Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

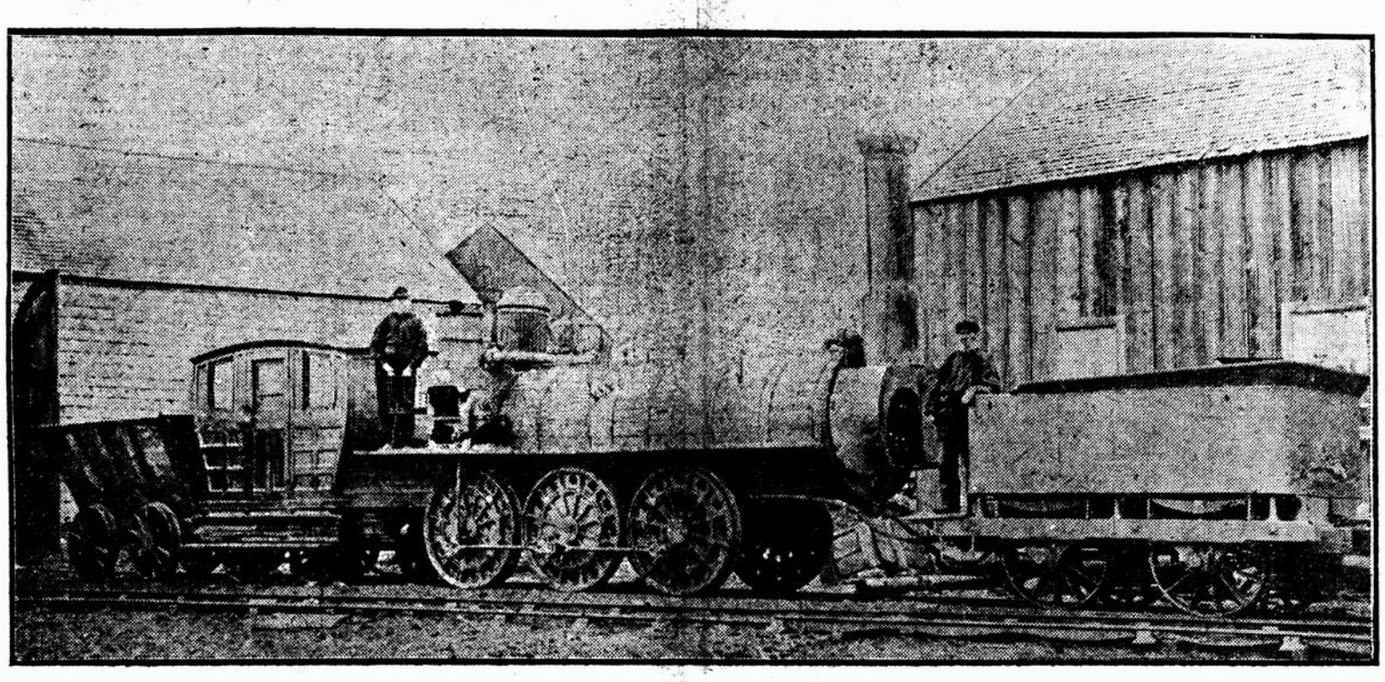
VOLUME XLVIII., NO. 216. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907. PRICE, ONE CENT

The Evolution of the Railway Train.

IT IS A VERY interesting study to trace the process by which that marvellous monument of man's ingenuity, the modern railway train, has been evolved from the cumbrous beginnings of steam traction that so astonished our forefathers in the early part of last century.

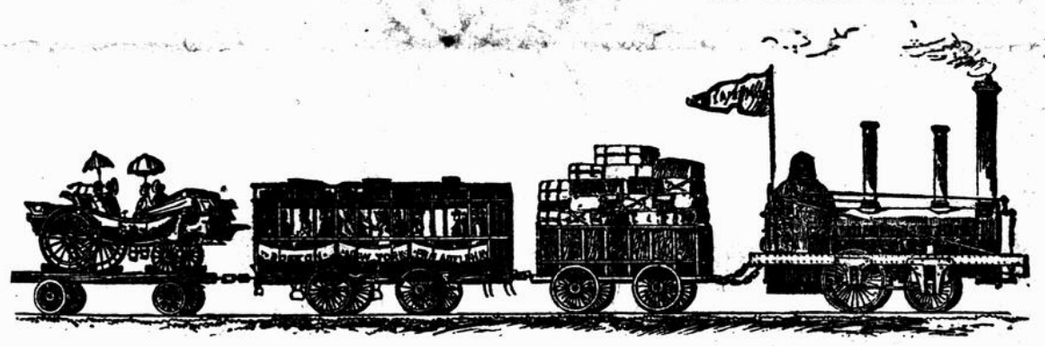
When railways first began to come into use, the accommodation was of the crudest character; indeed, it was looked upon as sufficient luxury to be able to travel by railway at all. Between then and now every realm of art, science and mechanics has been explored to add to the beauty, comfort, and safety of the trains, and probably in no single department of human endeavor has greater advance been made.

The first railway on this continent was the Baltimore and Ohio, fourteen miles of which was opened for traffic in 1830. It was at first worked by horses, which were substituted in the following year for steam power. This substitution, however, was not effected without the most exciting controversy. It was Peter Cooper who built for the company its first experimental locomotive, the 'Tom Thumb,' shown in one of the accompanying cuts. This locomotive, which had a tubular boiler built of gun-barrels, was first tried in the latter part of 1830, when, after an exciting and successful race with a horse-car, the efficiency of the steam locomotive was proved to the doubting Maryland capitalists, and the iron pony-colt came off victorious, much to the satisfaction of Peter Cooper and the other projectors of the line, the fate of which at that time hung in the balance. Meanwhile, an experiment had been made on the same line with a sail car, which made splendid progress when the wind was right, but failed because it was suddenly discovered that one all-important point had been overlooked—the fact that it was impossible to tack with a car running on rails.



THE FAMOUS 'SAMSON.'

The oldest locomotive in the Dominion, and the first to be used on the Intercolonial Railway.



AN AMERICAN TRAIN OF 1832.

The South Carolina Railway, which was also established along about this time, also experimented fruitlessly with sail-cars, and had so little faith in the success of the locomotive that the management offered a prize of $500 for the best horse-motor car that could be designed. The 'Flying Dutchman,' a picture of which is given herewith, won the prize. It was simply a horse treadmill geared to the axles. It was very successful, as one horse was able to propel a carload of twenty passengers at a speed of twelve miles an hour.

The first locomotive which was built for actual service on the continent was 'The Best Friend.' Locomotives, like vessels were each named in those days. 'The Best Friend' was the locomotive that suppplanted the 'Flying Dutchman' on the South Carolina Railway, and the picture of it given herewith shows it hauling its first excursion train on that railway. It will be noticed that the track was built on trestels, and that the train carried a cannon with it in order to boom forth the joyful news of its advent.

Considerable strides in constructing a workmanlike train were made within the next few years, as the cut of 'a train of 1832' will show. This picture for some months in 1832 ornamented the front page of the 'Railroad Journal,' and was given doubtless as a model of which the railways had reason to be proud.

It was in 1836 that the first attempt at working a railway was made in Canada, the St. Lawrence and Champlain, now a part of the Grand Trunk system, being opened in that year. The rails on this line were of wood, covered with flat bars of iron, and great secrecy was maintained over the first locomotive that was used on it. For some reason the engineer would let nobody see this locomotive, which was one that had been sent out from Europe. The trial trip was made in moonlight in the presence of a few interested parties, and it was a failure, the 'Kitten,' for that was the name of the locomotive, proving refractory. Several attempts were subsequently made to get this pioneer locomotive to run to St. John, but in vain, and then, to the great humiliation of the Canadians, they had to call in an engineer from the United States, who promptly diagnosed the trouble. The engine, he declared, was in good order, and all that it wanted was simply 'plenty of' wood and water.' This opinion proved correct, for after a little practice what was then destribed as 'the extraordinary rate of twenty miles an hour' was obtained.

The 'Kitten' has long since disappeared in the scrap heap, but Canada is fortunate in possessing what is undoubtedly the oldest locomotive on this continent, namely, the 'Samson,' which was built at Durham, England, in 1837, and had quite a career before it passed to the Intercolonial Railway, on which line it was the first locomotive to be used. This locomotive has been exhibited all over the continent, and has also been on exhibition in England and France, together with a tender and passenger coach as shown in the accompanying photograph. The coach is upholstered in white satin, and is in a splendid state of preservation. It is about the size of an old-fashioned stage-coach, and like one in appearance.

The engine is a queer piece of mechanism, as compared with those in use to-day. It has perpendicular cylinders and connecting rods, with the old Hook motion. One curiosity about it is the fact that the tender was pushed on in front of the engine, because the fireman had to feed the monster from the front.

The main difficulty in those days centred around the locomotive, and very little attention was paid to what sort of cars the locomotive had to pull. Though on some of the more important trains the accommodation ran to such things as 'family cars,' as is shown in the cut of 'a train of 1832,' such luxury was the exception rather than the rule, and one car had sometimes to suffice for all the traffic—freight and passenger. It is a matter of record that English engineers at least as early as 1827, and a description of it is given in a treatise on the railway published in England in that year by Thomas Tredgold.



'THE FLYING DUTCHMAN,'

A horse gear motor pitted against early locomotives.

The next great improvement was the construction of a passenger car with a general use. Oil cloth and leather were tried, but while clean, they were cold in winter. Besides, trains did not run so smoothly then as now, and the jerks were so violent that passengers found it difficult to maintain an upright position going round curves, or on the sudden stopping of the train, if they were seated on slippery oilcloth or leather.

The corridor shape of the cars, and the dislike of people on this continent—never particularly pronounced in England—to ride backward, soon made it necessary for car builders to design a reversible seat, and the present simple looking arrangement is the perfected outcome of scores of elaborate experiments.

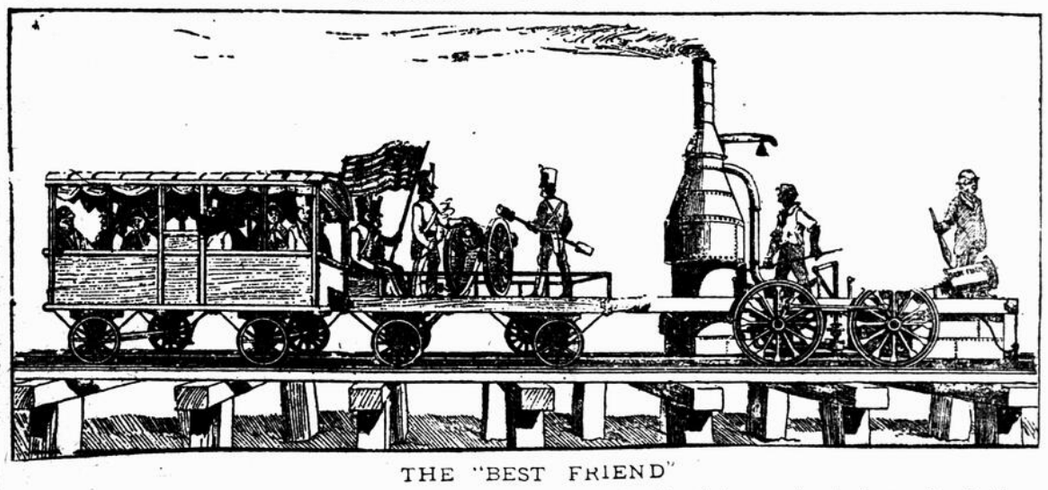
Conveniences for sleeping on trains date as far back as 1845, most railways even at that period having cars with seats which could be turned into beds. In some cases boxes that filled the space between the seats were carried in the baggage car in the day time. At night the back of one seat was removed, the boxes were put in place, a mattress was spread over the seats, curtains hung at head and foot and along the aisle, and everything was ready for the weary traveller. By 1850 space in railway cars had become too valuable for this method, and cars were then put into use with three tiers of bunks, one above the other, into which the travellers were sandwiched at night. That general idea has been adhered to ever since; for while additional head room has been provided which gives the railway traveller of to-day the luxury which these early travellers did not know of being able to sit up in bed, it is still necessary for a man to balance himself on the back of his neck in order to take his trousers off or put them on.

It was in 1859 that George W. Pullman, the originator of the Pullman car, took out his first patents for improved sleeping cars, and a Pullman car soon became the synonym for a car which could be converted in the day time into a comfortable parlor chair car.

The climax of comfort in railway cars was reached by the 'limited express,' made up of vestibuled cars so familiar to the travelling public of to-day, and these, together with the splendid dining cars now attached to all trains on long runs, give the travellers of to-day luxuries of which even Stevenson could not have dreamed, when, with his unbounded faith in the future of railways, he said, 'Now, my lads, you will see the day when mail coaches will go by railway, and it will be cheaper for a working man to travel on a railway than to walk on foot.'

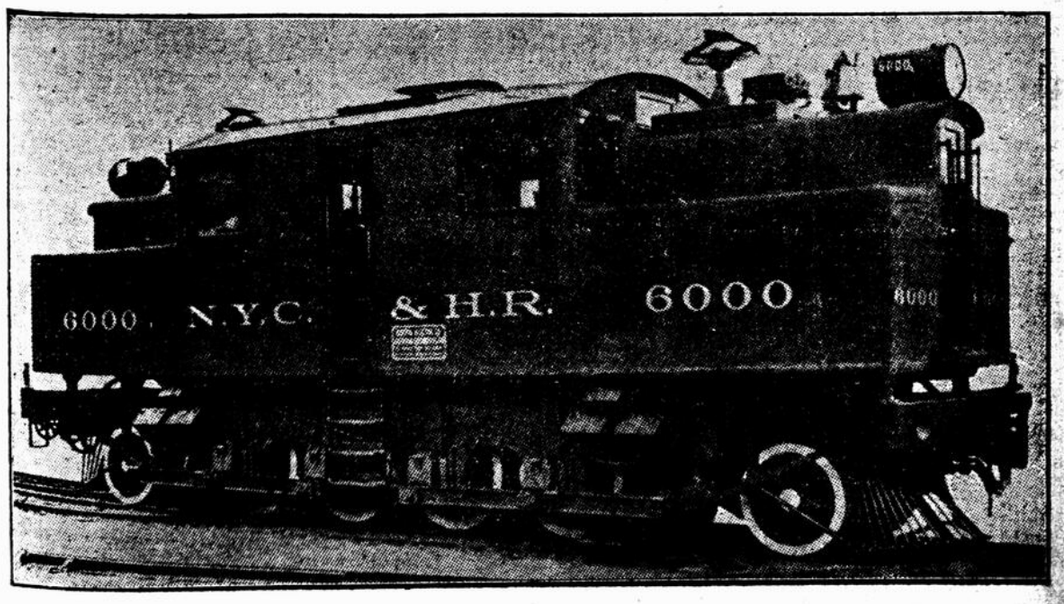
Quite as great a revolution as that seen in railway cars has been going on in locomotives, though it will be seen that even when the 'Samson' was built, the engineers had settled to a great extent the conformation of the locomotive. One great fallacy which had to be overcome was the belief that lightness was a first consideration, in order to reduce much as possible the wear and t the rails. Thus the first engine Baltimore and Ohio Railway was only five tons in weight, and this being considered too heavy one was substituted for it which was only three tons. This

(See also Page 2.)



THE "BEST FRIEND"

The first locomotive built for actual use on this continent, hauling the first excursion train on the South Carolina Railway.



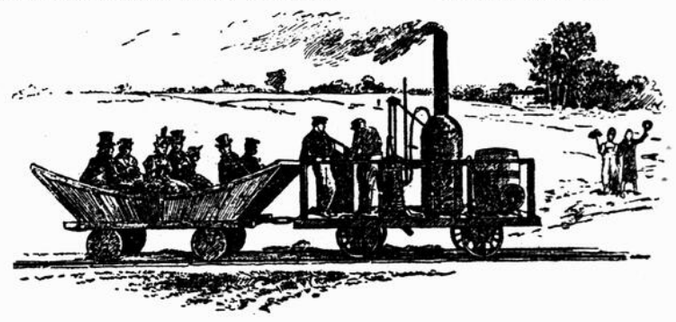
THE NEW RIVAL OF THE STEAM LOCOMOTIVE.

One of the powerful electric engines now used with success on the New York Central lines.

Mr. H. C. Bourlier, who took over the management of the Port Levis and St. Thomas Railway in 1855, used to boast that his line never refused traffic. 'Even when we only had one passenger car on,' he used to say, 'we took butter, eggs, fish, vegetables, sheep, calves, and passengers. All went in the car together—a perfectly happy family, and no one ever grumbled, or threatened to write to the 'Times.'' This line is now a part of the Intercolonial.

The earlier types of railway cars, like the family coach, and those shown attached to the old 'Samson,' were soon to disappear, and the short curves on many lines soon compelled the abandonment also of the four-wheeled car with rigid axles. With the introduction of the 'bogie,' or truck, came the lengthening of the car body, with the aisle in the centre—at first with seats along the sides, as is still to be seen on some of the older street cars now running, and then with seats for two occupants in each, at right angles to the sides of the car.

It is said that the bogie was first put into general use on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and it is generally regarded as an American invention. As a matter of fact it was anticipated by 'monitor,' or raised roof, with ventilators, giving more head-room for the passengers. Car seats meanwhile had been coming in for much attention. Beginning with the plain wooden board, with the 'hard side up,' railway upholsterers experimented for years with all kinds of fabrics before they settled down to the use of plush, which is now in



THE LOCOMOTIVE "TOM THUMB"

With the car with which it demonstrated the superiority of steam over horse-power.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE RAILWAY TRAIN.

(See also Page 11.)

is indeed a contrast to the giant locomotives seen in Canada to-day, the largest of which are the 112 ton engines of the Pacific type. Even these latter are pigmies compared to some special locomotives just built for heavy grade work on the Erie Railway, and having the enormous weight of 341,920 pounds. These locomotives are known as the 'Angus type articulated compounds,' and are really two locomotives built into one, and designed as much to work backward as forward.

Marvellous as are the contrivances for speed and comfort in the present day, the railway train is still in a state of evolution. Probably the next great step in advance will be the building of a sleeping car that will give privacy as well as roominess, and the genius has yet to arise who will be able to convince Canadian car builders that it really is possible to have windows to the cars which can be opened and shut even by others than professional athletes—and windows which, moreover, when opened will not have a wide bar of wood exactly across the line of vision.

Big changes may also be anticipated in the form of locomotive, and probably there are those living who will see the entire disappearance of the steam locomotive—that marvellous factor in modern civilization. Already the railway executives are turning their attention to the utilization of electric power for long-distance haulage, and Canada, with its wealth of water power, is bound to be in the forefront if electricity should be generally substituted for steam. Already a change in this direction is going on over the border, the New York Central having a considerable number of electric locomotives in use, and finding them superior to steam power.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

Montreal, Que.

Accidents happen every day and you are liable to take ill any time.

Our policies cover all accidents, whether engaged at your usual occupation or indulged in for pleasure or recreation, and cover all diseases also.

Hadn't you better take out one before leaving on your holidays? Something may happen.

ERNEST PITT,
Prov. Manager,
222 St. James Street,
Agents Wanted.

THE MOLSONS BANK

108th DIVIDEND

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

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this city, on MONDAY, the 21st of OCTOBER next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,
JAMES ELLIOT,
General Manager.

Montreal, 27th August, 1907.

DOMINION Coal Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A Quarterly Dividend of one percent has been declared on the Common Stock of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, payable October 1st, 1907, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the Books on September 20th, 1907.

Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from September 20th at 3 p.m. until October 1st at 10 a.m.

Cheques will be mailed to Shareholders.

J. MACKAY, Secretary.

Montreal, Sept. 10, 1907.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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

PLATING

Buffing, Coloring Japanning.

Greatest Capacity in City for Structural Iron Work.

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

Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co.

Head Office, 140 St. Peter St. Tel Main 3832
Works, 275 St. Martin St. Tel. Uptown 1878

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS and CANALS

TRENT CANAL.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CEMENT

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Cement," will be received by the undersigned, until 16 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1907, for the supply of 2,500 barrels of Portland Cement, for the use of the Trent Canal.

Specifications and forms of tender can be procured at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Trent Canal, Peterborough, and at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, on and after the 11th instant.

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

By order,
L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 11th September, 1907.

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

GOLDEN WHEAT AND WHITE MOUNTAIN BREAD:

PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.
R. S. AULD, 557 St. Antoine, Cor. Atwater Ave.
TEL. MOUNT 13

CANADA CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, Murray, Last & Co.) 130 St. Antoine Street.
PHONE: UP 2529.

A. HODINA,
Practical Shoe Maker,
Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Main 5061, 4 BEAVER HALL HILL.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen:
To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

JACKSON & CO.,
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS And CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
629½ to 635 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel. Main 4458.



OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.

Ottawa Exhibition $2.50
RETURN TICKETS,
Good to go 13th to 19th inst., and return 23rd inst.

EXCURSION TO CARILLON, $1.00
For above trips take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine Wharf.

Rapids { Ste. Anne's, C.P.R. or G.T.R. 1.30 p.m.; return Boat, 80c.
Lachine, G.T.R., 4.21 p.m.; return Boat, 50c.

Head Office, 165 Common street. Tel. Main 1029.
Ticket Offices, St. James street, Nos. 127 128 and 178; Windsor Hotel; G.T. Ry., Bonaventure Station and St. Henri.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Canada .. ..Sept. 14 Oct. 19
Ottawa .. ..Sept. 21 Oct. 26
Dominion .. ..Sept. 28 Nov. 2
Kensington .. .. .Oct. 5 Nov. 9
Southwark .. .. Oct. 12 Nov. 16

Steamers sail from Montreal daylight; from Quebec at 7.00 p.m.

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

The "OTTAWA" holds the record for the fastest passage between Montreal and Liverpool.

First-Class rate, $65: Second-Class, $40 and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
To Liverpool, $42.50 and $43.00.
To London, $2.50 additional.
Third-Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH)
Englishman ....Sept. 14
Manxman ....Sept. 28
Turcoman .... Oct. 12
Englishman .. ..Oct. 26

For all information apply to local agents or to DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

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.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

CORSICAN... . .Sept. 20 9.00 a.m. Oct. 18
VIRGINIAN . .Sept. 27 5.00 a.m. Oct. 25
TUNISIAN . .... Oct. 4 9 a.m. Nov. 1
VICTORIAN .. .. Oct. 11 5 a.m. Nov. 7

VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage 5 days, 14 hours.

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

FIRST-CLASS, $55 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.

SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry, $42.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

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

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Mongolian, Sept. 19. Pretorian, Oct. 3.
Corinthian, Sept. 26. Grampian, Oct. 10.

The new Twin-Screw Steamer "GRAMPIAN" will sail from Montreal, Oct. 10.

Rates—First Class, $50 and up. Second Class, $40. Third Class, $26.50.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON
Parisian, Sept. 21. Pomeranian, Oct. 5

Saloon, 'called,' 'Second Cabin' Rate, $40 and up; Third Class, $27.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

Reford Agencies

SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL.

DONALDSON LINE.
Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service

SS. LAKONIA (Cold Storage) . .Sept. 12
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) ..Sept. 19
SS. ATHENIA (Cold Storage) . Sept. 26
SS. MARINA (Cold Storage) .. ....Oct. 3

Passenger rates—One class cabin, $40 to $60; steerage, $26.50 to $30.00.

THOMSON LINE.
Montreal-London Weekly Service

SS. LATONA (Cold Storage and Cool Air) .. ..Sept. 14
SS. CERVONA (Cold Storage and Cool Air) .. ..Sept. 21
SS. HURONA (Cold Storage and Cool Air) .. ..Sept. 28

THOMSON LINE TO LEITH.
SS. ESCALONA .. .. Sept. 15

THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN.
SS. ESCALONA .. .. Sept. 15 and Oct. 27

Telephones—Office, Main, 5650 and 5651. Donaldson Wharf, Main 5653. Thomson Wharf, Main 5656.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
TORONTO, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B.

C.P.R. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS



"ROYAL MAIL" EMPRESSES

To	LIVERPOOL.	From
Sept. 14.	...LAKE MANITOBA . .	..Aug. 28
Sept. 20.	...EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Sept. 7
Sept. 28.	...LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Sept. 14
Oct. 4.	...EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Sept. 28
Oct. 12.	...LAKE ERIE	Sept. 26
Oct. 18.	...EMPRESS OF BRITAIN..	Oct. 4
Oct. 26.	—LAKE MANITOBA	Oct. 9
		Nov. 15

WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE.

Winter Rates (First Cabin) from Canada, $50.00 upwards, according to steamer—are now in force.

GEO. McL. BROWN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Rooms 3, 4 and 5, Board of Trade.

Black Diamond Line

The popular ocean-going Steamship
"BONAVISTA"
Is expected to sail as follows:
10 P.M., SEPT. 24th,
For CHARLOTTETOWN, P. I. I. the SYDNEYS, C. B. and ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
For passage, etc., apply to
J. E. COOKSON, G.P.A.,
Main 4491. 112 St. James street

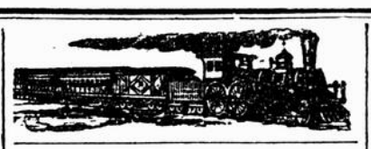
Groceries, Provisions, &c

Fruit for Preserving.

GREENGAGES.
BLUE DAMSONS.
LOMBARD PLUMS.
RED PLUMS.
BARTLETT PLUMS.
CRAB APPLES.
CHOICE NIAGARA PEACHES (next week).
CALIFORNIA PEACHES. } For table
CALIFORNIA PEARS.
CALIFORNIA PLUMS.
MONTREAL MUSK MELONS rec'd daily.

WALTER PAUL,
Family Grocer,
Cor. Metcalfe and St. Catherine sts.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



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	$3.00
Beloeil	.80
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N.Y.	2.80
Burlington, Vermont	3.05
Cornwall	2.15
Highgate Springs, Vt	1.85
Hemmingford	1.20
Howick	1.10
Huntingdon	1.50
Laprairie	.50
Massena Springs	2.65
Otterburn Park, including one admission to Park	.95
Ormstown	1.35
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	2.65
Quebec	4.90
Rouse's Point	1.70
Sherbrooke	2.30
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	.75
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Johns	1.00
St. 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.

WESTERN EXCURSIONS.

Going Sept. 19, 20, 21.
Return limit, Oct. 7, 1907.

CHICAGO, ILL	$18.00
PORT HURON, MICH	14.85
DETROIT, MICH	15.00
Bay City, Mich.	$17.25
Saginaw, Mich.	17.15
Grand Rapids, Mich.	18.95
Cleveland, Ohio, via Buffalo and boat	13.85
Cleveland, Ohio, via Detroit and boat	17.50
St. Paul, or Minneapolis, Minn., all rail	34.00
St. Paul, or Minneapolis, via Upper Lakes and Sault Ste. Marie	37.50

EXHIBITIONS
SHERBROOKE

September 14, . . $3.20
Return Limit—September 16th, 1907.
Train Service—Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m., 4.16 p.m., 8.15 p.m. Arrive Sherbrooke, 11.22 a.m.; 8.05 p.m., 11.40 p.m.

OTTAWA.

Sept. 16, 18, 20 - - - $2.50
Sept. 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, $3.35
Return limit, Sept. 23.
Train Service—Leave Montreal 8.30 a.m., 9.35 a.m., 3.40 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa, 11.30 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 6.40 p.m., and 10.30 p.m.

PLATTSBURG, N.Y.

Sept. 14 ..... $2.95
Return limited, Sept. 16, 1907.

REDUCED FARES.
Until OCTOBER 31st, 1907
Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND,	$48.60
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, ROBSON, SPOKANE	$46.10
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA, SALT LAKE	$45.60
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO	$38.60
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES	$49.00

Low Rates to many other Points.

Tourist Sleeping Cars

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

MONTREAL—BOSTON

and points in New England States. Two trains each way daily. Leave Montreal 9.01 a.m., 8.40 p.m. Arrive Boston 7.05 p.m., 8.05 a.m.

Café Parlor Cars and through Coaches on day trains. Sleeping Cars and through Coaches on night trains.

MONTREAL—NEW YORK

Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., †10.15 a.m., *8.01 p.m. Arr. New York, †8.15 p.m., †9.06 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James street, Telephone Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES!
BLACK FLIES! BLACK FLIES!

ASH'S FOREST FRIEND
Is the most effective remedy for those insect pests. Price, 25c and 50c.

HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER
Better than any Sarsaparilla for regulating the system. Price, 50c.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist
150 Notre Dame St. West.
Telephone Main 1180.
Country orders promptly filled.

STEAM USERS

Insure your Boilers in THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Our regular INSPECTIONS and ADVICE will guarantee you SAFETY, DURABILITY and ECONOMY.

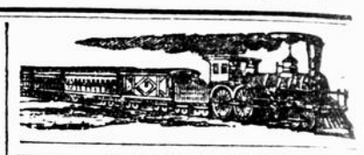
Plans and Specifications for Boilers, Boiler Settings, Chimneys, etc., furnished.

Engines Indicated.

No charges made for services to insurers 30 years Experience.

OLAF S. GRANBERG, Chief Inspector, Prov. Que.

N. R. MUDGE & SON, Agents,
527 Board of Trade Building.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

BLUE BONNETS

To-day, two trains, 1.45 p.m. and 2.00 p.m.
Tickets, one way, 15c; round trip, 25c.

EXCURSIONS

Sept. 19, 20 and 21st.
Valid to return Until Oct. 7th, 1907.
RATES FROM MONTREAL:

Detroit, Mich. $15.00
BAY CITY, Mich. $17.25
SAGINAW, Mich. $17.15
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. $18.95

Chicago, Ill. $18.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. $34.00
ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, going and returning via Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie $37.50
CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Buffalo and boat $23.85
CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Detroit and boat $27.35

EXHIBITIONS
SHERBROOKE and RETURN

Sept. 14 .. ..$3.20
Good to return until Sept. 16th, 1907.

OTTAWA AND RETURN.

Sept. 14, 15, 17, 19, 21 .. ..$3.35
Sept. 16, 18, 20 .. ..2.50
Good to return until Sept. 23rd, 1907.

Farm Laborers' Excursions
2nd CLASS
To Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Moosejaw and East.

$12.00

Proportionately low rates beyond, to and including Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton. Good going from Montreal on September 17th, 1907.
Full particulars on application.

CHEAP RATES.
Second Class from Montreal until October 31st, 1907.

$48.60 —Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.
$46.10 —Spokane, Nelson, Rossland.
$45.60 —Missoula, Salt Lake, Helena, Butte.
$49.00 —San Francisco, Los Angeles, via Chicago only.
Proportionately low rates to other points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

Leave Montreal for Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 10.10 p.m., and on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays, at 10.10 a.m.

DESIRABLE WEEK-END TRIPS

Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday following to various points.

City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street.
Next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Bonaventure Union Depot.

TRAIN SERVICE.
4 TRAINS DAILY.

7.25 A.M. | DAY EXPRESS—For Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec.
Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday. Buffet Parlor Car Montreal to Levis.

12 NOON. | "MARITIME EXPRESS"—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. Dining Car
Leaves at 12.00 noon daily (except Saturday to Riviere du Loup, only). Through Sleeping Cars to St. John and Halifax.

3.50 P.M. | LOCAL EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

11.45 P.M. | NIGHT EXPRESS for QUEBEC and intermediate Stations.
Daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m. A Sleeping Car is attached to this train, which passengers can occupy after 9 p.m.
All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the Bonaventure Union Depot.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Union Depot. Tel. Main 615

J. J. McCONNIFF,
City Pass. & Ticket Agent.
H. A. PRICE,
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Cement, Drain Pipes, &c.

DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
245 St. James Street.

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

R & O NAV. CO. Special Low Rates West

Through the beautiful THOUSAND ISLANDS and BAY OF QUINTE by daylight.

Montreal-Toronto-Hamilton Line steamers sail on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m. Every convenience for passengers. Fares:—

To Toronto, $8.00, return $15.00
To Hamilton, $8.50, return $16.00

Meals and berth included. Correspondingly low rates to intermediate ports

Ticket Office, 128 ST. JAMES STREET, (Opposite Post Office)
J. F. DOLAN, City Passenger Agent.

Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Warm

VOL. XLVIII., No. 217 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907 PRICE ONE CENT

ALARMIST REPORTS UNFOUNDED.

Frost Damage to Crops Over-estimated and Outlook is Very Bright.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 14.—It is a little more than a week since cutting of grain became general throughout Manitoba and the west, but in that short time so unceasing have been the efforts of the farmers to save the grain from a possible frost, that a mighty transformation has taken place, and in every district in the west as far as the eye can see and extending even to the far distant horizon, are rows and rows of stocked grain standing on the cleanly cut acres of sharp stubble, ready for the threshers. Several cars have been loaded with grain at points along the railways and yesterday a car from Garey, Man., passed through the Winnipeg Grain inspector's hands grading No. 2, northern. The C.P.R. crop report issued this morning, shows splendid conditions in every district. The invariable report being that cutting is almost completed and threshing either started or expected to commence in a few days. There is practically no damage by frost, but in order to be on the safe side farms in some districts are cutting the grain a little on the green side. In almost all sections the yield far exceeds the expectations and weather conditions have been ideal.

A SOLEMN WARNING FROM EDISON.

Mr. J. J. McConniff sent to Edison the inventor, a Marconi wireless message from the exhibit of the Intercolonial Railway. The 'wizard' sent a significant reply. The messages exchanged follow:

Edison, Wizard of America, Orange, .

Intercolonial Railway of Canada exhibitors at great electrical show here extend heartiest congratulation via Marconi station. McCONNIFF.

McConniff, Electrical Show, Montreal:

Thanks for message. Trust that exhibition will be a great success. Don't let the Yankees absorb your immense water-power resources, as they did the Cobalt mines. Coal and minerals have an end but the water power goes on for ever. EDISON.

BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

Paris Story that Leader of Nationalist Party Asks that Country Be Turned Over to Egyptians To-day.

THIS IS THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF BRITISH OCCUPATION.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The 'Figaro' this morning publishes a long letter from Mustapha Kamel Pasha, leader of the Egyptian national party, to the British Premier, reminding him that to-day (Sept. 14) is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the British occupation of Egypt, and urging him to remove the 'stain upon England's name by the fulfillment of the long outstanding promise to turn Egypt over to the Egyptians, who long since have been capable of governing themselves.'

BRIDGE DISASTER.

Remarkable Letter Written by a Boss Workman the Day Before He Was Killed.

WROTE TO BROTHERS IN NEW YORK THAT PANELS OF CHORD WERE BUCKLING.

New York, Sept. 14.—The 'World' today says: 'Messrs. Swenson & Swenson, real estate dealers at Flushing, gave out yesterday a letter said to have been written by their brother, Carl Swenson, a boss employed on the Quebec bridge, which fell on Aug. 29. Swenson's letter is dated the day before the disaster. He was killed. The letter reads: "I doubt very much whether the bridge will ever be finished, since the first and second panels of the bottom chord of the cantilever, south side, are buckling. I want to be in New York when seh falls. If the bridge goes it will be the worst wreck that ever occurred. Don't show this to anyone. This part is no fool-catcher story."'

CANADIAN PRESS WOMEN

MISS BARRY, OF MONTREAL, ELECTED PRESIDENT AT A WINNIPEG CONVENTION.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 13.—The following Canadian Press Women officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary President, Mrs. Clara Fitzgibbons, elected by acclamation; President, Miss Barry, of Montreal. (Francaise). 1st Vice-President, Miss Agnes Doans Cameron, Chicago; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. R. G. Osborne; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. Coleman. Historian, Mrs. Parker; Treasurer, Miss Lediar; Recording Secretary, Miss McBurty; and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. P. Walker.

DRASTIC LEGISLATION

TO BE INTRODUCED AT OTTAWA AND TORONTO AS OUTCOME OF BELL TELEPHONE INQUIRY.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—'As soon as the Houses meet it will be my duty to seek to have legislation introduced both at Ottawa and Toronto along the lines of the report. It is evident prompt and drastic legislation is needed,' said Mr. J. W. Currie, who represented the telephone operators in the recent investigation. This intimated future action as a result of the findings of Judge Winchester and Mr. MacKenzie King. A conference will be held with the operators.

MOORS SELL CAPTURED JEWS.

Tribesmen Determined to Obtain Revenge for Heavy Losses.

Tangier, Sept. 13.—The Moors continue to sell the Jews who were captured at Casablanca, handing them over to their friends or others upon the payment of small amounts.

The smuggling of arms continues in the vicinity of Cape Spartel, in spite of the vigilance of the warships.

Mulai Hafig, it is stated here, remains at Morocco City, where he was proclaimed Sultan recently, and he is stated to lack a sufficient number of followers to enable him to march to the coast.

Native advices received here report that the recent defeat of the Moors near Casablanca has greatly lowered the fighting spirit of the Arabs, especially in the case of the tribesmen in the region of Choqula. On the other hand, it is declared that the Moors are determined to make an effort to obtain revenge for the heavy losses which they have sustained.

AGITATORS ARRESTED.

Lalla-Marina, Algeria, Sept. 13.—With the object of repressing at once all incipient rebelilon in western Morocco, in the vicinity of the Algerian frontier, the French authorities at Oudja have arrested the former and present sheiks of Oudja, and two other ringleaders in the agitation to foment anti-French feeling. The four Moors arrived here to-day in chains, and will be handed over to two imperial Moorish kaids, for conveyance to Tangier.

GEN. DRUDE'S LAST WORD.

Paris, Sept. 13.—A despatch from Gen. Drude says that the French commander in Morocco has given the tribesmen until to-morrow afternoon to visit him and accept the peace conditions which he specified.

PERSIAN STATESMAN DEAD

MUSHIR ED DOWLE RESPONSIBLE FOR GRANTING OF A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Teheran, Persia, Sept. 14.—Mushir Ed Dowle, ex-grand vizier, and ex-foreign minister of Persia, who was regarded as being chiefly responsible for the Shah's rescript granting a National Assembly, died suddenly to-day of heart disease.

DEATHR OF MR. F. CHTPMAN.

Mr. Fraser Chapman, of the well-known drug firm of the Chapman-Dart Company, Craig street, died suddenly yesterday. Mr. Chapman was taken ill late on Thursday night and passed away yesterday morning. He was forty-six years of age, and leaves a widow. He was a brother of Mr. J. H. Chapman, of McGill College avenue. The funeral takes place this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence, 316 Elm avenue, Westmount.

ORMSTOWN LIBERALS.

Quite a large number of Montreal Liberals have signified their intention of going to Ormstown this afternoon to attend the political meeting which is being held there to-day. The speakers announced include the Hon. W. A. Weir, Minister of Public Works and Labor, and Messrs. G. R. Smith, M.P.P.; W. H. Walker, M.P.P.; P. S. G. Mackenzie, K.C., M.P.P.; A. Bergevin, M.P.P.; J. Decarie, M.P.P.; G. Langlois, M.P.P. and others.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Mr. C. V. Emory, of Hamilton, Dominion secretary of the Royal Templars of Temperance, will be in Montreal next Friday, Sept. 20, and will give a talk on the work of the order in the hall at 269 Mountain street, corner of St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

RRIDGE DISASTER.

Mr. E. A. Hoare Recalled —Mr. Haley Explains Further About the Deflected Chord.

WAS TOLD THAT MR. YENSER HIMSELF WAS BADLY SCARED AT WHAT HE SAW.

Quebec, Sept. 14.—At the afternoon session of the government commission inquiring into the Quebec Bridge disaster yesterday, Mr. E. Hoare, engineer, of the Quebec Bridge Company, was recalled, and said that during the erection of the bridge, he visited it at least three times a week. He had never been off duty more than 24 hours at a time, and then only once or twice in a year. He produced three bundles of reports, received by him from Phoenixville. He also gave more complete details of his past employment, and the diary of the Quebec Bridge and Railways Company transactions with him, relative to the construction.

Mr. D. C. Haley was then called to explain the testimony given by him in the morning, regarding certain defects, Mr. McLure, having prepared plans. He had not made any measurements of the chord, nor had he made an examination of the said chord (No. 9). He marked on the plans the panels of the chord which he testified were bent, and said he was standing on the third panel of chord 9, when he noticed the bridge. In chord 8, he observed the lacing was bent up and down. In chord 9, both centre lacings were bulged. He said that there were two or three bends in the rib in panel 9,—two or three feet in length. At the splice, where the chord in question joined the other, he could see, though the coverplate was there, that the joint had never been properly riveted.

Asked as to the mark he referred to having been made by Mr. Cook, on the defected chord, (in his evidence in the morning), he said the first rivet he noticed raised was the one marked. He reported the matter to three of the foremen, who went back in this same car with him. He did not report to Mr. Yenser, as he would only laugh at the witness. Mr. Breton, who was present in the room, he said, told him that Mr. Yenser was himself scared almost to death, and refused to place the temporary red stringers, but sent them back to the yard. Mr. Yenser, he said, understood his work, as was evidenced by Mr. Yenser not wanting to move forward the traveller.

Messrs. Birks, McLure and Millighan were all above Mr. Yenser, who was in charge after the former gentlemen 'had their say so.' I testified that Mr. Yenser moved out the traveller against his judgment, witness said, in response to Dr. Gailbraithe.

'I heard Mr. Yenser say to Mr. Birks, "Why in h—— don't they let me take down this G—— D—— traveller and get that d—— load off?"'

He said the work was slow owing to a shortage of men, that there was a strike on Aug. 8, lasting three days, resulting from dissatisfaction amongst the men. The cause of the dissatisfaction was that the Phoenix Bridge Company shipped on a lot of American workmen here, promised to give them transportation both ways, and then refused to do so. It was regarded as a plain dishonest steal, the witness added.

Mr. Birks, he said, when told of the defective cord, responded: 'It is perfectly safe, and you fellows are getting alarmed prematurely.'

The next witness, Dominique Maccumber, worked on the bridge the day of the accident, until two o'clock. He saw a defect to the sixth joint from the pier on the down stream side. They had some jocks there, and when I asked what they were there for, I was told that the webbs were turning out.

Asked why he quit at two o'clock, he replied, 'Oh, well, I had a few ones at home, and I quit. I heard of other defects, but did not go to look at them,' he replied to Dr. Gailbraithe.

Edward Britton next took the stand. His position was electrician on the bridge. He was not at work on Aug. 29. While in the office he heard Mr. Yenser and Mr. McLure say of the second and third cords that they were badly buckled. I heard Mr. Birks say that one of the cords had been bent in the storage yard, and that it was probably this one. Mr. Yenser was of the opinion that it could not have possibly been bent prior to being placed in the bridge. He (witness) had no personal knowledge of any defect.

Mr. Theodore Lachapelle followed. He was an erector, and had worked there for seven weeks. He had not worked the day of the collapse, as he had taken a holiday owing to the wind.

Mr. Holgate—'How strong was the wind blowing?'

'I could not say. I never ran against it. Some days a man does not feel like work.'

'Did you know of anything wrong with the bridge?'

'No.'

He had worked as a bridge-man for five years; had worked in the neighborhood of the shoe, and heard since the bridge collapsed that the plate in question was broken, but never had seen the crack or anything else wrong.

RELIEF FUND.

Quebec, Sept. 13.—The relief fund for the victims of the disaster to the Quebec bridge now amounts to $7,544, apart from the subscription of the provincial government. It has been decided to close the fund on Monday evening next.

MISHAP TO THE CZAR'S YACHT.

Severe Denunciation of Russian Seamanship.

THE 'SLOVO' DECLARES OUTLOOK FOR THE NAVY TO BE PERFECTLY HOPELESS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The newspapers here to-day voice their indignation at what they term the 'utter lack of seamanship displayed within a few miles of Russia's Baltic fortresses,' ascribing yesterday's needless secretiveness on the subject of the accident to the imperial yacht 'Standart,' which went aground off Horsoe, near Hango, Finland, on Sept. 11, to the Marine Ministry's 'consciousness of guilt.'

The 'Slovo' says:—

'After our defeat at Tsushima, (the Battle of the Sea of Japan), it is hard to conceive what further dishonor could be heaped on the Russian seamen. They managed yesterday, however, to run aground in the vicinity of the Capital, a yacht having the Imperial family on board. The people are ready to believe that the Germans and Englishmen are more familar with Russia's home waters. If radical reforms are not instituted the outlook for the Russian navy is perfectly hopeless.'

The 'Bourse Gazette' remarks:

'How is it possible to reconstruct the Russian navy when the seamen are unable to safely steer the Imperial yacht? King Edward recently reviewed two hundred sea monsters without mishap, whereas, here there is mismanagement in the handling of a few gunboats. It is frightful to think of entrusting costly battleships to such careless hands.'

