes, which generally seemed as if they saw nothing, used to grow very large and dark and sad, she fancied, while he stood looking at her; then he used to shake his head, and sigh very loud, and begin his walk again, tottering a little at the first step or two.

What could be the matter with her face, Elsie wondered, to trouble such an old man as Grandpapa so much; she wished she dare ask him not to look at her in that way, or that she could get quite a new face before the next time.

She could seldom bring herself to endure more than two such inspections, before she deserted her post on the stairs, and retired to grandmamma's bedroom, where Mrs. Blake always shut herself up with Crawford, till the carriage that was to take them to the station came round to the door. Elsie could understand Grandmamma's demeanor in the prospect of a journey better than Margaret's. She was almost as much excited as Elsie herself would have been; there was always a bright spot of color on each of her cheeks; and her hands shook so at the last moment, that Crawford had to tie her bonnet and pin her shawl round her. Then, before leaving the room, Grandmama turned round and took a long look at herself in the cheval glass, that stood in a dark corner of the room. No one but Elsie even noticed the glass except on those travelling days, but then Grandmamma put her face quite close to it, and smoothed back her gray hair, and pulled the soft lace of her cap into pretty folds round her face.

'I don't look so very old, Crawford.' Elsie heard her say once; 'not like a broken-down woman, old before my time. I am not so very much altered as to be a reproach to any one.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE BLACK CAT.

(Louise R. Baker, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')

The little black cat's name was Spot because of the white spot in his forehead. He had white feet and his tail terminated in another spot of whiteness. He was round as a butter ball and he slept in the woodshed.

Spot's mistress, Milly Windsor, didn't like Spot to sleep in the woodshed, but Mrs. Windsor objected to his being brought into the house. 'I'll give you a nice little box,' she said to Milly, 'and you can have that little old grey shawl for a blanket.'

So together with his box and blanket the little black cat took up his nightly quarters in the woodshed. 'If you were a dog and could bark, mamma would let you sleep in the house and be our little watch-dog,' said Milly, scratching Spot's glossy head, 'but I believe you're satisfied, you dear little purring black cat!'

Besides his box and his shawl blanket, Spot owned and possessed a little old-time blue saucer, out of which three times a day he drank his milk, sometimes with his two white forefeet in the saucer close to his busy little red tongue. Spot, in the eyes of his mistress, was just the cunningest little black cat in the whole wide world.

Then something happened. Spot disappeared.

An anxious and sorrowful little girl looked for him throughout the length and breadth of the village and inquired of every passing teamster if he had seen her cat, but the search was vain.

'If he hadn't slept in the woodshed it wouldn't have happened,' said poor Milly, with a burst of tears.

'We should have had the door locked,' said Mrs. Windsor. 'If you get another cat, Milly, I'll put a padlock on the door.'

'I don't ever want another cat,' sobbed Milly.

One day there was news of Spot. It came from the washwoman, Liza Green, not altogether a reliable source, and it brought about a rather compromising situation.

'I done seen your cat yisday, Miss Milly, 'pon my soul I did,' said Liza.

'Where?' gasped Milly, breathlessly eager.

'I seen him up to Lawrences,' said Liza. 'They done bought him from a pedler.'

'Bought Spot from a pedler, well!' cried Milly, indignantly.

'And dat's de troof,' said Liza.

'Mamma,' screamed Milly, excitedly, 'mind you, some mean miserable old cheat of a pedler stole my little black cat and went and sold it to the Lawrences. Has Annie Lawrence got him, Liza?'

''Twas Miss Annie bought him from the pedler,' said Liza. 'Soon's I sot eyes on him I knowed 'twas your cat. I called "Spot!" and he pricked up his ears.'

'Did you tell them he was mine?' demanded Milly.

'Laws, chile,' said Liza, 'ain't I got enough trouble widout fussin' wid my bread and butter? They done paid a dollar for Spot.'

'If they knew he was mine I guess they'd give him back,' said Milly. 'If they don't, they're not honest; they're thieves like the pedler.'

'It's Spot all right,' declared 'Liza, pleased with her intelligence, 'for when I calls 'Spot' up went his ears.'

'Did he come running?' asked Milly. 'Liza, why didn't you pick him up and bring him home?'

'He didn't git de chance to come runnin',' said Liza; 'and I wouldn't had de spunk to pick him up if he did. I ain't gunno have sech hifolutin folks as de Lawrences taking away my Monday wash and givin' it round dat Liza Green done stole a cat. But when I call "Spot!" up flew Spot's ears like a rabbit's.'

'Why didn't he run to you?' demanded Milly.

''Cause Miss Annie holds him fast. "You mustn't call my little black cat 'Spot,'" says she to me, "it's a common name and pussy doesn't like it, either. And then she told me what Spot was done named.'

'What?' asked Milly.

'Laws, don't expect me to tell you. Miss Milly,' said the washwoman, grinning. 'I ain't never heered no sech cat name before in all my born days; 'twas long as a broomstick, and there was that ungrateful little black cat rubbin' its head again her cheek like as if it never did have no shawl blanket and a nice little box here in de woodshed. Dogs is diff'rent. If I'd said "Spot!" to a dog under de same circumstances, dat dog would a follered me till I fetched him home.'

'Spot likes it up there, does he?' said Milly. 'Well, he liked it here, too; and when the Lawrences know he's my cat I'm sure they won't want to keep him.'

It was during the noon recess that Liza Green told Milly the news about Spot, and as soon as school was out, Spot's owner dashed through the lower end of the village and up a long hill to a beautiful large house, lately built, for the Lawrences were new people. Milly went at full tilt lest her courage should fail her.

(To be continued.)

DAILY TEXT.

August 3.

Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee.—Ps. lv., 22.

'A stranger in the world below,
I calmly sojourn here;
Nor can its happiness or woe
Provoke my hope or fear:
Its evils in a moment end;
Its joye as soon are past;
But O, the bliss to which I tend
Eternally shall last.'

God has lent us the earth for our life; it is a great entail. It belongs as much to them who are to come after us; and whose names are already written in the book of creation, as to us: and we have no right by anything that we do or neglect to do to involve them in unnecessary penalties, or deprive them of benefits which it was in our power to bequeath.—John Ruskin.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, AUG. 3.

BLOOD REPRESENTS THE LIFE.

In China to eat or drink the doctrine means to receive the teaching. This is the meaning of eating Christ's flesh and drinking His blood in John vi. The bread represents the body, the cup represents drinking. The mere eating of the bread and drinking from the cup is nothing, unless I see in them emblems of the body given and the blood shed for my redemption. Eating and drinking the Lord's Supper (though John vi., has nothing to do with it), a million times amounts to nothing, unless the bread eaten and the wine drank are received by faith as representing my redemption from death and the impartation of Christ's life to me. Flesh and blood represents humanity. It was Christ's human nature which He laid down for the sinner's salvation. There is no access to, nor acceptance with God, but through blood. Through life given in behalf of the sinner's forfeited life. (Heb. ix., 7, 8, 11-14, 22, 26-28). Christ bought us with His own blood. Our redemption is through His blood (Acts xx., 28; Eph. i., 7; Col. i., 14, 20). The song of heaven to the Lamb on the throne is, 'Thou art worthy, for Thou wast slain and didst purchase unto God with Thy blood' (Rev. v., 9). Through faith in that blood-shedding God's righteousness is manifested in passing over the sins of him who believes in Jesus as the Lamb of God, who bears away the sins of the world. (Rom. iii., 25). We are made righteous in His blood (Rom. v., 9, 10). We have been set apart to God through Christ's offering, which perfects for ever. (Heb. x., 10, 14, 19). The same teaching comes through Peter and John (I. Pet. i., 2, 19; I. Jno. i., 7; Rev. v., 1).

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

At the close of a wedding breakfast, a gentleman noted for his blunders, rose to his feet, causing keen anxiety to all who knew him. 'Ladies and gentlemen,' he cried, genially, 'I drink to the health of the bridegroom! May he see many days like this!'

A man was deeply in love with a 'lady fair.' He met her one evening at a crowded ball, and, as he could not get an opportunity of talking to her, he contrived to slip into her hand a piece of paper, with the two words, 'Will you!' written upon it.

The reply was equally brief, 'Won't I!'

'My dear,' said Mr. Gillman over the top of his morning paper, 'I see they've just discovered the biggest diamond the world has ever known in South Africa. Just think of it; it is three times as large as the Koh-i-Noor!'

Placidly Mrs. Gillman allowed her mind to wander back to a joyous day at Margate.

'My goodness me!' she said. 'Just fancy! Three times as big as that great steamboat! Well, I never did!'—'Tit iBts.'

'The audience is waiting.'

'Very well. Are the reporters here?' asked the lecturer.

'No; I thought you despised notoriety.'

'Well, I do, but I want the public to know it as well. We'll wait a little while for the reporters.

A lady had engaged a new page-boy who whistled music hall ditties while cleaning the cutlery. 'Joseph,' she called, 'please don't whistle those vulgar things.'

'Very well, ma'm,' replied Joseph, meekly, 'but you can't expect a Beethoven sonata when I'm cleaning the knives. That will come late., when I'm polishing the silver!'

NO NEED!

Sergeant (to a soldier during exercise)—'No. 67, if a riot were to break out, and the command was given to fire, what would you do?'

No. 67—'I would fire.'

Sergeant—'If that order meant firing on your father and mother, what would you do?'

No. 67—'I would not fire.'

Sergeant—'Why not?'

No. 67—'Because there would be no need, as they are both dead already.'

UNADULTERATED SAND.

'The late Thomas Beecham,' said an advertising agent, 'spent over half a million a year on ads. He wrote up to the age of 76, his best ads himself. He was a witty old gentleman. They tell a story about him and a grocer.

The grocer was guilty of some rather sharp practice on Mr. Beecham one day, and the latter stamped out of the store roaring:

'"You're a swindler, and I'll never enter your doors again."

'Next day, though, he came back and bought five pounds of sugar.

'"Dear me," said the grocer, smiling in a forgiving way, "I thought you were never going to enter my doors again."

'"Well, I didn't mean to," said Mr. Beecham, "but yours is the only shop in the place where I can get what I want. You see, I am going to pot some bulbs, and I need sand."'—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

The Family Physician

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The Boys' Page.

AS TO THE THINKING OF KINNIKI.

How Tommy Was an Indian Boy.

(E. S. P. Lipsett, in the Springfield Republican.')

'I shouldn't think,' remarked Tommy Akers, reflectively, as he watched Kinniki patiently roll a soggy mass of dough to and fro on a smooth, flat stone, 'that you would like to eat that kind of bread. It looks like the mud pies we used to make when I was a very little boy.'

Kinniki grunted, 'Not so big now. This bread good for Indians. Make 'em stomach strong. Keep 'em teeth sharp. Not easy to swallow, so must chew 'em. You see how good when I cook 'em.'

Tommy watched with scornful face, as Kinniki smoothed and patted the dough, which was rapidly assuming the appearance of a sheet of manilla paper. He vigorously rolled and pounded the mass with a stone so round and even in its contour that it would almost have put to shame a modern rolling-pin. Then he deftly slipped this thin sheet of dough from the stone that had served as a breadboard, and he laid it quickly between two other stones, around which a brisk fire had been burning all this time; and which formed the primitive idea of our bake oven. The stones were hot enough to slowly cook the bread without burning it to a crisp, for on account of its wafer-like shape it had to be baked carefully.

'Be ready for supper now. Mexicans call 'em tortillas. Just flour and water, roll 'em and cook 'em.'

'But, Kinniki,' remonstrated Tommy, 'the other Papagoes cook their bread on a stove. Why don't you? It's funny, anyway, for a man to bake his bread. You ought to get some of the women to do it for you. They have bowls and cooking things. My father wouldn't make bread for a sixpence.'

Kinniki's eyes flashed a little as he added some tiny sticks to the already crackling fire, but he understood Tommy's resentment at finding him employed in domestic matters, instead of being ready to chat away the whole afternoon. 'No use for stoves,' he replied, pleasantly, 'Get hot in too many places. Just need heat for one place to bake bread. My cookin' things is best. My people used these stones before the tribe came to Santa Cruz valley. Don't know how old 'em are. Don't want women working for me. They 'fraid 'cause I put spells on 'em, they say, and know magic like my father Anacondi did.'

'Oh,' exclaimed Tommy, wriggling in ecstacy, 'do you know magic, really? I've read of Indian magicians, but I didn't dream you were one. Oh, Kinniki, you will show me what you can do, won't you?' coaxingly.

'You get scared; I 'fraid you too little to understand.

'No, I'm not!' protested Tommy stoutly. 'Of course, I'm scared of some things, but I'm ten years old, and I'm not a fraid-cat, either. I'm sure father's always making me do things to keep myself plucky, and I ought to be if I'm not,' he added, resentfully.

'All right,' and Kinniki chuckled at Tommy's outburst. 'I tell you how my father, Anacondi, made me brave. Most Indians come borned that way, but I didn't. Squaw mother scared all the time, died that way So I was 'fraid most always. Just wait. Bread bake pretty soon.'

Tommy leaned back patiently against the side of the rude shelter thatched with palm leaves, and upheld by four stout poles, and which stood close beside Kinniki's wickiup on the edge of the reservation at San Xavier, nine miles from Tucson. On his frequent visits with his father, who was a government inspector, Tommy had made fast friends with the good-natured members of the tribe, and many were the bits of folklore and tales of savage craft that he had coaxed from the usually reticent Indians. These red-skins were accustomed to coming in contact with white people, as their reservation church, an old Spanish mission, attracted many tourists, who also peered curiously into their wickiups and pried into their most private domestic arrangements It was with the most stolid indifference that the Papagoes bore this inspection.