McGILL Y.M.C.A. CONFERENCE

SEASON'S WORK OPENED UNDER FAVORABLE AUSPICES YESTERDAY.

The autumn conference of the McGill Y. M. C. A. opened under most favorable auspices yesterday afternoon in the assembly room of Strathcona Hall. Though the attendance in point of numbers proved rather small, yet it was atoned for by the great enthusiasm, which was a marked feature of the gathering. In the absence of Mr. M. G. Brooks, '08, the



W. G. BROWN, B.A.

president, the chair was occupied by Mr. J. J. Oliver, medicine, '09, who briefly outlined the work of the conference in his opening remarks.

Addresses by Dr. H. L. Bronson, F. V. Slack and C. S. Paterson followed under the general title of 'The opportunity of the present year,' which dealt at considerable length with conditions at McGill, both past and present, and defined pretty clearly what the attitude of the Y. M. C. A. should be in regard to the university. The great necessity of high ideals received due emphasis, and Mr. Paterson drew a very interesting comparison between the McGill of the past and that of the present. In all the addresses the keynote was one of enthusiasm and hopefulness for a better year's work during 1907-8 than ever heretofore.

In accordance with the plan of having a different chairman at each session, the presiding officer at last night's session was Mr. T. H. Billings. After the opening exercises, Mr. W. G. Brown, science, '07, the associate secretary, read a highly interesting and instructive paper on 'New student work,' which treated of the many ways in which new students could be brought into closer touch with the work of the association. This was followed by an address on 'Boys' work' by Mr. W. J. Holliday, who has charge of the boys' department of the city Y. M. C. A.

The discussion, which ensued, was led by Mr. C. S. Paterson, who offered many valuable suggestions that had proved of benefit to him in prosecuting work among the boys in India, where he has been stationed.

Mr. Brooks then spoke of the great value to be derived from the holding of certain meetings for the means of solving some special points that might arise in connection with the work, and could not so readily be disposed of at a regular meeting. This brought the evening session to a highly successful close.

This morning's session, under the chairmanship of Mr. Brooks, included a talk on 'Membership,' by Geo. T. Wilson, medicine, '10. This was followed by an address on 'Finance.' The treasurer, Wm. Stewart, Law, '08, was chosen to deal with this topic, and the ensuing discussion was led by the assistant treasurer of the association, E. B. Rider, '09.

The whole of the afternoon will be devoted to a private conference of the international secretaries, and it is expected that much help will be mutually derived from this part of the convention.

In the evening F. W. Bates, '07, the general secretary, will address the conference, and arrangements have been made for a special discussion of its leading features. The day's work will close with a talk on 'Missions,' by F. M. Auld, while F. Lathe will lead in the discussion following.



F. W. BATES, B.A.

The conference to-morrow morning will resolve itself into a devotional meeting, led by F. V. Slack. There will be no session in the afternoon, but in the evening the final session will be held, with F. W. Bates, '07, as chairman. Mr. F. V. Slack will deliver what is called the pre-closing address, and the conference will finally close with an address from Mr. T. H. Billings.

Owing to the fact that a large number of students have returned to the city, preparatory to entering upon serious work next week, it is hoped that as many as possible will take advantage of the opportunity to engage in the work and attend all the sessions of the conference, and thus assist in making it even a greater success.

SWISS VICE CONSUL

APPOINTMENT OF MONTREALER APPROVED BY THE KING.

The Canadian Associated Press cables to-day that the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Numa Huguenin as Swiss vice-consul at Montreal.

Mr. Huguenin resides at 932 City Hall avenue. He has been living here for several years and is prominent and popular in local Swiss circles, and has done much in the interest of his compatriots in Montreal.

THE LATE MR. J. T. SCANLAN

FUNERAL THIS MORNING WAS NUMEROUSLY ATTENDED.

The funeral of the late Mr. James T. Scanlan took place this morning from the family residence, 111 Durocher street, to St. Patrick's Church, where the funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, assisted by the parish clergy.

The chief mourners were Messrs. Michael Scanlan, father; Dr. H. Scanlan, brother; Dr. W. J. Prendergast and Harry J. Trihey, brothers-in-law. Among those present were Messrs. George Phillips, jr., Charles Neville, James McLean, James Strachan, H. McLaughlin, William J. McKenna, C. McDonnell, W. Brennan, J. Donald Morrison, R. J. Lunny, W. Eagon, John McLean, Captain A. Reid, Captain J. N. Bales, John Garth, P. Cullen, Robert S. White, C. McGuire, Ald. T. O'Connell, M. J. Brennan, J. Kisley, C. A. Singleton, Michael Roach, A. E. Giroux, A. M. Latouche, E. Donahue, L. D. Perham, F. O. N. Dillon, J. J. Costigan, D. J. Kenney, W. H. Cox, T. F. Slattery, John M. Collins, ex-Ald. Marchand, J. McNamee, Tobias Butler, Jas. McShane, Captain Bourassa, R. F. Macfarlane, S. Phillips, Captain Forbes, F. Jensen, M. Henry Gault, R. Clancy, W. Cochrane.

There were many beautiful floral tributes.

STREET RAILWAY CONVENTION.

The farewell sitting of the Canadian Street Railway Convention took place last evening, when the delegates sat down to dinner at the Windsor Hotel. After dinner the party proceeded by special car to Dominion Park, where, under the guidance of Mr. J. Quinn, they made the round of the various entertainments, and were initiated into the hidden mysteries of the side shows. To-day Mr. Nie, of Toronto, leaves for home. Mr. Kennedy, in conjunction with Mr. McDonald, of this city, has been very successful in organizing and entertaining all the delegates.

LUTHERANS ELECT OFFICERS.

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 13. — The first business of the General Council of Lutherans of North America was the report of the tellers on the election held yesterday. Dr. Schmauk was re-elected president. Among the rest of the officers elected were: Vice-president (ex-officio), the Rev. R. Rembe, Hamilton, Ont.; and the Rev. W. E. Murray, Mahone, N.S.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

General Drude, the French commander in Morocco, has given the Moorish tribesmen until this afternoon to accept his peace conditions. It is reported that the Moors are selling into captivity all the Jews captured during the recent outrages at Casablanca.

The press of St. Petersburg are loud in their condemnation of the utter lack of seamanship displayed in the mishap to the imperial yacht 'Standart,' which ran on the rocks near Hango, Finland, on Sept. 11. The 'Slavo' says the outlook for the navy is 'perfectly hopeless,' while the 'Bourse Gazette' refers to the recent British manoeuvres in which 'King Edward reviewed two hundred sea monsters without mishap.'

Mr. D. C. Haley, a bridge workman, at the government investigation yesterday into the cause of the Quebec bridge disaster, explained the detects in construction noticed by himself and others, especially the deflection in chord No. 9. Asked if he had told Mr. Yenser, he said no, as the latter would only have laughed at him. At the same time witness was told by another workman that Mr. Yenser was almost scared to death at what he saw.

NO JUDGMENT TO-DAY IN STEEL-COAL.

A wire received from Halifax at 10.30 this morning states that Judge Longley will reserve judgment in the Steel-Coal case until next week.

CIVIC ECONOMY

PROVISION OF THREE STORE-HOUSES WOULD SAVE FIRE DEPARTMENT MONEY, SAYS CHIEF.

Chief Benoit, of the city fire brigade, is desirous of having three large warehouses for the storage of winter vehicles of the brigade, fodder, etc. 'Situated in the east, west and central districts,' he said, in discussing the proposition with a 'Witness' reporter, 'these stores would be a great convenience to the service. The ample accommodation we should then have would enable us to buy our oats, hay, etc., when prices are lowest, and store the fodder for use as we wanted it. At the present time we buy in small quantities at high prices. The stores would also give accommodation in the summer months to all our winter apparatus, and none of it need be left outside exposed to the weather, as now.'

Altogether, the provision of these storehouses would, the chief is convinced, result in a very appreciable monetary saving to the fire department in twelve months.

SUNDAY SPORTS

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI STRONGLY DISAPPROVES OF DESECRATION OF SABBATH BY GAMES FOR GATE RECEIPTS.

Interviewed yesterday on the subject of Sunday games, Archbishop Bruchesi said:—'A year or two ago I forbade Sunday games where an entrance fee is charged, and I adhere to-day just as strongly to that principle. If a lacrosse game were played on Sundays and a fee charged at the gate it would be inconsistent on my part to forbid theatrical performances or other similar representations on the Lord's Day. I feel strongly on this question of the desecration of the Sabbath. Such observances should never be allowed in this country.

'But,' added the Archbishop, 'I do not want to be misunderstood on the playing or non-playing of lacrosse or baseball on Sundays. I certainly do not forbid an innocent game of ball or lacrosse at college or amongst boys at home or elsewhere on Sunday afternoons, but this is far different from professional teams or clubs making their games the feature of the Sabbath Day, charging entrance fees and causing scandal by betting and other acts quite unbecoming to our methods and morals in this Canada of ours. I certainly spoke against this and I still adhere to my former opinion.'

LOCOMOTIVE LEFT TRACK

DELAYED TRAFFIC AT THE VICTORIA BRIDGE THIS MORNING.

A shunting engine attached to a freight train from Point St. Charles left the rails at St. Lambert, near the station, at 7-30 o'clock this morning. Both tracks were blocked completely tying up traffic. In a short time long lines of trains, some filled with passengers, and others carrying freight, had accumulated both at the St. Lambert and the Montreal end of the Victoria bridge.

FAIR AND WARM

In this resplendent Autumn of your days
You seem yet lovelier even than in Spring,
More musical your voice, more young your gaze,
More dear, more richly dowered in everything.
Now in your promise lurks no faithless vow,
Nor in your tearful tenderness caprice;
Blossom and fruit together deck you now,
And Love abides, companioned by Peace.
—Alfred Austin.

Ottawa Valley and Uper St. Lawrence—Moderate variable winds; fine and warm.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

EAVES — On Sept. 3, 1907, at 51C Esplanade avenue, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Eaves.

MARRIED.

BUCKE—CLARKE.—At All Saints' Church, Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Venerable Archdeacon Forneret, Miss Ellen B. Clarke, daughter of the late R. M. Clarke, of Belleville, to Julius P. Bucke, County Crown Attorney, county of Lambton.

CRIGHTON—THOMSON.—On Sept. 11, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Alfred Gandier, D.D., C.E., Minty, eldest daughter of John I. Thomson, of Toronto, to Arthur Stanley Crighton, of Binghampton, N.Y.

CAMPBELL—McCARTNEY. — On Sept. 9, 1907, at the residence of the bride's father, 'Rook's Nest,' Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., John Robert Campbell, of Ormstown, to Ella, only daughter of Mr. David McCartney.

HUMPHREY—CAMPBELL. — At the residence of the bride, on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Emma Campbell to Joseph Humphrey, both of Gananoque, Ont.

HOLLANDS—SMITH.—At Cornell, Ont., by the Rev. T. Bunt, of Springford, Ont., Clara E., youngest daughter of the late Robert H. Smith, to Mr. William N. Hollands, of Mentone, Indiana.

HUTSON—ILAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1907, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Walter Hutson to Susannah Ilan, daughter of the late Mr. William Ilan, both of Matawatchan, Ont.

JACOBS—WILLIAMS—On Sept. 11, 1907, at the summer residence of the bride's mother, Billings' Bridge, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Macleod, Frank Spencer Jacobs, B.S.A., of Winnipeg, to E. Langley, daughter of the late David and Mrs. S. M. Williams, of London, Ont.

LAMBTON — CONDIE — On Sept. 4, 1907, at Elmwood Farm, Lancaster, Ont., the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. B. Sincennes, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. U Tanner, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Malcolm Condie, to Harold Lambton, of Montreal.

LOUCKS—BOOTHE. — In the Methodist Church, Russell, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. John M. Tredrea, Fred. Loucks, of Russell, to Susannah Florence, daughter of Mr. Mark Boothe, of Russell Tp.

LOW—CASH.—At the residence of the groom's parents, Russell, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, John Winchester, son of J. W. Low, Esq., to Phoebe Rebecca, daughter of the late John Cash, of Lakenheath, Eng.

MAXWELL—STEPHEN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mount Royal Vale, on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. Stewart Oxley, Henry Maxwell, of Fredericton, N.B., to Caroline E. Stephen, eldest daughter of the late Ronald McD. Stephen. No cards.

MACKINNON—KNIGHT.— At Barrie, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. James Chapman, Lillian Gertrude Knight, daughter of Mrs. J. A. Thompson, to Wilfred O. MacKinnon, both of Barrie.

MARKEY—TOLLER — At All Saints' Church, Ottawa Ont., on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. A. H. MacKay, Frederick H. Markey, K.C., of Montreal, to Laura Howland Toller, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Toller, of Ottawa.

SMITH — McDONALD — On Sept. 11, 1907, at Crystal Falls, Que., by the Rev. J. B. Sincennes, of Arundel, Miss Mary Elizabeth McDonald, youngest daughter of Robert McDonald, to Thomas Smith, both of Crystal Falls.

ROSS—JAMIESON—At Spring Brook Farm, Cooksville, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. M. McGregor, editor of the 'Presbyterian,' uncle of the groom, assisted by the Rev. H. N. Korkle, B.A., of Port Credit, and the Rev. S. F. Martin, M.A., of Streetsville, James Breckenridge Ross, of Maple Grove Farm, Streetsville, to Edith, second daughter of Joseph Jamieson.

RODGERS—WILSON—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1907, at the residence of the bride's father, 498 St. Hubert street, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., Robert Savoy Rodgers to Lilly Gladys, only daughter of T. G. Wilson.

SHANNON — YOUNG — At the bride's home, on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. John E. Ducios, B.A., Wilbert Shannon to Anna, second daughter of the late James Young, all of Valleyfield.

DIED.

BLAHOUT.—Joseph Francois, on Sept. 11, 1907, at 124 Carton street, Toronto, in his 51st year.

CHAPMAN.—On Sept. 13, 1907, Fraser Chapman, aged 46 years and 1 month. Funeral from his late residence, 346 Elm ave., on Saturday afternoon at 2.30.

HIGGINS.—On Sept. 12, 1907, Thos. Higgins, son of the late Thos. Higgins. Funeral from his late residence, 90 Anderson street, on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2.30 p.m.

LEECH.—At 5819 Indiana ave., Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 26, 1907, Jennie Smart, second daughter of the late Alexander Smart, of Elora, Ont., and widow of the late Edward Leech.

LUKE.—In Oshawa, Ont., on Sept. 6, 1907, aged 75 years, Mary Ritson, widow of the late Jesse Pascoe Luke, and mother of Mrs. H. H. Lang and Mr. J. Herbert Luke of this city.

MACDONALD.—At the Western Hospital, on Sept. 13, 1907, after a short illness, Ann Elder Macdonald, daughter of the late James Macdonald, Toronto. Interment private.

BIGGS.—On Sept. 11, 1907, at 55 St. George street, Toronto, Stanley Clarke, youngest son of the late Hon. S. C. Biggs, K.C., in his twenty-sixth year.

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.

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

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. Saturday, Sept. 14.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED

COATS---LADIES' COATS.

Jaunty, Swagger, Staid, Medium or Extreme Styles.

Whatever your choice—it's here in these generous assortments of the Season's

Most Approved Coat Creations.

DON'T WASTE VALUABLE TIME IN LOOKING AROUND OTHER STORES. One visit to CARSLEY'S will convince you that you can't do better anywhere else. Here is a

FAWN CLOTH COAT $27.75.

A BEAUTIFULLY MADE GARMENT, made of the best material, a three-quarter length, semi-fitting appearance, self buttoning, nicely trimmed around collar and cuffs with silk braid, turned up cuffs; all sizes. PRICE $27.75

NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR FALL WEAR.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF GETTING A SUIT, DRESS, WAIST OR SKIRT, we have an enormous assortment of the favorites for this season. We call your attention particularly to:

ENGLISH WORSTEDS, in New Stripes and Shadow Stripe effects; Colors of Myrtle, Plum, Navy, and Wine. SPECIAL 96c

BROADCLOTHS, Chiffon finish, new three tone effects of Browns, Wines, Navys. SPECIAL $1.45

CHIFFON BROADCLOTHS, new three tone effects, in pretty colors of Reseda, Blue, Myrtle, Plum and Wine. SPECIAL $1.65

BEAUTIFUL SILKS IN ABUNDANCE

From JAPAN, CHINA, from FRANCE AND FROM OUR OWN COUNTRY. COME THESE RICHLY BEAUTIFUL SILKS, THE QUALITIES OF WHICH WILL EMPHASIZE THE FACT THAT THIS IS DECIDEDLY THE SILK HEADQUARTERS.

HERE IS A SELECTION OF

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETAS, 49c to $1.35
BLACK TAFFETA, 36 inches wide, 90c to $1.35
BLACK LOUISINE . . . 58c to 77c
BLACK PANAMAS . . 89c to $1.25
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 66c to $1.00
BLACK SATINS . . . . 58c to $1.25
BLACK SATIN MERV. 59c to $1.25
BLACK POUILETTE, . 47c to $1.10
BLACK JAPANESE,... 24c to $1.05

FALL SHIRTWAISTS, $2.20

Ladies' Fine Quality Cashmere Shirt Waists, made with fine pin tucked yoke, open back, long sleeves, in plain Black, plain White, perfect fitting. SPECIAL $2.20

Ladies' French Delaine Shirt Waists, trimmed White Silk Braid, fine tucking down front, open front, long sleeves, perfect fitting, in plain Black and White. SPECIAL $2.55

PARIS MILLINERY.

Every taste suited here. Originality is one of the strong features of The Big Store's Showing, from the cheapest to the most expensive hats.

PARIS MODEL OF BRONZE GREEN FRENCH FELT, trimmed with a drapery of shaded Brown and Green Silk, a large shaded Rose Foliage and Brown Velvet. SPECIAL $12.30

FRENCH MODEL OF WHITE LIBERTY SATIN, with Brown Velvet binding, draped crown, trimmed with a large bunch of chestnuts and shaded velvet foliage in front, tulle on the band. SPECIAL $17.55

A WEALTH of CURTAINS

Light, Lacy or Heavy Curtains, tasty designs. These qualities are found in the stock of The Big Store:

SWISS BONNE FEMME CURTAIN, suitable for sash curtain, nice centre insertion, wide button frill, 60 x 2 3-4 long. SPECIAL $5.85

CREAM SWISS CURTAIN, the newest designs, finished with applique, 60 in. by 3½ long. SPECIAL $10.50

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

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



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.
290 Bleury street,
Montreal.

Factory and Warehouse, Van Horne Avenue, Mile End

OFFICE Desks

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TEES & CO., 300 St. James

NO GUILLOTINE FOR FRANCE.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The question whether the guillotine would reappear in France was decided to-day, when President Fallieres commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death passed on a man named Soleillant, whose atrocious murder of a girl twelve years old here excited the horror of France and brought forth many petitions for the inflicting of the death penalty.

COAL Has gone up to $7.00 Cash

We stay at - $6.50

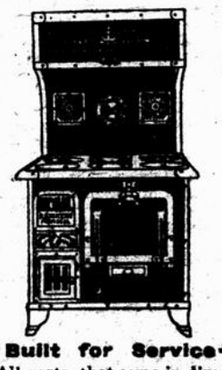
Ring us up and book your order for 2000 to the ton.

The CONNELL ANTHRACITE MINING CO. Limited,

21 BLEURY ST. M. 5193.
135 ST. ETIENNE ST. M. 3016.
4 BRANCHES

R. & W. KERR LTD.
WEST 326 ST CATHERINE ST.

REGAL COAL RANGE



"Built for Service"

All parts that come in direct contact with heat are of extra weight, and ensure a durability that is valuable to the user.

R. & W. KERR LIMITED

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Karn Piano still leads. At the Toronto Exhibition they attracted very marked attention. In design, durability and tone quality, they are unequalled. Layton Bros. sole agents, 144 Peel street, (Opposite Dominion Square). Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

Homeseekers' Excursion to the beautiful Lake St. John Region, Sept. 24, 1907, by Canadian Northern Quebec Railway. Special low colonist fares from all stations. Montreal to Roberval and return, first class, $6.65. second class, $4.30. Return limit, 30 days. Train leaves St. Catherine street east station, 8.30 a.m.

THE AGE OF EDISON

MAN WHO HAS LED THE WAY IN CONTROL OF THE SUBTLE ELECTRIC FLUID.

(New York 'Tribune.')

In summing up the debt of gratitude that present and future generations owe to the great inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, a well-known writer once said that as Athens at her height was known as the age of Pericles, so would our day be known as the age of Edison.

Perhaps this meed of praise was too great. The civilized world has gone on apace since Pericles ruled in ancient Greece. It is doubtful if any one man's personality could now leave its imprint as Pericles left his upon Athens. So long, however, as the incandescent electric lamp—Edison's greatest invention—lights up humanity in the earth's four corners his name is never likely to be forgotten. His other great inventions



MR. THOMAS A. EDISON.

in the field of electrical science—the duplex and quadruplex system of telegraphy, the phonograph, the stock quotation ticker—in themselves entitle him to a foremost place among the greatest of the world's creative geniuses. More than any man among the living or those who have passed away he has led the way in discovering methods by which the subtle electric fluid which permeates the atmosphere has been controlled and applied to the needs and conveniences of humanity.

The secret of Edison's marvellous success is no doubt his great natural gifts, but the results he has attained have depended in a large degree upon his inordinate capacity for hard work. Born and brought up in poverty, he was compelled to earn his own living and educate himself at the same time. The world was his school, and a hard one he found it in those early years. This habit of hard work acquired in his boyhood has stuck to him through life, and is responsible in a great degree not only for the measure of his accomplishments, but also for characteristics which make him one of the most interesting personalities of modern times.

Asked at one time why it was that he insisted upon making a hermit of himself by working night and day, now that he had succeeded in getting both fame and fortune for himself, the inventor thoughtfully replied:

'I don't know! I like my work and am not happy unless I am always at it. Like the old cart horse, I am irritable unless I can feel the shafts.'

Like many another before him, it was in New York that Mr. Edison got his start in life. Before coming to the metropolis he had proved himself an expert telegraph operator, and had worked upon the idea, which he afterward perfected, of sending more than one telegraph message over the same wire at the same time. This story is told of him in those early days when he worked at the telegraph key: The Western Union Telegraph Company needed a good operator to take charge of the Boston end of the heaviest wire from New York. Successive applicants for the place had been tried and had failed. A friend of Edison's recommended him for the post. He was at that time working in Port Huron. A telegram brought him to Boston, and when he showed up in the office his appearance caused a general laugh among the operators.

His attire was slovenly, and he wore trousers that reached little more than half way from the knee to the shoe top. His natural awkwardness of movement was accentuated by the clothes he wore and his generally unkempt appearance. At the New York end of the wire he was to handle there was one of the fastest sending operators in the service of the company. It seemed ridiculous that this awkward country boy should be put up against him. Without a word young Edison took his seat at the key, and for four hours received messages as fast as the man at the other end of the wire could send, transcribing the dots and dashes in writing almost copper plate in its legibility. Not once in the four hours did he have to interrupt the sender to have parts of messages repeated. When the trick was done the New York operator thus expressed his amazement:

'Who the devil are you?' he ticked over the wire.

'I'm the new man. "Tom" Edison is my name,' came the answer, ticked off even faster than the question.

'Well, you are a good one. Been looking for you for ten years. You are the only man that could ever take me without a break.'

At this signal tribute to the skill displayed by the raw-looking boy who thus blew into the office to take on its hardest post the derisive laughter which had first greeted him gave place to a wholesome respect. It is said that even today Mr. Edison treasures the letter he received from the manager of the Boston office after this successful exploit more than all the honors since conferred upon him.

After leaving Boston the young inventor came to New York. It was soon after his arrival that he made his first successful invention from a commercial point of view. It was the stock quotation ticker now used in brokers' offices throughout the world. He was taken up financially by men with money, and soon established a factory in the city of Newark, where he superintended the manufacture of the new machine.

From this time on Mr. Edison's prolific inventive genius and his capacity for hard work sustained him in a phenomenal progress toward both wealth and fame. From Newark he moved to Menlo Park, N.J., in order to get away from the distractions and interruptions that interfered with his researches and inventive work.

THE TROY WAY THE RIGHT WAY

AGENCIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

Phones—
Main, 3644-3645.
Main, 5447.
Main, 3818.
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Your every requirement from a laundry point of view will be satisfactorily attended to by the TROY. Phone your address and the rest will be quickly done for you.

FACTORY AND OFFICES: VERDUN.

BUSINESS MEN.

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

CHINESE RELEASED

SEVENTEEN IN CUSTODY AT SYDNEY, N.S., LIBERATED UNDER HABEAS CORPUS.

Halifax, Sept. 13.—Judge Russell to-day granted an order of habeas corpus discharging from custody seventeen Chinamen arrested at Sydney charged with having entered Canada without the payment of the head tax. It is plain, said the judge, the only evasion or attempt at evasion of the act which is made punishable by the first part of the section is personation or the use of transferred certificates, none wherof are charged in the warrant. His Lordship said he was asked to enlarge the meaning because of a provision as to aiding and abetting an evasion or attempt. In case of a white man the argument would be pointed the other way, and it would be contended that the clause as to aiding and abetting should be read restrivtively by the insertion of the adverb 'also' or adjective 'such,' or some equivalent expression to make it as narrow as the clause denouncing the crime of the principal offender. But he knew of no rule of construction under which a criminal statute must be read one way for a white man and a different way for a brown man; and His Lordship thought the present would be a very inopportune time for the creation of such a precedent. Without examining various other grounds relied on by the defendants, His Lordship held that the warrant which was returned did not justify the detention of the prisoners. A telegram was sent to Sydney ordering the release of the Chinamen.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—Although every effort has been made to keep the matter secret, news has leaked out of the escape of the captain of the schooner 'Chilowan' who was in jail at Sydney on the charge of smuggling Chinamen into Canada. The Chinamen who were brought over from Newfoundland and landed at Gabarus are in person. The crew are also in custody and the schooner under seizure, but in some unexplained manner the captain has made his escape from jail. The Chinese immigration act provides that the master of vessels bringing Chinese immigrants to Canada shall be personally liable for the poll tax. This would have amounted, in the case of the seventeen smuggled into Cape Breton, to $8,500. For having landed the Chinamen illegally the captain rendered himself liable to an additional fine of between five hundred and a thousand dollars, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for twelve months. The vessel is forfeited to the Crown. As for the crew, it is not clear that they can be successfully prosecuted. The captain's whereabouts were not known, but it is more than likely he is by this time in Newfoundland.

LABOR CONGRESS

RESOLUTIONS AS TO OLD AGE PENSIONS AND HEAD TAX ON ASIATICS ADOPTED.

Glace Bay, Sept. 13.—The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress concluded its sessions to-day. The following resolution was passed:

'Whereas, in our opinion the time has arrived when the workmen of this country should be paid pensions in their old age, or when they become totally disabled, we hereby petition the Federal Government to bring such a law into effect.'

The committe to confer with officers of the P. W. A. with a view of bringing the two organizations into closer touch, if not into affiliation, held a conference with Grand Master McNeil, and Grand Secretary Moffatt. As a result of this a meeting was arranged to be held next week in Halifax.

A resolution was passed, asking the government to increase the head tax from $500 to $1,000 on all Asiatics and other undesirable immigrants coming in to Canada.

Quebec will be the next place of meeting.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, G. Marois, Quebec; vice-president, Wm. Wanbott, St. John; vice-president for Quebec, G. Leclerc; vice-president for New Brunswick, Hugh Beck; secretary-treasurer, Thomas G. Griffiths, Montreal.

CHANG CHI TUNG

CALLED A CHIEF DEMAGOGUE OF THE EMPIRE

Pekin, Sept. 13.—Chang Chi Tung, the Viceroy of Shang Sha, who has just been appointed a grand councillor, and is referred to as the leading Confucianist, and the chief demagogue in the Empire, arrived here to-day. The most conspicuous distinction of Chang Chi Tung of recent years is the fact that he killed by one of his most stupid memorials since the time of the Boxer uprising, one of the most important reform measures ever devised for China, namely, the monetary scheme of Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, which it is claimed cost the United States Government fifty thousand dollars.

Outranking Yuan Shi Kai, who also was appointed a grand councillor, and to be a member of the Foreign Board, Chang Chi Tung presents the Chinese Government's idea of a proper curb upon influences in favor of reform.

MARCONI'S PROMISE.

London, Sept. 13.—Mr. Marconi interviewed on his departure for Canada on the 'Virginian' reiterated his statement that in a few weeks he would be able to despatch wireless messages from Canada to Ireland and vice versa. He is going immediately to Glace Bay to complete arrangements for a new and instant cheap commercial service from continent to continent.

A Proven Cure For Indigestion

A healthy stomach does two things.

1st—gives up enough gastric juice to digest food—and

—2nd—churns food, by means of its muscular action, until digestive juice and food are thoroughly mixed.

An unhealthy stomach is either too weak to properly churn the food or it does not give up enough gastric juice to make digestion complete.

Then you have Indigestion—Heartburn—Distress after Eating—Sour Stomach—Headaches—and finally chronic Dyspepsia.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure Indigestion and Dyspepsia because they give you a healthy stomach.

"Fruit-a-tives" actually strengthen the muscles of the stomach—increase the power of the churning movement—and also enable the stomach to excrete sufficient gastric juice to completely digest every meal.

Thousands have been cured of Indigestion and Dyspepsia by "Fruit-a-tives" alone.

"Fruit-a-tives" also cure the Constipation and Biliousness with which so many Dyspeptics suffer.

"Fruit-a-tives" are intensified fruit juices, combined with tonics and antiseptics—and are an infallible cure for all Stomach Troubles. Try them. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At all dealers or from

Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Fruit-a-tives

(or FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

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MATTERS MUSICAL.

THE PADEREWSKI RECITAL.

Ignace Paderewski will give a pianoforte recital in Montreal on Nov. 25. This will be his only concert here for a number of years, and probably his last. Unusual interest therefore attaches to the event, and a programme of exceptional attractiveness has been provided. M. Paderewski's many admirers here will scarcely find it possible to miss this opportunity of hearing the world-famous pianist, who, even to-day, remains unequalled in his particular school.

THE CALVE CONCERT.

Included in the solos to be rendered by Mme. Calve in the course of her forthcoming song recital in the Arena on Friday, Oct. 11, will be the Habanera, from the first act of Carmen. In addition to this, the great Franco-Spanish singer will give excerpts from several of the other rôles which she has made famous. Mme. Calve, in a recent interview, expressed the opinion that the dramatic quality in singing was of as much importance as the quality of the voice. In her concert work her dramatic instinct always makes itself apparent, and enhances the interest of her singing.

A MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

TO BE HELD IN MONTREAL ON OCT. 7, 8 AND 9.

Arrangements have just been perfected for a very important missionary institute, which will be held in this city next month. The Rev. A. E. Armstrong, M.A., of Toronto, assistant secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Committee, and Mr. R. E. Diffendorfer, of New York, secretary of the Sunday-school department of the Young People's Missionary Movement, have held a conference this week with the local committee, and with the student religious organization.

The programme will include, in addition to the two secretaries mentioned, Dr. S. M. Zwemer, the famous missionary to Arabia; Mr. S. Earl Taylor, young people's secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. E. D. Soper, field secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement, besides several Canadian secretaries of mission boards.

The dates chosen for this institute are Oct. 7, 8 and 9, and a strong local committee has been formed which guarantees the success of the undertaking. The Rev. E. Munson Hill, D.D., is chairman of this committee.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Yesterday was a notable day at the Allan stores, corner of Craig and Bleury streets. It was the twentieth anniversary of Mr. John Allan's establishment in business. Mr. Allan came to Canada as a young man, and after working in Montreal for a year or two was not content to remain in the employ of others and decided to begin business for himself, even though he was compelled to commence on a small scale.

On Sept. 13, 1887, he opened a little shop at 665 Craig street, one door east of Bleury street, and while he did not meet with immediate success he kept right ahead, believing that the future had in store for him the realization of his ambition—to own and control one of the largest men's furnishing and clothing establishments in Montreal. From a small beginning the present quarters occupied by Mr. Allan at the corner of Craig and Bleury streets grew steadily, until to-day the entire block is required to store away the large stock.

A few years ago Mr. Allan decided to open a branch store on St. Catherine street west, and this enterprise is also proving a success. His present stock in both stores is estimated at $150,000, and an idea of the success which has followed Mr. Allan's efforts may be gained from the fact that when he first entered business he did so with a stock valued at less than one thousand dollars.

Yesterday a large number of Mr. Allan's friends called to congratulate him, and the wish was expressed that his sucess during the next two decades may be as substantial as that of the past.

DEATH OF REV. G. B. BATES.

MINISTER FORMERLY STUDENT IN MONTREAL METHODIST COLLEGE DIES IN ALABAMA.

The Rev. A. E. Runnells, pastor of the Chesterville Methodist Church, has forwarded the following report of the recent death of the Rev. George E. Bates, B.A., who had many acquaintances in Montreal: 'The Rev. Mr. Bates was born in Lanark, Ont., where his parents now live. He entered McGill University and the Wesleyan College in 1894, and was an honor graduate in arts in 1898, only one in his year taking one mark higher than he. He was ordained to the Methodist ministry at Gananoque in 1899, and was stationed at Montague, Brome and Dorchester Street, Montreal, as a probationer. In 1902 he was called to the First Congregational Church in Maplewood, a residential part of St. Louis, Mo. Although quite young, he made rapid progress in his church, and in 1904 he was elected a delegate to the National Council of the Congregational Churches held in Des Moines. In 1905 he accepted a call to the Pilgrim Congregational Church in Birmingham, Ala., where he has toiled ever since. Yale University had just granted him a two years' scholarship, and he was planning to take post graduate work at Yale when typhoid fever seized him. After a tedious struggle, he died on Sept. 6, and his body was laid to rest in St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday, Sept. 8. Mr. Bates was very popular in his college days. He leaves a wife and little girl to mourn their loss. He was 32 years of age.

PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

Referring to the prohibition movement in the Southern States, the 'Canada' says: 'Since the beginning of this year, restrictive or prohibitive laws have been introduced it six State Legislatures, and they have been adopted in almost every instance. The most recent and most remarkable victory of the prohibitionists is that which they won in the State of Georgia, where the Governor, Mr. Hoke Smith, is the proprietor of a large hotel, with bar-room, etc., in Atlanta, the capital of the State. In Tennessee, a law has been in existence for the past thirty years prohibiting any bar-room within a distance of four miles from any school, except in incorparated cities. A curious feature is the fact that the whole of the Southern States have less bar-rooms than Greater New York and hardly more than Chicago. New York has 30,000 bar-rooms, the Southern States 29,000, and Chicago 28,000.

VISITING OVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing next Monday, are Messrs. A. D. Durnford, E. Kirk Greene, M. Tannenbaum, S. P. Myers.



PERRIN GLOVES

STYLE, FIT, DURABILITY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

OLD BREWERY MISSION'S FRESH AIR DEPARTMENT.



THE CHAPLEAU CAMP—Nearly five hundred persons enjoyed its advantages, of whom about sixty percent were young children.

The Old Brewery Mission officials acknowledge the receipt for their Benevolent and Fresh Air Fund of $2.50 from several friends at Little Metis'; from Messrs. Byers & Anglin, $2; 'Inasmuch,' $3; Mr. T. Palmer Howard, $1; the Rev. W. I. Shaw, $5; Mrs. W. A. Mott, Campbellton, N.B., $1; R. A. Willis, $1; collections at services, Ste. Agathe, $4.50; Miss Ada R. Gillespie, Cumberland, B.C., $5; Miss Bryson, $1; D. McL. Brophy, $1; Capt. Evans, $5; R. Henderson, $5; F. J. Wevill, $6; H. B. Moore, $2; John Barrett & Bro., $5. They also wish to again thank all who have contributed to this fund during the season just closed. The camp at Lake Chapleau this summer was a splendid success, and its pleasures and health benefits were enjoyed by upwards of five hundred persons who went out in seven different parties.

The Chapleau camp is an ideal spot, providing boating, fishing, game grounds for the children, berry picking, pasturage for a cow, and an abundance of pure water and life-giving air. The latter proved infinitely better than medicine for the army of children who visited the camp, and the improvement in their appearance after a two weeks' stay was most noticeable. About two-thirds of the campers were children who either were in delicate health or lived amid deleterious surroundings. One of the priests at Montfort who frequently saw the parties pass up and down passed complimentary remarks on the great improvement in the appearance of the children.

The camp was in charge of Miss Fife, nurse deaconess, and Miss Stone, who was recently succeeded by Miss Giffin, and they were assisted by a corps of very capable volunteer attendants. The accompanying pictures of camp scenes show groups of happy holiday-makers, both adult and juvenile. Altogether the outing was so beneficial that the mission authorities have decided to continue the work next year, when still better and more ample accommodation will be provided. The furnishings and playthings are being packed up and stored away for next season. Mr. W. G. Taylor, Mr. W. J. Palmer, Mr. T. J. Parkes, and Mr. W. Godbee Brown and others have been untiring in their efforts to make the undertaking a success, and judging from the grateful expressions of those who have taken advantage of the outing they have accomplished their purpose.



THE CHAPLEAU CAMP—The babies improved greatly in health.

WELLMAN RETURNING

HIS NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION A FAILURE—WILL TRY AGAIN NEXT YEAR.

Tromsoe, Norway, Sept. 13.— Walter Wellman and the rest of the Chicago 'Record-Herald' expedition returned last night on the steamer 'Frithjof' from Spitzbergen. The airship 'America' was left behind badly damaged. It met with an accident during a trial trip. When the start was made, it was tied to the steamer 'Express,' which helped to tow it to Vogel Bay Island. Wellman, Riesenberg and Vaniman occupied the car. The motor was found to work splendidly, and when it was started, drove the 'America' ahead of the steamer. It was found that the ship answered the helm well. Off Vogel Bay Island the 'America was freed from her anchor ropes, but an increasing gale and a driving snowstorm beat her backward over the mainland of Spitzbergen. Seeing the hopelessness of attempting to battle with the gale, the valves were opened and the balloon quickly descended on a glacier. The occupants of the car secured the balloon. A rescue party from the steamer reached the glacier an hour and a half later, and had considerably difficulty in salving the airship. The balloon portion had to be cut in two, and the car was taken to pieces in in order to enable the rescuers to transport them over the ice hills and fissures to the sea. After two days work this was accomplished, and in the evening of Sept. 4 the members of the expedition got back to Dane's Island, whence they sailed for Tromsoe on Sept. 8.

Major Hersey is returning in a fishing boat, the 'Gotfred, which has not yet arrived here. Mr. Wellman says he will make another attempt with a new airship in 1908.

London, Sept. 13.—Senator Cotteron, (of France), just returned from Spitzbergen, said that if Wellman started it would be a sheer act of madness. 'Wellman expects the machinery of his airship to work perfectly on the first trial and that there is no need of experimenting. The air ship's flight was only of four or five hours' duration at a maximum, in comparatively fine weather. How can Wellman expect at a bound to cover a distance of 2,000 kilometers. 'It seems to me impossible he will make the attempt, and if he does he will meet the fate of Andre. There is nothing to prove the 'America,' called by him a steerable balloon, is really dirigible. The expedition cannot be considered seriously.'

ANTI-ASIATIC AGITATION

TROUBLE AT VANCOUVER OVER FOR THE PRESENT.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 13.—The Asiatic Exclusion League held a meeting this evening to elect officers. Recent disturbances were discussed in so far as they related to the employment of Chinese in restaurants. Mention was made of the fact that by patronizing restaurants where Celestials were engaged as cooks such action was assisting the Oriental. Nothing was done by the meeting regarding this.

Telegrams were read from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. R. G. MacPherson, M.P. for Vancouver, who is in the east, pointing out that law and order must be preserved. All is quiet in the city and all apprehension has subsided. Chinese and Japanese are on the streets without evidence of molestation. The Japanese, however, still resent any appearance of intrusion on the part of white men, showing they will not be caught unawares if any further violence is attempted. None, however, is anticipated by the authorities in any quarter.

BISHOP OF LONDON

HIS LORDSHIP WELCOMED IN TORONTO WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Toronto, Sept. 13—Toronto welcomed the Bishop of London to-night with the impressiveness and enthusiasm that springs from loyalty to a great church, recognition of a high and dignified office and from appreciation of a great personality. Not since the opening ceremony has the magnificent convocation hall of Toronto University held such a brilliant assemblage as that which greeted the distinguished prelate. When the Bishop appeared, shortly after 8 o'clock, every inch of accommodation in the spacious building was occupied. On the platform filling the foreground were gathered the clergy, representing every denomination; behind them sat the choir of St. James Cathedral.

When he stepped on the platform Bishop Ingram was received with cheers, which were renewed in greater volume when he rose to speak.

In his address he drew a vivd picture of the conditions under which the Church of England is working in the heart of the Empire, and showed how the church is meeting the difficulties which surround it. Overcrowding, the great and persistent influx of people from the country, the ravages of death, the temptations, the adverse influences at work among the people of the East End, were touched upon, and then he proceeded to indicate the character of the work of the Church, and the steps that were being taken to combat the evils he had mentioned.

Among those prominent on the platform were the Hon. Mr. Whitney, the Premier; Mayor Coatsworth, the Rev. Dr. McLaren, Bishop Scadding, of Oregon; Bishop Thornloe, of Algoma, and Bishop Dumoulin, of Niagara.

ABOUT ALCOHOLISM

REPORT BY DR. GEO. BOURGEOIS TO MEDICAL CONGRESS PUBLISHED.

The able report of Dr. Geo. Bourgeois on 'Alcoholism,' submitted to the Medical Congress, held at Three Rivers, in June, 1906, has now been printed in pamphlet form, by Vanasse & Lefrancois, Three Rivers. This careful study was most favorably commented upon by leading medical authorities when first made public, and it now forms a neat book, containing valuable information for all those interested in the temperance movement. It has already been suggested to have it distributed in schools and workshops.

HARD TO CLIMB LADDERS

TRAFFIC IN MUNICIPAL POSITIONS DENOUNCED.

After stating that there are firemen and constables who owe their positions to money paid into the hands of go-betweens, the 'Moniteur du Commerce' says that if the Mayor were to promise impunity and the reimbursement of the sums thus paid out, we would witness strange things, and it adds: 'In our opinion it would be an excellent means of knowing the guilty parties and of ascertaining into what big pocket goes all the money spent by the candidates for civic positions.' Further on, the same journal says: 'In the place of the aldermen, we would ask an investigation so as to relieve their responsibility and show that if civic positions have been offered on the market to the highest bidders it was without their knowledge. With such a system of appointments, for money considerations, we have in our fire brigade incompetent men, and individuals who would find it difficult to climb up a ladder at certain times of the day or night.'

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

EASTERN RUG and CARPET DEPARTMENT.

We Beg to Announce a New Importation of Eastern Rugs.

OUR LINE THIS SEASON IS LARGER AND MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN EVER BEFORE.

All who appreciate Fine Goods will find something to interest them in our new stock, which comprises the choicest goods in the market, including a splendid assortment of KIRMANS, GEROVANS, BIDJARS, MOUSKEBAD, SILK RUGS, and every kind of CAUCASIAN, TURKISH, and INDIAN RUGS.

All goods genuine and reliable in every respect.

FLOOR COVERING of every description.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS, FLOOR OIL CLOTH and CORK CARPETS.

We respectfully invite the public to visit this department and see our goods, which we are willing to submit to the most critical comparison.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Fall Season's Goods are now to hand, and we are showing the latest in FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, ETC.

We have a specially attractive line in HARRIS TWEED OVERCOATINGS suitable for winter wear.

Brown is the predominant color in suitings for Fall and Winter this year, and our stock of SCOTCH and ENGLISH TWEEDS and WORSTED in the different shades of brown is second to none.

A very DRESSY OVERCOAT for Fall, in dark gray Cheviot, with silk lining throughout, is included in our latest importations.

We guarantee the FIT and STYLE of our Garments, and are confident that a trial order will give satisfaction.

Fall and Winter Catalogue now ready, and will be mailed free to any address on application.

FALL and WINTER CATALOGUE now ready, and will be Mailed Free to any address on application.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal.

THE MACDONALD COLLEGE OPENING

HAS BEEN POSTPONED FOR A MONTH WHILE BUILDINGS ARE BEING COMPLETED.

The opening of Macdonald College has been postponed for a month. On Oct. 15 the school for teachers will receive those who have been accepted. The school of household science will receive pupils on Oct. 17, and the school of agriculture will be opened on Oct. 22.

The postponement of the opening was caused partly by difficulties and delays in securing the delivery of material and equipment for the completion of the residence buildings; and partly, so far as the school of agriculture is concerned, by the burning of the barns last week. At the dates mentioned everything can be in readiness for carrying on the work of the college without interruption from workmen finishing the various contracts on the buildings. Stables for the cattle and horses will have been erected suitable for winter quarters.