But with Tommy it was different. He was never curious, only keen with interest. He would sit for hours beside some impassive brave, waiting for some promised story. He was so easily impressed, and it was flattering to see the awe and respect that would creep into his round blue eyes and manner as he listened to some tale of prowess or thrilling hunting story. For him old memories of warpaths were refreshed and trod again; hidden trails to treasure fields, and strange legends of the earlier tribe were unearthed for his amusement. Many lessons in tribal training, long since forbidden by church authorities, were whispered into the white boy's ear, and sank deep into his soul. From them he learned to sit still, and to assume the quiet poise so characteristic of the Indian. There were bits of instruction in self-control that would startle a school trustee by their sound psychology. The savage Indian thought. Every faculty was trained. His mind was master, cruel, and revengeful, we know, but his body followed every dictate.

And down in the depths of his enthusiastic little heart Tommy longed to be an Indian. Not a reservation brave, however, with a government allowance, but a bare-skinned, fleet-footed savage, to whom the forest wilds were an open book to be read with eyes and ears and intuition. The tales he had heard of the freedom of the red-skin, the joyous days of trapping and hunting, the swift flight on half-tamed ponies had wakened some spark of Nature's kindling in the city boy's breast. As he looked across the mesa with the city lying like a cloud against the tawny sand, he drew a long breath and sighed. How he loved it all!

The mesa, the reservation with its rows of adobes and outlying wickiups, the placid people content with their quiet bounds, with no thought of the future, as the priest and the government would attend to that.

Kinniki heard the sigh and glanced up from his baking at Tommy's wistful face. He knew the boy so well that he could read the longing in his eyes, and he smiled and nodded mysteriously as he laid away his bread in the strange little abode he called his home. Then he slipped under the shelter beside his guest, and, squatting comfortably in the shade he cheerily began his tale, knowing in his half-civilized heart that sometimes the word of a man to a boy has power to build or destroy, to weaken or make strong.

'I tell you secret,' Kinniki said impressively. 'Many Indians know it, and if you do as I say, you never be 'fraid. It makes 'em hard for boys to grow when 'em are scared of things. When I was little boy was no use. Couldn't run or climb, and was 'fraid of horses. Then one day, my father, he powerful brave, he say stern "Won't have a 'fraid son. You look in my eyes, and I make you brave, same as I make horses mind. No wink at all, but look straight." Then he look at me awhile and present I feel sompin' creepin' all over me. But I didn't move, and by en by he say loud. "You fraid no more. You be brave Papago!" And I laugh and scamper round, thinking to be happy 'cause he say I never be scared. He do that many times, and, sure enough, after awhile, was no 'fraid, and could do anything most, and I could run so fast, they call me "Fleet-as-Wind." Well, I get on for long years, and one night word came that Apaches had crept around Tucson and were burning people alive. Our people, they hurry and get on war paint and feathers, and our young men just crazy with excite. Our tribe was peaceful and no had much fighters, but we went on war path when Apaches came. So I got so wild. I fell down sick in Wickiup, and father he came and saw me. Ugh! I was shamed, but couldn't get up. He kick me and say "Coward, stay home with women and papoose. You no son to me." Then I cry out, "No! no!" and he see I sure was not 'fraid, but sick. Then he say quick, "Look at me!" and I knew he was going to think me again, so I did, and after a minute I feel the old creepin', and I get warm and strong again. Then he say, "Go, win your eagle feathers, and maybe I teach you to get rid of that evil spirit."

'Then we started quick and had to run all the way to Tucson. The Apaches cut the wires to the fort, and were dancin' and screamin' when we came. They forgot Papagoes live so close. We had terrible fight, but we drove 'em away, and then we ran over trail again, fear the might creep on San Xavier. But they no come. Never can come now. We celebrate victory, and when father, he see how many notches I cut in my gun—we cut one for every man killed—he say, "You shall come into our pow-wows and learn the secret signs. I give you much wisdom and you shall be wonderful Indian magic."

'So,' went on Kinniki, 'he show me many strange things, and that why Papagoes 'fraid of me. I see through 'em with my eye, and know when they steal and be bad. Now, if you not 'fraid,' he said, slowly, looking at Tommy's eager face, 'I make you brave, then you never scared of nothin' more.'

'Oh!' exclaimed the enthusiastic boy. 'I wouldn't be afraid of anything you could do. I trust you like I do father. Didn't you know it, Kinniki?'

Kinniki smiled a peculiar little smile, and looked away across the mesa for a minute. A fresh breeze, sweet with the fragrant odor of the gorgeous cactus blossoms, which grew so luxuriantly in that arid region, touched his cheek like a caress, and to the redskin the boy's trust was like the flower-laden wind. There was a new tone in his soft voice as he replied to Tommy's question.

'Yes, I know it, boy. I read people like you read letter books. Now you take deep breaths, hold 'em a little, then look at me. Keep 'em eyes steady and no wink for a minute. You let me hold your mind. I find it with my eyes, and you keep sayin', "I'm no 'fraid."'

Tommy's eyes met the Indian's unflinchingly, but he smiled at first when Kinniki looked at him so keenly. After a little a strange feeling crept over him from head to toe, and the sunlight seemed to darken until Kinniki sat in a dark shadow. Suddenly he thought he heard the rustle of leaves, as if a breeze was playing through some near-by trees, and in astonishment he glanced quickly around to see where they could be, for he knew there were only mesquit bushes growing near the reservation. And lo, he was standing in a great, dim wood, where birds twittered in leafy bowers, while in the distance could be heard the musical splash of a brook. Turning quickly toward it, he stepped on something cool and soft, and looking down saw that he was standing on a bed of moss and that he was barefoot! And his feet were brown! Why, he was all brown, and he had on no clothes, save a gay breech-cloth! Could it be he had become a little redskin? Why, that had been his heart's desire, and he laughed aloud for very joy. He looked about for Kinniki, to whom to tell his wondrous change, but the sight of a genuine bow and arrow lying at his feet drove the Papago from his mind. The arrow was tipped with a head of flint, and great plans for an immediate hunt sprang into Tommy's mind. There must be game in such a place, and he tramped steadily forward, with eyes and ears alert and keen, to use the woodcraft he had learned from his redskin friends

Boys, have you ever been alone in a deep, dim wood in the afternoon, when the shadows were growing long, and the light flickered fitfully through the trees? Then in the silence, when even the twitter of the birds was hushed, did you hear the sudden crash and snapping of dried branches in the underbrush, so startling you that your little heart seemed to leap up into your throat, and then, unable to effect an exit, sink 'way down to your toes? Kinniki's idea that plenty of deep, slow breaths restore courage was certainly a true one, for when Tommy heard the fierce snarl that followed the crash which had so broken his determination not to be afraid of anything, his heart quailed, until he remembered to puff out his chest and breathe until he resembled a strutting turkey cock. But when he saw what was coming straight toward him, with flashing eyes and great head swaying from side to side, his resolutions scattered to the winds and he turned to fly, as if wings had suddenly sprouted on his new brown heels. Then he stopped as quickly, for something seemed to whisper in his ear: 'You not 'fraid. Look at him straight. You are brave little Tommy.' Suddenly he remembered his bow and arrow, and he resolutely whirled about, fitted the arrow into place, drew the string with all the strength that a boy of ten can command, and let it fly. The arrow lodged in the shoulder of the astonished bear, who stopped to snap at the stinging shaft, and Tommy, not waiting to see the effect of his shot, fled again, knowing that retreat when ammunition is exhausted is not considered cowardly.

Then, as he plunged headlong through the woods, he somehow felt bigger and stronger, as if he might be easily 12 or 14 years, instead of only 10. He could hear the bear running after him, growling furiously as he tramped through the thick underbrush, but Tommy could see a light ahead and rushed pell-mell for the clearing. Before he reached it, however, he heard Kinniki's well-known voice say, quietly: 'Stop now. Bear gone. You get too hot running so quick.' Then Tommy seemed to dash into the broad sunshine, whose brilliancy so dazzled him that he covered his eyes with his hand.

'You saw the bear?' he panted, breathlessly.

'Yes, saw you shoot him. Thought you get scared first and run away. Glad you remembered what I tol' you. You never be 'fraid now.'

Tommy looked at Kinniki in bewilderment. 'Why,' he said, slowly, 'how could you see into the woods? And where have the trees gone?' looking vainly around at the sun-baked mesa, where not a tree was visible. 'Did I dream it?' he stammered.

'No, you no dream. I made you see 'em.'

'And I've got my clothes on and I'm not brown any more,' wailed Tommy, resentfully.

Kinniki laughed. 'You believe you were little redskin, sure 'nough. I thinked you to believe.'

Tommy looked at him with his round, blue eyes full of awe and wonder. 'And you just thought it? The woods and the bear? And there wasn't any, truly?'

Kinniki grunted, 'Ugh, that my magic. I knew you wish to be Indian, and I make you see yourself one. You wish to be brave boy, and I show you how. You never forget now.'

'Well,' sighed Tommy, 'if thinking will make a boy feel as I felt when I was in the woods, then being really jolly and happy can't be anything but just thinking, after all, 'cause it was mighty real.'

'And I've heard before,' said Tommy's father, as they drove back to town, that afternoon, 'that Kinniki had a wonderful power of making people see visions. It's probably hypnotism, but if he can by his thought add a desirable quality to a boy's character, I would like to know something of his magic, too. I hope, laddie, that you won't forget in a hurry to keep a grip on your new-found courage, and that you will faithfully apply the 'thinking of Kinniki.'

THE 'PULL OF A GREAT PURPOSE.'

(Julia F. Deane, in the 'Classmate.')

'Well, I hear Fred Armstrong has had another promotion,' remarked a gentle man.

'Yes, so I hear. Things seem to be going his way; no more than is to be expected; any young man with such a 'pull' as Fred has is bound to rise in the profession,' was the response.

'Ah! so he did have a pull?' exclaimed the first speaker. 'I thought as much. I suppose it was that senator uncle of his who helped him, wasn't it? I knew there was some explanation of it. Now, there's my son, John——'

'You mistake my meaning,' interrupted the professor, quietly. 'He had a pull most certainly, but his senator uncle had nothing whatever to do with it. It was quite a different kind of a "pull".'

'I don't understand,' answered the first speaker, with a puzzled face.

'No?' was the rejoinder. 'Well, it's the kind of a pull that Emerson meant when he advised a youth to "hitch his waggon to a star." It is warranted not to fail like the other kind. In Fred's case it came from having at the very beginning of his career attached himself, with cables of industry and perseverance, to a high ambition and lofty purpose, which he believed to be in conformity with God's plan for his life. That's the kind of a connection which will stand the strain of any 'pull,' quite independent of the rise and fall of parties.'

More to be pitied than the man without money, the man without work, the man without social position, is the man lacking a definite, worthy purpose in life. Some one has aptly classed them as 'the world's goalless ones,' candidates for the first movement which shall attract their attention, wandering to and fro at the impulse of the strongest wind that blows.

The mere consciousness of the possession of a definite, high-minded purpose inspires self-respect, makes a man throw back his shoulders, look the world squarely in the face, smile upon his fellow travellers a cheerful smile of encouragement, set the pace for those about him, set the listless, purposeless world about him questioning as to where he is moving.

The youth who enters upon the serious business of life without having the pull of such a purpose is not destined to rise to any great height of usefulness. Nothing less than such a purpose could have pulled David Livingstone through the jungles and deserts of Africa, to bring the gospel to the black men of that continent.

It can be depended upon to extricate you from the sloughs and mire of failure and disappointment. Its drawing power is sufficient to carry you over mountains of difficulty. It is certain in time to pull you up out of the valley of mediocrity into the highlands of true success.

Good intentions will not help a man on the way if he takes the wrong road.—PROVERB.

KEEPERS OF THE KOMATIK

May W. McCaller, St. Catharines.	$ 1.00
A Friend in Newfoundland	3.00
A Friend at Beachburg	2.00
Previously acknowledged	73.25
Total received up to July 30	$79.25

A GLADSTONIAN STORY.

During his memorable Midlothian tour there was a great deal of handshaking at the window of Mr. Gladstone's railway compartment, and at last he began to show signs of weariness. A stalwart young policeman, who accompanied Mr. Gladstone, proved equal to the occasion. Crouching behind the great man, and thrusting his hand under Mr. Gladstone's Inverness cape, the muscular 'peeler' gave each comer in turn a grip that had no lack of cordiality. 'The auld man's uncommon veegerous at his time o' life,' observed one unsuspecting Scot, as he stroked his fingers. 'He is that,' concurred another of the policeman's victims, 'but did ye notice his nails?'—Selected.

CLEVER MONKEYS.

A wealth of quaint knowledge of monkeys appears in Ernest Ingersoll's new book, 'The Life of Mammals.' The Malayan pig-tailed macaque, he tells us, has been taught for centuries in the East Indies to climb trees and throw down ripe cocoanuts, avoiding green ones. The 'little, graceful, grimacing, rilawa, or bonnet macaque of Ceylon,' says Tennent, 'is the universal pet and favorite of both natives and Europeans. Tamil conjurors teach it to dance, and . . . carry it from village to village, clad in a grotesque dress, to exhibit its lively performances.'