Twenty-two members of the staff of instructors are now on duty at the college.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Governor-General took a special interest in the exhibit of Karn Pianos, and expressed himself as being particularly pleased with them. He remarked that the character and figure of the veneer greatly attracted his attention. A large selection of these splendid instruments on view at Layton Bros., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). N.B.—Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

There will always be a Pianist in your home if you own a

PIANOLA or PIANOLA PIANO

The success of the Pianola is logical—natural—inevitable. It transforms the piano from a silent piece of furniture into a Musical Instrument for it instantly gives every one the ability to play any of the 20,000 selections of the Pianola's repertory artistically. Pianos of all makes taken in exchange.

NORDHEIMER'S, Limited,

589 St. Catherine St. West.

Weekly Calendar

LAST DAY
OF
ELECTRICAL SHOW,

DRILL HALL CRAIG STREET.

10 a.m.—10.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1907

Your last chance to see the biggest aggregation of electrical wonders ever shown in Canada.

Excellent Programme by Royal Highlanders' Band

ADMISSION:

Morning and Afternoon—Adults, 25c.; Children, 10c.
Evening—Adults, 50c.; Children, 25c.

VICTORIA RINK

TWO CONCERTS
Calgary 15th Light Horse **BAND**
Matinee To-day at 2.30
TO-NIGHT AT 8.15

Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.

The REV. WM. ROSS, OF NEWPORT, WALES,

Will preach at both Services.

Morning, 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock.

STRANGERS WELCOME.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Sherbrooke street and McGill College ave.

PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

Morning Subject: "THE SAVING VISION."
Evening Subject: "THE REGULATING PRINCIPLE."

THE PASTOR WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
The Bible School meets at 3 p.m. in the French Baptist Church, Mance st.
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

SUNDAY, September 15th, 1907.

11 A.M.—"ABIDING IN CHRIST."
7 P.M.—"ASLEEP IN SIN."

Straagers Welcomed.

CALVARY CHURCH, (Congregational)

Guy Street, (*above St. Antoine.*)

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

11 A.M. Subject.—**The Law of Life.**
7 P.M. Subject,—**Fields Ready to Harvest.**

ALL WELCOME. SEATS FREE.

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

238 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

The Rev. J. W. WOODSIDE, M.A. will preach at both services.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 2 P.M. MR. WOODSIDE'S ADULT BIBLE CLASS AT 3.15 P.M.

Strangers and Visitors cordially invited.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Corner of Mance and Milton streets.

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

Preacher,—**Rev. FRANK J. DAY, M.A., B.D.**

OPEN SERVICE OF PASTORATE.

ALL WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

11 a.m.-Rev. W. T. G. BROWN, B.A., B.D. 7 p.m.-Rev. W. R. YOUNG, D.D.

Evening Subject—"THE SECRET SOCIETY: HAS IT A PLACE? IF SO, WHERE?"
VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOMED.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

Dominion Park.

Free Attractions for the last week:

Herbert's Performing Dogs, The World's Comedy Abrobats, and Fifty-two Side Shows.

Employees' Benefit, Thursday and Friday next. Purchase a Special Ticket for these days and help the willing workers. All cars go, or transfer to Dominion Park. 10 cents admission.

Young Men's Christian Association,

DOMINION SQUARE.

Mr. WALTER J. SOUTHAM

will lead the MEN'S BIBLE-CLASS, 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

On SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Mr. C. K. CALHOUN will address the Men's Meeting.

All men welcome to these meetings.

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

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Sept.			
13	9.00	a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.
*13	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
(a)13	6.00	p.m.	Victorian, Allan.
(c)14	1.00	p.m.	Canada, Dominion Line.
16	9.00	a.m.	K. Princess Cecilie, N. G. Lloyd.
*16	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
17	9.00	a.m.	Teutonic, White Star.
*17	6.15	p.m.	Lucania, Cunard.
18	9.00	a.m.	Celtic, White Star.
*18	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
20	9.00	a.m.	Lusitania, Cunard.
*20	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
(a)20	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Britain, CPR.
(c)21	1.00	p.m.	Ottawa, Dominion.
23	9.00	a.m.	K. Wilhelm der Grosse, N. G. Lloyd.
*23	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
24	9.00	a.m.	Oceanic, White Star.
25	9.00	a.m.	Deutschland, Hamb.-Am.
27	9.00	a.m.	Umbria, Cunard.
*27	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
(a)27	6.00	p.m.	Virginian, Allan.
(c)27	1.00	p.m.	Dominion, 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.

(a) Parcels (per parcel post) are forwarded by the Canadian Stmr. the last time of mailing at Head Office being 5.00 p.m. on Fridays. Registered before 5.45 p.m. Fridays.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the CALEDONIAN SOCIETY, will be held in St. Andrew's Home, TUESDAY, September 17th, at 8.15 o'clock. All members are earnestly requested to be present.
J. MARSHALL SEATH, Hon. Secretary

Boxes (6) $18; others $1.00 to $3.00

CALVE BOX PLAN

Now at Office of MR. VEITCH, Imperial Bank B'd'g, Victoria Sq. M. 4784.

TWELFTH DAY AT BLUE BONNETS

Yesterday was another day of leaden skies at the Blue Bonnets course, and the uninviting state of the weather doubtless kept many from the track who would otherwise have shown up on the penultimate day of the meeting. However, the attendance was a good mid-week one, and a very enthusiastic one.

It was unfortunate that there were so many scratches—in the fourth and fifth races, for example, only three horses faced the barrier out of fields of eight and seven, respectively, but notwithstanding the smallness of the fields, and the heavy going, some very pretty racing was seen, and, in the steeplechase especially one of the most exciting finishes 'over the sticks' that has been seen at the course was witnessed when 'Gold Run' defeated 'Butwell' by half a length.

In the first race of six furlongs, 'Wise Hand' had little difficulty in winning his race. He got away nicely, came up into first place when half the distance had been coursed, and won comfortably by six lengths. 'Tenez' dropped back somewhat during the race, but closed up again under punishment, when 'Knight of Hillsboro,' responding gamely, came up from last place and challenged him for second place.

The second race proved a surprise to man. After a delay at the starting gate, 'Muck Rake,' which finished third, came away with a great burst of speed. 'Prytania' lay second all the way, and when 'Master Lester' came up in the straight, easily disposed of him and drew away in the last sixteenth. As far 'Wabash Queen,' the filly was called last at every post except one.

From a spectacular point of view the steeplechase was the feature event. Four horses started, but there were only three in the race, 'Arian' being completely out of it, and pulling up. 'Lester L. Hayman' had a big lead in the first round, but began to tire, and fell back on 'Gold Run,' who was going nicely. 'Butwell' closed strongly at the last jump, but 'Rae' was late in bringing his mount up, and through this want of judgment let 'Gold Run' come in first, although he made a grand effort in the run in.

The fourth race, for the Engineers' Cup, was won by 'Hawkama.' Powers piloted his mount with great judgment, let 'Botanist' make the pace then closing won comfortably by a couple of lengths.

The surprise of the meeting was at the fifth race, when 'Oroba' displaced 'Eonite.' 'Altar Boy' was outclassed and the race was a match between the two first named, 'Oroba' winning by a head.

The sixth race was all 'Excitement.' Dashing away he kept easily in front and won comfortably. 'Cloten' could never catch him, and Prince Brutus,' who came in third, tired himself early in the race in chasing the winner.

Summary:—

1st race, six furlongs—1, 'Wise Hand'; 2, 'Tenez'; 3, 'Knight of Hillsboro.'

2nd race, seven furlongs—1, 'Prytania'; 2, 'Master Lester'; 3, 'Muck Rake.'

3rd dace, two miles steeplechase—1, 'Gold Run'; 2, 'Butwell'; 3, 'Lester L. Hayman.'

4th race, six furlongs—1, 'Hawkama'; 2, 'Botanist'; 3, 'Royal Onyx.'

5th race, five furlongs—1, 'Oroba'; 2, 'Eonite'; 3, 'Altar Boy.'

Sixth race, one mile—'Excitement'; 2, 'Cloten'; 3, 'Prince Brutus.'

NO OFFICIALS YET

APPOINTMENTS WILL BE MADE ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE CORNWALL TEAM.

Officials for this afternoon's lacrosse game between Montreal and Cornwall, on the M.A.A.A. grounds, were not appointed last night as it was expected they would have been. The appointment will now remain until the Cornwall team arrives, and Joe Lally, the president, is able to confer with President Tom Carlind, of the Montreal Club.

The Cornwall people are running a special excursion from the Factory Town, and, it is expected, will bring about five rundred supporters along with them.

The team will be practically the same as that that defeated the champion Shamrocks a fortnight ago.

Both teams are in the best of condition and with fine weather and the present good state of the grounds a fast game should result.

The probale line-up of the two teams will be as follows:

Montreal.		Cornwall.
Muir	Goal	Lalonde
Haynes	Point	Burns
Neville	Cover point	Cameron
R. Finlayson	Defence	F. Deegan
G. Finlayson	"	C. Degan
McKerrow	"	White
Nolan	Centre	Degray
Angue	Home	R. Degan
Hamilton	"	Smith
Wells	"	Fid Cummings
Dade	Outside	F. Cummings
Scott	Inside	McMillan

THE HUNTINGDON FAIR.

Huntingdon, Que., Sept. 13.—Owing to unfavorable weather, the attendance was small on the opening day of the Huntingdon fair, but exhibits were up to the usual standard, showing that nowhere in this province can there be found better horses and catle tha nat Huntingdon. Judging commenced at noon and lasted until nearly sunset, and will be continued to-day. The Hon. W. A. Weir, Minister of Public Works and Labor for Quebec, was present and was presented with an address of welcome by Mayor Phillips, of Huntingdon, to which he responded in suitable terms. Mr. Weir was the guest of W. W. Walker, M.P.P., of Hillside Farm, during his stay.

SPORTING NEWS

ROYALS LOST AGAIN.

Providence Played a Poor Fielding Game But Yet Won by 5—4.

Providence repeated their success of the previous day to-day and defeated the Royals of Montreal by 5—4, after a game in which the visitors had endless opportunities to score a win, thanks to the persistent efforts of the home team to present them with the game. Slowness to seize the opportunities at the critical moment, however, left the visitors one run behind at the close of the match.

Nine errors were chalked against the fielding department of the home team, three of them being credited to Donovan, the catcher, two to Abstein, and one each to Lord, Poland, Phelan and Harris. The Royals, on the other hand, put up a brilliant game in the field in spite of the fact that two errors were marked against them.

Herbst was in the box for Montreal and Harris for Providence. The former was easy for the home batsmen and the eleven hits made off him all figured in the run getting.

Harris was erratic in the first period, but after that he settled down to serious pitching, although the support he received was of the most wretched description.

Four hits in the first period at the bat netted the Royals three runs. Needham started with a two-bagger and went to third on Snowdon's sacrifice. Brown's single to left field scored Needham. Corcoran hit through Harris, and Shean was passed, the bases being filled in consequence. Madigan singled and Brown and Corcoran scored. Shean, trying to steal home, was run down, and Morgan grounded to Abstein for the third out.

After this temporary lapse big Harris settled down and allowed the Royals only two more hits during the remainder of the game.

In the third the Grays started their scoring. McConnell opened with a single, stole second and third, and beat the return of Poland's fly to Madigan for the first run. Chadbourne hit to right field for a home run.

In the sixth inning the score was tied. Chadbourne started with a single. Abstein sacrificed, and the first named scored on Phelan's single.

In the seventh Crawford singled and advanced on Harris's sacrifice. McConnell walked. Lord hit to right field and Madigan threw Crawford out at the plate. Poland singled to left field, scoring McConnell and Lord.

The Montreal men braced up in the eighth. Shean got to first in safety, a fumble by Abstein being responsible. Shean got to second on a poor return. Madigan's out and Lord's fumble put Shean on third, whence he scored on Donovan's wild throw to second. Herbst flied to Abstein.

EASTERN LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Rochester, 2.
At Jersey City—Toronto, 2; Jersey City, 1.
At Newark—Newark, 1; Buffalo, 0.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	82	43	.656
Buffalo	71	51	.582
Providence	64	60	.520
Newark	61	62	.496
Jersey City	61	64	.488
Baltimore	59	67	.468
Rochester	57	68	.456
Montreal	40	81	.331

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS

At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
At Boston—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 3.
Second game—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 3.
At Brooklyn—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
At Pittsburg—Pitsburg, 4; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	95	38	.714
Pittsburg	77	53	.592
New York	77	54	.588
Philadelphia	69	58	.543
Brooklyn	60	71	.455
Cincinnati	55	77	.417
Boston	49	79	.383
St. Louis	41	91	.311

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Detroit—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 1. Second game—Detroit, 10; Cleveland, 0.
At Philadelphia—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 6.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 0.
At New York—Washington, 10; New York, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.
Philadelphia	78	50	.609
Detroit	77	51	.602
Chicago	78	54	.591
Cleveland	75	56	.573
New York	61	70	.466
Boston	58	74	.439
St. Louis	52	76	.406
Washington	40	88	.312

THE INTERPROVINCIAL RUGBY UNION

LENGTHY SESSION YESTERDAY ARRIVED AT NO DEFINITE RESULT.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Representatives of the proposed International Rugby League teams held a session this afternoon at the King Edward behind closed doors, and after being closeted all afternoon, refused to give out anything. However, it has leaked out to-night that the clubs are waiting for the annual meeting of the C.A.A.U., which will be held to-morrow night at the King Edward. The old stumbling block, the amateur question, is again causing trouble, and the clubs are expecting that the C.A.A.U. will be reinstating some of the Eastern players.

Those present were: President George Ballard, Hamilton; W. H. Seymour, Hamilton; W. A. Hewitt, Argonauts; Jimmy Craig and Dr. Irvine, of Montreal, who also represented Ottawa.

With things undecided it left the western clubs in a peculiar position here tonight at a meeting of the O.R.F.U. executive. The Union insisted that Hamilton and Argonauts give their answer at once, but as the clubs were not in a position to do so, the meeting developed into a long session, in which nothing was done. Hamilton and Argonauts agreed not to play their last year's senior team, but this, it was thought, would be debarring players if the new league did not go through, and the meeting adjourned for a week with Hamilton and Argonauts promising to give a definite answer by next Thursday.

The Hamilton Tigers have unearthed a star in Ernest Wigle, son of the Mayor of Windsor, who is only twenty years old, weighs 190 pounds, and frequently punted the pigskin 60 yards in practice last week. He will play on the senior wing line this year.

THE PROVINCIAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Play to be Resumed To-day in the Mount Royal Club's Courts.

The weather having remained settled for sufficiently long a time to render the courts playable, the tournament of the Province of Quebec Tennis Association will be resumed this afternoon at the Mount Royal Club.

The draws are as follows:

12—Open doubles, Dunlop and Chipman; Wickes and Woodland. Ladies' handicap, Miss Brodie and Miss E. Clay. Ladies'



MRS. McCULLOCH,
In the ladies' singles.

open, Miss Hutchison and Mrs. Hole. Intermediate singles, Landry and Kennedy.

1.30—Open singles, Grier vs. Holland. Intermediate singles, Wickes vs. Denne; Gaunt vs. Landry, or Kennedy. Handicap singles, Baxter vs. Jellett. Brown vs. Gurd.

2.30—Mixed doubles, Mr. and Mrs. Wickes vs. H. M. Suckling and Garneau vs. Sherwell and Drew, Prevost and partner. Open singles, Dunlop vs. Watts. Hanicap singles, Woodland vs. Jellet or Baxter. Burke vs. Dann. Open doubles, Grier and Garneau vs. Sherwood and Drew. Handicap singles, G. Suckling vs. Gurd or Brown.

3.30—Montreal Cup — Watt vs. Gaunt. Mixed doubles, Sherwell and Mrs. McCulloch vs. Dunlop and Miss Hutchison; Garneau and Miss Clay vs. Noyes and partner. Intermediate singles, G. Suckling vs. Dann. Open doubles, Suckling and Holland vs. Jellett and Barnard. Intermediate doubles, Denne and partner vs. Archibald and Brown; Baile and Nolan vs. Landry and Kennedy.



MISS E. CLAY,
In the ladies' singles.

4.30 — Intermediate doubles, Peiler and Dann vs. Nops and Williams.

In addition to the foregoing a number of other games will be played; the competitors in the same will be determined by the results of the previous games. The competitors are requested to be on time as a special court will be reserved for each event. Should the competitor be not on time their game will be forfeited. Any information may be had from Mr. H. M. Suckling any time after eleven at the courts.

OUTREMONT CURLING CLUB

The new Outremont Curling, Lawn Tennis and Bowling Clubs, will be located on St. Viateur street, corner of Wiseman ave. At a meeting held in the Town Hall, Outremont, the architect's plans for the new rink and clubhouse were accepted and the committee were authorized to begin the construction at once to be in readiness for the curling season. The following officers of the new curling rink were elected:—President, Mr. Chas. Thackery; vice-president, James H. Maher; sec.-treas., Mr. W. J. Little. Committee of management—Messrs. Desjardins, Gorman, Bremner and Duchastel.

The land has been purchased and the rink and club house will be erected by the Outremont Land Co., who have been granted a charter for the purpose and the members of which are those interested in forming the curling and other recreation clubs. The citizens generally of Outremont and Annex are enthusiastic over their new club and all the year round it should be a popular resort. The stock is being rapidly taken up, a sufficient amount already being sold to warrant purchase of the land and erect the rink. A large tract of land has been secured, sufficient for lawn tennis and bowling green in summer.

Y.M.C.A. Field Day.

Association Record Broken at Eleventh Annual Sports Meeting.

The programme of the eleventh annual sports meeting of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. was carried out yesterday afternoon before a small, but enthusiastic attendance on the McGill College campus.

Fifteen events sufficed to give the twenty odd competitors unlimited opportunity of displaying their athletic prowess, and spectators the opportunity of witnessing some good finishes and keen contests.

A feature of the afternoon was the lowering of the Association's record for the mile by J. N. McCuaig by ten and two-fifths seconds.

The previous record stood at 4.55, and the time recorded by McCuaig was 4.44 3-5.

In another event, the final for the Hundred yards, the record set years ago, was tied by H. Hobman in 10 3-5 secs.

One of the most interesting races of the day was the relay race, won by the Business Men's team from that of the Harriers' team.

The team of the intermediate division put up a grand struggle for second place, but just failed to land it. The race was of half a mile in length, and was run in four relays of 220 yards apiece.

The boys' half mile race saw a close finish, the winner being separated from the second man by only about half a yard.

A good struggle for second place was seen in the half mile, E. G. Smith and Patterson fighting the race all the way down the stretch, with Giblin ahead for the winner's position. Eventually Smith shot ahead and got the place.

The summary of results was as follows:—100 yards dash—First heat—J. Tombs, 1; A. W. Cameron, 2. Time, 10 4-5. Second heat—G. Fleet, 1; F. G. Smith, 2. Time 11 1-5. Third heat—H. Hobman, 1; A. Stewart, 2. Final heat—Hobman, 1; G. Fleet, 2; J. Tombs, 3. Time, 10 3-5.

880 yards—E. Giblin, 1; F. G. Smith, 2; T. Patterson, 3. Time, 2 min. 4 3-5 secs.

Running high jump—A. Stewart, 1; F. G. Smith, 2.

Boys under 15, hundred yards—C. McLeish, 1; F. R. Johnson, 2. Time, 13 2-5.

Running broad jump—G. Fleet, 1, 14 ft 10 inches; T. Platt, 2, 16 feet 7 inches.

Hundred yards, boys, under 18—E. E. Watts, 1; H. Ferry, 2; O. Letellier, 3. Time, 12 seconds.

One mile run—J. N. McCuaig, 1; G. Palmer, 2. Time, 4.44 3-5.

220 yards race—H. Hobman, 1; A. W. Cameron, 2; T. Platt, 3. Time, 25 1-5.

Three mile harrier race—W. J. Moore, 1; F. McAlpin, 2. Time, 17 min. 26 secs.

440 yards—F. G. Smith, 1; J. Hutchinson, 2; T. Patterson, 3. Time, 55 4-5.

Two mile harrier race, boys—S. Locke, 1; M. Beaumont, 2; D. Speck, 3. Time, not taken.

Special hundred yards race—J. Tombs, 1; H. H. Field, 2. Time, 11 1-5.

880 yards, boys, under 18—E. E. Watts, 1; G. Cockels, 2; H. Stevenson, 3. Time, 2.26 1-5.

880 yards relay race—Business Men, juniors, F. G. Smith, A. W. Cameron, John Tombs and H. Hobman. Time, 1.47 4-5.

Sack race—T. Patterson, 1; E. Roberts, 2; S. Farrell, 3.

The officers were:—George A. Ross, E. Roberts, C. B. Robinson, C. B. Powter, C. C. Holland, Prof. C. H. McLeod, F. W. Harvey, M.D., J. J. Ross, M.D., R. H. Macdonald, H. G. Matthews, W. S. Maguire, John Allan, Wm. Cleland, H. H. Field, W. A. Maclaren, W. J. Hollid.

The committee in charge of the arrangements to whom much credit is due for the success of the meeting was composed as follows:—A. G. Burton, C. A. Bradbury, J. N. McCuaig, F. W. Shaw, John Tombs, Alex. Stewart, F. G. Smith, T. B. Patterson, W. S. Maguire and J. E. Merritt.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE

The following communication with regard to the recent dispute among the executive of the Grand Trunk Boating Club has been adressed to the 'Witness'. (To the Sporting Editor of the 'Witness.')

Recently all the English dailies of this city published in their columns the reports of the meetings of the Grand Trunk Boating Club. In each Mr. A. Veary's name has been mentioned. Some papers have referred to him as being a very unruly member of the club.

In justice to Mr. Veary, who is a life member of the club, and has by his skill with the paddle upheld the honor of his club for several years both at home and abroad, and who is well known and respected in Montreal and at all the boating clubs in this division, both sides of the question should be published.

I have followed this affair from the beginning, and without fear of contradiction can say that this young man is being hounded and made a victim, because he with two or three others, refused to pay an increased rental for the privilege of placing his yacht shed (his own property) in the river opposite the club grounds.

It now turns out that he was quite justified in the stand he took, for the executive of the club are not permitted, according to their agreement with the Harbor Commissioners, to make any charges whatever.

When the executive woke up and discovered this, they changed their tack and tried to have the shed removed on the grounds that it was an obstruction or something else; here they were wrong again, for Mr. Veary states he holds the club's official permit to place the shed where it is, and further it was constructed and located to conform to the club's regulation drawn up especially for that purpose last year and approved this year.

A similar shed is placed alongside Mr. Veary's. No objection is raised to this one remaining. Why? Because the owner paid the increased rental, but under protest.

Mr. Veary has promptly paid his dues and rental for the boat house provided by the club, and is a member in good standing and therefore he is entitled to all the privileges of the club.

Many of the old members who assisted in bringing the club to the position it holds to-day are disgusted and freely express their indignation at the treatment meted out to this member.

As for apologies and suspension, this young man and many others, including myself, cannot imagine what he has to apologize for, but judging by the way things are going, several apologies may soon be in order, for this young man has often paddled his canoe to success, and can do so again.

FAIR PLAY.

LONGUEUIL BOATING CLUB

The regular fortnightly hop of the Longueuil Boating Club will be held in the clubhouse this evening at 8.30 o'clock.

A CORNER IN REAL ESTATE.

TRANSFERS RECORDED.

Real estate business continues brisk on small properties and agents are kept busy in consequence. Several larger deals are being negotiated but as they have not yet been completed no statement can be made. Land in the suburbs is moving freely. Those agents who specialize in sub-divisions are rapidly disposing of small plots of land. The following transfers have been recorded:—

Madame Hector Trempe and others has sold to Mayer Littner a plot of land in St. Mary's Ward for $14,000.

Miss Athalie Leriche has purchased from Mrs. Henry Hamilton part of a lot in St. Antoine Ward, with dwelling, No. 132 Mansfield street, for $10,000.

From James and David Larkin, a lot in St. Ann's Ward, fronting on Ottawa street, together with the buildings, has been bought by Edward Power, the price being $9,000.

For the sum of $4,000, Frederick G. Gnaedinger has transferred to John P. Seybold, a piece of vacant land, fronting on Forden avenue, Westmount.

By Jeremie Poirier and others, has been sold, to Rodolphe Lemieux, for $3,600, a plot of land in the parish of Montreal, and situated at Coteau St. Pierre, with the buildings.

Joseph Arthur Sylvestre, M.D., has sold to Pierre Dupré, a piece of land on Cowan street, St. Denis Ward, the purchase price being $3,491.

To the rector and churchwardens of St. Mark's Church, Dorval, H. Markland Molson and Edward K. Greene, have sold a block of land in Dorval, for $1 and other considerations.

Calixte Guillemette has transferred to Moise Zelicovitz three lots in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, fronting on Berri street, with buildings, for the sum of $9,500.

Orphir Racicot has sold to Arcade S. Bissonnette land and the houses Nos. 146, 148, 150, 152 Palm street, St. Henri Ward. The price was $5,000.

Godfroi de Tonnancourt has purchased from Edmond Noel, for the sum of $4,900, land and buildings bearing Nos. 854, 856, 858, 860, Ontario street, Hochelaga Ward.

Antoine Decary has sold to Noel Lanctot, a piece of land in St. James Ward, the price being $7,600.

Two lots in Hochelaga Ward with houses and buildings on Adams street, Maisonneuve, have been sold by Mme. Joseph A. Duval to Henri Labelle, for $15,000.

Mme. Emmanuel Gagné has purchased from Arthur Nadeau, a piece of land in Cote St. Louis, with buildings, for the sum of $12,000.

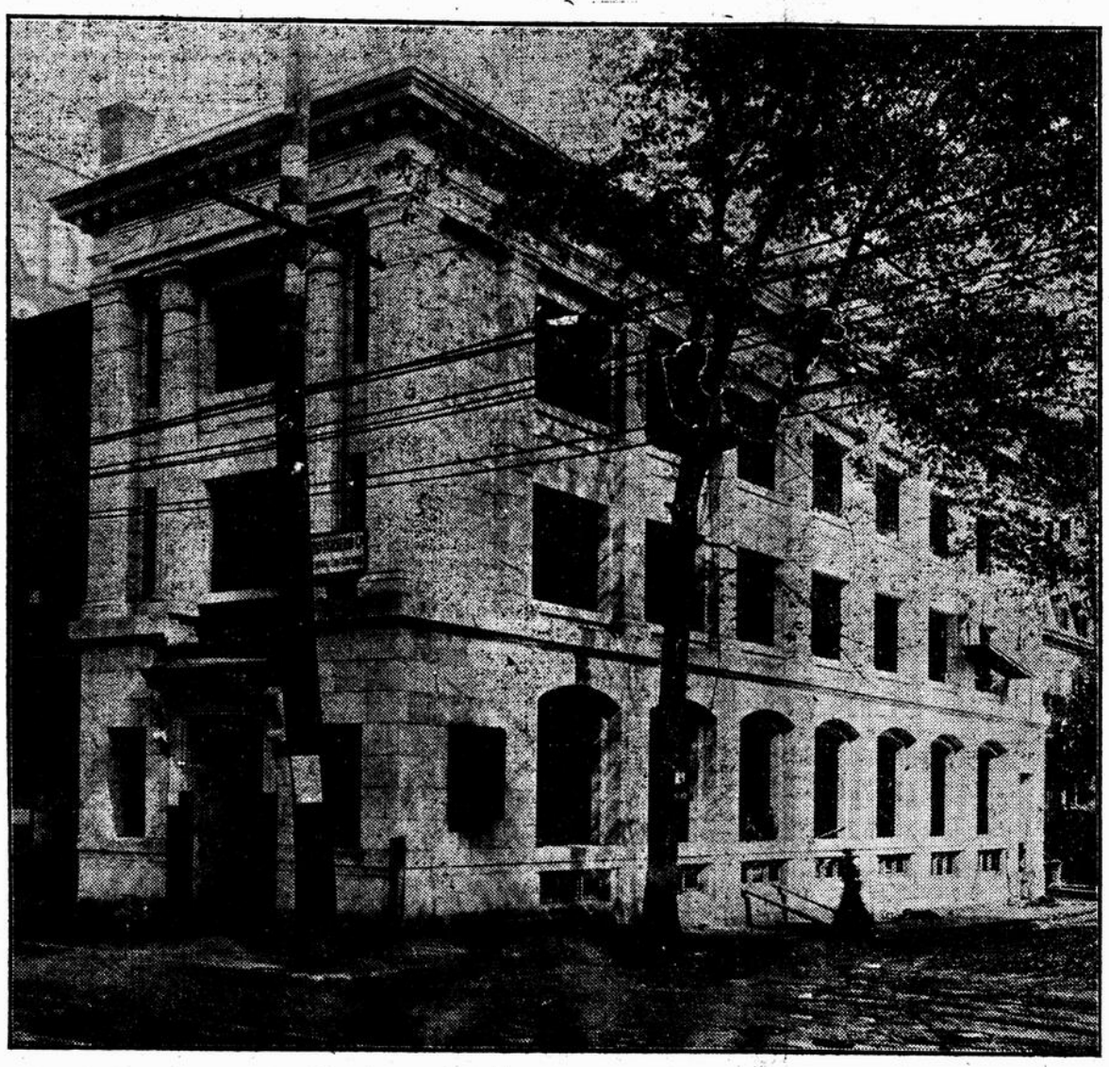
For a consideration of $6,300, Alfred Dubois has transferred to Nicolas Gentile two lots in the town of St. Louis, with buildings.

Adolphe Duperrault has sold to Mrs. Isidore Meshkin, a lot, fronting on Prospect avenue, Westmount, in the parish of Montreal, together with dwelling house. The price was $5,000.

Joseph Duval has bought from the estate Hon. Seraphin Rodier, three lots in St. Mary's Ward, together with houses bearing Nos. 223, 225, 227, 229 Poupart street. The purchase price was $3,500.

To Mme. Antoine A. Charlebois has been sold, by George Edward Blackwell, a piece of land together with the dwelling house, No. 18 Arlington avenue, Westmount, for $6,000.

Georges Bayard has sold to Louis Eugene Duval land in Cote St. Louis, with tenements Nos. 484 and 486, Clark street, for the sum of $3,450.



NEW BUILDINGS OF THE YEAR.—Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets.

The new west end branch of the Royal Bank of Canada is well situated on the corner of Stanley and St. Catherine streets. It is a fine stone building of three stories and a basement, with an area of 25 feet by 103 feet, the longest frontage being on Stanley street. The ground floor will be entirely utilized by the bank and its offices, while in the upper part are to be chambers, all of which are already let. In the basement are cloak rooms, lavatories and storerooms, while the cellar has an independent entrance from the street. Boxes have been put in for the accommodation of customers, and there is also a steel-lined money vault. The windows are of an exceptionally large size, giving the maximum of light. In the bank itself the fittings will be of the most modern character. The counter will be of marble and the railings of metal. Mr. C. Howard Stone has designed the building, and has incorporated all the most modern ideas for a bank building, and Messrs. Thackeray & Co., contractors, have been entrusted with the work of construction.

THE
LINTON APARTMENTS
SHERBROOKE and SIMPSON STREETS
Family Suites from $80 to $175 per month.
Bachelor Suites from $40 to $70 per month.
[Reduction for three years' lease,]
Rent includes Bell Telephone, Cold Storage, etc.
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LIMITED,
30 ST. JOHN STREET.

OUTREMONT HOME SITES,
On that beautifully situated sub-division recently opened and laid out as McNIDER STREET, NELSON STREET and ST. JOSEPH BOULEVARD two streets west of Park avenue, and just above Mount Royal avenue. A first-class residential district with suitable restrictions. Water and drains are in. House connections are made.
LOOK IT OVER.
H. J. ROSS,
Moderate prices and easy terms. Main 1180. 180 St. James st.

HOMES TO LET.

There is a considerable demand for good apartments in the city and suburbs, and some agents report 'a difficulty' in finding sufficient to meet requirements. This is especially felt in the west end of the city, where many of the most desirable tenants wish to locate themselves. The recent raising of rents, though resented, will have to be borne, and up to the present has had little or no effect on the market. One of the largest agents informed a 'Witness' representative yesterday that business has been lively all the year and was never brisker than now. Some agents instead of advertising flats to let are appealing for them to satisfy their clients, and even then cannot meet their calls. Such is the case with Mr. H. M. Simpson, who does an extensive business in this department. Messrs. Putnam & McCrory advertise flats and tenements for investment and in this direction also business is moving briskly. The large apartment houses are all doing well and report themselves highly satisfied with the amount of support they are receiving. The Cradock Simpson Company have a number of factory sites for sale in various parts of the city as well as houses that will make good investments. All through the city in this department of the real estate business good trade is being done and agents are well satisfied with the way conditions are shaping. The constant growth of the city's population is helping to make the letting of flats and apartments one of the most profitable portions of the business.

NATURAL BATH TUB; NO SOAP NEEDED

A WONDERFUL SPRING IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT.

Down in the California desert, 150 miles from Los Angeles and six miles from the line of the Southern Pacific Railway, are the remnants of what was once the 'Garden of Eden.' Some twenty-five years ago St. Louis and Evansville capitalists conceived the idea that this desert land could be utilized, and by irrigation could be made a great fruit producing country. Accordingly they set out an immense orchard of young trees—apricot, lemon, orange and citron—built substantial buildings for their overseer and workmen, laid artificial walks and beautified the grounds with shrubbery and flowers. They made a contract with a company which owned a reservoir on the San Bernardino Mountains, and soon the liquid life from the uplands was flowing into the garden, beautifying and transforming every growing thing. This went on for several years, and from that sandy waste grew into promise and beauty a lovely orchard.

So sanguine were the promoters that they incurred the expense of a narrow gauge railway from their property to the Southern Pacific, making connection at Palm Spring Station. The grove was now at almost the bearing point and the investors were looking forward to quick dividends, when, as a result of an altercation between the grove owners and the water company, the latter cut off the water supply, and long before the matter could be adjudicated by the courts the flowers had withered, the trees had died and the whole estate had reverted to the desert, with only the stump of a tree here and there 'to point the moral and adorn the tale.'

A few miles from this wreck, around the spur of a mountain, in a little valley, owned by a canny Scotchman, Dr. Murray. The doctor has brought the water from the mountain near by and has created an 'oasis in the desert.' He has about ten acres in oranges and alfalfa, and nothing could be more pleasant to the eye, after ranging over a sandy waste; than this charming little valley.

An Indian reservation adjoins the doctor's ranch, and from them he leases for $100 per annum a rare spring. The pool formed by this spring is about as large as a good sized room and is covered by a rude shack. The uniform temperature of the water is 100 degrees, and it is said to have many healing properties, being especially efficacious in all manner of blood and nervous troubles. When you first enter this pool your feet strike a soft, sandy bottom, and you are apparently in water about eighteen inches deep. All at once a ripple goes over the surface, much as if a stone had been thrown in, and near you you notice the sand has opened, disclosing a hole as large as the circumference of your body, but how deep you are afraid to think. But the doctor calls there is no danger and you take your life in your hands and plunge in. Down you go, up to your neck, and, fearing a quicksand, you call out to the doctor, but he, smiling imperturbably, bids you keep quiet and await results.

Presently you feel a soft impact upon the soles of your feet, and slowly but irresistibly you feel yourself being forced to the surface. Within the space of three minutes you are again standing in eighteen inches of water, and the hole has disappeared, only to appear a few feet further on. You hasten to it, plunge in and again sink up to your neck as before and again reach the surface as before. Only one hole is formed at a time, and between the closing of one and the appearing of another there is an interval of about five minutes.

In this wonderful bath you do not require any brush or soap, but when you come out your skin is smooth and spotless, here and there appearing upon your body minute scales of silica. After dashing a bucket of cold water over you you feel wonderfully invigorated and refreshed. People come hundreds of miles to bathe in these healing waters, and if the doctor could only move this spring to Los Angeles he could make his fortune in a few years. The Indians (the Mission tribe) attach great value to the water and use the overflow of the pool for bathing and drinking purposes.—Louisville (Ky.) 'Courier-Journal.'

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
Merchants Bank Building.

S
Investment Properties.

MENTANA STREET—Three comfortable flats, heated by hot water, good plumbing and drainage. Price $6,500

HUTCHISON STREET, Montreal Annex—Two stone-front buildings, containing 2 dwellings each, thoroughly modern and up to date, 6 and 7 rooms, all well rented. Price 10,500

SUSSEX STREET — Block of cut stone dwellings, containing six tenements, hot water heating, good plumbing, in good order. Excellent investment. Price, 18,000

HUTCHISON STREET—Six heated apartments, all well rented, modern heating and plumbing, almost new and in good order; an A1 investment 22,000

McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE — Stone front apartment house, containing 4 apartments of 7 rooms each, thoroughly modern, and up-to-date. Price 24,000

PUTNAM & McCRORY,
308-10 Merchants Bank Bldg

FOR SALE

A CHEAP HOUSE
on St. Martin street, near St. Antoine, a two and one-half story brick dwelling, nine rooms, stable and carriage room in rear. Price $3,200.

CADIEUX STREET
A good property on the upper part of this street, near Prince Arthur street. Lot runs through to City Hall avenue; ample room for building. House is of solid brick and heated by furnace, $6,000.

SHUTER STREET
A full-sized stone house near Sherbrooke street, twelve rooms, hot water furnace. All in good order. This would make a good flat or tenement property. Price, $7,000.

MODERN FLATS
A block of six almost new flats, solidly built on concrete and stone foundations. Five and six rooms, open plumbing, electric lights, cemented cellar; wide lots. Price, $17,000.

WINDSOR AVENUE
A well-built two-story brick cottage, with extension kitchen; eight rooms, bathroom, concrete cellar, etc. Finished throughout in cottonwood; bay window, large verandah over kitchen.

H. J. ROSS,
Accountant and Real Estate Agent,
180 St. James Street.

WESTERN AVENUE near Grosvenor.
Pressed Brick, 9 rooms, semi-detached; lot 30 x 100 .. .. $8,500

TUPPER STREET
Stone front, 10 rooms $8,500

CENTRAL INVESTMENT
Four Dwellings for $6,000; rents, $750.

ALLEGED HORSE THIEF.

Adelard Bouvier, a horse thief, was arrested yesterday by Detective Viens, of Chief Detective Carpenter's staff. The accused is thirty-five years old, and is wanted in Joliette on the charge of stealing a horse. He will be sent back to Joliette this morning.

THE ROSS REALTY CO., Ltd.
30 St. John Street.

ONLY $1000 CASH DOWN
To secure a
New Cottage at Outremont
9 rooms, bathroom, furnace, etc.; decorated; fine outlook; lot 32½ x 102 to lane.

Cottage for $3,250.
WOODEND COTTAGE, COTE DES NEIGES, 8 rooms, bathroom, furnace, electric light, water; lot, 50 x 110.

3 Flats for $5,000.
388, 392 DELORIMIER AVE., each containing 6 rooms, bathroom, etc. Rental, $500.

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BUILDING LOTS AT
One Dollar a Week
Did you ever realize that ONE DOLLAR a week could buy a splendid building lot, with the privilege of immediate occupancy, in one of the most beautiful and promising localities of the Western Section of Montreal?

PARK MOUNT LAURIER
Boulevard St. Paul.
AN OPPORTUNITY THAT NOBODY CAN AFFORD TO MISS.
This magnificent property, located directly opposite the Canada Cars Company, extends from Canal to the Aqueduct, in close touch with the Mount Royal Spinning Company, actually in construction, and the most important West End factories. ONLY ONE DOLLAR CASH.
Branch offices on the grounds, corner Hamilton and 5th avenue, Hamilton and Marie Anne street. OPEN DAILY.
CHARRUAU & DAOUST
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
6 to 10 La Presse Bldg. Tel. Main 4918

A. W. D. HOWELL,
Phone Main 5410.
212 St. James street.

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OPPORTUNITY
That is not likely to occur again.
There are over 80,000 feet of land, valued at $40,000, easily divided into building lots, and a handsome dwelling, with coach house, etc., giving an annual revenue of over $1,000 This property is in Westmount, and will be sold for 33 1-3 cents per foot, or, say, $27,000 net. No charge for dwelling or outbuildings.

Roslyn Ave.
TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE
6 bedrooms, concrete basement, steel construction, parquette floors, hardwood finish, 1st flat. White pine enamel, 2nd flat. Elect. and gas fixtures. Newly finished. Will not rent. Price, $9,500.00, part cash, balance at 5 percent.

Frontenac St.
Three Story Brick Cased Block
Containing 9 flats, built only three years; all in perfect order. Let to good tenants, who all pay in advance. Price, $13,500.00, part cash, balance at 5 percent. Present rental, $1,440.00, which can be largely increased.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
30 St. John Street.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Room 40, Renouf Building

FOR SALE
No. 4 Weredale Park,
That charming semi-detached villa, with or without tennis lawn adjoining.
The house is very compact and cosy. Owner leaving for England.
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

CLANDEBOYE AVENUE
House finished in hardwood, containing drawing and dining-rooms, extension kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, laundry, etc.
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
For most Desirable Tenant,
A FURNISHED FLAT,
FOR THE WINTER. Must be heated.
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

WANTED—HOUSES
From $10,000 to $20,000.
Prompt sales made of good property. Business confidential.
WANTED—Renting Houses and Apartments for most desirable tenants.
LIST YOUR HOUSES WITH ME.
H. M. SIMPSON.
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

FOR SALE,
A SNAP ON ROSLYN AVENUE,
Semi-Detached.
A cosy home in perfect order. Possession any time. To include handsome electric fixtures. Price moderate.
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

PETTIBONE ILL

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 13.—George A. Pettibone, charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Steunenberg, was taken to a hospital to-day in a critical condition, and an operation will probably be necessary. There will be no further prosecution of the case at present.

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Two or three publications to the same address.

	worth	only
'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.50
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'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.90	3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.20
'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.20

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

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra: 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra: 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra: 'World Wide,' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

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.

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

N. M. 7 F. Q. 14 **SEPTEMBER** F. M. 21 L. Q. 29

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907.

The 'Lusitania,' the leviathan Cunard turbiner, has succeeded in breaking the world's record for steaming, with 593 nautical miles run in twenty-four hours to her credit, an average for the day of 23.86 knots, but owing to fog, she did not beat the 'Deutschland's' record for the trans-Atlantic passage. She arrived at the Sandy Hook Lightship yesterday morning, after a run of 5 days and 54 minutes, compared with the fastest run of the 'Lucania' of 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes. This initial passage of the 'Lusitania' has been watched with breathless interest by the world, almost to the exclusion of other trans-Atlantic events of interest. It is for us, however, to record the feat of one of our own boats, the 'Empres of Britain,' of the Canadian Pacific line of steamers, which left Liverpool on Friday last and delivered her mail in Montreal yesterday morning. Actually her mail was delivered in Chicago before that of the 'Lusitania,' and that is an object lesson of what we could do if we had a 25-knot or 26-knot service from Liverpool to Halifax. The Allans, with their 17 to 18-knot turbiners, the 'Virginian' and the 'Victorian,' have made just as good time as the C. P. R. Empresses, and with faster boats could beat New York considerably for mail and passenger service to Chicago and western points. Fancy a time when the mails shall reach New York preferably by way of Canada instead of reaching Canada preferably by way of New York!

CANADA AND THE ORIENTALS.

Self-preservation is a law of our being. It is the most powerful of our instincts, except race preservation, which in many ways overrides it, both in animals and men. We have two letters to-day taking issue with us in our defence of the Asiatics of the Pacific coast. We are glad to note in a Japanese paper the hope expressed, and evidently inspired from government quarters, that agreements shall soon become to that will remove race friction from the shores of the Pacific. We shall be interested to know what those propositions are. They deal with as large and as difficult a world question as ever was given to statesmen to wrestle with. It is evidently as much the desire of the Japanese Government as of our own that some solution should be found. Say what we will about the mistakenness of race prejudice, we must acknowledge it as a fact, though a fact which has its chief encouragement in the present case from that element of our people which is leagued for the purpose of holding control of the labor market, and dictating the price of it. Those who side with the combination of manufacturers, leagued to control the market for their wares, and charge the people what they like, can make no sort of objection to this other form of protectionism; but between them they are laying intolerable burdens on our producers, the farmers whose labor is the only source from which the overcharges of unprofitable production can be met, and we are putting the country at a grievous disadvantage, which, were it not for unprecedented agricultural expansion, would tell to its undoing.