Of the rare leonine macaque of Upper Burma, which is black, and has a great horseshoe-shaped mane about its head and shoulders, a specimen named Sally lived in the London 'Zoo' in 1869, and showed extraordinary cleverness. She walked upright with little effort, and carried things thus, and would drink out of a bottle or smoke a pipe—relics of her education on shipboard. The dried flesh and bones of a Chinese macaque form a material for medicine; and the Chinese of Formosa invariably chop off the tail of the single Formosan species, because, as they explain, it is an insulting caricature of their cue. One of their old books informs its readers that the macaque has no stomach, but digests its food by jumping about and so shaking it up until it is absorbed by the system. The monkey which appears so numerously in Japanese bronzes and pictures is a macaque peculiar to Nippon, where it ranges farther north than any other monkey known, and is careless of cold and snow.—Selected.

PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 5, 6, 7 is a kind of meat.
My 1, 10, 3, 9, 5 is not north.
My 8, 10, 1, 4 is what the letters to the Puzzle Department go through.
My 1, 2, 11 is not daughter.
My whole is a town in England.
Numerical enigma.—Southampton.

CURTAILINGS.

Curtail a conveyance and leave a conveyance.
Curtail a virtue and leave a small jump.
Curtail a verb and leave lean.
Curtail a female and leave a male.

JUMBLED CROCKERY.

Hsdi. Mteburl. Sibna. Eenrut. Tealp. Ruscea.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Hidden Proverb.—'One swallow does not make a summer.'

Charade.—Inverness.

Beheadings.—Wheat, heat, eat, at, T.

Answers to puzzles of July 20 have been received from Edith Munroe. (No. 2 was wrong in Addition, and No. 1 in Riddles.) L. Claire Parker's answers were all correct but two in Riddles.

Correct answers to the puzzles of last week have been received from Hazel MacKercher, and 'Nos Nevetts.'

The names and marks of those who took part in the competition will be announced next week, with the name of the prize winner. The interest has been so keen in this puzzle competition that we have decided on giving a second prize.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

A Literary Camp Cook.

When Charles G. D. Roberts, the author of 'Red Fox,' goes to the woods, says the New York 'Globe,' in search of material for his nature stories, he always tries to so arrange the outing that his son, Lloyd Roberts, the poet can accompany him. Years ago Mr. Roberts came to the conclusion that, if he wished to enjoy his life in the woods, he must find some way to avoid the drudgery of cooking. From that moment, therefore, he religiously spoiled every dish he touched, and so he soon succeeded in persuading his companions that, if they wanted anything that was fit to eat, they would have to prepare it themselves. It was as the result of this method of action that Lloyd Roberts has become what he is to-day, one of the greatest authorities on camp cookery in America.

When Mr. Roberts goes to the woods his first thought is given to the building of his clay oven. This is constructed of rocks so arranged as to permit of the necessary ventilation at the top and bottom. The chinks are filled with clay, and thus prepared, he finds it possible to cook almost anything. With kettle suspended above the fire, he makes his delicious stews; with a good back log throwing its heat to the front, he planks his fish, or, with a carefully constructed greenwood split, he broils his duck or roasts his larger game. If small game is to be cooked—birds like quail, snipe, or teal—he cleans them, but does not pluck them. Instead, he wraps them in a mould made of white clay and water and buries them in the bottom of the oven. Packing them in hot ashes, he sweeps the red hot embers over them, and, when they have cooled sufficiently, he breaks the mould. When the clay falls away the skin and feathers of the bird come with it, leaving the game a delicious morsel, full of juice and tenderness.

When beans are to be cooked Mr. Roberts parboils them, and, in the evening, after dinner, he rakes out a hole in the bottom of the oven sufficient to admit of the insertion of the bean pot. When the beans have been prepared, seasoned with pepper and salt and a little molasses, and accompanied by the necessary piece of salt pork, the pot, securely covered, is placed in the hole. Around it the hot rocks are piled, over it the hot ashes and embers, and in the morning there is a dish ready for breakfast that is tasty enough to tempt the appetite of a less hungry person than the average hunter.

In making a stew Mr. Roberts accepts to be available. Rabbits, squirrels, ducks or larger game all lend themselves deliciously to the treatment of the stewpan, and even porcupine or muskrat, may be stewed delectably. Mr. Roberts learned the secret of cooking muskrat from the Indians, with whom, under the name of 'musquash,' it is a favorite food. In cooking this animal the only point that is necessary to remember is to remove the musk bag. This done, and the quadruped cut into small pieces and cooked with the necessary accompaniment of vegetables and seasoning, no more palatable dish could be imagined.

In treating such birds as the loon, or other flying creatures whose flesh is permeated with a fishy flavor, Mr. Roberts is careful to parboil them thoroughly before subjecting them to the final cooking. In the case of the loon, or similar large birds, he would then stuff them with nuts, if he could procure them—the ordinary beechnuts being preferable—and would season the stuffing with plenty of sage. By this means all the strong taste that is so unpleasant would be removed.

PICKIN' BERRIES.

Bill wuz allus late fer school. Snoozed in bed till eight,
Ner started till the quarter bell wuz ringin', sure as fate.
Now the holidays has come. Gee whizziger! he hurries,
Fer he's goin' out with dad—
Pickin' berries.

Wadin' through the shaller stream—ain't its ripples chilly?
Climbin' fences, crossin' fields, dad an' me an' Billy,
Standin' in the blazin' sun. Us it never worries—
Jolly times we allus has—
Pickin' berries.

Clouds come suddent crost the sky, threatenin' an' black,
Never bother us a bit. Ketch us turnin' back?
Stick here till our pails is full. Then through the mud we scurries,
Soakin' wet but cheerful still—
Pickin' berries.

Comin' home most awful tired. Way seems awful long.
Dad he wants to cheer us up. Starts ter sing a song.
Maw has supper jolly warm. Drives away our worries.
Tumble inter bed dead tired—
Pickin' berries.

Many years have passed since then, and we boys have grown,
Yet it seems that better times we have never known
Since those summer holidays. Back my fancy hurries
To jolly days when we went out—
Pickin' berries.

—Victor Lauriston, in 'Outdoor Life.'

HE SAVED THE BABY.

A friend of mine named Roberts, says a writer in the New York 'World,' moved into the extreme western part of Kansas, in a region where cyclones are frequent. His nearest neighbor was twenty miles away and his family was composed of his wife and a little three-year-old daughter.

When the baby was born he bought a bull puppy, which grew up with her and as the child had no playmates it made her both a reliable watchdog and a very playful and faithful companion. 'Sport,' as they called the dog, was very gentle and peaceful, and perfectly kind to everyone, especially the baby, whom he adored.

In the summer of the year that my friend took up his ranch he was obliged, one hot July day, to leave home for a trip to the nearest town. The heat for some days had been most oppressive and this day the atmosphere was like a brazen furnace. Roberts had dug a cyclone cellar near the house and told his wife to run to it at once if a storm arose. He cautioned her to keep the baby near the house, where she was playing with the dog.

As Mrs. Robert went about her work in the morning she noticed that the baby had run away with the dog, and on going out of the door she found the animal tugging hard at her skirt. The little one was crying and protesting, but the dog was steadily dragging her toward a dry creek bed across the field, where he was fond of scratching.

Mrs. Roberts told the dog to let go of the baby, but he paid no attention, growling furiously at her when she came near. She was following the dog helplessly to the creek bank when she looked up, and far across the plains saw a black cloud bearing swiftly down on the farm.

She screamed and tried to grab the baby, but the dog again resisted her, whining and growling, and dragging the baby toward what she could then see was a great hole he had at one time scratched in the creek bank.

When they reached it the dog seemed content. Mrs. Roberts, with the baby, snuggled down in the hole just as the cyclone broke over the farm.

When the storm had passed she crawled out of the hole with the baby and the dog all uninjured. She found both barn and house swept away, while the cyclone cellar had been utterly wrecked. Had she been in it she would assuredly have been killed. When Roberts returned home that night and found his family safe you can believe he was thankful.

Now, do you suppose that the dog's instinct told him that the cyclone cellar was not safe, or was it just accident that he picked out the safest place on the ranch in which to hide his little companion?

WASPS AND THEIR WAYS.

Two boys took a walk with a naturalist one morning.

'Do you notice anything peculiar in the movements of those wasps?' he asked, pointing to a puddle, around which some of them were busily engaged.

'I don't,' replied one of the boys, 'except that they seem to come and go.'

The other observed them closely, and said:

'They fly away in pairs; one has a little pellet of mud, the other has nothing.'

'I am glad you have discovered something,' responded the naturalist, 'but both wasps were busy; the one you thought idle had a drop of water to carry. They reach their nest together; the one deposits the mud and the other ejects the water upon it. They then mix it, and fly away for more, and thus the nest is gradually built.'

The boys never forgot the incident, nor the lessons which their kind friend sought to point out, namely, the industry and patience of the wasps, and the importance of acquiring knowledge by careful observation.—'Christian Guardian.'

A SELF-TAMED MUSKRAT.

The family lived on the banks of a stream, where the water flowed swiftly, free from ice, until it emptied into the pond near by. Along the shores of the pond the muskrats each season built their huts. In winter they frequently swam about in the open stream, and the boys threw apples into the water for them.

At length one rat ventured to climb up the steep bank and prowl about the house. Not being molested in his visits, one night he crawled under the floor and gnawed through into the kitchen. After that he was the pet of the family.

He took food from the boys' hands, and allowed them to stroke his fur. He did not object to being taken into their laps. He preferred, however, to lie behind the stove; there he would stay for hours. The hole he gnawed was boarded up, and he was taught to come and go through the door. When he wished to come in, he scratched at the door. At night he sometimes proved troublesome. If no one answered his call, he crawled under the house and began gnawing a new hole.

A queer pet he proved. He was not nearly so quick on land as in water. When he walked across the floor, his long, scaly tail dragged noisily after him. His favorite food was apples. While eating, he 'scooched' on his haunches and held the food in his paws.

In the spring he went away. What became of him they never knew.—'S.S. Messenger.'

Responsibility inevitably attends power. In accepting from God dominion over other creatures we incur responsibility for their happiness, which God desires, but which we inexcusably neglect. Said Rowland Hill:—'I have no confidence in the religion of any man whose animals do not know him to be a Christian.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY.

Professor Giddings, of Columbia University, is widely known as one of the most scholarly students of sociology and civilization. His 'Principles of Sociology,' published in 1896, has been translated into French, Russian, Spanish, Japanese and Hebrew, and is an acknowledged classic. The 'Elements of Sociology' is used as a college text book. His 'Democracy and Empire' has been described as 'the most profound and closely reasoned defence of territorial expansion that has yet appeared,' and is of especial significance in view of the changing attitude of the United States towards its problem of empire. The work before us, 'Readings in Descriptive and Historical Sociology' (Macmillan, Toronto, price $1.60), is accordingly worthy of attention as an outline of study prepared by one who is a master in his subject. Its purpose is to 'offer to the beginner in sociological studies significant examples of the great facts of social evolution, and of their interpretation; and to present them so that collectively, and in connection with a mere outline of theory, they constitute a fairly complete scheme of elementary readings in descriptive and historical sociology.'

Any scientific study must begin with definition and a discussion of origins. Here, however, we are met with conflicting theories and conceptions and the counter assertions of the schools. The scientific conception of society must, nevertheless, be based upon some common fact characteristic of all forms of society, whether an aggregation of 'good fellows,' a co-operative group like a commercial corporation, or a tribal (or national) group. Herbert Spencer, as one might expect, accounted for society as a material, organic group of persons, resembling in its unity and the mutual dependence of the individuals composing it, a plant or an animal 'composed of cells and differentiated into mutually dependent tissues and organs.' Professor Giddings adopts the physiological conception, on the ground that while, like the other, it affords a definition, it also offers a reasonable clue to the very origin and cause of the phenomenon—in reality a 'mode of mental activity.' 'In a like response to the same given stimulus,' he says, 'we have the beginning, the absolute origin of all concerted activity—the inception of every conceivable form of co-operation; while in unlike response, and in unequal response, we have the beginning of all those processes of individualism, of differentiation, of competition, which in their endlessly varied relations to combination, to co-operation, bring about the infinite complexity of organized social life.' Of the eight types of society reviewed, the highest is the idealistic, wherein an entire population, bound together by mutual trust and understanding and a spirit of helpfulness, strives toward some high ideal of corporate life. Chapters dealing with the consciousness of kind, concerted volition, the functioning of society, and so forth, further develop these theories. Under the heading 'Concerted Volition,' a subject, on analysis, of great interest, the phenomena of the psychology of crowds are illustrated by reference to Homer's description of the assembly of the Argives, Taine's picture of the hungry mobs who precipitated the French Revolution, and the notable religious revivals in Wales.

'It is the crowd that reveals possibilities of unreason, fear, fury, and insatiable cruelty, from which even ignorant and superstitious individuals in their calmer moments would shrink back appalled. The crowd curiously resembles the undeveloped mind of the child and of the savage. Naturally, men in crowds are subject to a swift contagion of feeling that would be impossible were they dispersed, and able to communicate only slowly and with difficulty. For the same reason they are extremely sensitive to suggestion and to unnoticed influences. In crowds, men are even more likely to think in terms of symbolic images, catch words, and shibboleths, than when by themselves. With the critical faculty in abeyance, men in crowds are in a state of mind to be easily deceived, to believe any wild rumor that is started, and even to become subject to hallucination. The crowd is devoid of the sense of responsibility, because, when lost in the mass, the individual loses his own feeling of responsibility, and acquires a sense of invincible power, and so gives way to impulses, which, if he were alone, he would control. Like the savage and the child, the crowd is intolerant of anything interposed between its desires and their realization, and it always manifests a tendency to carry suggested ideas immediately into action. Crowds, therefore, are mobile, and with changing excitants, they are generous, heroic or pusillanimous.' Similarly, the phenomena of government, the manifestation of what Professor Giddings calls 'deliberative like-mindedness,' are illustrated by Mazzini's Republican movement, and the Referendum in Switzerland. Frequent apt quotations drawn from widely divergent sources, ancient and modern, provide at once a most useful bibliography of the subject and serve to base laws and theories in concrete examples of their operation. A carefully compiled index makes reference easy to the many topics and authors.