It will be noted that, much as they may deprecate our Anglo-Saxon language with regard to the matter, the real objection to the Orientals is that they are of a different color. Mere difference of race does not count. When these Orientals are contrasted by our correspondent with the Empire's white children, one might suppose that the latter were British and Canadian, whereas those with whom the Orientals come into any sort of competition are for the most part foreigners from another direction. The essence of the thing is reached by Mr. Holland when he asks if we would recommend intermarriage. He speaks truly when he says that an element destined to remain apart forever is not a desirable one in any country. It is a question if man's duty to man terminates with what he finds desirable to him. As to marriage, we have a great belief in letting it take care of itself, except as far as possible to remove obstacles. It is honorable in all. It is governed by affinities and antipathies which no man can analyze, but which generally work toward good ends. We have heard the doctrinaire theory of some students that the product of very diverse races is not satisfactory. As to that we can only say we have seen many very fine specimens. The Japanese ambassador to the United States was asked whether he believed in inter-marriage. His answer was that he had a German wife, and he certainly did. The British have always held as a cardinal imperial belief that mixed races are the best, and we might find a Tartar element in ourselves if we could go far enough back. We certainly could find pigtails on Englishmen less than a hundred years ago. De wo or do we not believe in the unity of the human race? If we do we cannot but look for the time when that unity shall be restored. There is at least one race among us that refuses inter-marriage, and, to that extent, denationalizes itself. Yet there is no country but Russia in which it does not enjoy equal political and industrial rights. So long as races keep apart there will be disputes of some sort, though in purposefulness, self-control and productive qualities the Orientals are the very antipodes of the negro, and the disputes in their case would likely be of a very different type. The Chinese are separatist in their tastes, but the Japanese show no disposition to be unneighborly.

The ideas of 'Semper Vigilans' are just what we hear on every side from those who take their cue from a press whose appeal is to the selfish sentiments, cultivated for their own objects by labor leaders. We presume that any reply to it would be vain that was not an appeal to simple selfishness. It is all very well to boast of the patriotism there is in considering the interests of Canada and Canada alone, and to talk with contempt of the Empire, when it makes any, even the smallest, claim upon us; but if Canada was Canada alone how long would she be Canada? How long would she have any rights, even the right of existence, in the eyes, say, of Mr. Secretary Root? Or, supposing the utmost love for our national existence to prevail among our neighbors, how would we face Japan except under the wing of the Eagle? It would be hard to place Canada in a more humiliating position than is proposed in this letter. It will no doubt be said that Canada could look after herself when the time came; but it is an unfortunate vaunt for a country that is at present absolutely dependent for maritime protection. It is nonsense to bark at Britain for having made an alliance with Japan without consulting us, seeing that Canada, for her own trade interests, made a treaty of her own, guaranteeing to the subjects of the Mikado similar protection and freedom to what Canadians are by it free to enjoy in Japan.

There is, moreover, no such state of things as 'Semper Vigilans' imagines and alleges. What the Chinese would do, if the door was opened, can only be surmised, but, as it is, they are not taking the work from the Europeans. Apart from the laundry business, which was largely created by them, they have taken work in lines in which it was impossible to hire white labor. They are not cheap laborers, living on nothing. They get as good pay as whites would or could get for like forms of labor, and they are not slow at demanding it. There are Chinese cooks in Montreal getting twelve and fifteen dollars a week in addition to their keep. The laundry worker gets from his fellow-Chinaman anywhere from five dollars a week, as a beginner, to five dollars a day at rush times. The pay of a competent laundry hand is about three dollars a day. What is important is that the Chinaman can be trusted where the Caucasian cannot; he is patient, industrious and loyal. It is the universal testimony of those who do business in China, or with Chinamen, that they can almost invariably be trusted. The amount of absolute confidence that prevails in the Chinese trade would astonish any one whose dealings had always been with the proud Caucasian. There is no doubt a reason for this, apart from any good that may be in his nature. The Confucian laws not only make the swindler an outcast, but disgrace all his kindred, so that in the business life of China few dare to be dishonest or unfaithful. This has created a habit of mind. This happy description unfortunately does not apply at all to the Japanese, who is just as tricky as some races that are treated as white, or even as the white Canadian can be.

We have heard enough of this loathing of the 'leprous' yellow man, all because he made it possible to live on the Pacific slope, which, in so far as life is dependent on service, is almost out of the question without him. If the flight to Chinatown, which followed on the Vancouver riot, had lasted a few days longer, we should by this time have been hearing a wail of a very different sort from that echoed by our correspondents. It is a fact that the State of Oregon suffered so much from the reduction in the Asiatic population by the restrictions that have been put upon it by the United States Government that the Portland Chamber of Commerce petitioned Congress to remove them to the extent of permitting the landing of fifty thousand Chinamen a year. What are the poor six hundred a year that the Mikado is willing to permit to come to Canada to that? The Mayor of Vancouver wires the Premier that there is no work for the eleven hundred Orientals, chiefly East Indians, who have just arrived there. He knows well enough that there is abundance of work for every one of them, and that if it does not offer, it is on account of the terrorism that surround them. Our North-West is looking with the utmost anxiety upon the paucity of labor for the housing of its harvests. Let us admit that men may not employ decent men willing to work diligently and obediently for them because of mob law, or because other men are jealous of them, and we place our country on the level of the lowest civilizations. Let us hope, however, that some understanding will be come to that will enable the yellow pigmies and the red bristled barbarians to get on with each other.

THE WEATHER.

What is the matter with the weather, and where has our lost summer gone to? is a plaint heard not only on this continent, but in Europe as well. When the calamity took place by which Athens lost the flower of her citizens at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, Pericles is said to have uttered the lament, 'The year has lost its spring,' a saying which passed into an Athenian proverb. We read in the 'Times' that in its literal sense the saying of Pericles may well represent the feeling of Englishmen in this untoward season, and they are further lamenting that, having lost their spring—except for a beautiful Easter and a few fine days just before Whitsuntide—they are losing their summer too. It is hoped that the so-called St. Martin's summer in October will yield a few warm days, but, even so, it will not be a true summer. True summer begins, says the 'Times' writer, in the South of England at any rate, when the hay harvest is ripening; when the hedgerows are agleam with wild roses, and the nightingale is just ceasing to sing; and it ends well before the last sheaves of corn have been garnered from the happy autumn fields. Sometimes, as with us, summer seems to linger for awhile in the lap of autumn, 'but no one with a true sense of the seasons and their signs can call the time 'summer when the swallows are gathering for their long flight to the South, 'and the equinox is not three weeks 'away.' It is doubtless, as with us, 'often the sweetest moment of the year, 'with just that touch of subdued sadness in it which seems inseparable from 'the deepest sense of natural things, and 'the highest moods of human attunement 'thereto.' It is not summer, however, and summer even here may be said to have passed.

There is still, however, here and in England, hope for a fine and prolonged autumn, although gloomy skies and frequent downpours may seem for the present to dampen that hope. In spite of the past curious season in Canada, we have no right to complain overmuch, for the harvests are surprisingly good, so far, considering everything, and our case might be much worse. Many summer seasons even in England have been worse than 1907. In 1588, for instance, the year of the Armada, the incessant storms of an unusually stormy summer greatly helped England's brave mariners to defeat the Spanish leviathans. It was called then, we read, a Protestant season, as the wind which brought William III. to Torbay was called a Protestant wind. The fate of empire is sometimes decided by the elements, as the fate of Rome was once decided by the hissing of geese. Even internal policy sometimes is traceably affected by the weather, as in 1845, when the wet weather was described as 'the rain that rained away the Corn Laws.' 'Good old weather,' as someone has said, 'it never rusts!'—as a topic of conversation. And it is always the hottest, the driest, the coldest, the wettest, the most pleasant or the most disagreeable in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Why is it that most people think and speak of the weather in superlatives? 'Beastly day!' says one; 'divine morning,' declares another. Memory in regard to the weather is of all things the most untrustworthy. Few people can remember truly, when tested, the weather a month, or even a week, ago, but they will cheerfully tell you that there has not been such sunless, windy, cool, rainy, or whatnot weather for ten, fifteen or twenty years. Some go back more than half a century. But, as we have said, the weather is a famous vehicle for saying 'How do y' do!' and quite as satisfying as that curious and much-abused form of greeting. When an acquaintance greets you with 'G' Morning!' in place of 'How do y' do!' you are not, at least, tempted to retort, 'How do I do what?'

POSTERS.

An English proverb says: 'They do things better in France.' Indiscriminate and uncontrolled displays of signs and bill posters are not permitted in France, as in this and other countries, where they have become a public nuisance. A law passed in 1791, and still in force, regulates all signs, posters and announcements placed before the public gaze. These are systematically arranged and subject to a tax according to size and period of display. Only government proclamations and notices are printed on white paper. All others must be on colored paper, or painted on colored background. Business announcements of a more or less permanent character in public places, apart from the premises where the business is actually carried on, pay a yearly tax according to the population of the city, town or commune. Temporary paper posters must be submitted to the proper official for approval and bear the government stamp, for which the advertiser pays, at the same time registering his name, occupation and domicile. Thus the authorities of every village and commune have control of all posters and announcements displayed in public places. In Paris and other cities no one is allowed to deface the streets and public places with crude, ostentatious or grotesque advertisements. Bill-boards are only allowed where they are permanently built into a wall, and are taxed according to superficial area. In railway stations and other like public places, merchants may rent advertising space on the walls, but the style and matter must conform to the artistic scheme of the building, a regulation which ensures good taste, and often results in interesting works of decorative art. Kiosks, newsstands, theatres and other places of resort are all regulated as regards billposting and announcements, and everybody knows where to look for the information he requires. Electric signs are permitted, but not extensively used, in Paris. For each sign of this class a special permit must be obtained, and the tax thereon is regulated by the size and character of the display. It is not possible to adopt this elaborate system in Canada, but intelligent regulation would be a great improvement on the slovenliness which permits all things obtrusive, with the one unwise exception of projecting signboards, which, in moderate proportions, are in most places the only sensible sort. Bill-boards and advertising boards having become very aggressive, should be heavily taxed, as in France, whose outdoor system of advertising may be studied with advantage by both advertisers and civic authorities. We also accord a privilege to governments, national, provincial and civic. Whereas, in common law, our fences and houses are immune from private posters, governments of the three orders mentioned hold themselves free to deface with their proclamations every property they can. A city proclamation about taxes has just been used to do the greatest damage possible, being stuck not only on painted fences, whence a very solicitous application of hot water might remove them, but on surfaces on which they must remain a permanent defacement.

POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Lemieux will add considerably and pleasingly to his already high reputation as an administrator by his determination to restore one-cent postage in cities. This was the rate for a great many years, but, when the principle of postal delivery in cities was introduced, there followed serious deficits in the service, to meet which it was found necessary to charge the same price in cities as in the country. One argument for so doing was the annoyance complained of by many of having their mail filled with advertising matter in which they took no interest, and which the department thought might reasonably be asked to bear its full share of the cost of the service. Mr. Lemieux is fortunate, however, in not having deficits to face, but rather a surplus which he rightly thinks should be restored in increased facilities to the postal service. It is not right that either a postal service or a water service should be made a means of revenue. There are many people who will regard this change as a very great boon, especially merchants who have bills and necessary circulars to send out. It is possible, indeed, that a good deal of distribution that has, under the two-cent rate, been done without the use of the post-office will now use that method, so that there may be little or no falling off in revenue as a consequence. Should this result it would, of course, vindicate this reform and continue the surplus to be applied to further improvements.

The people who deserve most consideration at the hands of the post-office are undoubtedly, not the city, but the country people. These have been systematically plundered by our fiscal system on behalf of the towns. It would be only fair, therefore, if the towns, which undoubtedly are the paying part of the work of the Post-Office Department, should make free contribution to the country. The extension of postal delivery should therefore be a first consideration in so far as it is possible. The trouble is that it is only possible to a very limited extent indeed. Mr. Borden has made a promise to do something in this direction if he gets into power. The indefiniteness of this promise is calculated to make it seem nice to the country people everywhere. Yet nothing is more obvious than that the department cannot possibly carry it out in any general way. It has proved a very losing business in the United States, though introduced only in places such as we have very few of in Canada—such places, for instance, as have sufficient population to support electric car lines. Still the extension of the delivery system along the routes of mail carts where that can be made possible by farmers placing post-office boxes at their gates, and the increase of rural facilities otherwise, should be the first study of the department. All extensions should be made upon very rigid rules. Any freedom of selection would certainly be used as a very powerful means of corruption.

HEROISM.

Instances of men risking their lives to save others from death are by no means rare. In military life this sort of valor is usually rewarded by the bestowal of the Victoria Cross. For civilians there are medals of the Royal Humane Society and the Carnegie Hero Fund. It has never yet been found, however, that these rewards had anything to do with prompting acts of heroism in attempting to save life. In nearly all individual cases the effort must be made without a moment's hesitation or consideration. The instinct to give help to others in danger of death is, therefore, regarded as an element in character which ought to be encouraged. Fear of death or bodily injury is one of the strongest human passions, but it is frequently overcome by other pasisons, by enthusiasm for a cause, and, sometimes, by an overmastering sense of duty. But the man of courage, alert, self-confident and quick in action, obeys an impulse natural to him. It may have been born in him, but most of those who have distinguished themselves in this way have acquired it by a process of training, partly unconscious, familiarity with danger, and from being accustomed to helping others on occasions of difficulty. A still higher form of courage is that which requires some deliberation, an estimation of chances, a cool, systematic effort. This is the sort of courage that firemen are constantly called upon to exercise, their devotion being accepted as a matter of course. Among workingmen in perilous employments the same idea generally prevails. It was displayed in a manner particularly deserving of praise in the case reported from Buffalo the other day. Arthur Sweeney, seeing two of his fellow-men overcome by sulphide of hydrogen gas, in a tank, went to their rescue, himself overcome, and died in the attempt. His son immediately went to his aid. He also became unconscious, and, with the two first, was removed to a hospital. There must have been several acts of daring in the face of appalling consequences before all were rescued from the tank. Acts like these raise the opinion of common people, who go about their work without pretence, and suggest the thought that in the humblest circle we may meet there may be a spirit of heroism which in any moment of crisis may spring into deeds of the most noble self-sacrifice.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Talk of reactions and trade recession seems to be very much in the air. With the tightness of money and the curtailment of credits there is indeed some appreciation that the rapid progress of 1906 has not been continued this year, but it is very difficult for the average merchant or manufacturer to believe that there really is a slackening of business activity. So far this year there has been no actual complaint of reduced consumptive demand for either manufactured articles or raw materials, every factory and workshop being operated at the greatest possible speed for a big output. That there is a trade recession, however, is a matter of certainty, and it may be that the activities of every line of production are but the result of more or less momentum from the vigor of the consumptive demand of the past two years. There must, as a matter of course, be a very large proportion of the present-day business of legitimate growth, and especially so in this country where the natural increase in population is so greatly augmented by thousands of immigrants. Canada, too, has had little difficulty in getting the necessary cash for large corporation developments, such as railway building by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Funds have easily been forthcoming to meet the practical requirements of these companies, and orders for steel rails and general equipment have been on the increase rather than otherwise.

In the United States this is not the case, owing to the almost impossible position of the railways in regard to their credits. Enormous plans of extensions have been drawn up by all the important railways, at a total expenditure of hundreds of million of dollars, but there is no money for the improvements, or, at least, there is no money to be secured at a rate of interest which would justify a heavy flotation of new bonds or scrip. It will, therefore, be only a natural sequence if the steel trade of the United States falls off to an alarming extent. There may not yet have been any conspicuous change in this respect, owing to the heavy orders that have been on the books of the large steel works for the past twelve months. A number of orders were cancelled in the early months of this year, but subsequent events, in the shape of the first and second quarters of the United States Steel output, show that there was a substantial tonnage of orders carried from the heavy business of 1906. Steel, as the 'barometer of trade,' indicates to-day that the future will not be so aggressively active as the immediate past, as the falling off in new orders has already influenced current prices for the important products of the steel manufacturers. Bessemer pig has declined about $1.50 a ton, and foundry and mill irons as much as two to three dollars a ton. It is interesting to note that towards the end of 1903 pig iron was selling at $13 a ton at Pittsburg, the centre of the United States Steel Corporation's operations. If steel is really an indication of future business conditions it would seem that there will be at least a perceptible decline in other products of manufacture.

THE ISLAND.

O island in the lonely sea,
O lonely island cast
Adrift on this eternity
From out the ageless past.

The great deep draws you to its heart,
And keeps, forevermore,
Your wild untrodden shores apart
From every human shore.

Out of the day into the night,
Upon an endless tide,
Out of the dark into the light,
Forevermore you glide.

And still you guard above all strife
A silence and a sleep,
And farther from the shores of life
You drift into the deep.

And still the years like shadows fly,
And still, forevermore,
Th' eternities of sea and sky
Shall meet upon your shore.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

Store closes daily at 5.30 p.m. Saturday, September 14th, 1907.



The Suits Made by the Very Many Tailors.

When you are choosing from the suits we have to show you, you are not limited to the ideas of one designer, nor to the workmanship of one tailor. You can change your tailor every fourth or fifth look. This one was made by a man in Berlin, this by another in New York, that by this one and that by another one. Isn't it more reasonable to expect exclusiveness and individualism from amongst such selections than from amongst the productions of one mind or of one pair of hands?

To-day it is true that the ladies most particular about their dress find the greatest satisfaction in procuring their suits our way. There are no annoying delays; no disappointments. The suit is in every way what it promised to be. It has been tried on and fitted and approved of before it has been decided upon.

One of the most adaptable suits for right now and later weather, is the Long Tight-fitting Cutaway at $27.50.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Strength Comes from What You Digest, Not from What You Eat.

SHREDDED WHEAT

Is taken up and digested by the most delicate stomach. It Makes good muscle and rich blood. A boon to dyspeptics.

Contains More Nutriment than Meat or Eggs.

All grocers, 13c per carton; 2 for 25c.

THE GRAND LODGE OF Quebec and Maritime Provinces A. O. U. W.

Twentieth Century Up-to-date Order

EQUITABLE RATES, GUARANTEED ANNUAL COST, PERMANENT FINANCIAL BASIS.

Cash Loans after three years. Paid up or Extended Insurance issues certificates for $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000. The only perfect plan of Fraternal Life Insurance. Booklets on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

Society's Own Building, 211 Sherbrooke St., CORNER PARK AVENUE

MONTREAL.

If we did not know that the Best Laundry Work in the City was done at the

TOILET LAUNDRY,

"The Laundry that knows how,"

We would not buy expensive space in this paper to tell you of it.

425 Richmond street. Phone Uptown 3480.

COLLINS MURDER TRIAL

EXTRAORDINARY INTEREST IS TAKEN IN THE PRISONER BY WOMEN OF WESTMORLAND AND ALBERT.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 11.—When Thomas Collins faces the Albert Circuit Court next week a new record will be written in the history of Canadian criminal law. Collins has already beeen tried twice for the murder of Mary Ann Maclaulay. On the first trial he was found guilty and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on the ground that Judge Landry, the trial judge, was guilty of error in misdirecting the jury. A reserve case was granted and a new trial called. On the second trial the jury disagreed, and next week Collins will face Judge Hanington for his third trial. As far as known this is the first time in Canadian history where a prisoner has been tried three times on a charge of murder.

One hundred and twenty-five jurymen have been summoned and it is expected this panel will be exhausted before the jury is finally chosen. Mr. Jones, the Solicitor-General, will conduct the case for the Crown, and the Hon. H. A. McKeown, ex-Solicitor-General, will be in charge of the defence.

Another notable feature in the Collins case is the interest taken in the prisoner by the women of Westmorland and Albert counties. The funds for his defence on the second trial were raised by public subscription among the women of Albert County and the women of Westmorland County are performing a similar service for him on this occasion.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

WALDENSIAN MINISTERS FROM FLORENCE TO SPEAK IN MONTREAL.

According to a letter received at the Presbyterian offices, the Rev. Dr. Tony André, of Florence, Italy, is to land in Montreal on Sunday, and will address a meeting in St. John's French Presbyterian Church, St. Catherine street, at 8.15 o'clock in the evening.

Florence has become the centre of an extensive work of evangelization for the whole kingdom of Italy, carried on by the Waldensian Church, which traces its origin to the Apostolic times, having never undergone a Reformation. It has gone through the fire of persecution and for many centureis it has confined its operations to the Waldensian valleys, of which Latour was the centre. The voice of their leaders has, within the last half century, often been heard in the councils, anniversaries and synods of the Reformed Church of Switzerland, France and the Presbyterian Assembly of Scotland. In all instances they have enlisted the sympathies of Protestants of all denominations everywhere. The heroic attitude of their martyrs commands the love and admiration of the Protestants of the world. When under King Victor Emmanuel Italy was unified, Waldensians woke up and felt that a new and wider field of operations was being opened to them, and decided to transfer their headquarters from Latour in the valleys, to the beautiful city of arts—Florence—where an old castle was secured and remodelled to meet the wants of a theological seminary. The Rev. Dr. André is the pastor of the Waldensian Church of that city, and was invited to take part in a council in Boston, where he presented a paper on 'Modernism and modernists,' under which title he gives a study of the present situation of Catholicism in Italy, which has been declared by a Roman Catholic bishop who read it, to be a fair, impartial and precise presentation of the subject.

Dr. André will speak in French on that subject, which cannot fail to be of great interest in Montreal. He is accompanied by Prof. Montel, Dean of the University of Geneva, and the Rev. Ernest Rochat, of Switzerland.

GARIBALDI CENTENNIAL.

CELEBRATION TO BE HELD IN MONTREAL ON SEPT. 20.

The Italian young men of Montreal are arranging to celebrate the centenary of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, by a gathering at the Old Brewery Mission, with which a number of Italians are connected. Miss Tognotti, who came from ome to do mission work among her fellow-countrymen and women, planned the affair, and is working hard to make it a success. Friday evening, Sept. 20, has been chosen for the gathering at which there will be music, addresses, etc.

AN IMPORTANT ACTION.

The important case of J. E. Molleur vs. the Town of St. Johns and Mrs. P. H. Roy came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Paradis at St. Johns on Thursday. This is an action for $47,000 damages against the municipality and the proprietors of the local aqueduct, on account of loss by fire. The principal point raised is whether or not the water pressure was defective, according to the terms of the contract entered into between the town and the proprietors of the aqueduct, and the conditions imposed by the legislature upon the proprietors.

MR. TROOP HOME AGAIN.

The Rev. G. Osborne Troop has returned from abroad and will be in St. Martin's Church once more to-morrow.

WILL WRITE ON 'THE OUTER EMPIRE'

PROFESSOR LEACOCK STUDYING PROBLEMS IN AUSTRALASIA.

Professor Leacock, of McGill, who is now making a tour of the Empire for the purpose of studying colonial government and questions relating to matters of Imperial significance, has been visiting New Zealand, and an interview with him is given in the 'Otaga Daily Times,' of Dunedin, just to hand says the interviewer:—'I found the doctor and his



PROFESSOR LEACOCK.

wife at the Grand Hotel this mornipg, and having been advised of his coming by a mutual friend in London, was able to get these few dry details of his career out of him. For the rest, he is evidently a very shrewd observer of men and things—original, even, in his way of observing, and decidedly original and quaint in his expression of conclusions arrived at. He will remain in New Zealand for six weeks, then spend three months in the other Australian States, and finally three months in South Africa. After these journeyings he will be in a position to write his book on 'The Outer Empire.'

Speaking of the threatened secession of Western Australia from the federation, Professor Leacock said:—'I think that Western Australia will probably repeat the experience of Novt Scotia, which underwent a similar period of depression and remorse after its union with Canada in 1867. The remedy there adopted after six or seven years of discontent lay in the adoption of 'better terms,' as it was called—namely, in the grant of a special yearly subsidy to the province out of the general Federal resources. That would seem to me the only fair way of dealing with Western Australia, whose natural resources are indeed vast and whose present financial position does not in any way reflect a poverty of its own but merely its peculiar relations to the Australian union. 'The moral to be learned would be, I should think, to look before you leap—a moral no doubt applicable to this dominion in the question of its possible conjunction with the Commonwealth.'

'Of course,' he went on to say, when Professor Rutherford's name was mentioned, 'I know Rutherford very well. I worked with him at McGill University for six years, although we were in different faculties. Rutherford is a brilliant fellow, and there is no doubt in my mind that he will be the Lord Kelvin of the coming generation. He was too big a fish for us, and he swam away. We would have given him as much money as anyone else. But for him it was not a question of money, but of being in the centre of things. All the American universities know him well. Yale tempted him with a large sum, and I know that for the last three or four years several of the big American universities have been endeavoring to entice him away from McGill, but they could not do so, and he has gone to Manchester. The real truth of the matter is that in physical science the English have been making such tremendous advances within the last 10 years that England is now the centre of things. In Rutherford's line the centre used to be on the American side of the water, or, at all events, the best opportunities for studying physical science were there, also probably the best men. With the awakening in Manchester and Birmingham and the semi-technical university education throughout England, all that has been changed, so there is no doubt that Rutherford has done the right thing.'

THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE

DOMINION ALLIANCE APPEALS TO VOTERS IN VIEW OF APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the Methodist District meeting held in St. James Church, in this city, this week:—

'Inasmuch as there are certain indications that before long a general election will be held for the Dominion Parliament, this district meeting would earnestly recommend to all our brethren, both of the ministry and of the laity, to give careful attention and to put forth their best efforts in order to secure the nomination and election of trustworthy temperance candidates. Our country imperatively needs men who will give their vote and influence for the great principles of temperance and moral reform.'

GUARANTEED CURE FOR HAY FEVER.

Nothing on record is so certain as 'Catarrhozone,' recommended by physicians everywhere. For sure cure get $1.00 outfit of Catarrhozone from your druggist.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Western Hospital for next week are Dr. Charles C. Gurd and Mr. C. T. Hare.

TAKE IN—THE PASSING SHOW

Memo of Goods in Our Window Worth Looking at To-day

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS—Quart Cans

Chicken, Chicken Gumbo (Okra), Chicken Consomme, Mulligatawny, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Consomme, Tomato, Julienne, Printanier, French Bouillon, Pea, Petite Marmite, Vegetable, Thick and Clear.

Pint Cans.

Chicken, Chicken Gumbo (Okra), Chicken Consomme, Mulligatawny, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Consomme, Tomato, Julienne, Printanier Mutton Broth, Green Turtle, Thick, Clam Broth, Pea, Vegetable, Thick and Clear.

Half-Pint Cans.

Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Julienne, Chicken, Chicken Gumbo, Mutton Broth, Consomme and Tomato.

Invalid Chicken Broth and Beef Tea in half pint cans.

FRANCO-AMERICAN READY-MADE FRENCH ENTREES, in Tins

Veal and Green Peas, Calves' Tongue in Sauce Picquante, Calves' Tongue in Tomato Sauce, Chicken Saute a la Marengo, Chicken Curry a l'Indienne, Chicken a la Provencale, Braised Beef a la Jardiniere, Beef a la Mode.

FRANCO-AMERICAN GAME PATES, in Tins

Chicken, Chicken Livers, Grouse, Wild Duck, Quail and Partridge.

FRANCO-AMERICAN PLUM PUDDING, in Tins

Plum Pudding in individual tins, 1-lb. tins, 2-lb. tins and 3-lb. tins.

FRANCO-AMERICAN PLUM PUDDING SAUCES.

Clear Sauce, in 2½ oz. and 5 oz. bottles.
Custard Sauce, in ½ pint cans.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS, in Pint Glass Jars

Oxtail Chicken Broth, Consomme, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, Tomato, Gravy, Julienne, Mutton Broth, and Hare.

In 1-lb. Tins

Hotch Potch, Game and Real Turtle Soups.

LAZENBY'S SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES

Assorted Vermicelli, Tapioca, Household, Green Pea, Tomato, Mulligatawny, Julienne, etc., etc.

CHOLLET'S DRIED JULIENNE, in Packages

CHAFING DISHES— See Sample in centre of window.

BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON AND CLAM BROTH

Both in quart, pint and half-pint bottles.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS' DINNER BISCUITS, for Soup

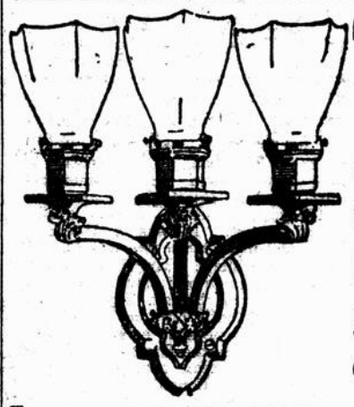
In small No. 1 and Special Tins, also in large tins by the pound.

SAUCES FOR FLAVORING AND COLORING SOUPS

Crosse & Blackwell's Parisian Essence.
Crosse & Blackwell's King of Oude Sauce.
Crosse & Blackwell's Kalos Geusis Sauce.
Crosse & Blackwell's Sultana Sauce.
Crosse & Blackwell's John Bull Sauce
Crosse & Blackwell's. Soyer's Relish.
Kitchen Bouquet, Lea & Perrins' Worcester Sauce, in quart, pint, and half pint bottles. Lazenby's Chef Sauce, Montserrat Sauce. Mellor's Sauce. Brand's A1 Sauce. Tabasco Pepper Sauce.
Taken altogether, the neatest assortment of high-class goods ever on exhibition in Canada.
Be sure and stop a moment when passing to-day to inspect the display.

FRASER, VIGER & Co. LIMITED
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE NORDHEIMER BUILDING
207, 209 & 211 St. James St., MONTREAL.



IN the interior decoration of a house few things are so important as to get a neat style of fixture.

McDONALD & WILLSON

588 St. Catherine Street West.

Our fixtures are noted for their artistic effectiveness They set everything else in the house off to nice advantage

WINDMILLS,

Rider and Ericson Engines, Gasoline Engines, Tanks, etc,

Contractors for country water supply. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS.

30 YOUVILLE SQUARE.

NEW GOODS.

Copying Press Stands,

Four Drawer.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers

115-117 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL.

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BRODIE & HARVIE

10 and 12 Bleury Street.

CRAWFORD & SON,

BEDDING SPECIALISTS

Mattresses Remade

Feather Beds and Pillows Purifie

Tel. Main 3944. 555 William St.

W.C.T.U. LITERATURE SHELF.

By the kindness of Mr. J. N. BOYD, 340 St. James street, the County W.C.T.U. has been permitted to place a few lines of temperance leaflets on sale at his store.

SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER

SPECIALTY

Cheap and effective Anti-Cigarette Leaflets, five kinds.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MONEY TO LEND

CUSHING & BARRON

Notaries and Commissioners.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building,

112 St. James Street.

BAD ROADS

TEAMSTERS' UNION ASK ROAD COMMITTEE TO PUT THEM INTO PROPER REPAIR.

The Heavy Team Drivers' Union, No. 391, has passed the following resolution: That as the Road Department has sufficient money on hand to care for the streets of the city, the Teamsters' union shall supply the road inspector with a full list of the streets generally used for the transportation of traffic.

That as all the streets running north are in a dangerous state, such as Mountain, Inspector, Mansfield, St. Genevieve, Church, St. Urbain, Visitation, Papineau, Delorimier and Frontenac, as well as all the streets east and west which have no permanent paving, it is considered that the Road Department should deem it its duty to repair these streets, as they are the only ones on which heavy traffic can pass; and that all the material to be used for repairs should be hauled by the day, and not by the Street Railway Company.

McGILL NOTES

Dean Walton, of the McGill Faculty of Law, announced last evening that the lectures in that department for first year students would on Monday be held in the lecture room of the Law Faculty. Owing to alterations which are being made it has been impossible to have them delivered in the lecture rooms specially reserved for the Law department, and recourse has had to be made to room No. 7 of the Arts building, where they were held during the past week.

The great difficulty experienced by McGill students in securing suitable rooms and board, as already mentioned in the 'Witness,' has not by any means been lessened, but the McGill Y. M. C. A. is doing everything in its power to temporarily accommodate students, who have not as yet been successful in finding suitable rooms. Within the past few days many rooms have been placed at the disposal of students for a nominal charge, so that they might not have to pay the amounts exacted by the hotels. The large number of visitors to the city in connection with the medical and electrical conventions, as well as patrons of the Montreal Jockey Club, have made it practically impossible for McGill men to get comfortably housed even in any of the first or second class hotels, as they are already overcrowded. As the Union opens on Monday the question of board will be at least partially solved. In the meantime, however, they will have to put up with conditions as best they can and take them largely as they find them. Some of the students have strange tales to tell of their wanderings in search of bed and board.

Despite the fearful havoc by the fire in the McGill Medical building, lectures will be resumed on Wednesday, and arrangements have been completed whereby the students, so far at least as lectures are concerned, will find but little difference from last year.

In the medical building a partition has been erected along the middle line of the only lecture room available, but it was of such a size that each division is sufficiently large for lecturing purposes. Besides these two lecture rooms, there will be the lecture hall at the Royal Victoria Hospital, which will be called into commission very frequently. With these three large lecture rooms it will be possible to arrange the classes so that all lectures may be delivered without a hitch. As regards the fourth year men, their work will be largely concerned with the hospital, where the various clinics will be given. As this term, however, will witness the beginning of the five-year course, it is likely that all available lecture rooms will be taxed to their capacity.

OBITUARY

MRS. H. M. PRICE.

Quebec, Sept. 13.—Mrs. H. M. Price died this morning at the family residence, Montmorency Falls. Deceased was a daughter of the late G. B. Hall, who was proprietor of the old Montmorency mills.

LORD ALDENHAM.

London, Sept. 13.—Lord Aldenham, the famous banker, head of Antony Gibbs & Sons, a director of the Bank of England from 1853 to 1901, and its Governor from 1885 to 1887, M.P. for the city of London from 1891 to 1892, is dead. He was born in 1819.

MAJOR FRED. F. MANLEY.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 13.—After an illness of five weeks, Major Fred. F. Manley, M.A., for 25 years Mathamatecal Master in Jarvis street Collegiate Institute, and for six years principal of the same instituion, died to-day, aged 35. Major Manley held various positions in the Ontario Educational Association, and was a past president of the Toronto University Literary Society. He is survived by a widow and two sons. Major Manley entered the University Company, Queen's Own Rifles, more than thirty years of age. Subsequently, he received a commission in the Royal Grenadiers and served with that corps as captain and Adjutant during the North West campaign of 1885, being wounded at Batoche. He retired from the Grenadiers in 1893 with the rank of Major. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the Military Institute and also was greatly interested in rifle shooting, having been on one occasion a member of the Bisley Team.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Special Notice.—The full stock of new designs in Pianos is now on view at Layton Bros. Purchasers will save money by inspecting their goods before buying. Open evenings till 9 o'clock. Offices and warerooms, 144 Peel street. (Opposite Dominion Square).

SYNOD EXECUTIVE MET

PASSED RESOLUTION RESPECTING THE VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The executive committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal held their quarterly meeting in the committee room yesterday afternoon, the Bishop of Montreal presiding. There were also present Rural Dean Robinson, Rural Dean Carmichael, Ven. Archdeacon Naylor, Ven. Archdeacon Ker, the Very Rev. the Dean, Rural Dean Dart, Canon Longhurst, the Rev. Frank Charters, Canon Chambers, Canon Smith, Rural Dean Jeakins, Rural Dean Taylor, Rural Dean Sanders, the Rev. J. H. Bell, Canon Dixon, Ven. Archdeacon Norton, Rural Dean Lewis, Canon Baylis (secretary), Mr. H. J. Mudge, Dr. T. P. Butler, Mr. J. M. Fisk, Mr. Enoch Buzzell, Mr. George Durnford (treasurer), Mr. Alex. Pridham, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Dr. L. H. Davidson (vice-chancellor), the Hon. Senator Owens, Mr. E. R. Smith, Mr. Edgar Judge, Mr. F. W. Heath, Mr. W. L. Bond (church advocate.)

The committee in charge of the repairing and heating of Bishopscourt reported, and the executive tendered them thanks for their efforts.

The negotiations for the purchase of St. Stephen's Church were dropped at the request of the corporation of that church.

The treasurer's report was presented and showed the funds to be in a satisfactory condition.

The report of the Mission Fund Plan Committee was presented. With reference to certain missions in arrears these cases were referred to the respective rural deans for inquiry.

The Bishop reported the appointments which he had filled in the diocese.

The Bishop's missionary in Hochelaga deanery, the Rev. J. J. Willis, presented his report upon the work done since his appointment in July. Work has been carried out at various points in all the suburban districts, but $1,400 is required just now for building purposes.

The report of the committee on stipends showed that its work had been largely successful since its inception four years ago, and that some parishes had increased the allowances to incumbents.

It was agreed to send an official expression of thanks to the Bishop of London for the inspiration and helpfulness of his recent visit to Montreal, and the thanks of the committee were voted to those gentlemen who assisted the Bishop of Montreal to entertain him.

MR. HICKS RETURNS.

Mr. M. Hicks, who has but lately returned to Montreal from a trip to England, was seen yesterday afternoon by a 'Witness' representative. Mr. Hicks left Montreal on July 11 for Quebec, where he embarked on the 'Empress of Ireland,' and after an enjoyable sea voyage landed in Liverpool. From there he visited the following great commercial towns: London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin exhibition and Belfast. He was in Belfast on the eventful night when two rioters were shot by the soldiers. Mr. Hicks returned by the 'Empress of Ireland,' and landed in Quebec on Friday, Sept. 6. He has combined both business with pleasure, as he has brought back with him, what he thinks is the finest collection of Turkish and Persian rugs and carpets ever brought into Canada.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The Rev. Donald Stewart, of La Guerre, announces that after Sept. 22 his address will be Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. He requests that no letters be sent to La Guerre, Que., after Sept. 21.

QUADRUPLETS TO DR. ROBERTSON.

Edmonton, Alta., Sept. 13.—An event probably unique in western Canada occurred when the wife of Dr. Robertson, of this city, presented him with quadruplets, two boys and two girls. Three of them are living and well. There are now eight children in the family, including four twins.

ILLEGALLY USED UNION LABEL.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—For contempt of court in using the Union Blue Label, or an imitation of it, Chief Justice Mulock this afternoon ordered that a Hamilton tobacconist named Pearlstein be locked in jail for 24 hours.

A PATRIOTIC SONG.

'O Canada, beloved fatherland,' the patriotic song written in French, by Mr. Justice Routhier, and set to music by Mr. C. Lavallée, has been translated into English by Mr. James Acton, editor of the 'Home Journal,' Toronto. The song, words and music, appear in the current number of that periodical.

HARRIERS JOIN THE FEDERATION

GORDON HARRIERS, ALONE, DISSENTED OUT OF FIVE CLUBS

REPRESENTED.

Th local Harrier League has thrown in its lot with the Amateur Athletic Federation. The decision to do so was arrived at last night at a special meeting called on account of the stand of the Montreal 'Herald,' which has decided to run its annual road race under the auspices of the A.A.F.

On a previous occasion when the Harrier League had been approached to join the Federation they (the Harriers) decidcided to remain independent of the A.A.F. or the C.A.A.U.

The present turn of events, however, decided the majority of the clubs represented at the meeting in favor of joining the Federation, the Gordons alone dissenting.

Th clubs in favor of th move were: — M.A.A.A., Cote St. Paul, St. Patrick's and St. Jacques. The Y.M.C.A. and Westmount Clubs were not represented.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemneux is in Quebec.

Mrs. Jeffrey Burland returned from Little Metis yesterday.

Mrs. H. S. Holt has returned from her summer residence at Murray Bay.

Miss Isobel Creelman is in Toronto, the guest of her aunt, Miss Jennings.

Mrs. Percy Gault returned home on Wednesday from Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hague and family have returned home from spending the summer at Dorval.

Mrs. Wm. Stanway and family are expected home from Murray Bay at the end of next week.

Mrs. H. H. Henshaw, who has been spending the summer months at Cacouna, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. MacDougall and Miss E. MacDougall returned from Europe by the 'Empress of Britain.'

Mrs. Edwin Hanson, accompanied by her daughter, Ina, and her niece, Miss Beatrice Hanson, have sailed for England.

Mrs. A. C. Spencer, of the 'Kingsborough,' 102 West 44th street, New York, is a guest of Mrs. A. Reid, 163 Mansfield street.

Miss Mary McGibbon and Mr. Roy McGibbon, of Montreal, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Farwell, Sherbrooke, this week.

Mrs. Richardson, of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, has returned to town from Colorado, where she spent the summer vacation.

The Rev. Robert Atkinson, of Chesley, Ont., is in the city, and will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount, to-morrow.

The Rev. Robert and Mrs. Fulton, and their child, of Woodstock, N.B., are visiting Mr. Charles V. Fulton, la Calumet avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. N. C. Smillie and Master Maynard Smillie leave to-day for the Lake Megantic district, on a fishing trip.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Acer, daughter of Mrs. Charles M. Acer, to Mr. J. Ross McLernon, son of Mr. S. and Mrs. McLernon, of New Zealand.

The first wedding selemnized at St. Paul's Church, Robinson, Que., took place on Tuesday, when Mr. J. Archbald Hall, of Montreal, was married to Miss E. Adelaide Hawley, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hawley. The Rev. C. B. Washer officiated. Miss Mitchell, of New York, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Frank Hall, of Calgary, was the best man.

The marriage of Miss Muriel Gault to Mr. Malcolm V. Tyson, of Baltimore, takes place at noon to-day in St. George's Church, His Lordship, the Bishop officiating. The bride and groom are unattended and the bride is given away by her brother, Mr. Reginald Gault. The wedding luncheon will be served at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. David Morrice, Stanley street.

The garden party given by Sir George and Lady Drummond at their summer residence, Beaconsfield, yesterday afternoon, was favored by finer weather than the morning had promised, and was very successful. The guests enjoyed the time spent in the charming garden and grounds of 'Huntleywood,' and a golf match was played by the men of the party. Scotch pipers marched about the grounds playing the pipes. The guests, who went out by special train, were met at the station and driven to the house by motor car and 'bus. Sir George and Lady Drummond, the hostess wearing a lovely pink gown, and light flower-trimmed hat, were assisted in receiving by Miss Drummond, who wore a cream-colored costume. Refreshments were served in the house, the dining-room being beautifully decorated with a profusion of roses. The effect was very much admired. Mrs. Huntley Drummond and Miss Galt poured tea and coffee, and were assisted by the Misses Scott, Miss Parker, Miss Blackader, and Miss Bovey. The party returned by special car about six o'clock.

Canadian visitors who registered at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending Sept. 3, were: Mrs. W. M. and Miss Marion Blaiklock, Miss Lucy E. and Miss Ruth Stevenson, Mrs. R. B. and Miss Nessa Hunter, L. D. Robertson, Jos. A. Caron, G. Harris, Montreal; Mrs. T. and Miss L. J. Binmore, Westmount; Misses Bessie R. and Harriet S. Comber, St. John, N.B.; Miss Dora M. Davis, Mrs. F. W. and Miss Gladys Carling, Miss Evelyn Powell, Miss May Loucks, Mrs. J. D. Courtney, Miss Pansy Mills, the Misses and Miss Winifred Wicksteed, Mrs. C. H. and Master Eardley Young, N. O. and Mrs. Coté, F. A. Dickson, J. A. Ruddick, George H. MacLoughlin, Ottawa; Lionel Matthews, Arthur Berwick, Victoria; M. J. Hanson, J. W., Mrs. and Miss A. H. Lee, J. G. Lee, G. W. Lee, S. S. Lee, Miss Beatrix Arnoldi, Miss M. E. Mills, W. J. and Mrs. Mathers, M. Regan, Miss E. Shaw, Miss H. Newsome, M. S. Bogert, H. R. Hammond, Charles W. Wallis, Toronto; J. Squire, Owen Sound; Miss Jean Gibson, Miss and Miss L. D. Cummings, John Cape, Hamilton; Mrs. R. and the Misses Brodie, Quebec; S. and Mrs. Groft, David and Miss Scott, Miss Mary L. Robertson, Winnipeg; the Rev. F. W. W., Mrs., and the Misses Marie, Nita, and Dorette Des Barres, Bridgewater, N.S.; Miss Eva B. Sircom, Miss Bessie Putnam, Halifax; Mrs. Robert Kidner, Miss Jean Macullum, H. A. Richardson, London; James Reilly, H. W. and Mrs. Blaylock, Calgary; Byron C. and Laura Alexander, Vancouver; E. Thom, Nelson, B.C.; Mrs. Haynes, Miss Dorothy Phillips, Kingston; Robert D. Noble, Petrolia; Miss Eva Wicksteed, Cobourg; Mrs. J. G. Reid, St. Lambert; P. McLaren, Ormstown; F. J. Langlais, Trois Pistoles; E. M. A. Savard, St. Mary, Beauce; Miss McKechnie, Sherbrooke; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Watson, Joseph W. Hunt.

W. C. T. U.

BIENNIAL CONVENTION OPENS AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Sept. 13.—The Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union biennial convention opened in Knox Church this morning, the president, Mrs. Gordon Wright, of London, Ont., in the chair. On the platform were Mrs. Bascom, of Toronto; Mrs. McLachlan, Montreal; Mrs. Odell, Ottawa, treasurer; Mrs. Waycott, of Montreal, secretary, and Mrs. Gordon, of Ottawa, evangelistic superintendent. Winnipeg has given the ladies a cordial welcome. Most of the pulpits of the city are being opened to them on Sunday. All the delegates are entertained free of cost.

Mrs. Bigelow, Ontario, presented the report of the scientific temperance instruction department. The question of study of this branch being carefully pursued in public schools was brought up. Several approved text books dealing with the effect of intemperance on the physical wellbeing of boys and girls was mentioned. The importance of this scientific instruction was made very plain when Mrs. Bigelow enumerated hundreds of thousands of children in each province whose minds were made to appreciate the evils of all kinds of intemperance.

In a discussion which followed, Mrs. Sanderson was of the opinion that the department of scientific temperance instruction was one of the most important, and every member should lend it her support. The British Columbia union is working toward the end of having a law passed which will provide for the compulsory scientific instruction in the public schools.

Mrs. (Rev.) Rugg, of Quebec, submitted a report of the department of exhibitions and fairs. Dining halls managed by W. C. T. U. women at these places have provided good revenue, which increased the funds in the Dominion exchequer.

Mrs. McLung, of Winnipeg, read the report of the 'unfermented wine department.' This deals with the custom of using unfermented wine in celebrating the sacrament in the churches. In Manitoba especially the congregations and pastors have been very responsive to the appeal made by the W. C. T. U., for the abolition of fermented wine.

DAUGHTERS OF ANAK.

It is a curious fact that nearly all the present Queens of Europe are taller than their consorts. The most graceful woman among European royalties, Queen Alexandra would perhaps come an easy first. According to a writer in a French journal, who gives his readers the information, our own Queen is six inches taller than King Edward. The Czar is also much smaller than his beautiful consort, and, according to the same authority, the German Empress has a greater height than the Emperor. The King of Italy is known as one of the smallest rulers of his time, and scarcely reaches to the shoulders of the truly regal Montenegrin Princess whom he married about eleven years ago. The Queen of Portugal also, we are told, is taller than King Carlos, and likewise the Queen of Denmark. Queen Louise is a Swede, and belongs to a nation of big people. The Queen of Roumania and the Queen of Spain also equal, if they do not exceed, their consorts in height.—'Westminster Gazette.'

MARKET OPINIONS

E. & C. Randolph.—There was undoubtedly heavy liquidation but also a great deal of bear selling and the general opinion in the market was that there was a better demand for stocks and that they were better taken to-day than for several days past. The cleavage between the industrial and the railway list continues and it is becoming more and more apparent that the prospects of an industrial reaction are having much more of an effect on the holders of this class of securities than they are on the owners of good rails. The market has now turned intensely dull but shows little disposition to rally from the low prices.

Chas. Head & Co.—As for Amalgamated, Anaconda and the Smelting issues, we expect to see them under further severe pressure and would not be surprised if the copper metal market should show utter demoralization with prices approaching the twelve-cent level. The suggested shutting down of Amalgamated mines will likely prove reality before many days, especially in view of the labor troubles in Montana, and in due course the rumors of trouble in Boston will probably be punctuated by actual announcements that will have an unsettling effect. The industrial list is under the ban just now and the bears will seek further advantage by attacks on the Steel issues.

Laidlaw & Company.—The latest developments in the copper situation are that the Amalgamated Company intends to shut down work in part of its mines in Montana pending the developments of better and more definite conditions in the copper market. No official confirmation of these reports is obtainable, but men in close touch with the situation thought that such action was likely and that it would be a stroke of good policy on the part of the company and a benefit to the situation generally. Some trouble in the enforcements of the company's contracts with its miners providing the price of copper falls below 18 cents is anticipated. Another difficulty is the scarcity of fuel in the western and north-western section of the country, and it is reported to be a fact that some of the large copper producing companies have been considering for reasons of this nature a partial if not entire shutting down of the work in the near future.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Merchants' Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week: 865425, spike, John McNeil; 865446, loader for shocks or sheaves of grain, Lavid A. Stewart; 865453, storm sash for windows, Davidson Tedd; 865572, tunnel, Wallace Dawson; 865592, match machine, Wm. F. Hutchins; 865733, dental clamp, Henry B. Weagant; 865851, vehicle carpet holding spring, Daniel P. Armstrong; 865936, lasting machine, Charles F. Pym; 865965, growing and distributing nitro-gathering bacterio, George H. Earp-Thomas.

APPLES DECLINE IN QUANTITY

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—According to a bulletin of the Dominion Department of Agriculture the August reports for apples showed a continued decline in the quantity over the previous month. The drought will affect not only the size of the apples, but is held responsible, along with very hot winds, for more than the usual quantity of 'drops.' Some correspondents are placig the damage in the Lake Erie counties at thirty percent of the crop, others are more conservative. The damage will be nearly twenty percent in shrinkage in size alone. The same causes which affected the apple crop are reducing the prospects for peare. Both the early and later peas as well as the commercial peach crop will be light.

J. S. Bache & Co.—The investor on Aug. 15 had the opportunity of buying at prices ranging at the bottom level of the March panic. There was little advantage taken of this at the time, but as prices slowly recovered the small investor awoke from his lethargy and bought quite fiercely for a while. Those who did not have the courage to take advantage of the acute situation have since been buying, but the continuing advance has diminished the number of buyers.

SHIPPING NEWS

VESSELS REPORTED.

Vessel.	At.	When.
Ottawa	Montreal	Friday
Mongolian	Montreal	Friday
Parisian	Montreal	Friday
Bengore Head	Montreal	Friday
Inishowen Head	Dublin	Friday
Corsican	Fame Point.	Fri., 9 p.m.
Lusitania	New York	Friday
Celtic	New York	Friday
Lucania	New York	Friday
La Provence	New York	Friday
Lituania	New York	Friday
Napolitan Prince	New York	Friday
Oceanic	New York	Friday
Campania	Queenstown	Friday
Empress of Ireland	Liverpool	Friday
Baltic	Liverpool	Friday
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	Cherbourg	Friday

DEPARTURES FOR SEA.

The R.M.S. Canada, of the Dominion Line, and the SS. Lake Manitoba, of the C.P.R., sailed for Liverpool this morning. Both have good lists of first and second class passengers, and the tide of travel eastward for this season of the year is showing up well. So far the rate war has not affected Canadian business, as it is still cheaper to travel by the first class boats from the St. Lawrence than via boats of a similar class and type from New York and Boston. On the Lake Manitoba and the Canada the new winter rates go into force on this voyage, and the Victorian, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, had her minimum winter rates in effect.

ATHENIA'S PASSENGERS.

The SS. Athenia, of the Dominion line, is due here from Glasgow, on Monday, with the following cabin passengers: John McL. Allan, Miss G. Arnold, Miss M. S. Arnold, John Ballingall, Mrs. Binmore, Miss Laura Binmore, Robt. Brash, David A. Brash, Miss Brash, Miss Agnes Brash, Miss Ruble Brash, Mrs. Brodie, Archie Brodie, James Brown, Mrs. Brown Miss Eliz. Butchart, Matthew Cameron, Mrs. Caslaw, Mrs. Cassels, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Clive, Miss Winifred Cochrane, Miss K. Cochrane, Mrs. Dallas, David S. Dickson, James Colquhoun, John Dighton, Mrs. Dickson, John Dorans, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Helen Duncan, Adam Dunn, Mrs. Elder, Miss L. Folsetter, E. T. Foote, Mrs. Fullerton, Alex. Fullerton, Gordon Fullerton, Chas. Fullerton, Thos. Girvan, Mrs. Halliday, Miss Annie Halliday, Joseph Halliday, Miss Kate Halliday, Robert Halliday, Jas. Halliday, Peter Halliday, John Wm. Hansell, Mrs. Hastie, Miss Alice Hastie, Wm. Hastie, Miss Beatrice Hastie, Mrs. Heigh, Henry J. Hill, Mrs. Jamieson, John Johnston, Sidney M. Jones Mrs. Kennedy, Miss E. Kennedy, Miss Fanny Kennedy, Miss Lanigan, Gustave A. Lawson, Mrs. Lester, Miss Mary Lewis, John L. Lloyd, Pierre B. de Lom, Mrs. McGarva, Miss McLeod, Miss Sadie McMillan, Mrs. Morrison, Alex. orrison, Miss Maggie Morrison, Wm. Mordison, John Munro, Mrs. Norrie, Miss Rhoda Norrie, John Notman, Mrs. Penman, Miss Eliza Penman, Wm. Penman, Miss E. Purvis, Miss A. Ross, Alex. P. Sanderson, Mrs. Sanderson, Alex. Sanderson, T. R. Scheen, John Player, Miss Helen Sanderson, Mrs. Shepperd, John Shepperd, Miss Bettie Shepperd, Alexander Simpson, Mrs. Souter, Miss Julia Souter, Bennie Souter, Miss Jessie Stevens, Henry Stuart, Miss M. Sutherland, Miss F. B. Titmuss, Scott Wait, Mrs. Wait, Miss Lizzie Walker, Edward J. Watkins, Miss Whyte, Mrs. Whyte, W. Whyte, Miss Lizzie Whyte, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Jeannie Wilson, Miss Wilson, Chas. G. Birrel, Joseph Holmes, Alex. Martin.

HUNDREDS OF PASSENGERS ARRIVE.

Nearly one thousand passengers were landed in Montreal yesterday from ocean liners, which creates a record for a Friday this season. Three passenger boats arrived, the Ottawa, from Liverpool; the Mongolian, from Glasgow, and the Parisian, from London and Havre. In addition these boats landed a large number of steerage passengers at Quebec.

CHANNEL TELEPHONE STATIONS.

Several marine telephone stations have been ready for use for the past two or three days, but it was not until yesterday when the R.M.S. Victorian passed Batiscan, that the first message came over the wire to Messrs. H. & A. Allan stating that the big turbiner had passed down. The new service will enable the public to get some approximate idea as to what hour a vessel may be expected. Up to the present it has been a matter of guess work.

MARINE NOTES.

The Head Line SS. Carrigan Head is due in port on Monday from Belfast, and loads homewards a full general cargo for Belfast and Dublin.

The SS. Athara, which has been discharging sugar at the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery wharf, will sail for Quebec tomorrow afternoon, where she loads homewards for Glasgow.

FLOUR UP ANOTHER 20c PER BARREL.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, advise that owing to the steady advance in the foreign wheat and flour markets, they have advanced prices on Royal Household to $5.70, and on Glenora to $5 per barrel.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Sept. 14.—One report that there had been twelve degrees of frost at Calgary sent September wheat at Winnipeg to $1.04, or 10c above Chicago. By noon was down ⅞c. December was $1.04½ the opening, with a decline to $1.03¾, and a rise again to $1.03⅝. A weakness in wheat at Chicago caused a decline in ours. There was extreme nervousness in the Liverpool market, a report having reached there that ice had formed in Manitoba. Wheat there opened 7s 8d up and at 1 it was 13s 4d up with the weather indications were very cool with heavy frosts in Alberta and lighter frosts in Saskatchewan. Local prices are: Ontario wheat, $2 white, red or mixed, 86c to 87c outside. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 75c to arrive; No. 2 mixed, 73c; American fed corn, 65c lake and rail frt. Barley, No. 2, 57c to 58c; No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c; No. 3, 50½c to 51c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 45½c. Peas, No. 2, 77c to 78½c. Rye, No. 2, nom., 70c. Flour, Ontario very strong, 90 percent patents in demand at $3.55. Manitoba first patents, $5.25 to $5.40; seconds, $4.60 to $4.80; strong bakers, $4.60 to $4.70. Millfeed, bran, $22 shorts, $24 to $25 outside.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—Business at the City Cattle Market this morning was good, with prices firm, and showing little variation. There were no features of special note, save the continued liberal supply of poor stock, and an increase in requirements by local butchers. Shipments here were free, but prices as a rule were not the most remunerative to shippers. The demand for butchers' cattle was a good deal better to-day. Early in the week this class of cattle were disposed of at prices that resulted in ready sale. A big run of hogs and lambs brought prices down. An improvement in trade in stockers is looked for as a result of recent rains. The run was 129 loads, made up of 1,700 cattle, 2,700 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs and 230 cattle.

Butchers' Cattle — The general run of butchers' cattle was not the best, although trade was brisk. What came were quickly picked up.

Export market was steady with very little doing.

Stockers—The market is dull, but a little firmer.

Heavy Feeders—Therecontinues a good demand for good feeders, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs. at $4 to $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—A fair sized run brought prices down a little.

Hogs—The hog market was easier, with a big run. Prices were down 10 cents all round.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—John Rogers & Co. Liverpool cable: United States steers, 12¼c to 12¾c; Canadian steers, 11½c to 12c; ranchers, 11c; native cows, 10c; bulls, 9½c; to 10c; trade very slow.

MARRIED.

FOWLER — DAINTY — At North Pelham, Ont., on Sept. 10, 1907, by the Rev. Mr. Reith, Ethel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs W. H. Dainty, to Mr. Lorne Fowler.

GILES — YOUNG — On Sept. 10, 1907, at Christ Church, Brampton, Ont., by the rector, the Rev. William Walsh, M.A., Hester Murray, only daughter of Walter Clarence Young, manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, Brampton, Ont., to Walter Macdonald Giles, of Oak Park, Ill.

PARDOE — HUTCHINSON — At Westminster Church, Toronto, on Sept. 11, 1907, by the Rev. Dr. Neil, Edna Clark, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hutchinson, of Wellesley street, to Mr. Averu Pardoe, jun.

DIED.

PRICE — On Sept. 12, 1907, S. A. Martha, beloved wife of Herbert Molesworth Price, of Montmorency Falls, Que.

HOLDEN — At Frelighsburg, Que., on Sept. 12, 1907, Arley E. Holden, aged 28 years and 8 months.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, Sept. 15—Morning at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7 o'clock. Preacher, morning, Mr. M. A. Campbell, B.A., Longueuil; evening, the pastor. Communion service. All seats free, and everyone welcome to all services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Week-day services: — Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 37A Rozel street.

WANTED, WORK BY THE DAY, Washing, or any kind of work in an English family. Apply by telephone Main 1440.

MEN'S OWN.
IN CALVARY CHURCH - CUY STREET
SUNDAY, September 15th, 3 p.m.
QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS, BY J. R. DOUGALL, ESQ.
ALL MEN MADE WELCOME.

SS. VICTORIAN,
Sailed from Quebec yesterday.
SS. CANADA
Sailed from Quebec to-day.
Telegrams are accepted at any C.P.R. Telegraph Office for delivery to these steamers up to Sunday noon via MARCONI MARINE STATION, CAPE RAY, Nfld.
SS. PRESIDENT LINCOLN, SS. ZEELAND.
SS. ETRURIA, SS. ST. LOUIS.
Sailed from New York to-day.
SS. STATENDAM, SS. FINLAND.
SS. MINNETONKA, SS. EUROPA.
Are due in New York on Monday.
Telegrams are accepted at any Telegraph Office in Canada for immediate delivery to any of the above steamers via MARCONI MARINE STATION, HALIFAX, N.S.
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Limited
PELICAN & BRITISH BUILDING, 86 Notre Dame Street West.

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:

		1906.		1907.		This week.		Last	Price per	Re-
	Div.	Payb'l.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	sale.	share.	turn.
C. P. R.	3½	H Jan.	201	153⅞	195¼	156½	165⅝	164⅝	164⅝	$164.63	4.2
Power	1½	Q Nov.	93⅜	86	96½	81¾	93¼	91¾	92	92.00	6.5
M. S. R.	2½	Nov.	283¾	230½	239	186	192¾	189⅜	189⅜	189.38	5.2
Twins	1¾	Nov.	122	105¾	107½	85	92½	90	90	90.00	5.5
Tor. Rl.	1½	Q Oct.	126	104½	115½	95	102	98½	98½	98.05	6.0
Detroit	1¼	Q Nov.	122	80	84½	61¾	66¾	64½	64¾	64.75	7.6
Richelieu	1¼	Q Dec.	88	79¼	82½	61½	..	..	65	65.00	7.6
N. S. Steel	1½	Q Oct.	73½	59½	79	60½	67½	67¼	67½	67.50	8.8
Dom. Coal	1	Q Oct.	81¼	58	70¼	44	49	48	48	48.00	8.3
Iron bonds	2½	H Jan.	87	79	80	69	74	73	73½	735.00	6.7
Iron Com.	..	.. ..	34¼	20½	26	16¾	22¼	20¾	21	21.00	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Oct.	77	57¾	75	60	66	65	65½	65.13	6.1

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Ment.	2¼	Q. Dec.	261	257	237	237	4.2
Merch.	2	Q. Dec.	175½	170	159	161	4.9
riche	2	Q. Dec.	163	159¼	140	140	5.7
E. T.	2	Q. Oct.	165	162	159¾	160	5.0
Mol.	2½	Q. Oct.	230	215½	199	199½	5.0
Toronto	2½	Q. Dec.	250	234	215	216	4.6
B. N. A.	4	H. Oct.	146½	153½	148¼	152⅝	5.2
Royal	2½	Q. Oct.	242¼	242½	221	225	4.4
Dominion	3	Q. Oct.	283	263¼	220	230	5.2
Imperial	2¾	Q. Nov.	254½	230	216	217	5.0
Standard	3	Q. Dec.	250¾	246½	215	215½	5.5
Ottawa	5	H. Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾	Q. Dec.	146	145	130	130	5.3
Union	3½	H. Dec.	157	152	140	140	5.0
N. S.	3	Q. Oct.	295	293	274¼	279¾	4.2
Comm.	2	Q. Dec.	190½	179¼	163	163	4.9
Sovereign	1½	Q. Nov.	155¼	134¼	95	114	5.2
BONDS							
Coal.	2¼	H Nov.	102½	100	95	97¾	5.2
Scotia	3	H. Jan.	109¼	110¼	106½	107	5.6
M. St. R.	2¼	H. Nov.	105	104	100¾	101	4.4
Col. Cot.	3	H. Oct.	110	98	95	93	6.4
Lke. Wds.	3	H. Dec.	113	107	100	100	6.0
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2	Q. Oct.	122½	120	110	110	7.2
Iron	..	.. ..	....	83½	66½	42½	53	..
Coal	3½	H. Nov.	121	112	98¼	99¾	7.0
Ogilvie	1¾	Q. Dec.	130	120	112	112	6.2
Switch	1¾	Q. Oct.	115	105	95	98	7.1

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay	1	Q. Oct.	75¾	71¾	60	64	6.2
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	115	112	100	104⅜	6.6
Illinois	1½	Q. Oct.	101¼	94½	78	85	7.0
Tri. City	1½	Q. Oct.	95	91½	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Oct.	14¼	110	99¾	99¾	7.0
Magd.	1¾	Q.	....	71¾	70¾	71⅜	9.7
Havana	1½	Q. Oct.	97½	85	70	73	8.1
Textile	1¾	Q. Oct.	109¾	98¼	81	85	8.2
B.C. Pack.	3½	H.	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	158¼	145	126	126	6.3
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Oct.	171	162	157	153	5.2
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	133	128	117½	118	5.0
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Oct.	108¼	104½	93½	93½	6.2
Trinidad	1¾	Q. Oct.	91	78	70	75¾	6.5
Toledo	1	H. Nov.	36¼	29¼	21	21	9.5
Switch	7	Y. Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo	2	H. Oct.	164	134½	91	104½	3.8
Lau. Paper	3	H. Jan.	107½	93	87	87	6.8
Magd.	..	.. ....	....	31½	31	31½	..
Havana	..	.. ....	52	45¼	33	33	..
Textile	1¼	Q. Oct.	..	45	42	44	11.3
Lke. of W's	3	H. Feb.	100	107	65	74	7.8
Switch.	3	H.	114	98½	96	96	6.2
Mexican	..	.. ....	70	51½	37¼	43	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Oct.	145¼	138¼	100¾	115	69
Rio	..	.. ....	48	48	39¼	43	..

TRADE REVIEW.

(From Bradstreet's.)

Montreal trade reports say:—Those branches of trade which, during August, were inclined to speak very guardedly of the trade outlook, and, in some cases, to predict an unsatisfactory season, are now indulging in more optimistic talk. General business has assumed a rather more pronounced air of cheerfulness. There has, for some time, been an unmistakable feeding of apprehension regarding the agricultural production of the year and tight money has also had its effect. The result to the farmers of the year's operations have been such as to warrant good healthy trade conditions, although the total return will probably fall behind that of last year. There is now talk in authoritative quarters that the situation in the money market is somewhat relieved. It is stated the banks, in preparing for the crop movement took greater precautions than have proved necessary and that easier money is in sight. Wholesale and retail trade here is fairly brisk. City trade has been quite active and travellers report good business in the country. Collections are still inclined to be slow. All lines of dry goods are moving well. The fall millinery trade was heavy, large numbers of buyers having been present. Values generally hold very firm. There is, however, but little speculative buying. Orders, while good, reflect a healthy tone of conservatism. The hardware trade holds up well. Metals are active at about steady prices. Produce prices are firm. Butter and cheese have advanced. The export demand for the latter is quiet. The shipping trade is active. Large quantities of grain are going forward and there will be plenty of old grain here to keep vessels busy until the new crop is ready to ship.

Toronto reports say:—Wholesale houses have had a busy time attending to visiting customers here at the annual Exhibition. The net result was the booking of large sorting orders and a very decided impetus to the retail trade of the city. Travellers out report excellent business from all directions, although buyers are observing considerable caution in the placing of orders. This is not so much due to any fear regarding future business conditions as it is to the fact that the recent tightness in the money market and the fears that were felt for the crops earlier in the year had a great effect in checking a trade movement that in many directions was going farther than conditions warranted. There is now a feeling that the money situation stands in the way of some amelioration although cheap money is by no means looked for for some time yet. Collections do not show much improvement. From Ontario points they are fairly good but from the West they are still slow and no doubt they will continue so until the crop is well marketed. The dry goods trade still shows great activity and values in all lines are firm. The outlook favors a good sorting trade in all lines, although this largely depends upon crop conditions in the West. In Ontario the crop has been fair to good. Drought in the latter part of the season did considerable damage. Large shipments of groceries are being made. The firmness in canned goods is a feature. Salmon prices are particularly firm. Canned fruits are also opening higher than last year. Fair quantities of fresh fruits are arriving but prices are firm. Provisions are steady to firm. Butter and cheese are firm owing to the continued bad condition of pasturage, but rains during the latter part of the week may have some effect. Wool is quiet and unsettled with an inclination towards firmness.

Winnipeg.—Trade here continues to reflect the feeling of satisfaction which is general regarding the crop situation. Harvesting is well under way, and nothing but frost is to be feared. The quality of the wheat is generally excellent. Wholesale trade is showing a good tone and retail business is fair. It is evident that at this centre there is now very little real estate speculation compared with what was being done a short time ago, although there is considerable legitimate trading in this connection. Collections are still slow from most districts. Reports from ranching districts say the year will be a profitable one for cattle men. The stock is in good condition and heavy shipments are going east. Prices are good. Grain prices also are holding up well.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say:—Trade has been to some extent, affected here during the past week by the race riots. The affection, however, has been little more than local, and throughout the province business in all lines continues to move briskly. Much depends upon the outcome of the anti-yellow agitation. Labor is badly needed in all parts of the province and the trouble is largely due to labor union agitation. All lines of wholesale goods are going forward well and retail trade is brisk. Orders for fall and winter goods continue heavy. Values are firm in all lines. The shortage of coal and coke is still affecting the smelting industry and the matter is steadily becoming more serious. Collections are generally good.

Quebec:—Business as a rule is reported fairly satisfactory and in some instances wholesalers, especially dry goods, report good orders for Fall delivery. Collections are still backward. Dairy products continue to arrive, but prices remain firm, this is attributed to poor pasturage. The hay crop in the Eastern section of the province has been fairly good but an advance in price is expected, owing to the short crops in the West. Local industries are well employed and shoe manufacturers anticipate a very fair season.

Hamilton trade reports say an excellent volume of business continues to move there in all lines. The outlook for fall trade continues bright. Manufacturers are busily engaged and collections are generally fair.

London reports say wholesale trade there shows a good tone. Shipments are large and travellers out report a good volume of orders. Cigar manufacturers have been doing a big trade. Collections are fair to good.

Ottawa trade reports say a fairly good retail business is moving in all lines. Wholesale trade is active and trade prospects are bright. Country trade has a quiet tone. Collections are inclined to be slow.

WASHINGTON APPLE GROWING INDUSTRY

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 13.—The apple crop in Washington orchards is estimated by growers and inspectors to be worth from $9,000,000 to $10,000,000 this season, and of this more than $5,000,000 will be paid for fruit packed for export. The bulk of the crop is made up of winter varieties, which can be shipped anywhere, and much of this fruit will be sent to Atlantic coast markets and to Europe, Australia and the Orient. The big red apple is the favorite of Americans and Australians, while the Englishmen are fond of the various varieties of pippins, which also have a reputation in other parts of Europe.

Stated commercially, the crop in Washington this year is a matter of 5,000,000 boxes, each containing 50 pounds of apples. The crop would fill 8,333 cars of 30,000 pounds each, or make 250 trains of 33 cars each. Laid end to end the boxes, 18 inches in length and 12 inches high, would stretch 1,420 miles, and if piled up they would make a shaft 947 miles high.

Packers do not use barrels in this country. They are too unwieldy. Pine boxes are used, and they reach the growers and packers 'knocked down,' the price being 12½ cents each, to which must be added one cent for mailing. As a rule pickers and packers are paid by the day, the wage scale ranging from $2.25 to $3 a day, though in some instances the pickers are paid by the box or the entire orchard, which contain from 80 to 108 trees the acre. The average cost of picking, packing and package to the grower is 25 cents, but it is not unusual for shippers or commission men to buy the products of the orchard on the trees, paying from $1 to $1.25 a box, and doing all the work.

Every care is taken with the packs, the fruit being select and, of uniform size, color and flavor, and every apple is wrapped in paper to prevent contact. Only the highest quality fruit is selected for export, and for this the growers receive at least $1 a box more in the foreign markets than they do on the local markets, where competition is not so keen.

That there is money in apple orcharding in the North-West become apparent when it is known that trees average five boxes each every season, and that in many of the older orchards, containing from 50 to 75 trees, it is not uncommon to harvest from 15 to 20 boxes. A thousand dollars gross the acre is not uncommon in the western part of the Spokane country, where apple-growing has assumed a commercial importance second to none in the district. Big orchards are not the rule, as there is money in five and 10-acre tracts, which, with the practice of irrigation, have been made heavy producers. Thousands of acres of land tributary to Spokane have been put under the ditch in the last few years and thousands more will be added as quickly as the material and men necessary to do the work can be assembled. These small tracts are being rapidly occupied by men, who, while working in Spokane and nearby towns, find time to care for their orchards. During the three years the two-year-old trees are coming into bearing, potatoes, corn and other vegetables are planted, and small fruits are also raised, the crops, in many instances, more than paying the first cost of the land.

It is not in apples alone that Washington is a big fruit producing state. Reports show that in addition to apple trees, the state had at the beginning of last year, 949,299 plum and prune trees, 764,966 peach trees, 300,633 pear trees, 243,459 cherry trees, 30,689 apricot trees, 23,862 English walnut trees, 15,185 almond trees and 6,988 quince trees, and that thousands of trees have been planted since the statistics were gathered for the foregoing statement.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Cattle, receipts about 4,500; market steady; beeves, $4 to $7.60; cows, $1.25 to $5.50; Texas steers, $3.75 to $5; calves, $6 to $8; western cattle, $4 to $6; stockers and feeders, $2.60 to $5.

Hogs, receipts about 16,000; market is steady; light, $5.15 to $6.55½; mixed, at $5.65 to $6.60; heavy, $5.40 to $6.20; rough $5.40 to $5.65; pigs, $5.50 to $6.40; bulk of sales, $5.80 to $6.15.

Sheep, receipts about 7,000; market is steady; native, $3.75 to $5.80; western, $3.75 to $5.85; yearlings, $5.50 to $6.40; lambs, $5 to $7 60; western, $5 to $7.70.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 13.—Cattle receipts, 200 head, steady; prime steers, at $6.25 to $6.75.

Veals, receipts, 600 head, active, 75c higher; $5.25 to $9.50.

Hogs, receipts, 8,500 head; active and steady; prices unchanged.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,400 head; active; sheep steady; lambs, 10c higher; lambs, $5 to $3.25; yearlings, $5.75 to $6; wethers, $5 to $5.75; ewes, $4.50 to $5; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $5.25; Canada lambs, $7.50 to $7.90.

IN LIQUIDATION.

Mr. Justice Loranger has granted the petition of C. A. Marchand asking a winding up order to put the Société de la Matawin in liquidation.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Montreal Office: 232-236 St. James Street.

A General Bank Business transacted; Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Savings Bank Department

Interest at current rates paid quarterly.

A. H. B. MACKENZIE, Manager.

Uptown Branch, 756 St. Catherine St. West, (Cor. Guy)

W. A. GRASETT, Manager.

Professional

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R. RINFRET, B.Sc.
Civil Engineer (McGill Diploma)
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
WATERWORKS, Etc., SURVEYS.
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Ernest E. Vipond. H. Salkeld Vipond.
Telephone Main 351.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street, 45 Crescent Street

ACCOUNTANTS.

LEWIS A. ROBERTON,
Chartered Accountant and Auditor,
Room 703 Merchant's Bank Building
Telephone Main 2481.

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MANCE STREET — TO LET FLAT, 7 large rooms, bath, pantry, furnace, electric light. Apply 922 Mance street, Annex, near Van Horne avenue.

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, 142 St. Peter street.

Flats For Sale.

FOR SALE, NOS. 47 TO 57 IRENE street, St. Henri, six flats of 6 and 7 rooms each; open plumbing, bath and wash basin, hot water heating, for bath and sink, rented for $1,128. Investment will pay purchaser over 10 percent. Fuller particulars 37 Irene st., St. Henri.

Flat Wanted.

WANTED, BY THREE YOUNG GENtlemen, unfurnished flat of 4 rooms, in West End. Apply, stating terms, to D., 2, 'Witness' Office.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — VOSE SQUARE PIANO, rosewood case, 7 octaves, ivory keys, fine tone, guaranteed, $65.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). N.B.—Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE — BERLIN UPRIGHT Piano, walnut case, beautiful design, 7 1-3 octaves, ivory keys, rich pure tone, $169.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). N.B.—Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

WANTED — UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos. These instruments will be purchased outright for cash, or taken in exchange as part payment for new instruments. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). N.B.—Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling $2.00; 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. 1 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 463.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, FOR TWO PERSONS, 4-room apartment, heated; good residential section. Apply L., 248, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A SMALL FURNISHED Room by elderly lady, near Beaver Hall Hill. Address H., 168 'Witness' Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — EVERY ONE SHOULD use the Inkless Pen, and write without ink. Just out. Send 10c in silver; try two. A. E. STILWELL, Rougemont, Que.

FOR SALE — 8 HORSE POWER ENGINE and boiler, circular saw and frame, suitable for woodyard. Cheap. 179 Gordon ave., Verdun.

FOR SALE, CONTENTS OF APPLE Orchard at Dorval. Apply 54 Latour st., Montreal.

FOR SALE, LATEST EDITION 'AMERIcana Encyclopedia,' 16 vols., half Morrocco, in perfect condition. Will be sold cheap. Box 845 P.O.

FOR SALE, DRIVING HORSE, five years old; about fifteen hands high; well broken; sound. D. HAMMOND, 170 Milton st.

FOR SALE, A GOOD COMBINATION Horse; excellent roadster; price reasonable. Telephone B. A. BALDWIN HART, Maple Bank, Cartierville.

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

Second-Hand Iron Pipe, all sizes. Second-Hand Steel Beams & Angle Iron

Gas and Electric Fixtures, 2 Electric motors, ¾ and 1 H.P. Wire Cable Chains, Rope, etc., at very low price. Write or call. IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-9 Queen street, Montreal.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON THURSDAY MORNING, ON Beaver Hall Car, a small Purse containing $3.09 in cash and 3 blue car tickets. Finder please return to A.S., 'Witness' Office.

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS TO LET — LARGE AND Small rooms, every convenience, ladies or gentlemen. 946 St. Catherine street west.

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

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, YOUNG WOman who can sew, and also do some house work. Apply 210 Drummond street, afternoons, before three o'clock; references required.

WANTED, GOOD COOK; HIGH WAGES given to reliable person. Apply 13 Rosemount avenue, near Greene avenue.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED; MUST BE experienced and accurate. Address, stating experience and references to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

WANTED, PACKER FOR WHOLESALE druggists. Must be experienced. Apply to LYMAN, SONS & CO., 384 St. Paul street.

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

GIRL, BRIGHT, YOUNG, FOR Dry Goods Store. Also smart, experienced Saleslady. J. S. TESKEY, 4209 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

WANTED, AT THE DAY NURSERY, 50 Belmont Park, a resident governess, capable of teaching young children, and willing to assist the matron. Apply by letter to MRS. WELLINGTON DIXON, 2 Weredale Park, Westmount.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. No. 88 Shuter street.

WANTED, MARKERS AND SORTERS, experienced; highest wages. CROWN LAUNDRY CO., 4218 St. Catherine st.

WANTED, BUFFER AND POLISHER. Apply at 275 St. Martin street.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, with references. Apply 104 Stanley st.

WANTED, MESSAGE BOY. APPLY AT once to 126 Mansfield street.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 years of age as office assistant. Must have some experience and be well recommended. Apply by letter, THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO., Ltd., 134 Craig st. West, city.

WANTED, PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS and in small towns (outside the city of Montreal) to grow mushrooms for us at home during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar, outhouse or barn can be made yield from $15 to $25 per week. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

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.

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Young Ladies possessing a fair education and wishing to enter a first-class Registered Training School for Nurses, apply to the Lady Superintendent, JEFFERY HALE'S HOSPITAL, Quebec.

SCHOOL BOY WANTED

To deliver a round of the 'Witness' for a couple of hours in the afternoon. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT IN A LAUNdry for plain clothes. Address H., 168 'Witness' Office.

FLUTE AND PICCOLO PLAYER OPEN for engagements. Would join orchestra, or help to form one with view to engagements. STEEL, 492 St. Christopne street.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY, DEsires any kind of evening employment. Good clerk. Address B., 'Witness' Office.

Pupils Wanted.

PUPILS WANTED, FOR PIANO, by young Lady Teacher; beginners preferred; terms, $2.00 per month; lessons given to suit pupil. Address Box 768, 'Witness' Office.

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.

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Machinists and Tool Makers,
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Property.

COTE ST. PAUL, THREE CHOICE Building lots, situated at north-west corner of Dufferin and Angus streets, containing about 15,000 square feet, near G. T. R. tracks; good manf. site. Apply to B. W. GUTHRIE, Prop., Mystic, Que.

PROPERTY FOR SALE — AT 207 Laval avenue, a nice, comfortable solid stone and brick cottage, with all modern improvements; $6,200.00; with adjoining lot, $7,600.00. Also the south-west corner lot of Mance and Bernard street, Annex; 50 x 100, at 35c a foot.

Wanted.

WANTED, SMALL FRONT OFFICE IN financial district; ground floor preferred. Apply L., 246, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, 40 GALS. OF Milk per day, starting October first. Apply A. MESSIER, 1710 St James street, Montreal.

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Wanted, at once, for the Municipality of Clarendon, Pontiac, two Female Teachers, Protestants, one holding an elementary diploma, the other a model school diploma. Applicants will state grade of diploma, where obtained, and the salary expected by the calendar month, up to the end of the term, say, 30th June, 1908. Address the undersigned, HUGH MATHESON, Sec.-Treas., Shawville, Que. Shawville, 9th Sept., 1907.

WANTED, AT ONCE, MALE TEACHER, for Model School Course. Apply 55 Durocher street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FOR DElorimier Protestant School, a Teacher with Elementary diploma. Salary, $25.00 per month. Apply WILLIAM KING, Secretary-Treasurer, 1518 Simard ave., Delorimier, Que.

PROTESTANT TEACHERS WANTED. Apply to THOS. WATTERS, Gatineau Point, Que.

WANTED, YOUNG LADY AS JUNIOR Assistant, in a Montreal Private School, for three hours in forenoon; state age and experience. Apply PRIVATE SCHOOL, 'Witness' Office.

PROTESTANT TEACHER WANTED, holding Model Diploma. State salary required. Address A. D. VALPY, Gaspe Village.

TWO PROTESTANT TEACHERS WANTed, holding Model diplomas; McGill graduate preferred; state salary. For particulars apply to the undersigned. W. L. KEMPFFER, New Carlisle, P.Q.

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.

Wanted To Rent

WANTED TO RENT FOR WINTER, A small furnished house, convenient to Montreal; must be good train service. Address V., 957, 'Witness' Office.

Furnished Rooms to Let

SHUTER STREET, DOUBLE OR SINGLE furnished room to let, with breakfast, if desired; private family. For particulars ring up 'Uptown 4414.'.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, gas, hot water; private family. 206 Prince Arthur street.

70 PLYMOUTH GROVE, LARGE FURnished room on bathroom flat, $8.

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for two gentlemen, with or without board. 757 Mance street, Annex.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, BATH Floor, modern, convenient. Apply 35 Chomedy street, West End.

23a BALMORAL STREET, SMALL FURnished room in a private family, on the bathroom flat; hot water; no children.

SHERBROOKE STREET WEST, 94, near Park avenue—Furnished rooms, bath flat, quiet, comfortable home, with breakfast, for a few gentlemen.

CITY COUNCILLORS, 60a—Two large newly furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate; private family.

Personal

MILLINERY— MISS SHAW WISHES TO inform her customers and the public that she has removed her Millinery Rooms to 126 Mansfield street, and will hold her Fall Millinery Opening on Thursday, Sept. 19th, and following days. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Paris and New York Pattern Hats.

MAKE YOUR OWN HATS AT THE Millinery School. Fall and Winter Terms opening September 9th. MRS. R. J. ASHDOWN, of New York, assisted by MISS LULU JONES, will teach the complete course in Millinery. When courses are completed my pupils are qualified to accept any position in the Millinery business. Day and Evening classes. Call or address for information, 85 Mance street.

PERSONAL. — F. MORRIS, PIANO AND Organ Tuner, 20A Balmoral street. Repairing and polishing a specialty. Phone East 1857.

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FOR THE 'WITNESS'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street West, or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 661 Wellington street, West of Subway.

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CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

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25 Words for 25c.

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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.

A GREATER YET.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff to Build a Thirty-Knot Steamship, of 14,000 Tons.

Belfast, Ireland, Sept. 13.—In an authorized statement, the Right Hon. A. M. Carlisle, managing director of the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, announced that his company had definitely decided to undertake the construction of a steamship designed for the trans-Atlantic service and to cross the ocean at a speed of thirty knots an hour.

'This vessel,' said Mr. Carlisle, 'is to be a steamship of about 14,000 tons register and about 580 feet in length. She is to have triple screws, two fixed as they are at present on twin-screw vessels, the third in the rudder cavity, as in the ordinary single screw vessel. The two outside screws are to be driven with quadruple-expansion engines of the Harland and Wolff balanced type, and working up to a pressure of about 220 pounds to the square inch. The central screw will be operated by a turbine engine.

'In a few years' time, steam propulsion may be a thing of the past, but, as matters rest to-day, there is much scope for further development. With a judicious combination of turbines and compensating engines, the construction of a vessel that can cross the Atlantic at thirty knots an hour is easily practicable.

'At any rate, we mean to demonstrate with one of the nine new liners which are to be built for the trans-Atlantic service.'

These nine ships are to be built for the International Mercantile Company. Two are already laid down in the Belfast yards, and the first of these for the Canadian trade will be launched next spring. It is on this ship that the new method of propulsion will be tested.

WESTMOUNT WINNERS

PRIZES FOR FLOWER SHOW WERE DISTRIBUTED LAST NIGHT.

The Westmount Horticultural Association exhibition was held yesterday, and was a great success. The display in the Victoria Hall drew a good attendance last night, when the prizes were awarded. The school prizes were first on the list. These were for plants given out in the spring to school children to care for and bring them back to be judged. The successful ones of the three schools were:—

Academy—A. Rosevear, U. Beck, W. J. Baillie, Howard Dawson, Allan Shaw, Willie Trenholme, Alfred Dello.

King's School—Robert Watson, Sybille Runk, Beatrice Childs, Gladys Hubbsley, Edith Reynolds, Fred Higgins, Grace McArthur, Edith Hawthorne, Stanley Reed, Winnie Eakin, Violet Cutt, Laura Rodger.

Queen's School—Ruth Baillie, Mildred Cook, Mildred Robertson.

During the evening prizes won in the garden competition last summer were distributed. The names of the winners have already been published.

MEMBERS' EXHIBITS.

Another competition of the evening was for plants and cut flowers exhibited by members, with the following results:

Asters, 12 blooms—1st, Mr. A. Plow.
Best 6 dahlias—1st, John Millen.
Pansies, 12 blooms—1st, J. R. Eakin.
Petunias, 6 single—1st, J. T. Lockhart; 2nd, Robert Harvie.
Phlox Drummondi, 6 varieties—1st, Robert Harvie; 2nd Mona McKay.
Perennial phlox—1st, J. R. Eakin.
Collection of sweet peas—1st, J. C. Hodgson; 2nd, Dorothy Davison.
Collection of nasturtiums—1st, Mrs. Wm. Wright.
Basket of outdoor grown flowers—1st, E. J. Maxwell.
Vase of dahlias—1st, Miss Sampson.
Best collection of roses—1st, Mrs. C. Whitham; 2nd, W. S. Robertson.
Best collection of wild flowers—1st, J. T. Lockhart.
Vase of asters—1st, Mrs. C. Whitham.
Salpiglossis (collection)—1st, J. T. Lockhart.
Vase of verbenas—1st, J. T. Lockhart.
Zinnias (6 blooms)—1st, C. J. Doheney.
Bowl of pansies—1st, J. R. Eakin.
Pot of asters—1st, C. J. Doheney.
Zanzibar balsam—1st, J. T. Lockhart; 2nd, G. S. Plow.
Begonia Rex—1st, G. S. Plow; 2nd, Mrs. K. M. Brown.
Begonia, fibrous rooted—1st, Mrs. J. C. Rose; 2nd, Mrs. Geo. Holland.
Begonias (3)—1st, John Millen. 2nd, Miss H. Brown.
Coleus—1st, J. T. Lockhart; 2nd, C. J. Doheney.
Boston fern—1st, Mrs. A. McIntyre.
Rubber plant—1st, G. S. Plow.
Fuchsia—1st Mrs. Wm. Wright; 2nd, Mr. W. L. Lee.
Geranium—1st, C. J. Doheney; 2nd, Mrs. A. McIntyre.
Heliotrope—1st, G. S. Plow.
Salvia splendius—1st, Mrs. A. McIntyre.
Foliage plant—1st, Mrs. A. McIntyre.
Wall flower—1st, J. T. Lockhart.
Asparagus sprengeri—1st, Mrs. John Simpson.
Rustic stand for plants—1st, Mrs. Wm. Wright.

Many exhibits of members, especially those of Messrs. J. Millen and J. P. Lockhart, attracted much attention for their tasteful arrangement.

Several florists also had handsome displays, which added materially to the appearance of the hall. The florists were: P. McKenna & Son, Hall & Robinson, John Eddy & Sons, Mr. Davis, and Dupuis & Ferguson, who also made an exhibit of appliances useful for gardeners.

AYLMER BY-LAWS APPROVED.

Ottawa, Sept. 11.—Aylmer ratepayers have approved, by large majorities, the waterworks and sewerage by-laws. The votes stood: Sewerage—For, 132; against, 31. Waterworks—For, 144; against, 20.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

EXPLANATION OF PRINCIPLES OF CANTILEVER BRIDGE.

Mr. Allen G. Ingalls, of Laprairie, writes in explanation of the cantilever and of the Quebec bridges shown on this page, as follows:

No. 1. This is a cantilever bridge. whether built of steel or wood the principle remains the same. Such a bridge was illustrated in a recent magazine article, built of wood in China or Thibet, I have forgotten which, but for the benefit of those who did not see that article I have made a sketch to show the principle.