DR. MATHESON'S LAST WORK.

'Representative Women of the Bible,' by George Matheson, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., (Hodder and Stoughton, $1.50), is the famous Scottish divine's last gift to this world, and indeed, was unfinished when the call came to him. The author intended his gallery to contain fifteen portraits. Eleven are complete, and an outline sketch is given of the twelfth. With infinite care, his secretary, Mr. Wm. Smith, has translated from the modified Bruille system of shorthand, used by Dr. Matheson, into literary form, these pen pictures. The book is in no sense exegetical, but consists of highly imaginative and original views of the chosen characters taking each to represent some aspect of universal womanhood. To each name an epithet is attached and the personage is viewed in such a way as best to illustrate the quality indicated. Thus Sarah is 'the Steadfast,' Rebekah, 'the Far-seeing,' Mary, 'the Guiding.' The explanation of the crises in the lives of these women are often entirely new and not always convincing. Of Miriam's rebellion in the wilderness, for example, the author says:—

'Miriam's abounding passion was the love of country. Her love of country was greater than her love of Moses. Her early fear had been that Moses might be separated from his land. The same fear recurs to her to-day. . . . . It is no longer Pharaoh's daughter that is the object of terror. It is a woman of Ethiopia—the wife of Moses himself. . . . Haughty Miriam, pious Miriam, conservative Miriam had no love for her sister-in-law; yet she would have let her pass but for the dread of her influence on Moses. . . . . She thought Moses was about to become untrue to his mission, about to separate himself from his brethren. She aspired to take his place as leader of the camp . . . The fault of Miriam was an error in judgment. She underrated the mental power of Moses. Perhaps it was difficult for an elder sister, who had been the guardian of her brother's youth, to appreciate the full force of his genius.

The attitude of Christ's mother toward his work is a subject which presents an interesting problem, and Dr. Matheson has faced it directly as few have done.

It gives us a shock to find that the mother of our Lord is more prosaic than Mary. But why should it? What if in this very perception we are on the borders of a big discovery—the discovery of Mary's real mission! I firmly believe that such is the case—that in reaching the prosaic attitude of Mary we have reached the secret of her mission to Jesus. I hold that mission to have been, not the guidance of his spiritual nature, but the guidance of his outward and physical nature. She was sent, not to stimulate the higher life, but to prevent the higher life from making him forget his lower needs.

'LA REVUE CANADIENNE.'

Paul Suresnes, in a suggestive article, 'Le Fanatisme des Bons,' groups about Father Le Marchand's much criticised reference to the 'sectaires dans le bien' Certain counsels of tolerance, addressed to the Roman Church. Quoting and applying the remark of an English statesman that politics is essentially the science of compromise, he remarks on the one hand the increased desire for knowledge even among the humblest; and, on the other, the fact that in ecclesiastical journals mention is now and then made, without vilifying epithet, of writers who have been unfriendly to the Church; they are spoken of as men of brains, depth, wisdom, and not classed ignominiously as heretics.

'La Mission de la Jeunesse Contemporaine' the work of a Dominican, Père Vouillermet, receives an enthusiastic review from the pen of Albert Lozeau. Gems of thought culled here and there from the works of Ollé-Laprun, Lacordaire, and many great churchmen, impress one with the necessity of making our lives simple and chaste, and of putting every energy upon intellectual culture and spiritual growth.

'Dans le siècle ou nous sommes,
Nulle ne peut se vanter de se passer des hommes.'

Gaston de Montigny concludes his series of articles, 'Le Régie Paroissal et la Colonisation,' and discusses more particularly what he calls the 'mécanisme technique de la paroisse.' The parish, rightly understood, he defines as a co-operative association founded in autonomy, individual freedom, and decentralization. After the battle of Carillon, July 8th, 1758, Montcalm wrote two songs which he sent to his mother. One of these is here printed, together with a musical setting, which the contributor remembers he heard frequently in his youth. A long narrative poem, 'Le Récit d'un Soldat Canadien,' recounts the victory of Chateauguay, in the war of 1812. Of historical interest, too, is a carefully written article by Raoul de Lorimier, a young advocate of Montreal, tracing the annals of St. Helen's island. 'Notes Bibliographiques' and a glance at current events fill out a number of the 'Revue' of more than ordinary value.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Dr. Baedeker and His Apostolic Work in Russia,' by R. S. Latimer; 'Joseph Vance, an Ill-Written Autobiography,' by William De Morgan; 'The Shadow of a Great Rock,' by William R. Lighton, (Toronto: Henry Frowde.) 'Canadian Magazine.'

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

A novel whose fancifulness rather makes up for its impossibility is the latest novel by the Baroness Orczy, 'The Gates of Kamt,' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) Those who have visited with Rider Haggard in wild regions in the heart of Africa, homes of old civilization discovered by him alone, may be interested to know that 'Kamt' lies in some district to the south of Egypt, and that bottled up in its mountain fastnesses is no less than the civilization of old Egypt itself, social and religious customs alike untampered with. The story is of two Englishmen who managed to invade this curious land, of their wonderful adventures, of their loves for the fair women of Kamt, and of their ultimate return to the new world life and safety.

'His Courtship,' by Helen R. Martin, (New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.), is a love story in which 'he' is a college professor, who has strong inducements to take a position as farm laborer with a Pennsylvania Dutchman, and 'she,' although the unknown descendant of a long line of renowned ancestors, is the maid-of-all-work on the same farm. It is a case of native worth triumphant and the discomfiture of the fair lady of much education, who had marked the professor out for her own particular property. Withal it is a pretty little story.

'The Three Comrades,' by Gustav Frenssen, (Boston: Dana Estes & Co.), has little in common with previous work of his rendered into English, save the deep underlying seriousness. What if he does have a good story to tell, that never obliterates the consciousness that he has a message to deliver, and the lives of the three boys who grow up into useful manhood before the book closes are each made to tell on the question he has in hand, yet, with it all, the story itself is certainly worth while, and the style has suffered little in the translation into English.

PROPHETS OF PERIL.

Those English readers who experience a calm content in their trust in the survival of the fittest will have little desire to put credence in the statements made by L. E. Neame, in 'The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies' (E. P. Dutton & Co.) The insidious creeping of a disease, which threatens the life of the Empire, is professedly exposed in a book whose theme is that there can be no assimilation of the races; and that there is, underlying all outward good fellowship, a native abhorrence in the heart of each to the other. It dwells on the fact that the Asiatic can underlive and undersell the European at every point, his persistent patience can baffle the Englishman's impetuosity and the future has a relative importance in his eyes far greater than that which the Englishman usually concedes it. More than this, his labor is needed and the fear is that in opening the doors to their servants the British colonies are admitting at the same time a future master.

Much of the same warning is contained in Douglas Story's vision of 'To-morrow in the East' (London: Chapman & Hall.) The author is evidently not talking at random, for he has secured exceptional advantages for studying this question, and during his extensive travels in Egypt, Persia, Siam, India, China, and Japan, he has come into close touch with government officials and other persons of place and power. The outlook for British interests is gloomy to him. In the awakening nationalism of the various peoples viewed so exultingly by Britain, he is inclined to see repeated the old fable of the man and the frozen viper. The easy-going life of the Englishman on the spot is again harshly scored and contrasted to its disadvantage with the attitude of other Europeans. To Mr. Story the East is awakening, but not to feed British interests.

AUGUST NUMBERS.

The entirely fictional nature of the contents of 'Gunter's Magazine,' among which is a complete short story by E. Phillips Oppenheim, neither much better nor worse than his familiar style of detective tale set in a background of court intrigue, is relieved only by two articles of a more serious nature. One of these, 'My Canadian Conversion,' by Sara Hamilton Birchall, relates in a bright and naturally pleasing way the delights of the Canadian North-West. Its glorious possibilities and mighty area with winter's snows and summer's soft airs always within a few days' journey of each other are here celebrated by a new found lover.

A. C. Benson, in his article, 'Contentment,' in August 'Putnam's,' cries out upon the gospel of success with its insidious power of poisoning the clear springs of life, 'the teaching that every one ought to be discontented with his setting.' Against that 'detestable ideal' he contends that 'a quiet life is not necessarily a dull life,' that 'if people will abstain a little from dependence upon excitement, they will find their lives flooded by a new kind of quality, which heightens perception and increases joy.' 'A Typical French Town' is described by Alvan F. Sanborn in a distinctly alluring way with illustrations to confirm his veracity; 'The Lounger' finds traces in Russia of appreciation of Walt Whitman; Mrs. Henry Dudeney contributes an old-fashioned love story, 'Lovers,' and there is much more of interest in this number.

'The Midsummer Holiday,' or August number of the 'Century,' is, as it becometh it to be, largely fiction and pictures. Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel, 'The Shuttle,' is continued and there are several poems. 'The Gates of the City,' by Jesse Lynch Williams, illustrated by Orson Lowell, takes one into the familiar scenes of the great railway station. 'Pallone, the National Game of Italy,' is described by Frank Jewett Mather, jr., and well illustrated. It does not suggest a summer recreation sport. The magazine cover shows a pretty little piece of coloring and there are several illustrations in color by Sigismond de Ivanowski.

MEN OF MIGHT.

The latest addition to the 'Leaders of the Church, 1800-1900,' series, edited by George W. E. Russell and published by A. R. Mowbray & Co., London, is the biography of 'Frederic Denison Maurice,' by C. F. G. Masterman. As the founder of 'Christian Socialism' the position taken by him and his supporters is of the greatest interest in consideration of the advanced views along this line to-day, but as a character study in himself he is of no smaller interest. This little volume does not profess to cope with the larger biographies already in the field, but for its purpose and place it is singularly fitted.

It is not good to forget obligations, and Professor Williston Walker's forceful reminder of what the religious world owes his subject in 'John Calvin' (Putnam's), is not unnecessary. It has been rather the custom of late in an easy-going time, to decry the sternness of this unbending old warrior, and to forget the benefits his very sternness secured, and Professor Walker's book is an honest study of the man and his beliefs that should have its desired effect. This is one of the 'Heroes of the Reformation' series, edited by Samuel Macaulay Jackson, professor of Church History in New York University.

The first step in a new venture is seen in 'Savonarola,' by Commissioner W. Elwin Oliphant, (London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co.), the initial volume of a projected series of 'Heroes of the Cross,' to proceed from the Salvation Army Book Department. While there is nothing unusual about this volume, if the series maintains the standard thus set, it will not only achieve its aim in broadening church charity in the Army, but will independently be of value.

OF INTEREST.

The threatened success of a movement in Germany to erect a public monument to the memory of the poet Heine has aroused the anti-Semitism of the historian, Adolf Bartels, to a rather venomous attack on him, both as poet and man, but more particularly the man. His 'Heinrich Heine: Auch ein Denkmal,' (New York: G. E. Stechert & Co.), denies to him any claim as a German poet and even the distinction of being a great poet in any true sense.

Bodley's librarian, in his annual report, states that the library was increased in 1906 by 77,637 items—13,465 by gift, or exchange, 53,163 under the Copyright Act, 10,225 purchases, new, 784 second-hand. The chief addition was the original 'Bodleian First Folio Shakespeare,' which was secured for the library by public subscription. Up to the end of the year Mr. Madan had dealt with 22,638 MSS. for the Summary Catalogue. For the first time since 1698 practically every MS. in the library has its place in a long numerical series, and every Western MS. is catalogued and indexed.

How near man has at last come to realizing his age-long dream of defying the laws of gravitation and competing with the birds in their own realm may be somewhat understood from a publication of the Aero Club of America, 'Navigating the Air.' (Doubleday, Page and Co.). In spite of the queer and clumsy constructions that have resulted in man's efforts to attain to the freedom of the birds, there is at present a holding of the breath in suspense as he seems so near the goal. The various contributors to this book are optimistic in the last degree, and the tremendous successes of some of these, such as the Wright brothers, of Chicago, seem full warrant for the tone.

Fruit, largely, of President Roosevelt's rather strong expression of doubt as to its credibility, is the republication of William J. Long's story of 'Wayeeses, the White Wolf,' (Boston: Ginn and Co.), this time in a book to itself. It is a good story, fact or fiction, and has been supplied with excellent illustrations by Charles Copeland. Its rapid sale has proved the President's criticism no ill-wind to Mr. Long.

On Macmillans's fall list are some notable names. Jack London, John Luther Long, and F. Marion Crawford, give promise of fiction, and Mabel Osgood Wright will offer thirteen short stories under the title of 'Tales of the Months.'

CANADA LYNX AND WILDCAT.

The Canadian lynx, often called lucivee (loup-cervier), has a foot as large as a man's hand, covered with woolly hair, like the foot of a snowshoe rabbit, while the wildcat, or fufous lynx, has a bare foot, just like that of the house cat. The tail of the lynx, which is some four inches long, ends in a jet black tuft, while the wildcat has a tail from five to six inches long, tapering toward the end like one's finger, and for the last two inches dark above and dotted or spotted below. The ears of the Canadian lynx are gray and have tips of black hair. The wildcat's ears are a grayish white on the back and have only the rudiments of tips. In both species the female is redder than the male, the reddest female lynx being about the color of the grayest male wildcat. As both are called bobcats it is often hard to tell which the person speaking of them means unless one can see the animal.

While usually the lynx travels alone, or at most with two or three, I have known of two cases where there was quite a large drove of them. In one instance some men saw a drove near a camp, mostly on trees. On getting a gun seven were killed, and they thought that more escaped. I saw the skins. All were small. These lynx did not make any more fight than a drove of rabbits. In another case two men were crossing a piece of woods after dark, having a gun and a dog with them. The dog treed something, and, on lighting a torch, a large lynx was shot, and as fast as one was shot another was treed, which was repeated until eleven were killed. In this case they were all large, old lynx. Here were eleven large lynx against only one dog, and yet they preferred to run. It is said that all things are possible, but I think that an exception should be made in the case of getting a lynx or a wildcat to fight, when he can avoid it.

A lynx has a long reach and sharp claws, and if backed against anything can often scratch a dog of poor courage so that the dog will leave; but any dog of forty or fifty pounds that has any grit can kill any lynx ever made and not get hurt much. In proof of this, my father once outfitted two hunters who hunted on the Aroostook. Lynx were plentiful that year, and when father visited them in March they had over twenty. A light dog had killed nearly all of them when in a trap. My father saw him kill several. He would turn tail and back up to the lynx. When the lynx jumped on his back he would wheel and catch the lynx by the throat; he seldom got scratched in killing one.—'Forest and Stream.'

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following subscriptions during the month of July:—Employees of C.P.R. Angus Shops, Mechanical Dept., $242.80; H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, per Mayor Ekers, $121.67; employees C.P.R. Angus Shops, Freight Car Dept., $121.40; R. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., W. T. Rodden, and F. W. Angus, $100 each; Hudson Bay Knitting Co. and employees, $85.60; office staff and employees Jos. McDougall Caledonia Iron Works, Ltd., $53.15; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Macfarlane, the Hon. L. J. Forget and Smart Bag Co., Ltd., and employees, $50; Hart Mfg. Co. and employees, $45.15; employees St. James Club, $44.25; James Morrison and emp., $42; Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Ltd., and employees $32.25; Stuart & Herbert and employees, $30.10; emp. G.T.R. Round House, St. Henri, $28.50; F. W. Molson, Mrs. David Yuile, John G. Grant, Laurentian Water Co., and Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., $25; Robert Gardner & Son, Ltd., P. W. St. George, Mrs. J. A. Douglas, and employees Montreal Woollen Mills, $20 each; Williamson and L. McI. Spackman, $15 each; W. Frew Robertson, $13; employees C.P.R. Round House at the Glen, $12.25; A. M. Vineberg, $12.50; James Maldrum, Henry Miles, Alex. D. Fraser, Mrs. D. Morrice, jr., William Wainwright, R. C. Smith, K.C., F. H. Markey, K.C., Thomas D. Hood, Dr. A. T. Bazin, W. H. Evans, and Hanbury A. Budden, $12 each; Paterson Mfg. Co., Montreal Quilting Co., J. W. Percival and Copie & Co., $10 each; Torrey Choir, $5.37; Mrs. James Fairie, J. Casalou, E. Galibert, G. H. Harrower Co., H. Labelle, Mrs. J. Archibald, L. J. A. Surveyer, E. Leonard & Son, Montreal Cotton Waste Co., Lamontagne Co., Ltd., O. M. Gould, Beardmore & Co., Waldron, Drouin & Co., W. D. McLaren, A. P. Lesperance, R. W. Tyre, Peterson Fruit Co., La Banque Nationale, G. N. Moncel, A. S. Hamelin, Gunn, Langlois & Co., John A. Gordon, Ogdensburg Coal & Towing Co., William Robb, Chemists and Suregons Supply Co., Ltd., Montreal Watchcase Company, Ltd., 'La Press,' E. J. Maxwell & Co., and J. Widmer Nelles, $5 each; Mrs. Fenwick, Montreal Suspender & Umbrella Co., and 'La Patrie,' $3 each; Mrs. G. H. Massey, English Provision Co., G. H. Fetherston, John Sector, A. O. Moring & Cie., B. Silver & Co., J. Brownstein, North-Western Fur Co., Ltd., and Letourneaux Fils & Cie., $2 each; W. Rosenbloom and 'Le Canada,' $1 each; T. Earle, 50 cents.

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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.)

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Clark. During the month of August the congregation will join with Melville Presbyterian Church.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine Road—Sabbath Sabbath-school at 10 a.m. Bible-class at St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Steven, pastor.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Mental streets The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

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. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the Rev. Dr. A. D. Kelgwin, of New York City, will preach at both services.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Peter Henderson, M.A., of Claresholm, Alberta, will preach at both services. Mid week service in the Lecture Hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. United services with West End Methodist Church during the month of August. Preacher, the Rev. A. A. Radley, of West End Methodist Church. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m., conducted by the Rev. A. A. Radley. Strangers and visitors welcomed and shown to seats.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois street. Sabbath services: Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Ephraim W. Florence, St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, Quebec. All seats free and everyone welcome to all services. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. Week-day services: Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 37a Rozel street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor. The Rev. D. Lang, of St. John, N.B., will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, Prince Arthur st., corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John E. Duclos, B.A., will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Consecration of the Ear.' Evening subject: 'Is the Young Man Safe?' Strangers cordially welcome.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Subject: The 14th sermon in series on Moses. Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, 4 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services. Seats free.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. The services in August will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. George Smith, of St. Catharines, Ont. During this month the congregations of Erskine and Stanley Street Churches unite for worship in Stanley Street Church. All cordially invited to attend.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Mr. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Union services with Stanley St. Church during the month of August will be held in Stanley Street Church. Erskine Church will be closed for this month.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, 288 St. Catherine street West.—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor; the Rev. J. W. Woodside, M.A., assistant. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. W. Woodside, M.A., will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Services short and bright. Tourists and strangers welcome.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. E. E. Scott, of Dominion Square Methodist Church, will preach at both services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de srieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sewing Class on Friday at 5 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

Unclassified Churches.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service at 7 o'clock. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH.—corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the pastor. Sacrament of Lord's Supper and reception of new members. 7 p.m., the Rev. Mr. Parsons. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. The church will be closed during the month of August. Joint services will be held in Calvin Presbyterian Church. See Calvin Church notice.
Religious notices ..½ ..½ ..½ ..½.....

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, cor. Metcalfe avenue and St. Antoine street. Pastor, Rev. B. B. Brown. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome.
Morning subject: 'He Knows.' 7 p.m. Lord's Supper and reception of new members.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—The Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. During the month of August the congregation will unite with Knox Church, corner of Dorchester and Mansfield street.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marieborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, 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.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—The pastor, the Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., will preach at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. General prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 10 a.m., class led by Mr. W. F. Meyers. Everybody invited to these services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St Lawrence streets. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Sunday-school at 3. p.m. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Open air song service after evening service. Torrey Hymn book used. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.—St. Catherine street West—The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; the Rev. G. D. Armstrong, B.A., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class-meeting in church parlors at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Communion service at the close of the morning service. The Rev. G. D. Armstrong will preach at both services. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., pastor of East End M. Church, will preach at 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

ENGLISH METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

Congregational Churches.

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BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Monroe. The church will be closed after July 14.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — Service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new building, 169-171 Drummond street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.)—Pastor, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. The Rev. Dr. Warriner will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Endued with Power.' Evening subject: 'God and Use.' Everybody welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 2 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. James Taylor (Missionary from Madagascar). Strangers always welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Matins.
11 a.m. Choral Communion. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'The Epistle to the Galatians,' No. 7. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject:—Book of Ecclesiastes,' No. 7. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Breaux, 463 Elm avenue, assistant. Morning service at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Rev. Mr. Breaux. Evening service at 7 p.m.; preacher, Mr. C. E. Purdy. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the incumbent. St. Andrew's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, cor. St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; preacher, the Rev. D. J. Neugewitz. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon; preacher, the Rev. G. W. H. Troop, B.A. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.
Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A.
Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A.
Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after morning service.
11 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher, the Rev. H. P. Plumptre.
3 o'clock—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7 p.m., Evening prayer; preacher, the Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

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.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters 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 on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

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.

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. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, and Ensign Comstock in command.
Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Adjt. Orchard and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.
Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Helbling 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, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Bury and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig; Capt. Wood and Lieut. Lawrence in charge; services as above.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Aug. 4, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. W. T. Halpenny, B.A.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION, Gordon Hall, cor. Mountain and St. Catherine Sts. All Welsh residents and friends are very cordially invited to attend. Service to commence at 6.45 p.m.

Baptist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. During the month of August the following will be the regular services: Sunday, public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday, prayer and praise service, at 8 p.m. The sessions of the Bible school are suspended.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy street. The Rev. D. J. Hiley, of Bristol, England, will preach at both services. Morning, 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed after the morning service.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 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 services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

LIFE IN MARS

(By Hector Macpherson, jun., in 'Daily Chronicle,' London.)

Popular interest has of late centred round the mysterious features on the planet's surface known as 'canals.' Mars had been studied for many years before the canals were noticed. The reddish ochre regions, the blue-green regions and the Polar caps had been mapped out and named, when, in 1877, the canals revealed themselves to Professor Schiaparelli, of Milan. While executing a survey of the planet's disc, Schiaparelli was amazed to find that reddish-ochre portions were traversed by a number of straight dark lines. He named these canali, an Italian word meaning channels or canals. In 1879 he discovered that some of the canals had become double, and in 1881 he increased the number of known canals by fresh discoveries. Professor Lowell remarks that 'Schiaparelli had the misfortune to be ahead of his time, and the yet greater misfortune to remain so.'

The discovery was disbelieved, just as the discovery of the satellites of Jupiter was ridiculed by the scientists of the time; and it was not till 1886, when Perrotin, of Nice, observed the canals that the scepticism of the world of science as to their reality was dispelled.

Schiaparelli informed the writer lately that he was compelled to give up the study of Mars as long ago as 1890, owing to failing sight; but since then the canals have been seen and studied by many astronomers of note, including Mr. Denning in England; MM. Flammarion, Antoniadi and Perrotin in France; Signor Cerulli in Italy; and Professors Lowell and W. H. Pickering in America. Among these Professor Lowell occupies the chief place. In 1894 he erected an observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, for the purpose of studying Mars in clear and steady air; and since that time every opposition has found Professor Lowell and his little band of assistants at work at Flagstaff. Two large treatises on the planet, and three volumes of 'Lowell Observatory Annals,' testify to the indefatigable perseverance and energy of Professor Lowell in his quest for truth regarding our neighboring world.

INHABITANTS OF MARS.

Many theories have been propounded to account for the canals; but latterly only two have been before the public, those of Signor Cerulli and Professor Lowell respectively. Signor Cerulli regards the canals as optical illusions caused by the action of the eye in shaping dots of light and shade into regular forms. Professor Lowell, on the other hand, does not question the reality of the canals. His observations have revealed the fact that both single and double canals and the round spots at the canal junctions known as oases, are subject to seasonal change; and that the whole canal system is dependent on the melting of the polar cap. Professor Lowell regards the lines which we call the canals as not the canals proper, but the strips of ground fertilized by them. As the polar caps melt the canals become darker. A wave of verdure passes from the poles down to the equator, and into the opposite hemispheres. Professor Lowell is of opinion that the canal system is the work of the inhabitants of Mars; the planet is older than the earth, and as much of its surface appears to be desert land, it suffers from a scarcity of water. To remedy this the supposed inhabitants have constructed this system of canals and have made their abode in the various oases, which are believed by Professor Lowell to be centres of population, where the inhabitants, driven from the deserts by scarcity of water, cluster around the fertilized regions.

THE CHIEF CONCERN OF THE MARTIANS.

Both theories have been before the public for a number of years. A few years ago most astronomers seemed to incline towards the illusion theory. But the observations made at Flagstaff in 1903 and 1905 were a serious blow to the hypothesis. Professor Lowell detected in 1903 a curious clustering of the double canals in the equatorial regions. Now, as illusions cannot be distributed systematically, the inference is obvious that the phenomena are real. In 1905 the writer had the honor to receive from Professor Lowell copies of several photographs of Mars secured at Flagstaff, on which the canals were plainly seen as straight dark lines, and not, as on the illusion theory, as dots of light and shade. As Professor Lowell remarked in a note to the writer—'The camera does not agree with the armchair critics of the canals, but will have it that the markings are lines.' It remains to be seen what will be accomplished during the opposition of 1907.

Regarding the probable inhabitants of the planet, Professor Lowell says: 'If there be inhabitants, then irrigation must be the chief material concern of their lives. . . . In the Martian mind there will be one question perpetually paramount to all the labor, women's suffrage and eastern questions put together—the water question.' Mr. Lowell also remarks: 'The evidence of handicraft points to a highly intelligent mind behind it. A mind of no mean order would seem to have presided over the system we see. Certainly what we see hints at the existence of beings who are in advance of, not behind us, in the journey of life.'