A.A. are solid supports or piers, provided at their upper ends with holes a.a. Articulated to these parts A.A. are beams, B.B. B.B. arranged to move freely up or down upon pins thrust through these holes a.a. The beams B.B. B.B. are also provided at their upper ends with holes b.b. b.b., also provided with pins, which engage eyes formed on the ends of the rods or ties, C.C. In such a structure A.B.C., the only stable or stationary part is A. The other member, B.C.B., may be tilted over either way, up or down, but the upper ends of these beams or arms B.B. must always occupy the same relative position so long as the rods or ties C. lie horizontally. Upon the upper ends of these arms B.B. B.B. are placed the beams D.D.D., which simply rest on these arms. Any suitable superstructure as E.E. completes the bridge by forming a roadway.

It therefore is self-evident that the piers A.A. support the entire structure and must be strong enough to withstand any crushing pressure: the parts B.B. must be rigid to prevent them from bending, though the rods C.C. have no strain upon them except an endwise pull and require no stiffness. Furthermore, that the material from which such a bridge is built must have relation to the weight destined to pass over it, whether ordinary pedestrians or elephants dragging heavy siege guns. It is also to be observed that the beams D.D.D. must be rigid and that their place of greatest strain is equidistant between their end supports. I have marked this point with the arrow at d. It is not necessary to derive the term, but if one considers a weight moving across such a bridge, such weight must tilt or 'cant' the structure, B.C.B. down at one corner and 'lever' it back again as the weight passes over to the opposite corner on to the middle beam D.

In the Quebec bridge No. 2 the designer reinforced the structure B C B, as shown in his plan, by lengthening his pier (A) upwards to a point high enough to add another element, that of the suspension of the two arms (BB) from their outer ends (bb). Carrying out his plan to do this suspension he forgot one of the elementary principles of natural philosophy, the law of the parallelogram of forces, which is immutable. He did not bear in mind that whatever structure he added to the lengthened pier (A) should act primarily to support the points b b of the arms B B, and thus reinforce the tie (C).

Referring to the designer's plan, it is seen that his superstructure could afford no support whatever to the points b b, of the arms B B. It starts from the apex X, of the elongation of the pier and terminates, not as it should, at the point b, but at a point very materially above it; so far above it, in fact, as to be the equivalent of one-fifth of the entire distance to the pier!

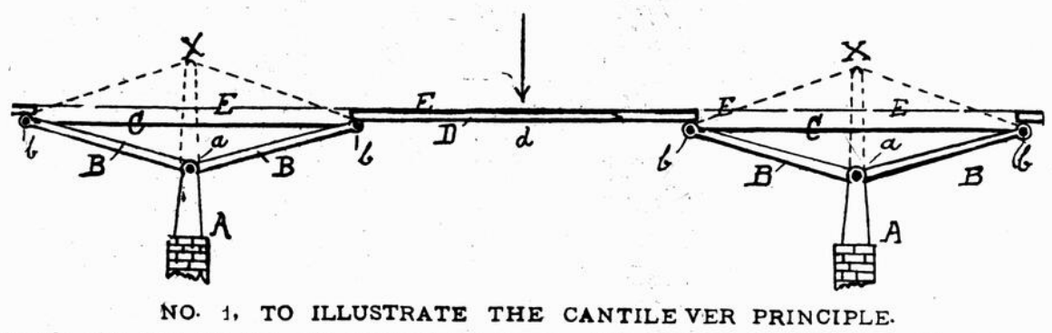
What he ought to have done was to tie the points x, b with either rods, links or cables, in as nearly as possible a straight line between those points, x and b. It was much better that the collapse occurred before this radical defect of plan had brought about a greater calamity.

What must have happened at the accident is the following: The tie C (or its equivalent in the actual structure) parted from the arms B B. Whether the pins broke or the ties themselves matters little, for the outer ends of the arms began to fall, placing the strain to uphold these arms wholly upon the superstructure, the most outward post of which fell against the next inward, until they all lay towards the centre in that line which is shortest from x to b. Then the leverage of the falling arms, adding terrible strain to the elongation of the pier A, this elongation crumpled, and the wreck was complete.

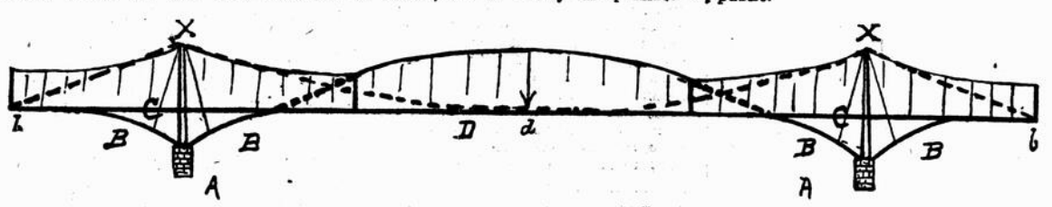
Since it is always easier to criticize than to build, it is perhaps in order to show how this Quebec bridge might be built so as to stay put, and fulfil its purpose as have done the Victoria and the Brooklyn bridges. Conditions being such as they are, it seems to me that the best possible construction would be that of a combination of suspension, cantilever and arch. I have drawn a dotted line on the plan to indicate how the suspending cables would hang. Of course the bracing of the superstructure would have to be correspondingly changed and the extensions of the piers should be made extraordinarily strong.

By making the incomplete arch continuous which springs from the central piers (as I have marked on the designer's plan) the bridge would be enormously strengthened. Making these changes would not add to the weight of the bridge as what is added in one place is taken from another.

I have refrained from using any technical terms, my purpose being to make plain what seems to be a mystery to the public.



NO. 1, TO ILLUSTRATE THE CANTILEVER PRINCIPLE.



NO. 2 SKELETON ELEVATION SHOWING COMPLETED ARCH.

OPPOSED TO LOAN BYLAW

COUNCILLOR McGOUN STATES HIS OBJECTIONS TO WESTMOUNT BORROWING $250,000.

Councillor McGoun, chairman of the Road Committee of the Westmount Town Council, is as vigorous as ever in his opposition to the by-law which has been drawn up for submission to the ratepayers to-day to say whether they will or will not sanction the borrowing of $250,000 for roads, drains and sidewalks in the town, and for lighting.

'My objection to the new by-law,' he said, in an interview with a 'Witness' reporter, 'is that the loan has never been recommended by the Road Committee, which has jurisdiction as to $175,000 of the amount, and has never been properly recommended by the Light Committee as to the $65,000. For the latter sum we were told simply that the amount would be required to meet the cost of the land, for which the award of arbitrators has not yet been made, and for other expenditure, of which no account has ever been given by the committee to council showing the reason why the amount of the original by-law for electric light was insufficient.

In regard to roads, the by-law itself contains no information beyond the fact that it calls for $75,000 for acquiring, grading, macadamizing roads, $50,000 for constructing drains and sewers, and $50,000 for granolithic sidewalks, curbs and street crossings of brick and stone.

'The intended expenditure includes $8,000 for a road across the Murray and Raynes properties, and $1,480 for a drain on Lansdowne avenue (which will utterly ruin the road in question), in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Road Committee, by leaving the approach to this most important thoroughfare at its present grade, which is positively dangerous, and would very soon kill horses drawing a load of coal to that part of Lansdowne avenue.

'The grade will undoubtedly have to be altered afterwards, and the money we are now asked to spend will be worse than thrown away.

'Some fifteen thousand dollars of the sum mentioned appears to me not required immediately, or for many years yet.

'A statement prepared by the engineer calls for $49,057 to be expended on sidewalks. I feel safe, with the knowledge I possess, in declaring that of this $49,000 mentioned, $32,000 is not justified at the present time. Only $17,000 appears to be for streets which should be given priority. The $32,000 to which I object are streets in which there are very few, if any, houses, or else streets with few houses, but already having wooden sidewalks, which I am satisfied will last for a number of years to come.

'The great difficulty of handling this question would never have arisen if even half of the cost of the permanent sidewalks had been charged to the proprietors benefited, but so long as the money is entirely taken out of the town funds, we must adopt some such rule as is suggested above, if we are to carry out the work without serious financial embarrassment, and without legitimate ground of complaint, on the part of the owners in houses completely built, that the town funds are being used to add to the value of vacant lands held by speculators.

'I have further to object that although the by-law contemplates borrowing upon bonds at four and a half percent, it also contains a clause authorizing the council to borrow at what are called 'current rates' from the banks until the bonds are disposed. Under this clause, large sums will have to be borrowed, if the intention of this by-law is to be carried out, at not less than five and a half percent, which I consider most improvident at the present time.'

WORK AMONG BOYS.

Mr. J. R. Dick, the superintendent of the Montreal Boys' Home, recently paid a visit to the Berkshire Industrial Boys' Farm, a training school for delinquent and unruly boys, situated at Canaan Four Corners, N.Y., and doing splendid work on the lines of the work which the directors of the Boys' Home intend to carry out on the farm they recently purchased at Shawbridge. The boys of the Berkshire Farm print a little monthly journal of their own, and in the latest number of that very nicely-got-up little publication, they speak in the most cordial terms o fMr. Dick's visit, which covered three days. The article referring to him winds up by saying: 'Mr. Dick is a very earnest man in his work, and has had great success. We all, boys and workers, enjoyed his visit very much.'

SNEAK THIEF ABOUT.

Captain Baker, of the St. Catherine street west police station, has received complaints of a sneak thief being at work in his district, but so far the police have been unable to lay their hands on him. He entered a house on St. Matthew street at noon yesterday, and stole a purse containing a sum of money from a hall stand. No persons have been found yet who have seen the thief.

ESCAPED FROM SHIP

John Garnett, of Liverpool, the foreman who jumped overboard in mid-ocean, during the last voyage of the 'Canada,' and was rescued within twenty minutes, in a heavy sea, has escaped from confinement on the ship and is now at large. It was the intention of Capt. Jones to take Garrett back to Liverpool and then discharge him, but in spite of the careful watch which has been kept over the room, Garrett managed to get away while the ship was in port.

THE PAGNUELO CASE.

The case of Mr. Wilbrod Pagnuelo, advocate, who is charged with threatening his father, Mr. Justice Pagnuelo, has been fixed for trial on Monday, in the Court of King's Bench.

STOLE GOLD WATCH

MIDNIGHT THIEF SMASHES PLATE GLASS WINDOW OF MR. BERTHIAUME'S STORE.

Last night Mr. J. B. Berthiaume, grocer, at the corner of Prince Arthur street and Park avenue, placed on exhibition in his window a number of prizes, consisting of watches, clocks, carvers, silver buttons, etc. During the night some one took a large stone and smashed the plate glass. The thief was evidently disturbed, for the only thing he took was a gold watch. The police of No. 5 station are investigating.

THE SAILORS' INSTITUTE

GOOD PROGRESS BEING MADE WITH BUILDING, BUT MORE MONEY IS REQUIRED.

At a special meeting of the board of management of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, held yesterday afternoon, the president, Mr. Hugh A. Allan, referred to the progress being made with the new building. The walls are up as far as the top floor, and it is expected that the roof will be on in about three weeks. The wall which divided the old building from the new has been removed. The combined buildings present a handsome appearance, and it is expected that all will be in readiness for the opening of navigation next spring. When completed, the Sailors' Institute will have one of the best equipped buildings in the world for the carrying on of its particular work.

The treasurer's statement showed that money was the one thing needed, as $27,000 still remained unsubscribed, and it was decided that as the friends of the sailors were now returning from their vacations an active canvass should be made to secure this amount.

The present condition of the finances stands thus:—

Previously acknowledged	$32,150
'J'	500
Bartlett McLennan	250
C.P.R. Atlantic steamship lines	250
George Hague	100
T. A. Dawes	100
W. S. Leslie	100
Ulster Steamship Company, per McLean, Kennedy & Co.	75
Captain James N. Bayles	50
Elliott & Marjorie	50
Robert Munro	50
Gerald M. Birks	25
A. D. Durnford	20
Captain Carey	5
Total	$ 33,725

Those present at the meeting were Messrs. Hugh A. Allan, the president; David Morrice, Bartlett McLennan, William Nivin, A. F. C. Ross, Capt. Bayles and J. Ritchie Bell.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Inspection of their Plumbing Causes Strain on City Hall Staff.

BY-LAW TO BE PREPARED REGARDING REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

Dr. Laberge, the medical officer of health, called the attention of his committee yesterday afternoon to a difficulty which has arisen with the growth of the apartment houses in the city. It has relation to the inspection of plumbing. A leak may occur in a house, and if it is a tenement of an ordinary character it is no great matter for a sanitary inspector to make a test and discover the situation of the defect. In a great apartment house, however, it is very different. The difficulty is to discover just in which tenement the suspected defect may be, and Dr. Laberge says that in a house where there are, say, twenty or thirty families in residence it is necessary to send seven men at one time to make a proper examination. This causes a great deal of expense to the department, and the inconvenience of having so many men centred in one place at one time is obvious. He asked the Health Committee yesterday afternoon to consider if some means could not be devised to save some of this expense, and as to the inconvenience, it seemed to him the only remedy was to be found in the appointment of additional inspectors. He had taken thirty-four of these apartment houses, with accommodation as follows: One with rooms for 96 families, three with 50, four with 40, five with 30, twelve with 20, and nine houses with rooms for 10 families. The increasing number of these houses made the difficulty he had referred to a very real one. A case of typhoid fever might occur in the house with 96 families. The health department would have to make an examination of the drains of that house, and that would call for the services of nine or ten men. The next day a nuisance would need tracing in one of the other houses, and so it might go on.

Ald. Dagenais, the chairman, said that to impose a tax for this work would be a 'cheap Jack' policy. Other members of the committee agreed.

Ald. O'Connell said there was such a stack of pipes in some of these apartment houses that it would take two men a week to make a thorough test. He added that the water department ought not to allow the water to be turned on to any house until the plumbing work had been well tested. Two-thirds of the houses in the city were not tested, and the consequence was that the health department would be continually troubled with them.

Aldermen O'Connell and Ward were appointed a sub-committee to consider the matter and report.

Dr. Laberge next called the attention of the committee to the failure of the city's system of registration of births. In 1905, 6,786 births were registered at the City Hall, while at the registry office 10,807 baptisms were reported. In 1906, the births, according to the City Hall returns, had fallen off to 6,442, but the baptismal returns had increased to 13,194. He recommended that the by-law governing the civic registrations, which was now inoperative, be amended to compel registration under penalty.

The committee authorized the doctor to draw up an amended by-law on lines to be approved by the city attorney.

Mr. R. G. Mayotte was appointed first assistant milk inspector under Dr. McCarrey. The committee in making the appointment passed over an inspector with a good record and of longer service than Inspector Mayotte. The promotion has come about through the resignation of Dr. Demers, the balance of whose salary for the remainder of the year will be divided between Inspectors Mayotte and Emard.

It was left to Ald. Ward to nominate a new milk inspector. Applications were submitted from good men in the health department, but Ald. Ward insisted that the milk inspector should also be a veterinary surgeon. He knew a man at Laprairie qualified in this respect, and he was willing to take the appointment at the recognized salary, namely, $600 a year.

The question was raised as to whether this candidate would not be disqualified under the rule that all civic employees must reside in the city. The city attorney was appealed to for a ruling on the point, and his reply will be given at the next meeting.

A HOLD-UP

G. T. R. OPERATOR AT THAMESVILLE, ONT., LOCKED IN BOX CAR BY ROBBERS.

Thamesville, Ont., Sept. 13.—About 1.30 this morning the night operator at the Grand Trunk Station was held up in the office at the point of a revolver by three masked men who forced him to give up his keys. One man kept him covered while the other two went through the office taking all the cash, probably $25 in all. They then fastened the operator in a box car and, it is supposed, made their escape on an excursion special which came in a few minutes later. Passengers by the train, hearing the operator's appeal for help, released him. There is no trace of the robbers as yet.

TO CRUSH SEDITION

RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES TO CLOSE ALL UNIVERSITY DORMITORIES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The Council of Ministers has ordered the closing of all the dormitories attached to the institutions of higher learning here and at Moscow, basing its action on the admission of the police that they are unable to prevent them from being used as meeting and hiding places for revolutionists.

WANTED IN CHICAGO

'BILLY' MURDOCK ARRESTED IN HAMILTON, ONT., IN CONNECTION WITH RECENT TRAGEDY.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 13. Murdock, the Hamilton man name was mentioned in connection the Chicago murder-suicide case found this morning at his home ford street. He, however, refused discuss the case. Murdock boarded with Mrs. Maude W the woman who was murdered Hildebrant, the man who the murder, and afterward own life. The reason assigned double tragedy was that Hildebrant jealous of Murdock, who kept up respondence with Mrs. Western returning to Hamilton. Murdock not deny writing to the woman says there was nothing in his to cause Hildebrant to be jealous claims that it was merely a friendly respondence.

MONTCALM AND WOLFE

Quebec, Sept. 13.—This is the 148th anniversary of the deaths of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, and on the occasion Earl and Countess Grey deposited two immense crowns at the monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, in the Governor-General's Garden. They were accompanied by Mayor Garneau.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns found it a very handy addition to the home work room. We can now supply an attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8. Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth that small sum. Illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, Household and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

Send name and address on pattern coupon given below, with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent you by mail. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 5884—LITTLE GIRL'S JUMPER SUIT.

The easy, graceful lines of this frock make it particularly attractive. The blouse is in the popular jumper style, with wide kimono sleeve. The mode is becoming to the childish figure, and is equally suitable for the wash fabrics and light-weight woollens. The full skirt is attached to a body lining that closes in the back. The sleeves may be full length or terminate at the elbow. Figured cream-colored challis was used for the development, but other materials are adaptable, such as albatross, cashmere, China silk, linen and chambray. For a girl of eight years 3 5-8 yards of 36-inch material will be required. Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full

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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, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907

THE SHEEP-KILLING KEA

By George R. Marriner, F.R.M.S., assistant in biology, Canterbury College, New Zealand, in the 'Scientific American.')

New Zealand has its full share of interesting animals, but with the exception of that strange out-of-date lizard-like animal, called by the Maoris the tuatara, the avifauna claims them all. The extinct moa, that giant of the bird world, is the only bird known that has not even a vestige of a wing; the little kiwi itself is almost wingless, and is the only bird known that has its nostrils opening to the exterior at the tip of its long beak; while among the migratory birds the godwit holds the record for long sea flights, for it flies from New Zealand to Siberia and back every year.

However, of late years the bird that has come to the front, owing to its strange habits, is the kea. This mountain parrot (Nestor notabilis) is somewhat larger than a pigeon, and its feathers are mostly dark green edged with black, while under its wings and on its tail its color is brick red. Its beak is very strong, and the upper mandible very much curved. The bird is confined to the South Island of New Zealand, where it lives among the peaks of the Southern Alps, which often rise from seven to over twelve thousand feet in height. However, it does not by any means always live near the summits of these snowclad peaks, but is most commonly found just about the forest limit.

About thirty-eight years ago, a number of sheep were found torn about in a way that was quite unknown to the sheep farmers, and so a very close watch was kept. The result was that several keas were seen sitting on some sheep and pecking at the wool, and at another time several keas were seen sitting around a wounded sheep. At once the keas were condemned without any further proof, and the slaughter of these interesting birds which was then commenced continues until this day. This was the first and best instance recorded of the keas killing sheep, and when the evidence is sifted there is no absolute proof at all in the record.

This supposed change of an insectivorous and berry-eating bird to a bird of prey has been the cause of a long controversy between station owners and sheep farmers and the scientific men of the colony, who took the part of the kea.

When the writer took up the question in 1905, after reading through all the available records, he could not find one writer who saw the bird kill a sheep, nor was the name and address of any actual eye-witness given. Not only was the fact of the kea's change of habit of scientific importance, but the loss of thousands of sheep made it essential that the question should should be once and for all time satisfactorily settled. The writer then set to work, and collected written accounts from men who had actually seen the bird killing and attacking sheep, and the result of this investigation is published in the 'Transactions of the New Zealand Institute,' 1906.'

Great care was taken to make the evidence authentic, and in each case the witness had to send in a written statement that he would be willing to swear to his evidence before a justice of the peace.

The reason why so few people have ever seen the kea at work seems to be due to the fact that the killing is mostly done at evening or early morning, at places which men seldom reach until long after the bird has finished its deadly work. Among my correspondents, over thirty men have actually seen the kea killing the sheep. These witnesses do not consist only of musterers and shepherds, but in many instances they are either managers of the sheep stations or the station owners themselves. Summing up the different accounts, which owing to limits of space cannot be published in full here, the birds' mode of procedure seems as follows: They may attack in ones or twos or in numbers, but usually one or two birds do the killing, and the others share in the spoil. The keas always seem to choose the pick of the flock. The bird settles on the ground near its quarry, and after hopping around for some time, it leaps on its prey, usually on the rump. The movement of the sheep may cause it to fall off, but it persists until it has firmly perched itself on the sheep's back. Then the kea begins its operations by tearing out the wool with its powerful beak, and at last gets its beak into the flesh.

The sheep, which for some time has been moving uneasily about, gives a jump as the beak pierces the flesh, and then begins to run wildly about in vain efforts to rid itself of its tormenter. When, however, the sheep finds it cannot dislodge its enemy, it seems to become terrified with pain and fright, and rushes blindly about, usually at a high speed, the kea meanwhile holding on and balancing itself with outstretched wings. When the beast stumbles, the kea rises on its wings, and settles down again on to the sheep when it has regained its feet. This awful race is continued, until, bruised by its numerous falls, utterly exhausted by its death struggles, the poor animal stumbles to rise no more, and becomes an easy prey to the kea.

It has always been supposed that the kea attacked the sheep for the sake of the kidneys, and the first man to dispute this, as far as I know, was Mr. F. E. C. Huddlestone. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, in his book entitled 'Darwinism,' after describing the method of the kea's attack, says: 'Since then it is stated that the bird actually burrows into the living sheep, eating its way down to the kidney, which forms its special delicacy.'

From the evidence of men who have seen many sheep killed and wounded by keas, this statement appears to be erroneous; and of the many correspondents that have communicated with me, only one states that the bird eats the kidneys, and later on, the same writer says: 'I have shot many keas by the dead sheep, and they have vomited up fat.' It appears as if, even in this instance, the birds eat the fat rather than the kidneys.

One reason why people suppose the kea to be fond of kidneys is that the keas nearly always attack the sheep on the loin, just near these organs. But this may be due to the fact that the rump of the sheep is its widest part, and provides a firm foothold for the kea. Several witnesses say that it is almost



THE NEW ZEALAND KEA, WHICH HAS ACQUIRED THE HABIT OF KILLING SHEEP.

impossible for the kea to keep on the sheep's back unless he perches on this part. Furthermore, when flying after a sheep the rump is the nearest and handiest part to settle on, and as the birds often have to alight on the sheep when it is running, it is no wonder that the rump is the part chosen. It naturally follows that when perched on the animal's hind qaurters, the bird will commence to pick the sheep's back at the handiest part, namely, the loin, which is very easy to tear open, owing to the absence of ribs. Even the first recorded accounts of sheep killing mentioned that the birds attacked the loin. I can hardly believe, as some people do, that by some kind of instinct the kea knew where the kidney fat was to be found in the live sheep. This latter idea is somewhat upset by the fact that cases have been seen where the flesh around the backbone has been eaten, and the kidney and the kidney fat left almost untouched.

We now come to the interesting question as to how the kea acquired the habit of killing sheep and eating the carcasses. This can never be completely answered, but there are several theories which are well worth considering, as they throw a certain amount of light on the reasons for the bird's change of diet.

1. The Vegetable Sheep theory is certainly the most popular, though it has very little to recommend it. The supporters of this theory suppose that the kea had been in the habit of tearing open the 'vegetable sheep,' Haastia pulvinaris and Raoulia eximia, in search of grubs which are supposed to live in these peculiar plants. They are found especially in the northern half of the Middle Island at an altitude of from 4,600 to 6,000 feet, and in external appearance they somewhat resemble a sheep, growing as they do in the form of cushions often as large as sofas, and the whole surface having a wooly appearance. It was supposed that when the sheep first wandered into the kea's domains, the birds mistook them for the wool-like plants, and with the idea of digging out the grubs, they began to tear open the skin of the sheep. In this way the keas are supposed to have acquired the method of killing the sheep and eating the flesh.

This all sounds very feasible, but on further investigation, it is found that the facts do not support the theory.

1. Where the keas were first known to kill sheep, the vegetable sheep do not exist.

2. There are no grubs in vegetable sheep that are large enough to attract the keas.

3. In places where both the keas and the vegetable sheep are found, the latter is never seen in a torn-up condition.

It seems to me that unless further evidence is forthcoming to support this theory, it must be left out of consideration.

II. The Curiosity Theory' suggests that the kea, being a very inquisitive bird and fond of investigating anything at all strange that comes in its way, when it first saw the sheep wandering into its domain, at once began to investigate this strange object, and so learned to tear the sheep open.

III. The Hunger Theory suggests that lack of food caused the birds to feed on the fat and meat thrown away at the sheep stations. In this way it obtained a taste for meat, and soon became daring enough to attack the living example.

IV. The Maggot Theory suggests that the birds first began to eat the maggots found on the dead sheep, and soon learned to eat the meat and then to attack live sheep.

This theory seems to have much in favor of it, especially when we remember that the kea is naturally insectivorous. Again, the very fact that the birds seem fond of dead carcasses rather supports this theory. It is of course impossible to say which theory is nearest the truth, but I think that there is no doubt that the main factors that caused the harmless keas to change their diet and become birds of prey of no mean order are expressed in the last three theories.

In conclusion, I think that I am justified in saying that, as far as human evidence can be relied on, I have conclusively proved that the kea has not only taken to meat eating, but that it does actually attack and kill sheep for the sake of the meat and fat.

DOG DETECTIVES

EIGHT YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN EUROPE SHOWS USE OF SHEEP DOGS IN TRACKING CRIMINALS OF GREAT VALUE IN LARGE CITIES.

(New York 'Times.')

When it became known last week that the New York police were quietly investigating the practicability of adding a pack of dogs to the city's official force of thief-catchers and murder-trailers, 'Big Bill' Devery—'the best Chief of Police New York ever had'—said:

'I guess they've got their joking clothes on in Mulberry street. A lot of kids are running the department, General Bingham's away on vacation, and the kids want to show they're on the job. Take my word for it, the boss will sit down on the bunch when he gets back. Bloodhounds in this great metropolitan city? It is to laugh.'

Inspector James McCafferty, now in charge of the Detective Bureau at headquarters, also takes an unfavorable view of the dog as a metropolitan sleuth. According to the inspector, even if a dog were able to follow a criminal's trail after it had been crossed and recrossed by the myriads of pedestrians that are constantly afoot in the city's streets, the ease with which a fleeing criminal could completely 'break' his trail by boarding a trolley, elevated or subway car would make the dog absolutely useless as a criminal chaser.

But both Devery and McCafferty overlook the fact that, with the exception of Manhattan, all the boroughs include large stretches of territory that are as truly rural as though they were a suburb of Corncob Corners. Ask the man who dwells in one of these unhandy nooks of the Greater New York. He will tell you the wearisome distances that have to be tramped before the trolley is reached. The trolley isn't nearly so ubiquitous as it seems.

And both Devery and McCafferty, in judging of the merits of the dog as a policeman, consider him only in the role of a detective; they entirely overlook his possible usefulness as a patrolman. And it is in this capacity that the dog is used by the police of Ghent, the city where the auxiliary canine police force originated.

In America the dog is rarely anything more than a pet. If he makes any pretense whatever at paying for his board and lodging, it is in the capacity of volunteer watchman. If he's a country dog he may enlarge his sphere of usefulness by herding the cattle or sheep.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR DOGS IN BELGIUM.

But in Belgium the dog leads a far more strenuous life. In that diminutive kingdom the dog has been used for many generations as a beast of burden, hauling small carts laden with milk, bread, linen, and similar freight. Many of these dogs cost more than a donkey, travel faster and further in a day, and are more economical to keep.

And so it was that when it became necessary to increase the police force of Ghent, over eight years ago, and there were not sufficient available funds in the city's treasury to hire additional policemen, Monsieur E. Van Wesemael, the local Police Commissioner, thought of all Belgium's fourfooted Jack-of-all-trades—the dog.

M. Van Wesemael laid his project before the Burgomaster of Ghent, using as arguments the splendid work of the dogs at the Hospice of St. Bernard, and of those employed in the German army.

'Crime and disorder,' said M. Van Wesemael, 'are exceptional happenings in the daily life of even a policeman. The most vigilant officer cannot always be on the alert. He's matched against the criminal, who picks the most opportune moment for the commission of his villainy, and who keeps both eyes and ears wide open. In rainy or winter weather, the odds in favor of the criminal are still further increased. During a rain or sleet storm a policeman will bury his chin and ears as deep as possible in his upturned coat collar. The collar will be a partial protection from the storm; but it's a dangerously efficient muffler of suspicious noises.

'But, on the other hand, a dog is always alert; eyes, ears and nose are constantly at work to detect any one or anything strange. And inclemency of the weather neither dampens nor chills the ardor of his watchfulness. A dog will also investigate dark, out-of-the-way corners, alleys, and doorways that a policeman would never have the time nor the endurance to look into. In running he could easily overtake any marauder; and when it comes to close quarters he would be a more dreaded antagonist than a policeman. In addition to all these merits, add the dog's sense of smell, by which he can detect a man lurking behind a wall or fence, who would escape the notice of the most watchful policeman. And top this off with the dog's instinctive knowledge that things are right or things are wrong.'

M. Van Wesemael urged other qualifications to prove the dog's eligibility to the police force, and he was finally given permission to experiment on a small scale. In March, 1899, three dogs were bought by the veterinary officer of the city, and turned over to the Police Commissioner, who immediately began their training.

Within six months ten dog policemen were at work in Ghent. They were used to help patrol the Faubourg de Courtrai, along the docks, and in the wooded outlying sections of the city, between Commune de Wondelgen and the Boulevard de L'Industrie.

After a few months' trial, a report was sent to the Burgomaster, which showed that since the employment of the dog police in these sections of the city, night crimes, which previously had been both numerous and serious, fell off two-thirds.

Within a year the four-footed policemen had so conclusively proved their efficiency that the City Council of Ghent unanimously voted more money for more dogs.

The canine constabulary was soon thirty strong. Additional recruits have since been added. At the present day there are about 120 policemen, assisted by sixty dogs, on night patrol in the streets of Ghent. The city has a population of 190,000.

TRAINING THE CANINE POLICE.

Many breeds have been tried, but the one that has proved best is the big Belgian or French shepherd dog, the powerful and sagacious Briards and Groenendaels. These dogs are famous for their endurance, boldness, fidelity, and intuitive knowledge.

Recruits for the dog police are purchased when they are six-month-old puppies, and their training immediately begun.

The recruits' names are entered on a roster kept at police headquarters, and a record made of the date of birth, sex, date of purchase, price paid, and the name and address of the person who sold the animal to the department. If, through ill health or inefficiency the dog is discharged from the force the reason is entered upon the book.

The dogs are lodged in brick kennels in the gardens of police headquarters. The kennels are in charge of the janitor and his wife, acting under the direction of the veterinary surgeon.

Every precaution is taken to keep the dogs in the best of health. The kennels are regularly disinfected and whitewashed. And once a week the dogs have a swimming bath.

Feeding time comes twice a day—7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Each dog gets a three-pound meal, which is made up of a kind of soup, with a little meat, some rice, and a very whole biscuit known as 'kneipp.' So accurately are their needs studied that even after their hours of patrol duty they are still full of vim and snap.

There is a special room at headquarters for the preparation of their food. Their uniforms are also kept in this room.

When going on patrol each dog wears a leather collar which bears a metal disk upon which is inscribed his name, birth date, and the word 'Police.'

In stormy weather the dog policeman also wears a leather-mounted waterproof cloak, which covers the body from neck to tail.

A muzzle is also worn while on patrol for a twofold purpose. This muzzle is a tiny cup-like arrangement, perforated with air-holes. It prevents the dog from eating any food he may find during his patrol, and it also prevents him from attacking peaceable citizens, for the dog's entire training makes him regard every civilian as a suspicious character. There is an elastic contrivance which permits the instant unmuzzling of the dog in case of need. The muzzle then swings from the collar, ready to be replaced when the emergency has passed.

The education of the dog recruits is in the hands of the officers in charge of the night patrol, known as brigadiers-controleurs. It takes from three to six months to thoroughly acquaint a dog with his official duties.

During the first fifteen days the recruit is kept in the kennel, and his one lesson is obedience. All orders are given with military brevity.

The next step in the recruit's education is to teach him to honor only a uniform, and to treat all persons in civilian costume as suspicious and possibly dangerous characters. At no time during his police career is he allowed to make the acquaintance of the ordinary public.

The brigadier-controleur, when acting as trainer, always dresses as a civilian. He will tease or irritate the dog, while a uniformed policeman will caress him and feed him bits of meat and other dainties of dogdom. It requires a deep and sympathetic knowledge of dog nature to know just how far to carry this process of irritation. A good dog can easily be spoiled by carrying it too far. But few mistakes of this kind are now made.

When the recruit has learned to trust only a police uniform, he is promoted to the class where thief-catching is taught. In the gardens at headquarters there are artistically arranged walls, water jumps, and other obstacles. This is the class room of the thief-catchers.

The brigadier-controleur, dressed in the hated garb of the civilian, appears in this garden, and goes through the pantomime of assaulting a uniformed policeman. Needless to say, it doesn't require much training to make the dog savagely attack the man who has assaulted his friend.

Also needless to say, the dog recruit wears his patrol muzzle during this séance with the brigadier-controleur. But the séance does not lack for strenuosity. The brigadier-controleur runs away from a policeman, the dog pupil follows, pounces upon him, and scores a knock-down. The brigadier-controleur slouches along with a suspicious-looking bundle; once more he is followed and attacked. He leaps into a ditch filled with deep water; he scales high walls; in short, he runs through the whole list of dodges employed by a criminal caught in the act. And the dog is taught, sometimes only after repeated experiments, to follow and capture.

The bend of the knee is the spot he is taught to attack when a man is fleeing from him. If, during his training, he jumps for the neck, a pull on the leash shows him his mistake. But when the brigadier-controleur feels the muzzle touch the back of his knee, he drops to the ground. By frequently repeating this operation a dog learns the object of the pursuit and how it may best be accomplished. After a time the leash is discarded, the dog responding instantly to its master's whistle.

When the recruit begins to show that he is picking up his various duties, the policeman to whom he is to be afterward assigned comes to the kennel and leads him into the yard, where the policemen and veteran dogs are being assembled for patrol.

The dog police never leave the kennels in the daytime, except for a little exercise in the paddock. They go on duty at ten o'clock at night and are relieved at six in the morning.

When the bell sounds for night duty, the policemen will take out the partially trained recruit for a few hours' work with one of the veteran dogs. The hours are gradually increased, until, by the time the recruit is doing the full eight hours' patrol, he knows every nook and cranny of his beat.

When a policeman reaches his beat he releases his dog and gives the command, 'Oherche!' Then, while the policeman paces the sidewalk, his dog deputy darts off on an extensive scouting tour. He jumps fences, dives into yards, around outbuildings, pokes into doorways.

If he sees, hears or smells anything unusual or suspicious, he immediately raises the alarm by bark or growl. Each policeman carries a revolver, with twenty rounds of ball cartridge, a whistle, handcuffs, and a dark lantern. Each dog always stays within calling distance of his master, but on hearing the shrill whistle for assistance will rush to aid an officer on a neighboring beat.

A man who knows these dogs well said recently:

'Before its first year is over the dog is as admirably drilled as the smartest Prussian infantryman. It obeys the word of command without a moment's hesitation. It will leap a fence, swim a stream, or walk in front, behind, or at the side, according to its master's pleasure. It is hungry for work, pathetically anxious to help. Wagging its tail with excitement—which must always be suppressed while on duty—it is an amusing picture of impulsive zeal. Great is its delight and triumph when it makes an arrest.

'Naturally there is much intimacy and affection between the human and the animal police, comrades through the weary and dangerous night watch. The men may, and do, teach the dogs feats and accomplishments quite apart from those prescribed by the book of regulations for the chiens-policiers.'

Each dog policeman costs the city of Ghent a little more than five cents a day.

Ghent was the pioncer city in establishing a canine constabulary. Since then Antwerp, Mons, Bruges, Ostend and several lesser Belgian cities have permanently adopted it.

According to the friend of the dog police of Ghent, who has already been quoted, 'the German Minister of the Interior sent a police commissary into Belgium to investigate for himself the merits of the dog police. The report of this official as to efficiency and economy was so striking that within three years a hundred and fifty German corporations had also installed dogs as auxiliary police, and were soon satisfied, as also were many cities of Austria, Hungary, and Italy, of the canine policeman's superb sense of duty, as well as his loyalty, vigilance, fidelity, and his indifference to bribes and salary alike.'

THE MIRACLE OF SUNBURN.

Has it ever struck you that sunburn is a miracle? Probably not. Yet such is the fact. When you go down to the seashore, and bask in the summer sun, the light attacks you fiercely, first reddening your skin, then swelling, blistering, and scorching it. If you kept in the sun long enough and the miracle did not occur, the sunlight would kill you, burning off your skin first and then fiercely attacking the raw flesh.

But the miracle does occur. The skin changes from its pale color to a tan, and upon this tan the sun has no effect. The sun may beat on a tan-colored skin for days, for weeks, for months, but the skin will remain always sound.

And so nature works her miracle. The white skin is suffering, and nature, aware somehow that a tan skin is sunproof, changes the white to tan.

To prove this miracle—to prove that it is not the hardening of the skin, but the change in its color which protects it from sunburn—is an easy matter.

Let a pale person, unused to the sun, stain one side of his face yellow, and, leaving the other side untouched, go out in the bright summer sun for a couple of hours. The one side of his face is no tougher, no more hardened than the other, yet the unstained side will be inflamed, blistered, while the tan-colored one will be quite cool and unhurt.

Sunburn is a miracle, a protection to mankind, as inexplicable and as wonderful as the miracle of how the arctic animals change in the winter from dark coats to snow-white ones.

THE HORSE-POWER OF A PORPOISE.

(London 'Times.')

We have received a letter from E. Edwards in which he calls attention to the power exerted by the porpoise. It is well known that a porpoise will maintain a high rate of speed through the water for long periods of time. Our correspondent calculates that fifteen horse-power is exerted by the animal when it is moving at twenty miles an hour, and he asks how such a power could be acquired. He suggests that the explanation may lie in the reduction of the skin friction by a system of glands which continually exude oil, and that therefore such a calculated power is not developed: and he asks whether a mechanical imitation of nature's process might not be possible for the hulls of ships.

VACCINE FOR GLANDERS.

M. Hartel, chief of the Veterinary Service of Paris, claims to have discovered a vaccine against glanders. It consists of a subcutaneous injection of malleine, which is obtained from culture of the bacillus of glanders. It is efficacious for man and beast. Indeed, its discovery is due to M. Hartel being attacked by glanders years ago, and his own cure is due to it. It has reduced the mortality among Paris horses from thousands to hundreds yearly.—London 'Globe.'

SHORT WEIGHT

(Willis Graham Hood, in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.')

It is no uncommon thing—the giving of short weight—for, while it is one of the meanest kinds of thievery it prevails among people of all classes. To entice trade to his shop the dishonest merchant announces that he sells his goods considerably cheaper than many other tradesmen. This announcement, however, is sometimes merely a bait to catch the unwary, and when the customer comes, with the confident expectation of getting something cheap, he is calmly swindled by the use of short weights. In other words, he pays the price demanded of him, but he does not get the goods promised, and the amount of the purchase deducted by the short-weight system is usually more than sufficient to make up for the difference in the price.

Of course, I do not intend to imply that all tradespeople are thieves. Many are honest and would not use short weights and measures, even if there was no system of detection and no chance of arrest. Yet, though the penalties exist, there are some business men who still dare to make use of these methods and who instruct their clerks to take advantage of every opportunity to defraud those who come to trade with them.

Unfortunately, it is often the very poor—those who can least afford to be defrauded—who are cheated by short weight. They are the persons who are most likely to go where they think they can buy cheapest, and if they fall into the hands of an unscrupulous merchant they become easy victims to his wiles. Stealing from such people, however, is the next meanest thing to stealing from a child, and yet, as the records of the city bureau of weights and measures show, there are plenty of men who are mean enough to steal from anybody so long as they feel that there is only a remote chance of getting caught.

The only way to put a stop to such practices is for the people who buy meats and provisions to take a hand in the campaign against dishonest merchants. Let them weigh or measure the goods that they have purchased. If they find that they have not received the quantities for which they ave paid, they might try the same man once more—mistakes are sometimes made, you know—and, if the imposition is repeated, let them lodge a complaint with the city officials who have to do with such matters. Another, and still simpler way, is to trade only with reputable merchants. There are plenty of them in the city—men who wouldn't use short weights if they could—and they are the men who ought to be patronized. When you find a man who gives you what you ask for, and in the quantities you pay for, and who never sends you something that is 'just as good,' it is your place to stick to him, and, if you ever catch a man cheating you by small measure, don't hesitate to enter a complaint against him. That is a duty that you owe society, for it is the only way in which you can help to protect the poor from the talons of these commercial vultures.

At the same time, it might be well for you to ask yourself if you are not guilty of a similar crime against society. Perhaps you are doing the very same thing without realizing it, for there are ways in which short weight may be given without resorting to the use of the ordinary weights and measures of commerce.

Thus, for example, the person who shirks the work that has been assigned to him is giving short weight to the man who employs him. If a man is hired to do a certain thing as well as he can, and is paid for doing it, he must live up to his contract if he desires to maintain a reputation for honesty. If he does this work only one-half as well as he can, he is cheating his employer out of just one-half of the money that he receives in return for his services.

There are a hundred different ways in which an employee may defraud the person who employs him, and, in no one of these cases would he be compelled to resort to the ordinary methods of stealing. To steal money, however, is scarcely worse than to steal time. There may be a distinction, but there is little difference. To the employer of men every moment of an employee's time represents just so much money. The man who steals any of this time from his employer, therefore, is just as guilty of giving short weight as the merchant who uses a scale that is short an ounce to each pound that it weighs.

It is our right and duty to protect ourselves against the assaults of a thief, whether he attacks us at a dark corner or meets us with a smiling face at his store door. It is also our duty, however, to treat other people just as honestly as we insist upon being treated, and it would ill become us to complain about the short weight of our butter when we ourselves are guilty of giving short weight to the man who employs us.

THE RIOT ACT.

(London 'Globe.')

'Reading the Riot Act' is a common phrase in popular speech, and it owes its origin to a mistaken idea of the procedure adopted by the authorities in such an emergency as arose in Belfast the other night. As a matter of fact, the Act is not read at all, but only a proclamation to disperse in the following terms:—'Our Sovereign Lord the King chargeth and commandeth all persons being assembled to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations or their lawful business upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George the First for preventing tumults or riotous assemblies. God Save the King.' If twelve or more persons continue together for an hour after these words have been read by a magistrate, they commit a felony.



¶We can never convert you to "Semi-Ready" Tailoring unless you give us a first trial.

¶The man of 60 we do not want to disturb—for at three score one should be wedded to custom and be bound by sentiment and old associations.

¶We know a "Semi-Ready" agent who still buys his clothes from a custom tailor, for, said he, "I know that Semi-Ready is better, but I would hate to go back on my old friend, we are both getting near the 70 mark." That is loyalty to friendship and custom.

¶No custom tailor can compete with the quality, the tailoring, or the price of Semi-Ready.

Semi ready

¶It is in the making of Frock Coats, Dress Suits and fine fabrics that the Semi-Ready system proves itself.

¶No custom tailor could afford to make up expensive fabrics to the finishing stage on the chance of selling them, because he does not understand the Physique type system of design.

¶A ready-made clothier could not afford to cut up fine cloths on his system of "not how good but how cheap."

¶Semi Ready tailoring does not appeal to the man who is satisfied with ready-made clothing, but it does attract the attention of the man who wants "something better."

¶After all, "talking does not convince," and the better way is to see and try. And we make trying easy, for we have the faith that says, "Your money returned to you for any cause." And one cause is dissatisfaction—if you are not satisfied we are not. We can show you Business Suits and Overcoats at $18. They are not as fine fabrics as those we sell at $20, $25 and $30—but they are just as well tailored.

Semi-Ready Tailoring,

237 St. James Street, Montreal.

110 Semi-ready Stores in Canada.

WEEK END STORIETTE.

THE UNDERCURRENT.

(By J. J. Bell, in 'Chambers's Journal.')

(Concluded.)

On a grassy space, hidden from the rough track by great bomers, Einar Ovesen lay asleep. His heavy breathing in the dead stillness of nature had reached the old man's ears, otherwise he might have remained concealed for ever. Little grey moths played over and around him.