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In effect June 16th.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 7.35 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 7.55 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.20 a.m.; 2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m., daily except Sunday and 9.15 a.m. Sunday only.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 6.20 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily and 10.10 p.m., daily except Sunday.
From Albany, Utica, Saranac Lake and Malone, 5.30 p.m. daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.25 a.m., 1.25, p.m. and 4.35 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.00 p.m. Sunday only

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

Corrected to June 8th, 1907.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, (i) 1.25 p.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., (i) 1.25 p.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.40 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa †8.45 a.m., 10.10 a.m. daily, †4.00 p.m., 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 10.10 a.m. and 10.10 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), †12.00 noon and †6.40 p.m., 9.25 p.m.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily, and 9.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday, †12.00 noon, and †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.B., St. John, N.B., 8.55 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †6.50 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m. daily, 6.30 p.m.
From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.25 a.m., †6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m. †4.20 p.m., A6.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.40 p.m. 5.35 p.m., A6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m., (i) 1.10 p.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †4.40 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 1.40 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 4.55 p.m., 5.35 a.m., 6.10 p.m., A6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †1.30 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †10.35 p.m., St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.40 p.m., k9.40 p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.05 p.m., k9.40 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m., and 6.05 p.m., 10.00 p.m.
† Week days. (i) Saturday.
‡ Monday Wednesday, and Friday.
A Daily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone, Main 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Trains leave corner St. Catherine St. East and Moreau Sts., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand' Mere, 8.30 a.m. and 4.40 p.m. daily except Sundays. 9.15 a.m. Sundays only.
For Riviere a Pierre Junction, Quebec, Lake St. Joseph, Roberval and Chicoutimi, 8.30 a.m. daily, except Sundays.
For Joliette, St. Jerome and New Glasgow, 6.00 p.m.
For Montfort Division, close connections with C.P.R. trains leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 5.35 p.m. daily except Sundays, and Windsor Street Station 1.15 p.m. Saturdays only.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 8.50 a.m. daily except Sundays.
From Grand' Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations, 11.30 a.m., 5.45 p.m. daily except Sundays. 8.40 p.m. Sundays only.
From Quebec, Chicoutimi, Roberval and intermediate stations, 5.45 p.m. daily except Sundays.
From Montfort Division arrive C.P.R., Place Viger daily 9.20 a.m. except Sundays and Mondays, 8.40 a.m. 9.40 p.m. Mondays only; 10.30 p.m. Sundays only.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.25 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe Drummondville, Levis Quebec.
Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday
12 noon—"MARITIME EXPRESS" for Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys, daily except Saturday.
3.50 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, 3.50 p.m. daily except Sunday.
7.30 p.m.—Ocean Ltd., for Levis, Murray Bay Riv. du du Loup, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, St. John, Prince Edward Island and Halifax.
Saturdays only—At 12 noon for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, and Ste. Flavie.

Intercolonial Trains arrive Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

6.45 a.m.—Seaside Express from Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Murray Bay and Levis.
7.30 a.m.—Ocean Ltd. from Halifax, Prince Edward Island, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia, Riv. du Loup, and Levis.
9.40 a.m. EXPRESS from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sunday.
6.15 p.m. MARITIME EXPRESS from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Levis, Drummondville, daily except Monday.
10.00 p.m EXPRESS from Campbellton, Levis, Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sundays. Monday only at 6.15 p.m. from St. Flavie, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot:

For New York, 9.30 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily
For Boston, 9.30 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily

Trains Arrive:

From New York and Boston, 7.30 a.m. daily, and 9.45 p.m. daily except Sunday

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to June 16th, 1907.

6.55 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
8.05 a.m. (Sunday only) for Hemmingford, Huntingdon and intermediate stations.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
8.46 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*9.45 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield Daily—Daily except Sunday, Kingston, Toronto.
11.10 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.
1.45 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
1.36 p.m.—(Sat. only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon Fort Covington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville,
6.16 p.m. Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy New York via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hycinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland Quebec.
*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

7.20 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooks, daily ex. Sunday 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.
8.00 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville, Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford
9.15 a.m.—(Monday only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
9.21 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham Marieville Chambly.
9.33 a.m.—Valleyfield and intermediate stations.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.55 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.15 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.25 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
8.40 p.m.—(Sunday only) Brockville, Valleyfield and intermediate points.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooks, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.45 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
7.50 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St Johns
9.00 p.m.—(Sunday only) Hemmingford, Huntingdon and intermediate stations.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St Johns
*11

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

INTERNATIONAL REFORM BUREAU IN JAPAN.

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, whose headquarters are at Washington, U.S.A., completed on May 27, at Nagasaki, a series of thirty-three addresses in the chief cities of Japan, Corea and China. He has had important and extended audiences also with Viscount Hayashi, Marquis Ito, Count Okuma, Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai, and the Wei-wupu, of China. His efforts have been directed, first, to enlisting the co-operation of Japan and China in a proposed world treaty of the great civilized powers of America, Europe and Asia for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants and opium to savages in the South Seas and in Africa, in the interest of market and morals.. He has also sought to aid by public speech and private counsel those who in Japan and China, are fighting intemperance, impurity, Sabbath-breaking and gambling. He has brought to the attention of the Japanese Government the tax enforcement of the anti-opium law in Formosa. Mrs. Crafts, who is an active helper in the work of this bureau, and Sunday-school superintendent of the World's W. C. T. U., has spoken fifteen times in promotion of similar objects, chiefly to meetings of women and children, including also the National Endeavor and Sunday-school conventions. Dr. Crafts also leaves behind, with Dr. MacNair, two songs, soon to be published in Japanese, one of which is a 'Flag Song' of the British, American and Japanese flags. The other is entitled 'God Made the World for Women, Too.'

Dr. and Mrs. Crafts sailed from Nagasaki on May 27 to do similar work in the Philippines and in Australia. They will also spend some weeks in Great Britain, where they will be joined by Dr. Chas. S. Eby, of Kingston, Canada, who is under appointment as the Eastern Asia field secretary of the International Reform Bureau. His headquarters will be at Tokio, where he has lectured effectively on Christian ethics for twenty years. He will lecture en route for some months in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Germany, India, the Philippines, China and Corea. When he reaches Japan, probably early in 1908, he will devote himself chiefly to Japan, where his knowledge of the language and of the country will make his work most useful. Cordial letters welcoming him back have been written by Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Church, by Prof. J. D. Davis, of the Doshisha, and Capt. Brinkley, of the 'Japan Mail,' all of whom regard his return as important and timely.

Marquis Ito and Count Okuma both recalled favorably his former work in Tokio in interviews with Dr. Crafts, who, in full appreciation of Japan's high standing among the nations on such moral issues as the prohibition of opium, of gambling, and of the use of tobacco by minors and students, has suggested to the elder statesmen named and to the government, through the Foreign Office and the people, some further reforms in these and other departments of morals. Particularly he has urged apropos of the many native expressions of desire for more effective ethical teaching in the public schools, that as the Lord's Prayer was adopted and used daily for fifteen days by leaders of all religions, at the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago, under lead, on successive days of Buddhists, Confucians, Mohamedans, Christians (both Catholic and Protestant) and others, that prayer, with its unsectarian teaching of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, should be used daily as the first exercise in all public schools, and that the Ten Commandments, with or without harmonious moral precepts of like universal and fundamental character from the teachings of Confucius and Buddha should also be read with explanation and application every week. Attention has also been called to the posters put up by many British and French city governments on 'Alcoholism,' prompted by alarming signs of 'physical degeneracy' attributed to the excessive use of beer and wine and other intoxicants in daily tippling even among those who are never drunk. Similar posters are suggested on the social evil, against which the Reform Bureau proposes to organize a knightly crusade of young men who will stand for such chivalric treatment of all women as one would wish others to award to his own mother.

A GREAT TEMPERANCE LEADER GONE.

('Christian Herald.')

One of the most active workers in the cause of gospel temperance in any country passed to the higher life when Francis Murphy died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., recently. Mr. Murphy had not travelled widely in temperance campaigns for the last few years, but his interest in the cause was unabated, and his advice was constantly sought by pastors, evangelists, and committees that were engaged in the same battle with the drink traffic.

Mr. Murphy's life was a picturesque one. He was born in Ireland on April 26, 1836. When but a lad, he left Wexford to find home and fortune in America. He was at different times a clerk, a farm hand and a hotel keeper. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in a New York volunteer regiment, and served with credit while the conflict lasted.

It was in 1869 that Mr. Murphy became converted, at a time when his affairs were greatly involved, and when he, as he stated himself, did not care whether he lived or died. He began to speak at local temperance meetings. His speeches, based on his own experience, had so much humor and pathos that they made a deep impression. Friends urged him to take up the cause of temperance as his life work.

His first lecture was given in Portland in 1871, and for many years he spoke several times a week, his tours taking him to England, Scotland and Ireland. As a result of his meetings thousands signed the pledge and wore the 'blue ribbon.' In Dundee the first man to sign the pledge was the provost of the city. Crowded meetings were held in all the large cities of Great Britain, and in Dublin, Ireland, the welcome given him was particularly enthusiastic.

In America there was not a city of any size that was not visited by Mr. Murphy, and there are many men who now hold respected and even prominent positions in their own communities who owe their success to the influence exerted on their lives by Mr. Murphy. He always insisted that temperance reformation in the individual, to be permanent, must be based on conversion to Christ; that 'in God's strength alone is there for the drunkard any hope of fidelity to total abstinence.'

THE HYMN THAT CONQUERED.

(A. P. Quirmbach, in the 'Presbyterian.')

There were four of us in the boat, the two boatmen, Cheng, and myself, and he and I occupied the tiny cabin. Our beds were made up on the floor within sight and hearing of each other. Next morning I noticed he was in very great discomfort, and in answer to my questions he admitted he was not well. We had morning devotions, and chatted much during the day.

As evening drew on he grew much worse, and I naturally became concerned at the sight of his very evident distress. I began to question him as to the amount of opium he had been in the habit of taking every day.

'Chi hoh—a few vials,' was his reply.

'But how many?' I insisted.

'Pah hoh—eight vials'—he said—half an ounce or thereabout.

I was frightened. 'Eight vials!' I exclaimed. 'Why, I was told you were only taking a pill or two.'

'That was not correct,' he said. 'My friends understated the amount out of kindness to me. I was always taking as much as this.'

Then I began to realize what I was in for. Here was a heavy opium-smoker, breaking off wholly from that large quantity, a shattered wreck to begin with, and now suffering terribly from the sudden stopping of the drug; and here was I, without special medical skill and without medicines, alone with a man who I felt might die before we could reach the hospital. He had some opium pills with him, I found, but the other drugs mixed with it made him so ill that after the first day he could not take them.

As the night came on he was always much worse, of course, for night is the time in which opium is usually smoked and when its victim most feels the craving. His cough and expectoration alarmed me greatly. Never had I heard such sustained and violent coughing, and at times the mucus seemed to choke him. On questioning him closely, he said there was much pain in his limbs and at his heart. The fever consumed him.

The whole night long one could hear him groaning, though without one word of complaint or regret, and in the midst of his suffering he would appear to challenge the Almighty to rescue him from his condition. 'Lord, you must help me; Lord you must help me,' he would say; and his simple faith seemed to lay hold upon the divine arm with a grip that refused to let go. I did not sleep much myself under such conditions, of course.

In the morning he was so exhausted that it seemed as if he must sink from utter weakness and stupor, and in order to arouse him, I called out 'Cheng, Cheng, let us sing something.'

With the Chinese grunt of assent, and clearing his throat with a great choking effort, he said, 'Oh, yes, let us sing.'

'What shall we sing, then?' I asked as I helped him sit up.

'Teacher, there is only one hymn in the book, the one hundred and thirty-fifth:

O su rih wei tsui ren,
Puh ming peh Chu en;

besides, I know it by heart, and my eyes are so dim I could not use a book.'

The beautiful hymn of the poor sufferer's eager choice is a great favorite with our congregations in China. The air is, I believe, originally Chinese, and the language, idiomatic, strong, and wonderfully concise and expressive. Many a time have I heard a Chinese congregation singing it with intense enthusiasm and delight, keeping time to the ringing melody with swaying bodies and stamping feet. A literal translation of it has been versified by a friend in Canada as follows:

I once was a sinner who cared not for God,
I feared not life's danger, I felt not sin's load;
Friends round me rejoiced in the light of His face,
I blindly despised Him, the Lord of all Grace.

But God in great mercy my darkness made light,
I saw His law's sternness and quailed at the sight;
In plans of self-succor no hope could I base,
Only Jesus could save me, my Lord of all Grace.

At the name of my Saviour, as perfume most sweet,
At once my fears vanish, my peace is complete;
Reioicing, I feast in His banqueting place,
What return can I make Him, my Lord of all Grace?

My treasure most rich is the grace of my Lord,
Oh, how can I perish who trust in His word?
Midst life's storm and struggle, Christ's arm shall embrace;
My sun and shield ever, the Lord of all Grace.

When I cross the dark valley and yield up my breath,
Christ's name shall inspire me to triumph over death;
I shall rise, when He calls, from earth's quiet sleeping place,
And behold Him forever, my Lord of all Grace!

I believe that hymn largely helped to keep Cheng alive. Its effect upon him was wonderful. Again and again he would call for it. Every day, and generally two or three times a day, one or the other of us would begin it, then both taking up the strain, its simple yet striking melody would echo over the waters of the river. Our stolid boatman came to recognize and join in the air, and in junks and other quaint river craft near by, men would lift their heads and listen, as the unwonted strain and words of the Christian hymn fell upon their ears.

How vividly the picture comes before me! I can see Cheng sitting up in bed—for weak as he was he could not be happy when singing to his divine Lord unless his attitude was worshipful—his head almost touching the low mat covering of the cabin. Under him in his ragged bedding, one end carelessly thrown over feet, to hide and keep them warm. His shabby garments are folded loosely over his attenuated form, and his hands brought reverently together in his lap.

His voice, at first weak and tremulous, quickly increased in strength and volume, and finally rings out in surprisingly vigorous tones of exultation and triumph, as the hymn describes the Christian course from conviction of sin to reception into glory. The poor fellow's body is indeed in the bondage of pain, but his spirit free in the love of his Lord.

The first verse stirs memories of his long life of sin, the physical consequences of which now so sadly distress him.

'I blindly despised Him, the Lord of all Grace.'

Sadly he sings these words. In what supreme contempt he had held this foreign religion. Had any one but his friend Koh first spoken to him of Jesus, how he would have turned upon and reviled him!

'But God in great mercy my darkness made light.'

His voice breaks as if under the thought of the unspeakable goodness that had sought him out even in the depths of an opium den. The light had come to him amidst clouds of opium smoke over the sooting pipe, which, alas, had kept him a helpless slave all these long years between. The law's sternness, the hopelessness of self-succour, full well he realizes it; and there in my boat, fast in the toils of disease and opium appetite, he sings, as with a faith that will not let go,

'Only Jesus could save me, the Lord of all Grace.'

At the third verse, which expresses the sweetness of fellowship with a living, loving, personal Saviour, as he sings the line—

'Rejoicing, I feast in his banqueting place.'

the very light of God shines on the haggard face, and the man's body sways with emotion. If he lives, it is Christ and freedom from opium; if he dies, it is to be with Christ, and far better than earth's best.

'My treasure most rich is the grace of my Lord,'

he sings. Earth's treasures have long failed him, yet this infinitely surpasses all he once possessed. How can he perish with such a divine Friend? With utter abandon he pours out his soul in the lines:

'Midst life's storm and struggle, Christ's arm shall embrace;
My sun and shield ever, the Lord of all Grace.'

At this point he no longer looks the helpless heap I lifted into a sitting posture a few moments before. The joy-filled soul is now supreme over the pain-racked body.

In solemn but quietly assured tones, he sings of crossing the dark valley. In the very moment of death the sound of Christ's name shall revive his soul and give him triumph. His body shall but sleep quietly in the grave till the resurrection morning. The highest heaven, the abode of Jesus, is to be his home. With ecstatic delight he sings the final line of the hymn:

'And behold Him forever, my Lord of all Grace.'

Over and over he sings it, as though loth to descend from the height of his soul's rapture to the misery in which his body is bound. To be in the presence of Christ, his 'Grace-Lord,' though the eternities, sinless, painless, glorified with him—the earnest of that inheritance is already in his heart. Present weakness and distress are lost in the fulness of the beatific vision, and turning to me, he exclaims in tones full of holy joy, 'Oh, teacher, there is not a pain or an ache left.'

This was the beginning of Cheng's deliverance.

A MORRISON MEMORIAL.

(By the Rev. C. A. Nelson, of Canton, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

It is proposed to erect in Canton, the largest non-Christian city in the world, a Young Men's Christian Association building to cost at least $100,000 in gold. It is to be called 'The Robert Morrison Memorial,' in memory of the first Protestant missionary to China.

When Morrison touched at New York on his way to Canton, he was asked, 'Do you believe that you can make any impression on the Chinese?' To this Morrison replied, 'No, I do not believe that I can, but God can.'

The obstacles in his way were almost insurmountable. The Chinese as a people were singularly unapproachable. They were satisfied with the traditions and superstitions of their ancestors. They were forbidden to teach their language to any one under the penalty of death. No foreigner was permitted to remain in China, except for the purpose of trade. This state of affairs called for a sublime courage and a large faith.

Much credit is due to a few American merchants then living in Canton, some of them God-fearing men, who kindly received Morrison as a visitor into their homes. After two years the East India Company offered Morrison the post of Chinese translator for the company. He accepted this position, as it would give him a standing among the people, so that he could go about more freely. Then his daily work of translating fitted him not a little for the work of preparing a dictionary and of translating the Scriptures. This door was opened for him and he entered in, but only considered this work as a means to an end, that of giving the gospel to the 300,000,000 of China who weer living and dying in ignorance of the gospel; for Morrison felt that he was debtor to them all. After five years he had only a grammar and a dictionary to show for his labors, not a single convert. At the end of six years he had made a translation of Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. He had now the life of Christ in a readable form to put before the people, but the people were forbidden to read it. His publications came to the notice of the officials, who at once printed an edict against him and all Europeans who sought to undermine the Chinese faith. Morrison then quietly sent a translation of the edict home to the directors of the London Missionary Society, and announced that he purposed to go quietly and resolutely on, and the directors decided to encourage him by sending to his aid the Rev. Robert Milne.

In 1814 Morrison baptized his first convert, the first fruits of a great harvest which he believed would follow. In 1830, through Dr. Morrison's personal appeal, the American Board sent the Rev. Elijah Bridgman, and the American Seamen's Friend Society the Rev. David Abeel, to Canton. These were the first Protestant missionaries from America, and their coming greatly encouraged Morrison. He began to feel that the Protestant world was becoming interested.

It is specially fitting that the name of Morrison be associated with the Young Men's Christian Association, for he was a young man, only twenty-five, when he landed in China. He stood for all that was good in Western civilization. His life in the midst of China's millions is an illustration of what China's young men may become if we give them the best we have.

Canton needs a Young Men's Christian Association for various reasons. More young men are here than in any other city in China. Canton has become a world centre. Almost all the Chinese who go abroad are Cantonese. The Cantonese are the most progressive people of all China. They have been the pioneers in business with the people of other nations. They are to-day the business people of China. What we do for the young men of Canton will be felt throughout the empire and throughout the world. Contributions for the memorial building are being sought in and out of China. What leading men of China think of the plan is indicated by the following letter from the former Chinese minister to the United States to the Rev. R. E. Chambers, secretary of the memorial in Canton:

'My Dear Sir,—I have received and read with great interest your letter enclosing some printed matter concerning the proposed Robert Morrison Memorial.

It is said that foreigners who come to China have a selfish motive, their object being to get what they can to benefit themselves. The life of Robert Morrison spent in China is a contradiction of such general belief. He came to China, not to gain any material benefit for himself, but on the contrary he devoted his whole time and energy for the purpose of giving more intellectual light to my countrymen and advancing their interest. The movement to erect a building in Canton to perpetuate the memory of this dauntless, good, and unselfish man, who spent twenty-seven years and died in this city, is worthy of hearty support.

'I gladly send you a contribution, a cheque for which is herewith enclosed.

'Wishing you great success in your movement, I remain,

'Yours very truly,

'WU TING FANG.'

A similar letter and a cheque for 1,000 taels ($820) have been received from Viceroy Chow Fu.

CHINESE CONVERTS AT WORK.

(Elsa C. Johnson.)

During the first part of October we had our usual autumn conference at Shansi. Over one hundred church members and inquirers came, and the Lord's presence was manifest in our midst. Many stood up, at the close of the conference, and confessed their sins and shortcomings; they also said that they wished to work for the Lord this winter. The men together promised to give one hundred and seventy-five days to visiting places in the next county, where the Gospel has seldom been preached. They also contributed money to defray the expenses. When the women heard this, they too expressed their desire to do something for the Master. so it was decided that the city women should work in the city and nearby villages, and those living in the country should visit in their own and neighboring villages. They together promised one hundred and forty-five days' work. I have been much cheered to see the pleasure they have taken in this work. Those who promised ten days have given twenty. As our women have unbound their feet, it is easier for them to go about. The men have also done faithful work in the next county, preaching and selling books. In one place, they were awakened in the middle of the night by some who had heard them the day before, and they were asked to go to a house in the vicinity to tell more of the wonderful story. In another place, one man was so pleased with what he heard that he would not allow them to stay in the inn, but opened his own house to them.—'China's Millions.'

A BRIGHT IDEA.

The London Hospital, with nearly a thousand beds, is the largest in the British Empire and stands in a veritable maze of mean streets where poverty and crime predominate, says the New York 'Tribune.' It receives nearly fifteen thousand patients every year, and its doors are never closed.

This colossal institution is dependent for its maintenance entirely upon voluntary contributions. Thus the two Hebrew wards, devoted exclusively to the relief of patients of the Jewish faith, are supported by the East End Hebrews.

As might be supposed, the authorities have to be constantly devising new methods to interest the public in the work of the hospital, and to this end they have produced many thousands of ingenious little collecting boxes with a clocklike face and information telling the public that the maintenance of 'The London' costs two cents a second. These boxes are placed in the subway and other like railway stations and in public places generally, and have been immensely successful.

A common sight is to see children asking their mothers for pennies, that they may drop one in the automatic box of 'The London,' and watch the needle tick off the second for which the great institution will be maintained by the coin.

What a bright idea for a missionary society this suggests. Why not count up the cost of your missionary's support in this way and let the members each take minutes, or hours or days?

GOING WITHOUT PUDDING FOR CHINESE LEPERS.

Bishop Stringer, of Selkirk (the Yukon Territory), speaking at the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, in Exeter Hall, London, England, described how the Rev. E. J. Marsh, missionary at Hay River, was telling his Indian boarding school about the needs of the leper children in China. Soon after the children asked if they could not help them. Mr. Marsh looked into their little lives and saw not one single thing that they could do. Their clothing, their food, was all from the mission. They went away disappointed, but soon after they came back and said, 'We want to help those poor little children in China. We have bene thinking about it, and we want to give up our pudding on Sundays.' The children had fish thrice a day, and sometimes potatoes, because they grow there, but on Sundays, as a special treat, they had rice pudding, with no sugar, and not even salt as a rule. The tears came to the missionary's eyes as he said, 'No, you don't know what you say; it is the only treat you get.' He saw they were terribly disappointed, so he said, 'Well, you may do it every second Sunday'; and for that year those Indian children at Hay River went without pudding one Sunday out of every two. A sum of £2 was saved and sent to the leper children in China. That was true self-denial!—London 'Christian Herald.'

NEW METHODS.

Some interesting new methods and agencies are noticed in the Baptist Missionary Magazine' as having been introduced into the missionary church at Sinwaugan, Philippine Islands. A church society has been formed to receive contributions of rice which will be kept to serve as a reserve fund for members in need. When misfortune befalls a member he may, on approval by the trustees, draw upon it to repay on easy terms of interest when his trouble is over. The privilege of this borrowing is to be extended to other churches. A band of policemen has been instituted to see that all the members of the church attend the services on time. These policemen hunt up delinquents, and if they cannot give good reasons for their absence, bring them to church. In the church they keep order among the throngs of children who attend.

ALL WEAK WOMEN

Will Find New Health and Strength in Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

The weak woman can depend upon it that her blood is out of order, for if her blood is rich and pure she will be strong, healthy and happy. Bad blood is the cause of nearly all the aches and pains from which women suffer. Keep the blood rich and red by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and suffering will not exist. Mrs. James R. Kratz, of Jordan Station, Ont., has tested the value of these Pills and strongly advises other women to use them. She says: 'For more than a year I was a great sufferer from weakness. I was completely worn out. I lost flesh; could not rest at night, and in the morning I arose more tired than on going to bed. I had taken doctors treatment with no benefit. I grew worse day by day and was beginning to look upon my case as hopeless when I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To my great joy before I had taken the pills a month they began to help, and by the time I had taken eight boxes every symptom of my trouble had left me and I was once more enjoying perfect health and strength. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a veritable life saver and never lose a chance to recommend them to my friends.'

The success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is due to their power to make new, rich red blood. This new blood strengthens the nerves and gives nourishment to all the organs of the body, thus curing anaemia, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache and backache, and all the secret ailments of girlhood and womanhood. The Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had direct at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EVERY NON-BELIEVER CONVINCED

Once doctors thought Catarrh incurable. Now they know better, because every case yields to Catarrhozone. It cuts all the phlegm, cleanses the membranes, instantly relieves headache. Stop experimenting and use Catarrhozone and be cured.

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.



BABY'S OWN SOAP.

Keeps Baby's Skin and his mother's also, whiter, softer and more fragrant at less expense than any other soap will. It is absolutely pure.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED
MFRS., MONTREAL. 4-1-06

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.

SOULANGES CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for the Erection of Buildings at Cascades Point,' will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th Aug., 1907, for the construction of buildings and an extension to the present workshops of the Soulanges Canal at Cascades Point, P.Q.

Plan and specifications of the work can be seen on and after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Quebec Canals, Montreal, and at the office of L. A. Sauvé, Superintendent at Cascades Point, at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 29th July, 1907.

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

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:—

W. J. Carmichael, Edmonton	$ 1.00
Winnie E. Johnston, South Dunham	.65
A Friend in Newfoundland	1.00
Wm. Gray, Kilmaurs, Ont.	3.00
A Friend at Pt. Williams, N.S.	5.00
Received for the cots:—	
Mrs. Geo. Johnston, South Dunham	1.00
A Friend in Newfoundland	1.00
Wm. Gray, Kilmaurs, Ont.	3.00
Edna L. Sanderson, Sault Ste. Marie	3.00
L. Mitchell, Halifax, N.S.	2.00
Previously acknowledged for the launch	309.00
Previously acknowledged for the cots	99.98
Total received up to July 30	629.72

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots.

A letter received this week tells of a box of warm clothing, 84 articles in all, sent to Labrador by the Sewing Circle of Fournier, superintended by Miss Sarah Tracy.

All contributions in the way of clothing, etc., must be sent to Miss Roddick, 80 Union avenue, Montreal.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at 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.

Business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed, Editor of the 'Witness.'