'So!' whispered Kaptan Svendsen, and the note of the whisper was very bitter.

An empty bottle lay on the grass near the sleeper; two bottles, unopened, lay in a cavity under a rock close by, and a flat stone like a lid was beside them. This, then, was Einar's secret store at Adelvik, supplied, doubtless for a consideration, by his friend the Dane.

Brandy of the vilest quality, containing little but a spirit of madness. Svendsen knew the gaudy labels on the bottles. Once in the old days he had seen the beach at the station littered with empty bottles so labelled; and now, he saw again the awful night when the sixty factory hands had gone stark, raving mad and when he, with the manager and the few sober individuals left, had gone forth with guns too late to save a poor wretch from being slit up by a brute with a fleshing-knife. He turned and shook his fist at the trader lying in the bay, though doubtless her owner and her skipper were innocent of assisting Einar to his present sorry condition.

Then he stepped to the cavity, picked up the bottles, and smashed them on the rocks.

Einar awoke. First surprise and wonder in his filmy eyes, then a very devil.

'You swine!' cried Svendsen. 'If it were not for your father I would leave you here to rot. Get up and come with me.'

'Spy!' muttered Einar, rising slowly. Somehow the neck of the empty bottle had got into his hand. The old man was unarmed.

'Throw that bottle against the rock,' said Svendsen calmly.

Einar hesitated, then obeyed.

'Come!'

Einar lurched forward, pulled himself together, and walked fairly steadily towards the shore a few paces in front of the captain.

They came to a streamlet.

'Bathe your face,' said Svendsen. 'So!' he murmured when the young man rose from his knees. 'Let us go on.'

As they drew near the boat the old man said hurriedly, 'Einar Ovesen, this matter is between you and me. For your father's sake I will not betray you. I will shield you. I will give you one more chance. When we get on board you will turn in at once. You understand.'

Stepping into the boat after the young man, Kaptan Svendsen remarked to Hans, 'Einar had an accident among the rocks. I found him unconscious. Give me an oar.'

And so they went back to the 'Thorgrim.'

Sigurd was the only one on deck. Before the boat reached the steamer's side, Svendsen called to him, 'Sigurd, go and see if Hansen has left any coffee in the galley. If not, make me a cup, like a good fellow.'

'Right, kaptan.'

They clambered on to the deserted deck.

'Go to my bunk quickly,' whispered the old man to Einar. The captain had a tiny stateroom. 'I will bring you coffee. But go quickly.'

The half-dazed man obeyed, and the other gave a little sigh of relief.

Sigurd appeared with a steaming mug.

'Tak,' said Svendsen. 'Call the men to get up anchor, Sigurd. I will return soon. It is Einar's watch, but Einar had an accident among the rocks, and I found him unconscious.' He repeated the words rather too carefully.

'Ja, kaptan,' said the mate, rather too carelessly.

Svendsen looked at him keenly.

'You know, Sigurd?'

'I know, kaptan.'

A moment's pause. Then, 'I am your kaptan, Sigurd.'

'Always, kaptan.'

So they understood each other.

II.

It was the evening of the next day, and the 'Thorgrim' had been fast to a fair-sized 'blue' for upwards of four hours. The harpoon had been well placed, but its bomb-point had somehow failed to explode.

The gun had been re-loaded, and Kaptan Svendsen was now standing by it, waiting for an opportunity to fire a second harpoon and so put an end to the struggle. The steam winch was grinding away, the cable was coming slowly on board, and the 'Thorgrim' was gradually coming up with the whale, which had been swimming at or near the surface for some time, towing the steamer after him.

Suddenly, at an order from the captain to the steersman, who sang part of it down the tube to the engineer, the 'Thorgrim' spurted ahead and ran parallel with the 'blue,' and four or five fathoms from him.

Kaptan Svendsen slewed the cannon to the left, took a brief aim, and pulled the trigger—but without the expected result.

With a roar of wrath he swung the weapon from him.

'Sigurd!'

'Kaptan?' came the mate's voice from the steering-box.

'Half-speed! The gun is broken. It will not fire. Come you here.'

Leaving Einar in charge of the wheel, Sigurd hurried forward to the bow platform. Along with the captain he examined the gun carefully. Presently he shook his head.

'I think it is the trigger, kaptan. We can do nothing with it till we get to the station.'

Svendsen pointed in the direction of the whale, which was once more swimming ahead of the 'Thorgrim.'

'He will not die,' he said irritably. 'He might live so for days.'

'But he becomes exhausted, kaptan.'

'Ay; and then he finds his strength again. But I will not give him up; I will not let him go. I will lance him, Sigurd. Where are the long lances? I have not required to lance a whale for many years—I know not how many. Find the lances, Sigurd, and send the men to me.'

Presently the six sailors stood before him.

'I am going to lance yonder blaahval,' said the old man. 'It is, perhaps, a little risky. I will take the larger boat and three men. Which of you will come'

The six, with one accord, declared their readiness.

'Then I must choose. I take you, Hans, and you, Fred, and'—

The second mate, having begged Sigurd to take the wheel for a moment, came running forward.

'Well, Einar, what is it?' asked Svendsen coldly.

Einar came close to the captain, his face working. 'Take me, kaptan,' he whispered.

'So?' said Svendsen, inquiringly.

'A chance, kaptan; you said you would give me another chance.'

The old man's keen eyes softened.

'For—my father's sake, kaptan.'

Svendsen cleared his throat and turned to the men.

'Hans and Fred, lower the boat. You, Einar, will steer.'

. . . . . .

The boat moved cautiously and silently over the smooth swell under the clear sky. Pans of rotting ice gleamed exquisitely here and there; in the distance, under a white haze, lay the sheet ice, and nearer a small berg or two broke the monotony of gray-blue space. The whale had gone under, but his position could be judged not inaccurately from the cable that stretched tautly from the 'Thorgrim's' bow to meet the water at a small angle. The 'blue' was now making slow progress, for the screw of the 'Thorgrim' had been reversed and was acting against the mighty flukes.

When the 'blue' broke the surface at last he paused—it may have been in suspicion. An instant later the boat's bow bumped ever so lightly against his slaty hide, and Svendsen's great hands and arms rammed the long lance through blubber and flesh.

For a quick breath it seemed as if the 'blue' were paralyzed; then he slashed air and water with his awful tail. And Kaptan Svendsen's 'little risk' had become great danger. His boat was in fragments and he and his men were in the water.

On board the 'Thorgrim' there was a rush to lower the second boat, while Sigurd, with a hatchet, leaped on the platform and hacked at the hemp, for now the whale, slowly but surely, was towing the 'Thorgrim' from the scene of the disaster. The three-inch cable snapped with a loud report and flashed, a yellow streak, out of sight.

Then Sigurd ran back to the wheel and steered the 'Thorgrim' towards the victims. The four men had been thrown in two directions by the blow. With the help of a couple of oars, Hans, his face bloody, was supporting Fred, who was afterwards found to have an arm and three ribs broken.

Fifty yards farther away Einar held on to the steering-oar, and near him Kaptan Svendsen struggled in the direction of the 'Thorgrim,' now rapidly approaching. But the old man's heavy boots and clothing were beating him, bearing him down. He gasped painfully.

'Kaptan,' spluttered Einar, 'take the oar.'

'No, Einar . Your father'—

'I can swim,' replied Einar, and pushed the oar towards the old man.

'Einar'— He caught the oar. .

'I can swim. Ah, kaptan!' sighed Einar, and straightway sank.

. . . . . .

Kaptan Svendsen took his hands from his worn face and looked across the cabin-table at his mate. The 'Thorgrim' was making for the station.

'Why,' he asked piteously—'why did he say he could swim, Sigurd?'

'I think,' said the mate slowly, 'it was because—because you were his kaptan.'

'And—and because of his father, perhaps?'

'It may me so, kaptan. Who knows?'

Svendsen sighed. 'His father's heart will be very sore, Sigurd.'

'And, I think, very proud,' said the mate, gently.

. . . . . .

Their long search for Einar had proved vain. An undercurrent, perhaps. There is always the undercurrent to be reckoned with in the sea, which is deep—in man's nature, which is deeper still.

FOOT REFORM IN CHINA.

(Boston Transcript.')

The Viceroy Tuan Fang of Nanking, China, having heard that a young woman of Chi-Yangh-Sien had been put to death for unbinding her feet, at once instructed the sub-prefect of Hai-Chou to investigate the matter. 'If, as it has been averred,' said the Viceroy, 'the young lady in question, Mrs. Hsu Hu-Shih, had been forced to commit suicide by her husband's parents for unbinding her feet, according to Tientsu Hui requirements, then these two must be punished—made to wear the cangue and forced to parade the streets of Chi-Yangh-Sien as a warning to others. If the father-in-law has any official or literary rank he is to be cashiered. For, if these two persons be not punished, other parents in Chi-Yangh-Sien will be doing the same to prevent their daughters and daughters-in-law from unbinding their feet, and so prevent the spread of enlightenment in that section of the empire. This must be stopped by every means in our power.'

LOOKED LIKE INTENDED SUICIDE

The citizen who was brandishing a fierce-looking razor, says it wasn't suicide, but corns, he was thinking about. Needless to say his wife bought him Putnam's corn extractor and hid the razor—very wise because Putnam's cures in twenty-four hours. Try it.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

וועלט ניעס
ספעשעל פיר יודען

The conjoint committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish association have been busily engaged in dealing with the situation of the Jews in Morocco, and in inquiring as to the welfare of the refugees who are arriving at Gibraltar. The Governor of Gibraltar has estimated the number of refugees at 200, on whose behalf a local Jewish committee has been formed for the purpose of obtaining assistance. The Gibraltar Relief Committee is headed by a nephew of Mr. Gabriel Lindo, Mr. Raphael Benzecry. Many of the refugees have crossed into Spain, says the Governor, and one of the recent arrivals at the Rock is the aged Dayin of Casablanca with his twenty-two children. The Rothschilds have given £200 to the relief fund, and Mr. Gabriel Lindo (a vice-president of the Board of Deputies) has gone to Gibraltar to study the situation on the spot.

* * *

The Sephardic community of Cairo has thirteen synagogues and one Talmud Torah where the children are taught to read Hebrew. The Sephardim use the Arabian language almost exclusively, and their mode of living differs in no way from that of the Arabians. They do not associate with the Ashkenazim.

* * *

The Alliance Israelite received two letters from M. I. Pish, director of one of the Alliance schools at Casablanca, in which the details of the recent Jewish massacres in that town are given. It seems that the Arabs only waited for the first cannon shot to begin their work of outrage upon the Jews of the Mellah. There was scarcely one Jewish house spared. The Kaieria, the quarter of the Jewish merchants, containing more than 500 shops, is burned down entirely. The Alliance schools are wrecked; all the synagogues, with the exception of two small halls, were plundered, the silver ornaments robbed and the ark desecrated. All the Scrolls of the Law were saved by brave Jews. The following casualty list is given as highly probable: Thirty killed, about 60 wounded, 20 very seriously; violations innumerable, and more than 250 young women, girls and children carried off. The pillage and destruction of property are the least part of the trouble. It was the horrors spread by the unbridled lust of the savage arch hordes that made the situation much worse than Kishineff.

* * *

A number of wealthy Jews of Warsaw have raised a fund for the purpose of establishing primary and advanced Jewish schools in all the cities of Poland; orphans and poor children will be admitted free; the tuition fees of other students will be graded according to the means of the parents.

* * *

In a recent interview Count Leo Tolstoy said that he cannot bear Jews who attempt to conceal their Jewish origin, which they ought to regard as holy and dear.

* * *

The Information Bureau at Jaffa, Palestine, replied to the inquiry of the Jewish Emigrants' Aid Society of Minsk that skilled workmen, such as carpenters, bakers, etc., can find employment at Jerusalem, Haifa and Jaffa.

* * *

According to Koloman Veszpremy, in 40 years the Jews in Hungary increased from 2.79 percent of the total population to 9.94 percent. He puts the present Jewish population of Budapest at 170,000, 23.4 percent of the entire population of the city.

* * *

A report published recently stated that several Jews of Los Angeles are negotiating for a large tract of land in Mexico for the purpose of colonizing Russian Jews. As a matter of fact, they represent a Russian vegetarian sect, 22,000 of whom will settle in Mexico.

* * *

One of the emigrants in the first transport sent to Galveston by the ITO has written to 'Yewreisky Golos' of Russia describing the cordial reception which he and his companions received in America.

* * *

The Octobrists of Warsaw have made a bid for the vote of the Liberals by stating that they stand for the equal rights of all the nationalities of Russia, and are not opposed to the abolition of the Pale.

* * *

Congressman Bennett, of the United States Immigration Commission, who has studied Roumanian conditions, says that the condition of the Jews in that country is unbearable.

* * *

There are 10,000 Sefardim and 2,000 Ashkenazim at Cairo, Egypt. They have separate ghettos, schools and charitable institutions.

* * *

The percentage of Jewish women students who will be permitted to attend lectures at the Moscow higher schools will be three percent.

* * *

M. Krushevan, the noted anti-Jewish agitator of Kishineff, is said to have had 300,000 roubles to expend for agitation, without having to account for the expenditure.

* * *

Mr. Pinto, who resigned from the Spanish congregation in London because it elected women on the board, has reconsidered his resignation, and remains a member.

* * *

The chief rabbi at Tangier has appealed for help for the Jews of Morocco, plundered during the present uprising.

* * *

The Association for the Advancement of Jewish Art of Germany will hold an exhibition of Jewish art, sculpture and architecture in Berlin during November. The same exhibits will afterwards be seen at Copenhagen, Dusseldorf and Cologne. The money realized will be spent in training and supporting Jewish artists.

* * *

The fourth transport of Jewish emigrants under the direction of the Ito arrived at Galveston on Aug. 26.

* * *

The first convention of the recently organized fraternal order 'Free Sons of Zion' of New York will take place on Oct. 2. The members of the order are required to recognize the Basle platform.

* * *

Samuel Levy, editor of 'La Epoca,' Salonica, in a letter to the London 'Jewish Chronicle,' says that there are too many difficulties in the way of the Jews ever dominating Palestine. He advocates settlement in Macedonia.

* * *

The Zionist headquarters will be removed from Cologne to London. Herr David Wolfssohn, Prof. O. Warburg, Herr Jacobus Kahn, Dr. M. Gaster, Mr. Herbert Bentwich, Dr. Weitzman and Sir Francis Montefiore are the newly-elected members of the smaller Actions Committee.

* * *

The 'Warschewer Zeitung,' a new Yiddish paper, of Warsaw, refused to employ on its staff men who shave their beards or who smoke or write on the Sabbath. It was compelled to import its staff from Galicia.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Federation of American Zionists a weekly magazine in Yiddish will be issued as soon as one-third of the three thousand $5 shares of the capital stock of a corporation to be organized for that purpose have been subscribed and paid for. The Federation will have a controlling interest in the corporation.

* * *

Lord Swaythling was introduced in the House of Peers by Lord Tweedmouth and Lord Aberdare.

* * *

A new ritual murder charge is being circulated by the Hungarian anti-Semites.

* * *

Many streets of Jerusalem are now lit by electricity.

* * *

Elias Goodman is the present acting mayor of New York.

* * *

It is reported that in the Saratoff branch of the League of Genuine Russians there was a division on the Jewish question. Some of the members resolved to organize a new monarchistic society which shall be in favor of giving equal rights to the Jews.

* * *

London papers continue to print what they call flagrant cases of exclusion of Jewish immigrants under the Aliens Act.

* * *

The following recent deaths are recorded: Rabbi Judah Wechsler, Indianapolis, at the age of 75; Dr. Moriz Brosch, a noted publicist and historian, at Venice. He was 79 years of age; Dr. Adolph Hess, a prominent Zionist of Milwaukee, and member of the faculty of the Wisconsin Medical College.

* * *

Among those on whom honors have been lately conferred are the following: Dr. Salvador, of Hebron, appointed government physician; Herr Wilhelm, president of the Merchants' Singing Society of Vienna, elected an honorary member of the 'Liederkrantz' of London; Rabbi Cohn, of Kattowitz, president of the local branch of the Slesion Tierschutzvereine, who has for more than a quarter of a century defended shechitah, received a medal from the main association; Myer Einstein, elected mayor of Dunkirk, N.Y.; the order of St. Stanislav, conferred by the Czar of Russia upon Dr. Jacob Steinhard, of Jerusalem, chief physician at the Sanitarian Mountain of France.

* * *

The following Jewish publications are announced: The Paole Zion of Palestine, a journal called 'Anfang'; the collected poems of 'Jehoash' (Bloomgarden), the well-known Yiddish poet; Victor Klemperer's book on Paul Heyse, at Berlin, treats of the poet's attitude toward Judaism; S. Rosenfelder, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, a book for instructors of Hebrew entitled 'Lehrer in Buchen'; the Rev. W. Shaw Caldecott, a book, 'Solomon's Temple: Its History and Structure'; a new prayer and devotional book for Jewish women and girls, at Vienna, by Dr. Max Grunwald, bears the title 'Beruria,' the name of the author's wife; Dr. M. Poppelauer's 'Berliner Volkskalender fur Israeliten' for 5668 (1907-8); it contains a record of the religious and charitable institutions of the Berlin Jewish community; the 'Mitteilungen des Liberalen Vereins der Synagogen Gemeinde,' of Breslau, contains a number of interesting reports, among them a lecture by Rabbi Guttmann on the philosopher, Solomon Maimon.



How Zam-Buk cures chronic ulcers and sores is seen by the following experience of Mrs. Beers, of L'Orignal (Ont.) She says:—"Some years ago ulcers and sores broke out on my legs and different parts of my body, and spread to an alarming extent, causing me great agony. I began to try salves, oils and medicines of various kinds, but the sores refused to heal. I then consulted a medical man, who treated me for some time, but the ulceration continued just as bad as ever. Another medical man was consulted, then another and one after another until I had tried five different Doctors. All gave me up in despair. The ulceration and the skin disease were getting worse all the time, so I then went into the Hospital. I was there five months, and came away very little better. I next went to another Hospital, and stayed there three months, —again with no success. By this time my legs were covered with sores, my bones seemed all picked out with ulcers, and I could not walk without the use of a cane and a crutch. I was in such a shocking condition that I was longing for death.

"I saw a report of the value of Zam-Buk and I obtained a small supply. This did me so much good that I went to Ottawa and bought a further supply. A few weeks trial of this wonderful balm healed the ulcers, removed the sores, and I am to-day completely cured.

"For many years I was obliged to use a cane and crutch to walk. Now I have thrown both cane and crutch away, and feel as well and vigorous as at the age of 30."

Do You Suffer from Any of These?

Zam-Buk heals all skin diseases—eczema, scaly sores, ulcers, ringworms, poisoned wounds, barber's rash, pustules, face blemishes due to blood poison, rheumatism and neuralgia. It heals cuts and lacerations, stops bleeding, cures piles, eases fistula, reduces enlarged veins. It cures burns and scalds, and it is an excellent "first aid" remedy. It is highly antiseptic. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from ZAM-BUK CO., TORONTO, for price. 6 boxes for $2.50.

FREE BOX

Send this coupon, the name of this paper and a 1 cent stamp to the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and you will receive a free trial box. 9 Z 1

Zam-Buk

Montreal 'Daily Witness,' Sept. 14, 1907.
Mont. depot, 144 Craig street.

INDIAN ETIQUETTE.

(From the 'Arapahoe Bee.')

'If you should ever go into an Indian tepee,' said John H. Seger, 'remember they have rules of etiquette that are more rigidly adhered to than in our parlors. Do not think they are not sensitive, for they are more so than the Japs. If you make fun of his layout, the whole family will remember the insult for a lifetime. The seat of honor is just opposite the door, across the fire pit. Wait until you are invited before you take that seat. If you go bolting into an Indian's tepee and rush over and take this vacant seat, he may not take you by the nape of the neck and throw you out, but he would like to if he thought it could be done without cutting off his rations. In leaving the tepee never pass between any one and the fire. An old chivalric warrior will crawl around the side of the tent and kick a hole in the wall on the north side in a blizzard before he would violate this rule of etiquette and pass between his guests and the smoking embers.'

THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

Two years ago I saw the Cullinan diamond, which General Botha wants the Transvaal to present to the King. It is a rough lump, so much heavier than you would expect from merely looking at it that when it was put into one's hand its keeper put his hand below in case one dropped it. It had slanting, shining surfaces in it, rather like mica, and there dwelt at its heart, shifting slightly if you looked too close at it, a pale azure little mist of color like the blue of a moonstone. It is difficult to describe the size of it, but I remember that it covered more than the palm of my hand. I suppose it is possible to fix a value for it, but only in an arbitrary way. Diamonds mount in value by such enormous leaps when they are of any great size that it cannot be possible strictly to value a thing thirty times the weight of the Kohinor. Even if you rate it in proportion to difference between the Kohinoor and other big stones, you still cannot be right, because there is no means of measuring the proportion—the gap is too great. But no doubt the best place for an incredible reality like this is in a crown.—Manchester 'Guardain.'

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CAMPERS.

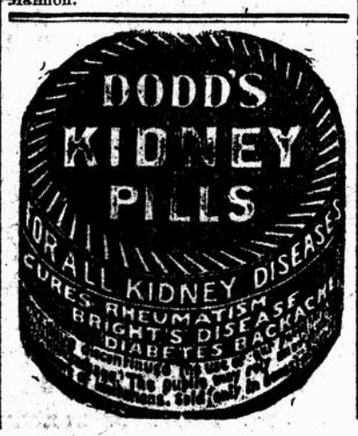
('National Magazine.')

For mosquito and black fly bites there is nothing so good as poultices made of tea leaves. Put the steeped tea leaves between two thicknesses of cheesecloth and run together; then apply to the affected parts. When they become dry, moisten with tea. This is a good remedy for fishermen and campers to keep in mind. Something that will positively prevent the bites is oil of citronella, which can be obtained from any good druggist. Apply to the hands and face; and it is well to carry a small bottle of it in the vest pocket while on a fishing trip. Cheesecloth or mosquito netting, colored yellow, will keep the insects away from the camp; there is some odor about the coloring which they dislike.

PROTECTING EAGLES.

(Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.')

The American eagle is protected by a special United States statute that makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a heavy fine, to shoot or capture the national bird. Dr. H. S. Wende, of Tonawanda, recently came in possession of an eagle that was shot through the wing and captured on Grand Island. His attention was called to the federal law, which is not generally known, and as soon as the eagle is able to fly it will be returned to the island. There are four more American eagles in the forest on Grand Island. Special permits are granted by the government to public parks to hold eagles in captivity.



SCHOOL FLAGS FREE!

The 'Witness' Flag Offer Open to Everyone.

Canadian Flags for the Schools

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

$13.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $10.00 to $13.00
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$9.00 in subscriptions wins a 2½-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $5.00 to $5.50
$6.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $3.75 to $4.50

	Per Year.
'Daily Witness'	$3.50
'Weekly Witness'	1.00
'World Wide'	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	.40

Only new subscriptions count in this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For Sample papers, flag cards, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau 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, Eastern Men's Own, 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Subjects: Morning, 'Missions'; evening, 'The Lost Christ.' C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4 p.m. Seats absolutely free. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Sabbath services: Morning, 11 o'clock; Evening, 7 o'clock. Usual prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. The Sabbath-school at 3 p.m.

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. Sabbath services at 11 a.m., conducted by assistant pastor, and at 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, 238 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 and Teachers' training class at 3 p.m. Re-opening of Sunday afternoon meeting for men and women in the church auditorium at 3.15, conducted by Mr. Woodside. Y.P.S. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Midweek meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine Road—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 Menai 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., minister. Services: At 11 a.m. Subject: 'Fleet-footed Obeying.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. 7 p.m., subject: 'The Summer is Ended.' 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., 360 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. Robert E. Speer, of New York, will preach at both services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street. Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Clark. The Rev. Robert Atkinson, of Chesley, Ont., will preach at both services to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services to-morrow. The Sabbath school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. 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. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. Thomas Drumm. The subject of discourse will be, in the morning: 'Adam, Where Art Thou,' and in the evening, 'A certain man drew a bow at a venture.' The Sabbath school and Ladies' League and Young Men's League Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. Drumm. Strangers and visitors welcomed and shown to seats.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services: Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both service. All seats free and everyone welcome to all services. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men, Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, in MacVicar Hall, upstairs (class re-opens). Week-day services: Christian Endeavor Society, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Monthly meeting of the Session second Monday of each month. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 905 Wellington, corner of Charlevoix street. Chinese class, Sunday, 10 a.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 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. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning theme: 'Moses' appeal to the fathers in Israel.' Evening theme: 'Neglect of the true values of Life.' Chinese Sunday school at 10 a.m. Teachers needed. Sunday school and Young Ladies' Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 3 p.m. Subject: 'India as a Mission field.' Strangers welcome to all the services.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée de prieres 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—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Sewing-class Friday at 3 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

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.

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.

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. McAlmond 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.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 396 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.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Sept. 15, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. E. DeGruchy.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION, Gordon Hall, cor. Mountain and St. Catherine Sts. Evening service at 7 o'clock. A very hearty invitation is extended to all Welsh residents and friends to attend.

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. Services in Synod Hall at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Vicar. Until further notice the Cathedral will be closed. There will be one service on Sundays in the Synod Hall at 11 a.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Couraol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 463 Elm avenue, assistant. Morning service at 11 a.m., preacher the rector. Evening service at 7 p.m., preacher the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. 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 at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, Mr. W. H. Gale. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 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. 3 p.m., Sunday school re-opening. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services the rector. 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 PARISH CHURCH.
Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A.
Rev. H. Stevenson, B.A.
Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
8 a.m., Holy Communion.
11 a.m., morning prayer and Holy Communion. Preacher, the Rev. E. T. Bidwell, D.C.L.
3 p.m.—Sunday school and Bible classes.
7 p.m., Evening prayer; preacher, the rector.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

Unclassified Churches.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 266 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.)

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, corner St. Antoine street and Convent street. The Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. Mrs. Melvin Taylor will address the congregation at 7 p.m. on the 'Work of the Woman's Missionary Society.' Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. J.C.E. at 4.15 p.m. on Wednesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Brotherhood meets on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

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.

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. 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 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — St. Catherine street West—The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; the Rev. G. Armstrong, B.A., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meetings in church parlor at 10 a.m., Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. 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 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.

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 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the Rev. G. Armstrong, of St. James Methodist Church. 7 p.m. the pastor. 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 Sanging and Coursol streets.—The Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Special Rally Day services. 11 a.m. preacher, the Rev. Prof. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D. 3 p.m., open session of Sunday-school. Illustrated address by Mr. J. H. Carson. Evangelistic address by Mr. Arthur F. Bell. Parents and friends specially invited. 7 p.m. preacher, the Rev. R. Corrigan, B.D.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marleborough street, near Notre Dame. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. R. Corrigan, B. A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. A. A. Radley at 7 p.m. Y. P. meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. General prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—The Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. Sunday, Sept. 15, 1907. 11 a.m., 'Abiding in Christ.' 7 p.m., 'Asleep in Sin.' Strangers welcomed.

ENGLISE 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.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

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.)

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. Sunday, public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday, prayer and praise service, at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy street. The Rev. David Bovington, Rochester, N.Y., will preach at both services. Morning, 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

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.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 790 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.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

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.

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 service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

Congregational Churches.

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BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munroe will conduct both services. Morning theme: 'The Summons of September.' Evening theme: 'Personal Responsibility.' Strangers always welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach the opening sermons of his pastorate. Strangers welcome to all services.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — Service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new building 169-71 Drummond street (between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.)—The pastor, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'Child's Play in Religion.' 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. Morning subject: 'The Law of Life.' Evening subject: 'Fields Ready for Harvest.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services. Seats free.

HEALTH INSURANCE

SWEDEN CAN GIVE AMERICA POINTS ALONG THIS LINE.

(Mary Bronson Hartt, in New York World.)

The last topic on which America is looking for instruction is democracy. On that point we hold ourselves prepared to enlighten the world. Yet no one can be long in Scandinavia without feeling that if we ever thoroughly learned it we are forgetting the very first lesson in equality. Try it and see. See if you do not catch your breath the first time a shabby, humble minded Norwegian cab driver shakes you warmly by the hand when you give him his fee.

Because they really believe in equality as an ideal worth struggling toward, the people of Scandinavia have developed a quick and growing sense of social responsibility. Things we here call privileges there pass as rights.

The rational management of doctors might be learned from Sweden. The very system which is raising such a hubbub in America there flourishes, but flourishes under control. I mean the taxing of the sick rich to pay the medical bills of the sick poor. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a doctor's bill in all Sweden. Once a year every man sends his contribution to his physician according to his ability. If his purse is long he may send as much as $125. If he is straitened, he makes it $25. The poor pay a pittance. Paupers pay nothing at all. If a doctor's patients are mostly of the unmoneyed class, the government subsidizes him to make it up. And for country districts, where the scattered population would not support a good physician, the state either adds to the practitioner's stipend or salaries him outright. Everybody must have a doctor; that is axiomatic. And he must be good. There are no fledglings among the medical men of Sweden, for it takes a man eleven years to win his diploma. The essential beauty of the system is that patients do not neglect small ailments from motives of frugality, since public opinion forces them to pay their doctor his yearly stipend whether he has treated them or not. It's health insurance. You lay up your money in the doctor's office, and when illness comes you draw on it.

In America we are just learning that the greatest gift you can give a blind man is the ability to earn his own living. Denmark extends that boon to the halt and maimed as well as to the blind. A workman crippled in a Danish factory knows precisely what to do. He goes to the School for Disabled Workers and learns to support himself without the lost arm or leg or finger, as the case may be. The school has made an exhaustive study of trade chances for crippled folk. It provides tools, food, medicine and free orthopedic treatment for its unfortunate pupils, buy their work as soon as it is salable,, and once they know a trade finds them positions. Here is a prophecy for the future extension of the American movement for the industrial independence of the blind.

Perhaps the supreme social achievement of Scandinavia is the glorification of the pastoral life. There is actually a strong tide setting from the slums to the farms. The movement is at its height in Denmark. It is not due to any colonization schemes or other artificial devices. The government and the cities turned to help the country folk, and the country folk responded by displaying an undreamed of ability to help themselves. In America, somehow, many good things skip the country. Public education is our national fetich, and yet, by government confession, the country schools are inadequate. The teachers are untrained, working only until they can get money enough to do something else; having between twenty-five and thirty recitations a day, they cannot prevent their pupils wasting half their time.

With Scandinavia it is not so. In Sweden, at least, every rural teacher has a normal education behind her. Moreover, there are 'the People's Highs.' These latter are not rural copies of the city high schools, but informal institutions where farmers and their wives, or farm hands of both sexes up to the age of twenty-five, can get teaching directly calculated to make them more efficient in their work, as well as to awaken patriotism, stimulate mental activity, and warm the heart. There are no entrance requirements or examinations. All instruction is by lectures and 'quizzes.' The object is simply to teach the peasantry to make the best—financially and socially—of country life. The farmer's diet being commonly unwholesome, rational country cooking is taught to the farmer's wife. She is encouraged to go into poultry farming and market gardening and to use the wild berries that grow so plentifully all about her. The farmer himself learns chemistry, horticulture, dairy bookkeeping, cattle breeding, fishing and surveying—along with Danish history, politics, singing, gymnastics and sloyd. All this, with board, for $2.50 a week!

And yet I have said nothing of the telephone system at Stockholm, the finest in the world. You pay 2 1-4 cents for a call at a pay station, $13.50 a year for city service, 4 cents on the long distance telephone for a distance of sixty miles, 46 cents for a thousand miles and 53 cents for the greatest limit of distance conceivable to the Scandinavian mind. In Stockholm everybody has a telephone, the littlest shops and all but the humblest homes. In 1904 New York—with a population six times as great as the Swedish capital—fell two thousand behind Stockholm in the number of telephones. And the service is good. So much for a state telephone service in competition with private companies.

I have said nothing of the stringent building laws of Stockholm, which practically prohibit fires. Cellars of stone arches, stone or iron staircases, attics floored with fireproof masonry and roofs of tile, metal or slate—these things, in conjunction with a limited height for first class buildings and a prescribed size of chimney flues, make fires so rare in Stockholm that it hardly pays to keep up a fire department. The chimney sweep and the flue inspector ought by rights to be considered the most important members of the fire brigade. Once a year every flue, stove and chimney in the capital is examined, and many times a year every chimney must be swept out. The result is an insurance rate moderate almost beyond belief. For sometming like $1.25 you may insure $2,500 worth of furniture for a year. And for $17.50 on the thousand you can insure your house and all others to be built on that site forever.—'World's Work.'

TIGER BIRD A 'BANTY.'

India's tiger bird, so called because he is the one thing the royal beast fears, is no larger than the sparrow. Yet so bold and combative is he that if the great cat is surprised by a sufficient number of the little creatures far from the protecting shelter of the jungle it will go hard with him. When alone the bird will not attack. Supported by a flock of friends, however, often numbering several thousands, the bird will seek out his hereditary foe and give him battle.—Kansas City 'Journal.'

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 7.35 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, (†) 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., (†) 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, †1.30 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.S., 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., (†) 2.20 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., (†) 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., (†.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.40 p.m., 5.35 p.m., A6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m., (†) 1.10 p.m., (†) 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. (†) 1.40 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 6.55 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, †2.45 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., †7.00 p.m., †3.40 p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.20 a.m., 11 a.m., †7.05 p.m. †3.40 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. (†) Saturday.
rMonday Wednesday, and Friday.
ADaily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone, Main 3732.
Telephone, Main 3734.

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.
7.21 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
*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.
8.55 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.
10.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
1.45 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
1.36 p.m.—(Sat. only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
2.25 p.m.—(except Saturday) St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Junction.
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, Port Covington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.56 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.16 p.m.—(except Saturday and Sunday) St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
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.
8.01 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.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H.
7.20 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Sherbrooke, daily except Monday, Quebec.
*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.
8.25 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.
9.30 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.
1.01 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.00 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.28 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
*6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.45 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division
8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St. Johns
8.40 p.m.—(Sunday only) Brockville, Valleyfield and intermediate points.
9.00 p.m.—(Sunday only) Hemmingford, Huntingdon and intermediate stations.
*9.45 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*10.09 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St. Johns
10.10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa division.

*Daily: Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Suburban Train Service

FOR LACHINE—5.00 a.m., 6.25 a.m., 7.15 a.m., 9.10 a.m. (Sun. only,) 9.45 a.m. daily, 11.50 a.m. 12.10, 1.30 ex-Saturday, 2.15 p.m. Sat. and Sun. 3.45, 4.21, 5.15, 5.45 p.m., 8.00 p.m. daily, 9.10 p.m. 11.25 p.m. ex-Sat., 11.55 p.m. Sat. only.
FOR LACHINE WHARF 6.30, 8.01, a.m. 12.10, 1.40 Sat. only, 5.00 p.m., 6.21 p.m.
FOR DORVAL—5.00

'OLDBURY,'

BY

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED.)

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

In the opening chapter of our story, Elsie, a lonely little girl, watches the life of the ancient town of Oldbury from the gate of the old house where she lives with her grandmother and grandfather, and her Aunt Margaret. Her great longing is for a companion of her own age, and in church she watches with longing eyes Steenie Pierrepoint, the motherless son of the rector. 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 on some mysterious business.

While they are gone Elsie finds some children's books with 'Alice Pamela Neale' written in them, and Crawford, the old servant, tells her they were her mother's, and shows her a miniature of her mother as a beautiful girl. On coming home Margaret is ill, and Elsie puzzles over the mystery of it all, but is overwhelmed with joy at being allowed by her grandmother to go to tea at Miss Berry's, where she meets Steenie Pierrepont who lives almost as lonely a life. Margaret Blake's illness occasions an intimacy between the rectory folk and the Blake household, that leads Mr. Pierrepont to declare his love to Margaret. Her pained refusal stirs his sensitive nature almost to dislike. The quiet life that is resumed sees Elsie grow up into beautiful girlhood before she learns anything more of her early life. But one day, lying in a book, she finds an envelope, addressed to Gilbert Neale, Sutton Woods, Thorsby. She puzzles over this in secret. Steenie, now Stephen, has gained distinction at college, and after a year abroad as tutor to a rather delicate boy, he returns to Oldbury with his cousin Cecil, whose unstudied ways greatly interest the townspeople. The intimacy of the cousins also occasions talk. Their endeavor to renew their childhood's friendship with Elsie meets with her aunt's disapproval. The gloom of the half yearly absence of her relatives is lightened to Elsie at this time, as she is to spend the days with Miss Berry, much to Cecil's and Stephen's delight.

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

The lamp was one of the new luxuries that Stephen and Cecil had manoeuvred into the house, and Stephen had taken unfair advantage of Miss Berry's regard for it, to establish a custom of coming in every evening to light it himself.

'I think I do understand how to manage the glass and everything now, my dear,' Miss Berry said after each lesson.

For the last two or three nights Steenie had prefaced his demure answer, about its being as well to be quite perfect before one left off learning, with a quick, playful, understanding glance towards Elsie.

It had been very strange to her the first time that one of those sudden, amused flashes from Steenie's eyes had taken her into partnership in his enjoyment of some oddity of Miss Berry's, or some characteristic speech of Cecil's. She was getting accustomed to his constant silent reference of everything to her, and had given up fighting against the conviction, which would grow stronger every time she was in his company, that, let him be talking and listening to whom he would, it was her opinion of what was said that was in his thoughts all the time.

The process of lighting the lamp had a tendency to lengthen out in Stephen's hands each time it was repeated. Miss Berry had once or twice had time for a comfortable nap, while the final adjustments of wick and glasses were in progress, and Elsie and Stephen stood opposite each other at the table, talking in low tones over their work.

To-night Miss Berry was too much disturbed in her mind to indulge in her usual forty winks. She made a great show of giving undivided attention to the lamp-lighting business, and would not allow herself to be puzzled by any of Steenie's mystifications.

'My dear,' she said decidedly, 'I mayn't understand about a vacuum, but I do see exactly how that handle is turned round; and the thought of your dear father being deprived of your company every evening for so many hours, weighs on my conscience to that degree——'

'That you actually meditate forbidding me to come to your house of an evening, Elderberry. Has it come to that between us?'

'My dear Steenie, you really have such an uncomfortable way of putting things. You know very well that if I only considered myself I would not say a word, though Caroline does object to the constant tramping in the hall, and has had one of her worst rigid fits in consequence, as Elsie Blake can tell you, for we had almost to carry her to bed between us. Yet, indeed, I would not have spoken——'

'No, no, I understand,' interrupted Stephen; 'you would not have thrown me over for Caroline. It is your stronger tyrant that demands the sacrifice; I marked the colloquy; I saw the terrific Gorgon brows lowering; I observed that you weakly quailed beneath her threats. O Elderberry, Elderberry! I did not think you were so base! So often as I have stood by you! Did I not cook your clothing-club accounts, when you had weakly let yourself be persuaded into giving sixpenny bonuses where Mrs. Lutridge had decreed threepenny pieces? At the school feast did I not stand over the children to whom you had slyly given a second allowance of cake, and force them to swallow their portions to the last crumb while Mrs. Lutridge's back was turned, lest your iniquity should come to light; and are you to give me up at the first word? Now listen, I refuse to allow you to burden your conscience with such remorse as you will feel if you give me up to our mutual enemy just now. You may order me out of the house as often as you please; I shall regard your future peace of mind, and come in every evening all the same.'

'Do you mean that you really would?' said Elsie, laughing.

'Yes, really,' said Steenie, crossing his arms on the back of the prie dieu chair from which he had just risen, and letting his laughing eyes rest on her face till the playfulness in them died out in a look of earnest admiration, under which Elsie's eyes fell.

'My dear,' said Miss Berry, collecting her bewildered faculties just as the other two were unaccountably and silently drifting into forgetfulness of what had been last said, 'you are a great deal too ready to fancy that Mrs. Lutridge is always thinking about you. She and I certainly did talk together for some time at the corner of the street, and you may have seen that I was agitated, but it had nothing to do with you. No one would think any harm of your coming in here for an hour or so of an evening, if your example did not encourage others to do the same. One makes allowance for a mother's anxiety; and really, Steenie, I think you might feel a little for the perplexity I am in, and not lean on that chair laughing, as if you did not care in the least whether you broke it to pieces or not. It is one of the old ones, and very cranky.'

'I think you ought to be obliged to me for not crying, after the severe snub you have given to my self-importance,' said Steenie, whose laugh had had a sound of relief in it that rather surprised Elsie. 'So that is what you are at! But you don't suppose I shall submit to be banished to keep Dick Lutridge in countenance. No, no; fight your own battles with him, Elderberry. You won't get any such help from me, I can tell you.'

'My dear, I am quite aware that I am not a person of good judgment, and if it were not that so much is being said in the town just now about the ladies of the district church going to confession, and troubling their clergyman about every little thing, I should just slip on my bonnet and go back to the Rectory with you, and ask your father (I see he is alone in his study to-night) to give me some plain rules for guiding my household, now that so many young people are making it a place for meeting together.'

'Dear Miss Berry, I see how inconsiderate we have all been!' exclaimed Elsie, with crimsoning cheeks. 'You have been intruded upon, and your comfort spoiled—it must not go on!'

'What are you aiming at, Elderberry? Is this the subtlety of the serpent instead of the harmlessness of the dove?' cried Steenie, coloring too, and laughing a little nervously.

The two remarks came together, and Miss Berry did not give either a direct answer.

'My dear Elsie, would you be so good as to run upstairs to my room, and search in my work drawer for another skein of crimson wool? You see, I have just come to the end of my ball.'

Elsie fled gladly; and, as the door closed behind her, Miss Berry came nearer Stephen and placed her hand on his arm. A pretty pink flush rose to her soft wrinkled cheeks as she spoke. 'My dear, I hope I am not taking too much on myself in what I am going to ask you; it is very embarrassing, and I am sure I don't wish to think any evil. But do you think, engaged as you are to Miss Russel, that it is quite right of you to come here every evening and stay so long, and talk all this German with Elsie Blake? I am sure you would not willingly mislead any one, or trifle with any one's feelings, so I only just put it to you—is it quite right?'

'As wrong as possible; very rascally conduct indeed,' said Steenie quietly, 'if I were engaged to Miss Russel; but then, you see, I am not. Does not that somewhat alter the case?'

Miss Berry re-seated herself in her armchair. 'My dear, but this is a very startling assertion,' she said. 'Are you sure that you are not mistaken Mrs. Lutridge told me her own self, and repeated it again to-day, that she has not a doubt about your being engaged, or as good as engaged, to Cecil Russel.'

'Just on this one point, don't you think I may be better informed than Mrs. Lutridge? I am not engaged to Cecil Russel.'

'But you are very fond of her, and you have known her all your life.'

'Certainly. I am very fond of you, and I have known you all my life.'

'But everybody in Oldbury expects it. And it would so exactly have suited your father.'

'It would not have exactly suited me; and neither Cecil nor I are people to marry because Oldbury expects it of us. My dear Elderberry, it won't do. Thrust that notion out of your head without further parley with it. See now, I am driven into making a confidant of you. I did not know I was profiting by a false impression, but now it is removed: you must not treat me as you have planned in your own mind to treat Richard Lutridge. I don't ask any partisanship from you, only that you will not manoeuvre me out of your house while she is here. I shall get savage, and be driven to underhand ways if you do. I give you fair warning.'

'But your father?'

Leave me to manage father myself. It will be all right, if officious friends don't interfere between us. Why should it not be right? He has too much affection for me to thwart me without reason in a matter that concerns the happiness of my life. You think well enough of him to believe that, don't you?'

'The happiness of your life? But, my dear Steenie, that is saying a great deal. You have known very little of Elsie Blake till within the last ten days. You can't have got to care so very much for her in such a short time.'

'Well, I suppose I shall not succeed in making you believe anything else, but that is not precisely my own view of the case. If I were to talk till midnight, I could not make you understand what it is to me, or how long it has been nearly all I cared for. Do you remember my sending you that list of college honors? Well, I sent it for the chance, just for the chance, of her seeing it. I had worked for that. I thought more of that one possibility than of all the other congratulations I received. Come, Elderberry, you are romantic at the bottom, as all good women are; you mean to stand my friend so far as keeping my secret goes, and letting me have a chance of teaching her to care for me while she is here. You know I can't get even that when she has gone back to her own home.'

'My dear Steenie, I wish you would not go on talking so fast, you keep my head in a whirl. It is all very embarrassing. I certainly do wish it was Miss Russel you were attached to.'

'But then you see it is not, and I am afraid I cannot change even to accommodate you. There is no use going back to that idea. Elderberry, I am making a mistake in letting you fancy you have so much in your power. You can forbid my coming to your house, and of course I shall obey you, but you are not a very vigilant guardian. I shall find other opportunities of meeting her. You had better not make it a war of wits between us.'