What Many Men Need

Dr. Hamilton Has a Prescription that "Sets" You Right Up.

When a man has lost ambition to 'dig in' and stay at things—when he complains of headache, fullness in the right side, pains in the shoulder blade—it's purely a case of 'Liver.'

These symptoms invariably indicate a clogged, inactive liver. The body can't get rid of its wastes, and the whole system is half paralyzed.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills stimulate the liver into activity in one night. Being a mild vegetable laxative they produce results in a few hours. The bilious headache and constipation are cured, spirits rise, complexion clears, animation returns. Nothing in the calendar so effective for that tired lazy feeling as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Very mild, don't interfere with work, invariably do lots of good. 25c. box, all dealers.

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BANK OF OTTAWA, 234 St. James st.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 179 St. James st.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, Bell Tel. Building.
SOVEREIGN BANK, Sovereign Bank Building.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

CITY AND DISTRICT:—
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BRANCHES: 504 St. Catherine street, East. 750 Notre Dame street, West. Cor. of Centre, Grand Trunk and Conda streets. 1398 Notre Dame street, East. 946 St. Denis street, cor. of Rachel. 321 St. Catherine street, West, cor. McGill College ave. Cor. Ontario and Maisonneuve sts. 962 St. Lawrence st., cor. Pine ave.

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WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. James st. M. 950.

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LAW, UNION & CROWN INS. CO., 112 St. James street. M. 3212.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO., H. BLACHFORD, 180 St. James st. M. 563.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., 53 Notre Dame st. West. M. 1539.
PHENIX INS. CO. OF BROOKLYN, St. Sacrament street. M. 3730-1.

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WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd. of Trade Bldg.

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The Standard Life Assurance Co., 157 St. James st. M. 679.

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MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James st. M. 549. Up 2974.
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PUTNAM, H. L., Temple Building. M. 3390.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714.
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THE ROSS REALTY CO., Sun Life Bldg. M. 5261.

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NATIONAL TRUST CO., National Trust Bldg. M. 4692.

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ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
ATWATER & DUCLOS, 160 St. James st. M. 3380.
BAKER, W. A., 54 Notre Dame E., (Ferrier Block). M. 4331.
BEAUCHAMP, EMILE, 72 Notre Dame East, M. 1860.
BEAUCHESNE & DESJARDINS, 60 Notre Dame East. M. 1862.
BEIQUE, TURGEON & BEIQUE, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BLAIR & LAVERTY, Canada Life Building.
BRODEUR & GARAND, 80 St. Gabriel street. M. 2223.
BROSSEAU, CHOLETTE & TANSEY, 160 St. James st. M. 1490-1.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James st. M. 42.
BUSTEED & LANE, N.Y. Life. 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, BRODEUR & BOYER, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg, St. James st. M. 2635.
DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT, Advocates, Lon. & Lan. Bldg. M. 2039.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 87 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. 5173-3.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 98 Notre Dame West. Main 2296.
HIBBARD & GOSSELIN, 151 St. James street. M. 1452.
HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Building. M. 1490.
HUTCHINS, MARGOLESE, 151 St. James st. M. 2118
ILES, CHARLES, 204 St. James st. M. 2480.
JULIEN & BERARD, 15 St. James st. M. 4800.
KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE (Hon. SIR ALEX. LACOSTE, CR.) 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800-1.
LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, New York Life Bldg M. 205.
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James street. M. 1212.
MACLENNAN & MEAGHER, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 4703
MACMASTER, HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Canada Life Building. M. 1221
McCormick & Labourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGOUN, ARCH., K.C., 157 St. James st. M. 1978
MORRISON & HATCHETT, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 3114.
MOUNT, WM. E., 18 St. James st. M. 608.
OGDEN, C. G., Montreal and Three Rivers. M. 1895.
PATTERSON & BROWN, 180 St. James st. M. 2960.
PELISSIER & WILSON, 157 St. James st. M. 2172.
RIELLE & BOND, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 77.
RIVET, HANDFIELD & HANDFIELD, N.Y. Life Building. M. 2953.
SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER, Metropolitan Bldg., 179 St. James street. M. 4944.
ST. JULIEN & THEBERGE, 60 Notre Dame East, opp. Law Courts. M. 901.
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.
VIPOND & VIPOND, 112 Notre Dame Street West. M. 3513.
WALSH & WALSH, 30 St. Gabriel st. M. 218.
WEIR, MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.

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CHARBONNEAU, C. J. E., 97 St. James street. M. 3114.
DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James st. M. 1207.
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St., James st. M. 2502.
FRY & CLERK, 157 St. James street. M. 3945.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Merchts Bank Bldg. M. 4125.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., N.Y. Life. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 830.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYISTS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, MILTON L., M.Sc., 171 St. James. M. 252.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHARTRAND & TURGEON, 55 St. Francois-Xavier street. M. 5161.
CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.
PARE, GEORGE, 99 St. James st. M. 2619.
DURNFORD, GEO. C.A., F.C.A. Can., Canada Life Building. M. 450.

AUCTIONEERS.

FRASER BROTHERS, 453-5 St. James st. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 99 and 101 Metcalfe st. Tel. Up 2546.
KEARNS, W.M., 32 University street. Up 2309.
RAE & DONNELLY, 341 St. James street. M. 2017.

AVERAGE ADJUSTORS.

BOYD, PHILLIPS & CO., 30 St. Francois Xavier st. Main 2300.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 198 St. Catherine W. M. 309
MISS GRAHAM; BUSINESS COLLEGE 109 Metcalfe street. Phone Main 1714.
MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 46 University (cor. St. Cath.) Up 157.
MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Y.M.C.A. Building. Up 4297.

BUSINESS METHODIZER.

VIAU, HENRI, No. 14 'La Presse' Bldg. Main 4534.

ELOCUTION.

STEPHEN, J. P., 9 University. Up 2474.

ENGINEERS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital street. Main 160.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

FREDERICK G. TODD, Renouf Bldg. Up 2851.

VALUATORS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital Main 160.

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ARTISTS' AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

THE HUGHES, OWENS CO., Ltd., 237 West Notre Dame. M. 1292.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
FERRIS, P., 665 St. Catherine st. west. Up 4112.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940
SCLATER, WM. & CO., LTD., 88 McGill street. M. 541.

BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.

THE WARE CO'Y, Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve st. Up 116.

BIRD DEALERS.

MONTREAL BIRD CO., (Hy. & H. J. Hammond) 245A Bleury. Up 1445.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

MACDONALD, J. K., 318 Craig st. West. M. 2591.
CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

H. J. BORRIE, 91 Lagauchetiere st. West. M. 1812.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

ASHFORD, C., 240 Dorchester st. W. Up 1342.
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, 240 St. James. M. 2456.
RENOUF, E. M., 473 St. Catherine West. M. 433.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

BERNIER, OCTAVE, 62 Notre Dame st. east.
CENTRAL SHOE STORE, near Guy st., 785 St. Catherine street West. Up 2604.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame West. M. 472.
ROSTON, J., 235 St. Catherine st. West. Up 2087.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st., West. Up 917
BEN SLATER, 256 Notre Dame West. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CARPET CLEANERS.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING CO. (Murray, Last & Co.), 530 St. Antoine st. Phone Up 2529.
Hammond Carpet Beating Co., 245a Bleury st. Up 1445.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street West. Up 716.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

BERNARD, L. A., 42 St. Cathrn st. E. East 1513.
BRUNETTE, A. M., 1048 St. James, cor. Seigneurs. Up 5193.
GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main. M. 96.
HUOT'S PHARMACY (Alfred Monat, succ.), cor. St. Chas. Brom. and St. Cath. Main 2450.
McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo. G. Ryan, successor) 545 Notre Dame St. W. M. 127.
SCARFF, C. E., 258 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1231. also corner Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount 38
STE. CUNEGONDE PHARMACY, cor. St. James and Vinet. Up 2541.
TANSEY, O. H., 273 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942.
TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain. Up 901-2
WEINFELD, J. J., 121 Bleury street. M. 1277.

Retail.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue. West 609.
McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William. M. 452.
ROBERTSON, F., 206 St. James street. M. 4611.

CONFECTIONERS.

CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James st. M. 902.
CRULY, H. & CO., 4129 St. Catherine, Westm'nt. Mount 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. 2532
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Phillips sq. Up 2651.
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd, St. Cath. W. Up 2920

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 151 St. Lawrence Main. E. 2625.
OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 92 St. Cathrn East. E.251.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. W. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

O'LEARY, W. J., 298 Craig st. W. M. 4589
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 2468 St. Cath. st. Up 3089.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4406.
FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3378.
HARRIS & HOPTON, 700 St. Catherine st. W. Up 1264.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 1191
THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

LABELLE, H. P. & CO., 5 Notre Dame W. M. 1021.
LAPOINTE, F., 625 St. Catherine East.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 Notre Dame W. M. 1781.
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 209.
Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 681
Valiquette, N. G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Cathrn. E. 4182-3-4
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 462 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bluery street.
SMITH MARBLE & CONSTRUCTION CO., No. 290 Bleury st. Up 2756.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 919 St. Catherine W. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE., 483 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
BOX, G. E., 4346 Sherbrooke st., Westm't. Mount 1113 and 1114.
BROWN, W. J., 888 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900.
CHAPUT, L. W., 941 St. Catherine W. Up 3967.
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 432 and 494 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 958.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ELLIOTT, WM., 300 Greene avenue, Westmount. Mount 302.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2482
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237.
RCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street. Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 490 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 244 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

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CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
DURAND HARDWARE CO., 379 St. James street. M. 4076.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. 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 street.
PELLETIER, F. B., 552 St. Cath. st. W. Up 4234.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
TRUDEL & GRAHAM, 107 Bleury st. M. 1892.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571 St James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M 3134.
QUEEN'S, opposite G. T. R., M. 4785.
WINDSOR, Dominion square. Up 2880.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

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LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542, and 259 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.

LADIES' HAIRDRESERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame West. M. 391.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 3 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3161.
ROSS, W. J., 4210 St. Cath. st., Westmount. Tel. Mount 704.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

HERL, ANTON, 631 St. Catherine st., west. Up 2637
SAGAN, MORRIS, 821 St. Cath. west. Up 818.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 296 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

Retail.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboilles Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. West. Up 4004 and 2598.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 4A McGill College, and 128 Park ave. Up 2690 and 4053.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 392 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
MOQUIN, ALBERT, 87 Bleury street. M. 4133.
SENECAL, T., 4236 St. Cath. street, Westmount. Mount 784.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.) M. 2979.

NURSERIES.

THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Renouf Bldg.

OLD BEDDING RENOVATED.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

OPTICAL AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

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OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
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

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

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BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 2203.
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DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUS & GRENIER, 1365 Notre Dame W. M. 6095

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

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HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1963.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame street west. M. 1467. Up 1006.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 453.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 140 Peel. Up 964.

PIANOS, PIANOLAS, ORGANS AND MUSIC.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO. Ltd., 589 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2664.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st., West. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1542.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO, 560 St. Cath. st. W. Up 938.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
McNEE, C. A., 550 St. Catherine West. Up 2832.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.
MALONE MOULDING & FRAMING CO'Y, 48 Beaver Hall. Up 1861.
RHEAUME, NAP. & CO., (Whol. and Ret.), 135 St. Lawrence Boulevard. East 1848.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

FORTIER, J., 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.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig street West. M. 962.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 35 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6379
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 1986.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1963.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RUBBERS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James, Cor. Versailles. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James, bet. Richmond and St. Martin. Up 986.
PICKLEMAN, H., 127 Dalhousie st. M. 701.
WALKER, J. R., & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1233-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 134.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

AUX VARIETES (E. Lebelle), 261 St. Cath. East, between Sanguinet and St. Denis. E 5919
CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.
DUBIN, C. W., 93 Notre Dame W. (near Notre Dame Church. M. 6222.
HIS MAJESTY'S POSTAL CARD PARLOR, 739 St. Cath. W., near His Majesty's Theatre.

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COSTELLO, G. MORGAN (Cycles), 15 Bleury st.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856
SEVIGNY, R. N., 510 St. James street. M. 1624.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.

SPORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS, 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-359 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Phone 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

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LINDMAN, B., 16 McGill College ave. Up 1593.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 2332.

TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

VIROLLE & CO., Room 61 Guardian Bldg. M. 1946.

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 582 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1237.

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CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 332.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 4085.

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AMES-HOLDEN LIMITED, 45 Victoria square Main 427-8.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

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Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. 4404.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. 4985.

EGGS.—(Wholesale.)

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul st. M. 4323.

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FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale.)

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4446.

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. 962.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4083. M. 4063.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1482.
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street.
GALBRAITH, WM. & SON, 68 McGill. M. 2535.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 10 St. John street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 70-78 St. Peter street. M. 3766.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4161.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue. West 242.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig street W M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 19 Napoleon Road. M. 56.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 200 Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2089
HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LTD., 4 Cote st. M. 2130.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

CURRIE, W. & F. P., 345 St. James st. M. 265.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale.)

D HATTON & CO. Established 1874. M. 1248.

SEWING COTTON AND SPOOL SILK.

McDOWELL CO., THE ANDREW H., 329 St. James street. Tel Main 4158.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul. M. 962.

Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS.

SCLATER ASBESTOS CO., 100 Nazareth street. M. 3189.

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. 1928

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO, 155 Shearer st. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 85 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't, 13.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1188.
SMITH, GEORGE, 453 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert st. M. 3908.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1573.

COCOANUT.