'Only I have a conviction, my dear, that when you come to think it all over calmly, and consider what a difficult position I am in, you will not choose to act against my wishes. Your good feeling will not allow you to do so. It might, to be sure, have an awkward appearance if you suddenly left off coming to this house; but you know your dear good father was urging you only the other day to pay a visit to some friends of yours who have lately come to live at Connington. I heard him speak about it my own self. It seems a way of escape from our difficulties mercifully provided; and you must not be angry with me for begging you to go away for a few days, just till Elsie Blake's friends return to Oldbury. It is not as if I were a superior person, like dear Mrs. Lutridge, who could trust her own judgment on all occasions. I am so foolish, and so unfit for responsibility, that I am really obliged to ask you not to make my charge too heavy for me to bear.'

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW CARL DELIVERED LIME.

(Alice M. Farrington, in 'Sunday School Times.')

(Concluded.)

If John had been there, he would have spoken to the horse in a tone of authority, and Red Billy would have put out all his splendid strength and gone gallantly up the hill. But Carl's worried little voice had no effect. Carl tried to lead him as he had over the bridge. But Century Hill was the longest, steepest hill in town, and Red Billy din't propose to haul up that load. Finally Carl flicked him lightly with the whip. Red Billy wasn't used to a whip; usually it was enough for John to speak to him. This was the merest touch, just with the red cotton tassel on the snapper, and Red Billy brushed the place with his tail as if it had been a fly. Perhaps he thought it was one. Anyway, he did not stir from the spot. Carl was in despair.

'Red Billy,' he demanded at last, 'will you haul up three casks?' Red Billy only blinked sleepily.

'I'll have to try it,' said Carl.

He tumbled two casks out of the back of the waggon to the ground. Red Billy looked around at the noise, and what he saw was Carl rolling the casks into the ditch. He put them under the bushes and broke off leafy branches to cover them carefully.

'Now, Red Billy,' he commanded firmly, 'get up!' And Red Billy did.

Carl delivered his three casks, and then Red Billy travelled slowly down the long, steep, stony hill to the bottom.

I'll have to find some one to help me now,' said Carl to himself anxiously. 'I can't get that lime back into the waggon alone.'

It was a country neighborhood, and no one was in sight. It was not till he reached the next house that he found anybody, and then it was only a boy, not much larger than he. Carl explained the situation.

'We can't lift those heavy casks up into the waggon. We'll have to take some boards along.'

The boy obligingly found boards, and they drove back to where the two casks were hidden. Slanting the boards from the waggon to the ground for a rollway, together they got the lime up and into the waggon. Billy made no objection to taking these up the hill.

'There's another load of lime for South Shore,' said Mr. Fenton to Carl next day. 'This time it's for the new house at the foot of the hill.'

There were other things to be delivered in different places at the South Shore, and when Carl reached Century Hill a roundabout back road had brought them to the top instead of the bottom of the hill.

Red Billy looked down the long length of the hill. It was hard to hold back on a heavy load going down hill, Red Billy knew. So he stopped on the crest of the hill.

In vain Carl tried to make him go down. He would not be driven, and he would not be led.

'Well, then,' sighed the little boy, 'I'll have to do it myself.'

He turned the horse's head toward the side. It was cool and shady there, and Red Billy browsed contentedly on the tender tips of bushes. Carl put down the tail-board of the waggon and let a lime cask fall into the road. Then he began to roll the cask down hill. It bumped over the ridges and hollows, and grated on the stones, and left a white trail where the lime sifted through the cracks of the cask. Faster and faster went the cask as it gained headway. Carl checked it as much as he could; he was afraid it might burst open, and all the lime be lost on the ground. But he got it to the bottom in safety, and rolled it into the yard of the new house.

Then he toiled back to the top of the hill again. He threw the second cask out of the waggon. Five casks he rolled down the hill one at a time.

They all reached the foot uninjured—'not one broken open!' said Carl with satisfaction and relief.

Carl wearily, but triumphantly, climbed the hill for the last time.

'Now will you go, Red Billy?' he asked, taking up the reins. And Red Billy reluctantly left his shady bushes, and picked his way down the hill, over the road powdered white with lime from the casks he ought to have hauled down instead of an empty waggon.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

SEEKING AND FINDING.

Before there can be seeking after Christ, there must be desiring. My soul thirsteth for God. Oh, that I knew where I might find Him. God is in Christ. When we find Christ we have God. The craving of the human soul is for good, for peace, for blessing, for rest. All these are found in Christ, and in Christ alone. Old Testament saints longed for His coming. Angels rejoiced at it. The common people heard Him gladly (Mark i., 37; xii., 3). Where He is received there is rejoicing (Acts viii., 8). 2. A seeking Saviour. Jesus is seeking to save lost men (Luke xix., 10). He is able to save all that are willing to be saved (Heb. vii., 25). He will not lose a single saved soul (John xvii., 12). He saves to the uttermost. No power of evil can pluck out of His hand. 3. Finding Christ. All who sought Him on earth found Him (John i., 45; John xii.). No seeking soul will be turned away (John vi., 37). The greater the sinner, the greater the Saviour. 'For all that come, His grace is free, for Saul, for Magdalen, and me.'

DAILY TEXT.

September 14.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt rest.—Ex. xxiii., 12.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NAMES ON THE REGISTER.

The bearded foreigner approached the register at the hotel
And took the pen his name to write,
It seemed most difficult to spell,
For with a writhe, and jerk and twitch
He wrote, Ivanbosyoskich, ivan-obowi-sky Scollovitch.

The next guest came and ere he wrote
He read the other name and smiled,
It seemed a funny thing to him
That any one could be so styled;
And then he took the pen and spelt
Hans Laudenslager vonder-felton Schlissenhoffen, Obervelt.

The third guest was a dapper man
With slender flowing dark moustache,
He chuckled at the other names
And then with sweeping curve and dash
He spread beneath the others there
His name, Jean Paul Antoine Eclair Henri le poisson Vendemair.

Last came a man with carpet sack
And heavy boots that bumped the floor,
Well, what a bunch of crazy names
He cried, his laugh rose to a roar;
If I had such a name as that
I'd change it, bet your hat,
And then he scribbled 'Bemis Spratt.'

CODFISH ARISTOCRACY.

(From the Philadelphia 'Bulletin.')

The Bass—Those codfish are putting on a lot of airs since they heard they were so well liked in Boston.

The Pike—I should say so. They don't even like you to call them a 'school of fish.'

The Bass—Don't, eh?

The Pike—No; they insist upon being referred to as a 'college of fish.'

Teacher (Natural History Class)—'You will remember, will you, Tommy, that wasps lie in a torpid state in the winter?'

Tommy (with an air of retrospection)—'Yes'm, but they make up for it in the summer.'

Miss Bookley—'You are from Boston, I believe, Mr. Staples?' Mr. Staples:—'Yes; I have lived there several years.' 'Then, you must know all about Browning and Emerson?' 'N—no, I can't say that I do. Clothing firm, isn't it?'

'Ever surrounded by wolves?' 'No; but I know the sensation. I used to open the dining-room doors at a summer hotel.'—Louisville Courier-Journal.'

Shopman (to undecided customer come to purchase a dog-trough)—'Would you like one with "dog" painted on it, madam?' Customer—'N-no. You see, the dog can't read, and my husband doesn't drink water!'—'Punch.'

Farmer Pasterlot (discussing literature with the new boarder)—'Ther' wuz one book that my son Bill thought a heap of, when he wuz t' hum—all about swattin' and biffin' an' blood.' 'One of those swashbuckler romances, I presume. Do you recall where the scene was laid?' 'Well, I took it to be a Jersey story, from th' name of it. 'Twuz called "The Three Mueskeeters."'—'Puck.'

ADVICE TO A THEORIST.

'What kind of views would you advise me to set forth in my next lecture tour?' inquired the habitual orator.

'Well,' answered the coldly practical theorist, 'if I were you I'd get some stereopticon views.'—Washington 'Star.'

REASONS FOR HURRY.

'You seem to be in a hurry?'

'Yes, don't stop me, old chap. I've got a strap to catch on the District Railway.'—'Ally Sloper's Half Holiday.'

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MONTREAL.

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Hearts' Seasons.

(Charles Buxton Going, in the September 'Everybody's.')

When the earth was flushed and the trees were young
And the bluebirds called from an April sky,
Beyond where the moon's slim cradle swung
Life's long, long vistas before us hung
Half-veiled in tears, though we knew not why;
For hearts were yearning—but on the tongue
The slow words faltered, and lips were shy.

When the earth was green and the trees were strong,
And the river sang to the warm, white sun,
The hours were blithe and the days were long,
For life was working, and work was song—
No wailing minor of things undone
And no black discord of hopes gone wrong;
Life's sands were many, and slow to run,

When the earth is bleak and the trees are pale,
And the east wind cries through the falling rain,
Draw close, dear heart, from the rising gale;
We'll measure bravely our meagre tale
Of wide, poor stubble and scanty grain.
But, dear, we have tried; if the harvest fail
The Lord of the Harvest will count our pain.

When the trees are grey and the earth is white,
And the north wind sings in the chimney stone,
Then, hand in hand, we will wait the night.
With quiet hearts we will say good night,
Dear heart, was not all the year our own?
There is no darkness love cannot light—
We'll face together the great Unknown!

The Rebellion of Molly.

(By Eleanor H. Porter, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

Molly was thirty now. She had spent her life thus far in starting other people off, and staying, herself, behind. She was the youngest in a family of seven children, and the only one who had remained unmarried. Somehow, there never had been a time for Molly to marry. First, there was Mabel's wedding, then Tom's, then the double wedding of the twins. Then Jennie eloped with that good-for-nothing Fred. Haskins; and now her stately sister Marion—'the flower of the family,' so called—had left a dainty peck at her lips in lieu of a kiss and had departed on a wedding trip.

Molly had been a wonderful convenience these last ten years since mother died. Of course when Mabel's baby came, dear Molly must needs go there at once, and by and by, when the croup followed swiftly upon the advent of Tom's eldest boy—dear sister Molly was so good a nurse, and wouldn't she please come? And dear sister Molly went. The better part of a year had been spent by this same Molly at the bedside of one of the twins; and daily pilgrimages were now being made to the little cottage down the lane where poor Jennie was repenting—in anything but leisure—her hasty marriage to young Haskins.

Molly looked thoughtfully around her tiny sitting room and frowned a little at the various signs of disorder which seem to necessarily attend the departure of a a member of any family. Mabel, Tom, the twins, Jennie, and Marion—they were all gone now, and unconsciously Molly sighed—a deep, contented sigh, which spoke volumes. Then she picked up a newspaper from the floor, straightened a tidy on the back of a chair, and smoothed the rug in front of the hall door.

What a lot she would be able to accomplish now, she thought, with a little thrill of delight at the recollection of the pile of unread magazines on the sitting-room table, and of the new books she had so long wanted to enjoy. There was something else, too—something so altogether delightful that she hardly dared think of it: so fragile and ephemeral did the idea seem that even a thought might burst its bubble of possibility.

Marion's wedding had been a quiet one. A recent death in the groom's family had precluded all display, and various unavoidable circumstances had prevented the attendance of even her brother and sisters at the ceremony. Molly now remembered that on the hall stand were three or four unopened letters presumably from these same relatives of hers, and it was with guilty haste and a feeling of an intangible something not quite pleasant that she possessed herself of the letters and seated herself in her low sewing-chair to read.

My Dear Sister (wrote Mabel), I am so sorry that we could not be with you to-day, but as you well know, it was quite out of the question. We shall be anxious to hear all about the wedding, but there is something else that I wanted to speak about and I will come right to the point at once. I know you must be very lonely there, my dear sister, and Charlie and I have decided to offer you a home with us. We will do all we can to make it pleasant for you, and I am sure you will be glad to take up with our offer.

I really can't stop to write more, the baby is crying. I shall be glad when you get here to look after him a little—he takes all my time.

'Very lovingly.

'MABEL.'

'P.S.—Oh, I forgot to say that Nellis is quite a little better; she sat up to-day. She is lotting on your games and stories that you always have at your command. It don't seem to get any time now, but I joined a whist club to-day and have just become a member of the Ideal Reading Circle. I knew I should be all right when you got here to look after the children.

'MAB.'

Molly's lips were pressed a little closer together, and her hand trembled as she broke the seal of the second letter. It was from Tom.

'Dear Sis:—I suppose all the flummeries and furbelows that you women seem to think necessary to a wedding are over with now, and Marion married. Well—I hope she'll be happy. Sorry I couldn't be there. But what I wanted to say was that you'd better come to live with us now. It isn't right for a woman of your age to live alone. (A dull red showed in Molly's cheek.) We have room and to spare, and you needn't fret about the extra cost it will be to us. Wife says to be sure and come. She says tell you that she is planning to have the children take their music lessons off you now that Miss Marsh has raised her price. By the way, I am away behindhand on my books at the store. I guess I'll let you take hold of them—same as you did last year—when you get here.

'Well, no more now.

'Your aff.' brother,

TOM.

There was a steely gleam in Molly's usually mild blue eye as she picked up the third and last letter. To a double wedding the twins had added a double house, and, as they had married brothers, they were the more easily enabled to continue their much-prized, daily companionship. This letter proved to be in Dell's handwriting. She was usually the spokesman for the twins.

My Dear Molly: Well, how did the wedding go off? What a shame that we couldn't be there, but of course I couldn't leave just now, very well.

Now, Molly, Nell and I have been talking it over, and we think it's going to be pretty lonely for you there this winter with Marion gone. Why don't you come and stay with us? You can take turns living first with one, then the other. We shall not mind having you round at all, so you need not feel sensitive about it. Little Ted is getting to be a big boy now. Of course the older he grows the more he minds his lameness—that he cannot play as the other children do. He is a great care and needs constant attention. He is calling now, and I must go. Did I tell you that Nell and I are planning to take our Western trip this winter? You see we shall feel perfectly safe about leaving the house and the children with you here to look after things.

Dear me, I must go to that child. Come as soon as you can. By-by; with love.

DELL.

Molly, far down in her heart was the sweetest tempered little woman in the world, but she gathered up those three letters with hands that ruthlessly crumpled and crushed them as she tossed them into the waste-basket. Then she threw a light shawl over her head and went out the front door and down the village street, until she came to the little lane that turned sharply to the right. Away at the foot of this lane she entered the kitchen door of a forlorn little cottage, where a thin, faded woman bent low over an ironing board.

'O Molly! I'm so glad you've come—I hoped you would! Did she look lovely? and is she happy?' exclaimed the woman, with a pitiful wistfulness in her voice.

Molly's cheeks were pink, and that strange gleam had not left her eyes, as she answered shortly:

'Yes, of course she looked pretty, and of course she's happy'; then with unwonted abruptness — 'Why didn't you come?'

Fred. Haskin's wife flushed painfully.

'Why, Mollie, I told you yesterday I should not go. You know I—I can't bear to meet folks now; besides, baby was sick and—and I've no finery for weddings!' bitterly.

'No, I suppose not,' replied her sister, still with unkindly shortness; then she added quickly—'I came down to see if you didn't want me to come and live with you. You do—don't you?'

Jennie looked frightened.

'Why, yes, of course—yes—I'm sure'—

'O, you needn't hesitate,' interrupted Molly, sourly. 'I won't be a burden to you. I can nurse the children, and give them music lessons, and look after the house, and keep the books, and amuse the baby, and you can go off!'

'Why, Molly Adams; Are you crazy? What do you mean?' demanded Jennie, now thoroughly alarmed.

Molly laughted nervously.

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

Heart, thou must learn to do without:
That is the riches of the poor;
Their liberty is to endure;
Wrap thou thy old cloak thee about,
And carol loud, and carol stout!

—Unknown.

AROUND THE STONE.

It was a pretty, clear little brook, flowing on its course through the woods at the foot of a hill, but one day a great stone, loosening from its place in the hillside, came crashing down and lodged in the stream, checking its course and hindering its flow. The water beat against the obstruction, dashed in white foam against its sides, and sent its spray like tear-drops on every side. But the stone was immovable; it had come to stay, and it only imbedded itself more firmly in the soft earth. A few weeks later, however, the brook was found flowing peacefully again. It had changed its course a little, had worn for itself a new channel round the stone, and was rippling and singing on its way once more.

Into many human lives—into most perhaps, at one time or another—comes some unexpected barring of the way. Some accident or illness which leaves the physical powers impaired, some change in circumstances which straitens and hampers, some great sorrow or affliction which can neither be removed nor altered suddenly interferes with life's accustomed flow, and threatens all its peace and usefulness. We may spend all our strength in wild revolt and vain beating against it, or, like the wise little stream, we may accept it cheerfully and bravely, patiently mark out the best possible course round it, and go on our way still singing, still rejoicing.—Selected.

THE TASK WITHHELD.

A man had been engaged to put a post to the fence, and the little son of the house had looked on with interest while the work was being done. He liked to watch the planks being nailed on, and to hear the quick rat-tat of the hammer in the workman's hand.

When the task was completed and the laborer had gone, Tommy asked eagerly: 'Oh, mamma, mayn't I nail the post some more? Then it will be real, real strong!'

His mother consented, and the little lad, standing on the box, struck again and again the heads of the nails which the carpenter had already driven well in, thinking he was making the post stronger and happy in the thought that he was 'helping.'

While he was so agreeably engaged his mother came to the door and called: 'Tommy, dear, pick up some chips, and bring to me at once.'

'Oh, mamma,' he protested, 'don't you see I'm busy? I like doing this!'

'Yes,' she replied, 'I know. But I need you to help me now. Come right away.'

He knew there was no alternative and his face was clouded as he clambered down from the box, and laid his hammer aside.

Then he looked up, brightening, and asked: 'Mayn't I come back and hammer some more when I have finished picking up chips?'

'Yes, yes,' the mother responded, and went back to her indoor duties.

A lady, who sat at the window next door, saw and heard all that passed. She had been called recently from a work she loved to tasks that were distasteful, and her heart was sad. It had seemed that she was destined to do great good in her chosen field, and she could not understand why she was called to give it up. And now, like a revelation, came the thought: 'Perhaps I only imagined I was of use, while my Father, who looked on, saw that my strokes, like the little boy's, achieved no good end. Perhaps when He called me from the high place where I stood, He was calling me to real, though lowly, service on the ground. And—and—perhaps—when I have done that service as best I can, He will let me mount my box again, and take up once more the task beloved.'

With the Children.

THE LAND OF THE LITTLE FACES.

I wonder, O, I wonder, where the little faces go,
That come, and smile, and stay awhile, and pass like flakes of snow—
The dear, wee baby faces that the world has never known,
But mothers hide, so tender-eyed, deep in their hearts alone.

I love to think that somewhere, in the country we call heaven,
The land most fair of anywhere will unto them be given,
A land of little faces—very little, very fair—
And every one shall know her own and cleave unto it there.

O grant it, loving Father, to the broken hearts that plead!
Thy way is best—yet O! to rest in perfect faith indeed!
To know that we shall find them, even them, the wee, white dead!
At Thy right hand, in Thy bright land, by living waters led!

—James Buckham, in 'Wayside Altar.'

SHOULD JACK HELP?—FAIR PLAY AT HOME.

How fast they grow up! We mothers and fathers are proud of the growth of our boys even though there is an ache in our hearts every time a definite stage in the growing process is brought to our attention. How hard it is to clip the curls and put the little frocks away the mothers know best. How many prayers and unexpressed hopes go with the little lad on his first venture into school life, when first of all the world with its knowledge of good and evil is faced, both father and mother know. But to the father comes clearest the realizing sense of what it means when the lad leaves school to go to work. Has he been trained rightly? Will he go straight? Will he take up his new responsibilities like a man? Will he uphold the honor of the name his father has given him? Will he rise to manly independence, to be honored in the business world as a man of stalwart integrity?

The dollar or two earned seems a small matter when all this is in the thoughts of the father, and often an evil creeps in through this very carelessness over what seems unimportant.

Jack brings home his first pay, rejoicing in having money that is really his own, earned by himself, and mother and father smile over his enthusiasm and plans to get all the things he has wanted. If the family is prosperous he is free to spend it as he likes; if times are not so easy then perhaps mother says, 'Now, Jack, you must pay your own church collection and buy your own collars and ties.' Proud Jack is perfectly willing even though he had other plans made. So the beginning is made and as the boy grows and earns more he buys his own clothing entirely and to that extent the home purse is enriched. But the lad, grown into a man, has also grown away from the home though he lives in it. His money is his own, he has enough and to spare for clothes and holidays for himself, and is generous in gifts to mother and sisters, enjoying the pleasure of their gratitude, but he is no longer one of them sharing equally. His money is spent selfishly, and lacking any incentive to thrift is spent carelessly and foolishly if not wrongly. He drifts into associations with those whose position, so far ts money matters go, is very different from that of the own people. He no longer takes his friends home, they are in a different set, they would not enjoy it; anyway, things at home are so shabby; if he entertains them it is by taking them out to a restaurant or concert, anything, anywhere, but not where they will see that his home is less well equipped than their own. He marries in the other set and then in the struggle to keep up with it drifts farther and farther away until he is practically a stranger to his own, one to whom they would never think of turning in sorrow or want.

That is the best side of it; for much more often the ready money and gratification of self lead down very quickly. No value is placed on money, and it goes for cigarettes and small wagers, and treats for the boys, the end being in settled habits of smoking and drinking and gambling. The boy of whom his father was so proud no longer 'goes straight.' The name that has been honored for generations is bandied about by street loafers with a sneer for the 'pious dad' whose son is their degraded boon companion.

In every child there is a strong sense of justice, 'fair play, and all share the fun,' is the rule that works out among any ordinary set of children left to themselves, and nothing so binds a family together as that nursery rule. Whether the father can easily support the young family or not is not the question, nor is it a question of mother's willingness to do without. It is Jack's training that is the important thing.

When Jack begins to earn, he is old enough to share the responsibility of the home, and until he earns more than his share of the household expenses, as well as his clothes and board, he should understand clearly that he is dependent upon his father and mother, and not doing any one a favor by paying in a small amount grudgingly. That is the fair play of it, and the reward is manly independence of spirit, and as he grows older and becomes really self-supporting he will grow in comradeship with his father and mother in protecting love for brothers and sisters, and into pride of possession in the home that is fairly his. He will be prepared, if the father's strength fails, to rejoice in his ability to carry the burden and in any case to 'share the fun,' adding to the family comforts, lifting them with him in the social scale, honored by men because honoring his father and mother.

Don't be Blue.

Scripture says it is not good for man to be alone, but twentieth century sense that it is impossible for woman to be alone and be happy. There is something in feminine make-up that demands companionship, generally of her own sex. The very women who declare that they do not care for their kind will be found to be perpetually seeking the society of mother or sister, and the feverish lives of many women are the results of this feeling or longing for companionship carried to excess.

Most women want company when they go shopping. The majority can sew twice as fast and get many more times that enjoyment from needlework with a companion. Walking that seems a stupid task when done alone, becomes a joy when somebody shares in it. Undoubtedly it is the primal reason for sewing circles, social teas, afternoon attendance, and since we recognize its existence, we might as well get all the comfort from it we can.

I have said that I am sorry for the woman who gets morbid when left to her own devices, and I see no reason to retract it. There are so many diversions in these days, all within the reach of the average woman. We cannot all travel, but we are able to secure a substitute through reading and the imagination, and in some instances the substitute is safer or more comfortable. I have a horror of serpents and such crawling things, and could not be induced to go where they abound. But I can sit at home and enjoy the good features of those countries, in print, and spare myself the misery of the unpleasant ones. Therefore, I maintain that I am better off than if I had a fortune and the restlessness that usually accompanies it.

If you have artistic tastes you may gratify them by visiting free galleries, and every city of any size abounds with them. The picture stores are always having exhibitions to which the public is invited. Music is not quite so easy to obtain without price. It is to be had at church at small cost, and without cost in the open air when the weather permits. Walking and skating and bathing are cheap enough by means of trolley lines. So it is not necessary to sit in the house and mope unless your nature has become warped through too many blessings.

I have always maintained that 'blues' are unnecessary. They mean one of two things—an unhealthy body or a diseased mind. In either case distraction is the best remedy. One must strike to forget self, in work, in reading or in pleasure. Absorption in any one of these is not wholesome, but a busy life, judiciously arranged, will crowd vapors to the wall. I have always been able to find plenty to do, and cannot comprehend a life in which activity plays no important part. Yet I know women who never seem to have any resources. I advise them to cultivate a good-sized feminine acquaintance, with varied types to suit one's moods, to sew with this one, shop with that one, entertain and be entertained. There is always charity work to fill up one's time, even when the social amenities are not pleasing.

The best cure for loneliness is a brisk walk through the clear sunshine and pure air. It generally puts a person into a reasonable frame of mind, but is often avoided by sick-minded people. You do not often hear of men and women being sick to death of companionship, but an occasional ingrate shows up. As a matter of fact few of us are properly appreciative of our blessings.—Detroit 'News.'

Health Hints.

'THE TYRANNY OF THE ROOF.'

We think of the savage tribe as living outdoors, and free from the restraints which come with civilizaton— the garment, the house and the cook. But there is a barbarism which spends its winters in huts and in holes from which every breath of fresh air is shut out, and where the stifling atmosphere is heavy with 'old shapes and foul disease.'

Akin to the life of the hut and the slum is the life of the home of whatever grade where cold is dreaded more than bad air. The farmhouse, the millionnaire's palace, and the village grocery alike shelter miserable sinners against nature's laws.

The crusade against the ravages of consumption has awakened thousands to the fact that the need for pure air is more imperative even than the need for good food, although it speaks with a less insistent voice. But hundreds of thousands of housewives yet need to learn the danger of the comfortable double window and the air-tight stove, and the healing power of pure, cold air, steeped in God's own sunshine.

A woman who was known as the queen of the gipsies died recently in England. She was of great age and amazing vigor, and a real 'character' in her reserve and her hatred of modern conditions. She seldom talked, but it was known that she considered education as rubbish, houses as no better than prisons, and the persons who died in them as the victims of their own effeminacy, for a phrase both telling and memorable, she boasted herself 'free from the tyranny of the roof.'

That is truly a noble freedom and one which every wise woman may covet for herself and her children. Perhaps another hundred years may see the stuffy bedroom everywhere supplanted by the airy porch, and find civilized man again sleeping under the sky.—'Youth's Companion.'

For the Housekeeper.

USING ONLY WHAT WE HAVE.

Living within one's income is not a question of the size of the income, but of the attitude of the habits of the individual. One who chronically spends just a little more than he has from a small income is likely to feel that if the amount of that small over-draft were added to his income he would then easily avoid debt. On the contrary, his debt would be likely to increase with his income. If he has not acquired the habit of living within his income when both his receipts and expenditures are small, why should he expect that habit to become suddenly his when receipts move to a larger scale? Expenditures are sure to go up accordingly. Habit is not changed in a day, though incomes are. The man who, on a thousand-dollar income, regularly runs from fifty to a hundred dollars into debt, would be likely to run at least five hundred dollars into debt on a five-thousand dollar income. The only remedy is resolutely and rigidly to refuse to spend what is not yet in hand. If everything is foregone, except such necessities as one's present, and future resource will buy, then one is not likely to go into debt. It takes determination to do this, if one has formed the other disastrous habit. It takes costly self-denial. But nothing costs so much as debt.—'Sunday-School Times.'

CORRECT SAUCES FOR MEATS.

Here are the rules for serving correct sauces for meats as laid down by an experienced chef:

With roast beef, grated horse radish.

With roast veal, tomato or horse radish sauce.

Roast mutton, currant jelly.

Roast pork, apple sauce.

Roast lamb, mint sauce.

Roast turkey, chestnut dressing, cranberry jelly.

Roast venison, black currant jelly or grape jelly.

Roast goose, tart apple sauce.

Roast quail, currant jelly, celery sauce.

Roast canvas back duck, apple bread, black currant jelly.

Roast chicken, bread sauce.

Fried chicken, cream gravy, corn fritters.

Roast duck, orange salad.

Roast ptarmigan, bread sauce.

Cold boiled tongue, sauce tartare or olives stuffed with peppers.

Veal sausage, tomato sauce, grated parmesan cheese.

Pork sausage, tart apple sauce or fried apples.

Frizzled beef, horse radish.

Pork croquettes, tomato sauce.

Corned beef, mustard.

Lobster cutlet, sauce tartare.

Reed birds, fried hominy, white celery.

Sweetbread cutlet, sauce bechamel.

Cold boiled fish, sauce piquante.

Broiled steak, maitre d'hotel butter or mushrooms.

Tripe, fried bacon and apple rings.

Broiled fresh mackerel, stewed goose berries.

Fresh salmon, cream sauce and green peas.—'Weekly Wisconsin.'

Household Hints.

Grease stains on a kitchen floor are difficult to remove by ordinary means, but they will generally come out with a hot solution of potash. If one application is not enough, use a second or even a third. Sometimes the solution, if the wood is very white, will leave a yellowish stain. To avoid this, mix some lime with the solution, until a thick paste is formed. Let the paste remain on the floor at least twelve hours. It is better to use a weak solution of sal soda and fuller's earth on very nice floors.

In baking cakes, before taking them out of the tin, set the tins on a damp cloth for a few minutes and the cakes will slip out easily without sticking.

A long, smooth, round glass bottle, such as grape juice comes in, makes an excellent rolling-pin.

Selected Recipes.

Unfermented Wine:—'When the grapes are best for eating they are just right. Wash in a colander, and then strip from the stems, throwing out all the faulty ones. Put them into a fruit kettle, with nearly enough water to cover; a good rule is two quarts of water to six quarts of stripped grapes; no sugar is needed. Heat slowly and skim well, and when the whole mass is boiling hot, strain through a cloth. If a colander is used an earthen one is best, as tin discolors the liquid; when no more juice will run through, put the seeds and skins into a bag of ordinary cheese cloth, and express the remainder; a jelly squeezer would answer, but it is sure to discolor more or less. Add no sugar. The less the fruit (or juice) is cooked, the brighter the color and the better the flavor; like all small or tender fruits, it is injured by long or rapid boiling; the color becomes dark, and the fine, fresh flavor is gone. After you have done straining and squeezing, put all the liquid back into the kettle, let it come slowly to a boil and then remove from the fire and seal in glass jars. This juice put into glass jars or bottles, boiling hot (air-tight), will keep well for a year, provided it stays in a cool, dark place.

Piccalilli.—To make a thoroughly good relish for meats use green tomatoes. To each peck allow two large green peppers, four small onions, all chopped fine, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon each of mustard, cloves, cinnamon, and black pepper, with vinegar enough to cover the whole. Chop the tomatoes, onions and peppers, and put them with the salt in a colander to drain over night. In the morning add the other ingredients and stew slowly until thoroughly soft and well blended. Then pack in jars, and cover tightly.

CANNED CORN.

One of our readers writes that her canned corn has been unsuccessful, and she would be grateful if one of the Home housekeepers would send her a recipe which has been tried and proved good. Address the Editor of the Home Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Catarrh

Whether it is of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, or more delicate organs, catarrh is always debilitating and should never fail of attention.

It is a discharge from the mucous membrane when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure, commonly scrofulous, condition of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all forms of catarrh, radically and permanently—it removes the cause and overcomes all the effects. Get Hood's.

SLOVENLY SPEECH

AMERICANS TOO HURRIED TO ENUNCIATE CLEARLY, SAYS MR. J. D. BARRY.

What do most Americans murder the English language? Slovenly speech is not confined to any particular class. The subway guard who mumbles 'Aloutere!' instead of taking the trouble to call 'All out here,' is only doing what any number of people of, supposedly, much better educational opportunities do. Mr. John D. Barry, who is publishing some articles on 'The acquiring of clear speech,' in 'Harper's Bazar,' says in the September number that it is because Americans are in such a false state of hurry. 'To be busy—that is, to be rushed—has been so long an ideal with us that even if we really are not busy we have acquired the habit of doing things in a busy way—that is, in a hurried way. We attend to trifles hurriedly. We speak hurriedly when we have plenty of time. Repose, quiet, poise, the easy balance of one's mental and physical qualities, must be recognized as an ideal before, as a people, we can learn to arrange what is going on in our minds and to express it in clear speech, so if we decide to try to speak well we must accept this idea and relax the tension in which most of us hold ourselves. When we express durselves we shall then express, not a hurried or a harassed being, but a nature calm and rational.'

In this feverish hurry to get the words out drifts becomes drifs, re-al, is ree, different is diff'runt, family is fam-ly, and the beautiful English language which has been the medium of some of the noblest poetry literature has produced, is hashed into a muddle of confusing sounds. It is because people will not take trouble, Mr. Barry says, that they cannot correct their faults of diction. One public speaker had a great deal of trouble with the final ing, and made spasmodic efforts to cure himself. 'Why can't I succeed?' he asked a friend. 'Because you don't care,' said the friend. He vowed that he did care, but was so busy he didn't have time to think about it. It is as if, says the writer, 'a man were to insist that he cared for his wife, but was too busy to think about her.'

If people cared about the beauty of the language, cared enough to perceive, for example, the difference between the musical final ing and the clipped pronunciation that suffix generally gets, life would be easier all around. For clearness of speech means ease of speech, and ease of speech means comfort, both for the speaker and the persons addressed. Mr. Barry holds that it is altogether a mistake to say, as many people do, that Italian and French are more beautiful that the English language. English is not as soft and flowing as the Italian, but it has a strength Italian lacks; it is free from the roughness of German, and, properly spoken, it has more dignity and music than French has. On the stage good English has a commercial quality, and every one who has been much with actors and actresses, well-trained ones, knows the delight of listening to their speech. All their lives they have practiced articularton, till it has become second nature.

There are two sisters in Chicago, one a physician, the other a teacher of elocution, whose different ways of speaking show what training and watchfulness will do for a speaking voice. Their voices are of the same quality, contralto, naturally full and sweet. The busy physician has gone along biting her words off until her voice has degenerated into a mere guttural. The elocutionist had, by rare good fortune, a sympathetic teacher, who possessed intelligence, who drilled into her year after year the importance of giving each syllable its full value until now it is absolutely a pleasure to hear her ask for the butter at breakfast or remark that it is a fine day.

Mr. Barry says modern methods of teaching are partly responsible for modern slovenliness of speech. In the old days children began with the elements, they learned to form words of one syllable, to pronounce them and then to spell them, before they had longer words. When they attacked longer words each syllable was given an identity of its own. To-day children are given whole sentences to read before they learn to pronounce the words. That may be excellent for the enlargement of their minds, but it does not conduce to clear speaking.

SOME REMARKS ON SWIMMING.

(G. H. Corsan in the Louisville 'Courier Journal.')

It is never too late to learn to swim. I have taught women more than eighty years old, and it gives me more satisfaction to teach them than those who learn easily. How many double drowning accidents occur every summer that a very little instruction would prevent? An extraordinary number. In Ontario double drownings are becoming much less frequent, thanks to the efforts of the Toronto Swimming Club, whose members spread abroad each year and impart the simple knowledge that enables a person to release himself from the desperate clutch of the drowning. This knowledge can be much better imparted on land than in water, and hence it is easy to teach.

Men of the stone age knew enough to educate their children in the art of swimming, but only recently have the great universities considered the necessity of swimming instruction. To-day I can go among university graduates, and even gold medallists, and pick out more than 50 percent who are frightfully ignorant of the art of natation.

AN ILL WIND THAT DID GOOD.

(Chicago 'News.')

King Island, between the coasts of Tasmania and the Australian mainland, has always been an arid waste of sand and other non-arable soil. Some years ago, however, a vessel was wrecked off the island and a number of sailors' mattresses, stuffed with the yellow flower clover, a kind of grass, were washed ashore. A certain quantity of seed was contained among the stuffing and in due course these took root and in the space of a few years covered the sandy stretches with rich verdure. Clover and other leguminous plants have the peculiar capacity of fertilizing in waste soil, owing principally to the action of bacteria, thereby enabling the plants to draw nitrogen directly from the atmosphere. King Island, previously a waste stretch of sand, is now one of the richest grazing districts in the Australian continent.

HEATHER ALE.

To hearts in the Highlands and minds on the moors the story of the lost secret of heather ale brewing told by Sir Herbert Maxwell in the new volume—the fourth—of his delightful 'Memories of the Month,' will be of special interest. The Picts of Galloway brewed a good ale from heather, but the secret of its making was confined to one family from generation to generation. The conquering Scots from Ireland sought to discover the secret, and when the Picts were reduced to a valiant four—members of the honored family—who held a narrow pass against all the Scots, the invaders offered life and liberty to them in exchange for the secret of heather ale. To this the father agreed, on condition that he and his two younger sons should be killed, so as not to witness the dishonor of his race. The survivor agreed to reveal the secret only to one of his own race—to Sionach, a traitorous Archdruid of the Picts. So these two went away, and when they came to the edge of a precipice on the coast the last of the brewers of heather ale leaped with the traitor into the sea, crying, 'Revenge; the secret dies!' Nor has the secret been recovered to this day.—'Westminster Gazette.'

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Graduates of **BELLEVILLE** Business College are among the most successful business men and women in the world, to whom failure is unknown. The benefit received at your College proved a very material help to me when I started out to make my way in the world.' Extract from a letter just received from a graduate whose salary is $5,000 a year. For free Catalogue, address

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont. Limited.

Music and Art.

FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD AND PIANO SCHOOL

Re-opens MONDAY, SEPT. 16th.

Miss ELIZABETH DAVIDSON, Principal. 215 PEEL ST., MONTREAL.

WESTMOUNT SCHOOL, Room A Victoria Hall. (MISS GRACE McLAREN). Classes being formed in Montreal Annex.

McGILL Conservatorium of Music

The Vice-Director will be at the Conservatorium daily, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m., to receive parents and intending students.

M. WARING DAVIS, Secretary.

ART CLASSES.

The Regular Classes of the ART ASSOCIATION for 1907-'08 will open as follows:

LIFE AND ANTIQUE CLASSES, 14th OCTOBER.

PAINTING CLASS, 1st NOVEMBER.

ELEMENTARY CLASS, 1st OCTOBER.

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, 23 Phillips square.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR EXAMINATION IF DESIRED. Parties and Entertainments attended. MRS. McWILLIAM, Associate Pianist, Trinity College, London, Teacher of Pianoforte. 1600 St. Denis st. Terms moderate.

W. RAPHAEL'S ART CLASSES

for Drawing and Painting will open on 1st OCTOBER.

For particulars apply at Studio, 314 St. Catherine street West.

MONTREAL'S OLDEST SCHOOL OF MUSIC

THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

(Founded in 1893 by C. E. Seifert.)

New number 624 Dorchester street West, midway between Mountain and Crescent streets.

Special branches taught. Voice Culture, Piano, Violin, etc., etc. Pupils may enter at any time. For particulars call between 5 and 6 p.m., daily, or send for prospectus to HERR. C. E. SEIFERT, Musical Director.



THE CRICHTON SCHOOL

810, Sherbrooke St. W.

Preparatory School: for boys from 8 years old

Junior School: for boys from 11 to 13

Senior School: for boys from 14 to 18

Thorough preparation for all the faculties of the Universities and the Royal Military College, Kingston, forms the special work of the Senior School.

Small classes—Individual attention.

The School will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock.

MR. WILLIAMSON may be seen daily from 10 to 12, noon, and from 2 to 5 p.m. Tel. Mount 694.

J. WILLIAMSON, M.A. (Oxon.) Rector.

THE MISSES BRYSON, School and Kindergarten, 115 SHUTER STREET,

will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 12th. Special classes in Drawing, Painting and Sewing.

The MISSES BRYSON will be at home on and after Monday, Sept. 9th.

McGILL UNIVERSITY CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The Session 1907-08 opens September 18th.

INSTRUCTION—In Pianoforte, Singing, Violin, Organ and all Orchestral Instruments. Classes in Elements of Music, Theory, Harmony, Form and Analysis, History of Music, Counterpoint and Composition, Sight Singing, Choir Singing and Operatic Classes. English, French, German, Italian, and Elocution.

DEGREES—Complete Courses, Theoretical and Technical, will be instituted, leading to the Degrees of Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc.

For Syllabus and full particulars as to admission, exhibitions, courses, fees, etc., apply to

THE SECRETARY. 123 Sherbrooke Street W., Montreal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC EXHIBITIONS.

The competition for entrance exhibitions of $50.00, open to all candidates, will be held as follows:

MONDAY, September 16th—
9.30 a.m.—Pianoforte and Composition.
2.30 p.m.—Violin and Violincello.

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

Candidates wishing to compete must make application on the regular printed form not later than Tuesday, September 10th, to

THE SECRETARY, 323 W. Sherbrooke street, Montreal, Q.

McGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL

Session 1907-1908.

Courses in Arts, Applied Science (Architecture, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Theory and Practice of Railways; Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering), Law, Medicine and Agriculture.

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.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT.

Miss J. E. MACDONALD, B.A., Lady Principal

SITUATION: Ideal. It overlooks the picturesque suburb of Rosedale; grounds extend back to the Rosedale Ravine Drive, a distance of 600 feet; ample lawns.

CLASS ROOMS designed and built for the work; steam heat and electric light.

STRONG STAFF OF TEACHERS. University specialists in each department.

RECORD, 1905-6:—14 at Universities; 20 passed University examinations in Music, winning 11 first class honors, and 5 second class; 10 passed the Toronto Conservatory, winning three first places.

Autumn Term Begins Sept. 14th, 1907.

Write for particulars.

MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, GEORGE DICKSON, M.A. (formerly Principal Upper Canada College, Toronto), Directors.

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.

President—Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D.
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.

EDGEHILL, CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

INCORPORATED 1891.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia, Chairman Board of Trustees ex-officio. The Bishop of Fredericton, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Fredericton, members of Board of Trustees.

Lady Principal, Miss Gena Smith, (late Lady Principal of King's Hall, Compton, P.Q.) formerly Headmistress of St. Stephen's High School, Windsor, England, assisted by Eleven Resident Experienced Governesses from England (five of whom are specialists in the Music and Arts Departments), Housekeeper, Matron and Nurse.

Extensive buildings, with capacity for 100 Residents; Heated by Hot Water, Lighted by Electricity. Grounds covering eight acres, with Lawns for Tennis, Croquet, Basket Ball, Hockey, etc. School Dairy and Laundry.

Preparation for the Universities. For Calendar apply to DR. HIND.

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has resumed her Pianoforte Teaching At 18 BAYLE STREET.

KINDERGARTEN AND Transition Classes.

Miss Louise Derick, Principal, 85 CRESCENT STREET.

MISS LOUISE DERICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS and GIRLS between four and nine years of age will be opened at 85 Crescent street, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17th, at 9.30 a.m.

After Sept. 9th, MISS DERICK will be at the school every day from nine until twelve o'clock.

University of BISHOP'S COLLEGE. LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.

A Residential College for Men.

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 F. W. FRITH, M.A., Registrar, Lennoxville, P.Q.

The Standard Business College,

314 St. Catherine Street West,

(Opposite Christ Church Cathedral).

Full Courses in Book-keeping, Advanced Accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., under the supervision of competent teachers.

College opens 3rd September. For prospectus, apply

W. S. JONES, Principal, P. O. Box 1163.

Tel. Up 4530.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER,

74 McGill College Avenue

Will re-open their Classes for Young Ladies and Children, on

TUESDAY, September 17th.

Pupils are prepared for the University Matriculation Examinations if desired. Boys under eight are admitted to the Preparatory Class. After September 1st the Misses GAIRDNER will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

CONOLLY'S CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

22nd year Commences Sept. 2nd, 1907—DAY AND EVENING.

Practical English-French Business College and Shorthand Institute. Curriculum: SHORTHAND, both languages; TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN. Our graduates are in great demand owing to their superior equipment in composition, grammar, spelling and punctuation, as well as leading in SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING work. Write or call for booklet. 974 St. Lawrence, and 197 Pine ave. Tel. East 2740.

J. J. CONNOLLY, Principal.

St. John's School,

FOR BOARDERS AND DAY SCHOLARS,

91 Ontario St. W. - - - - - MONTREAL.

C. S. FOSBERY, M.A., Headmaster.

Term commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 9 a.m.

Among this year's successes are: 4th place, McGill Arts (Exhibition); 4th place, McGill, Science; 11th place, R.M.C.

ASHBURY COLLEGE, OTTAWA, Ont.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Careful preparations for R.M.C. and Matriculation.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR LITTLE BOYS.

School will Reopen on September 12th.

Apply REV. GEO. P. WOOLLCOMBE, M.A., HEADMASTER.

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If interested in a BUSINESS EDUCATION, do not fail to get our prospectus. Our Course in Stenography is PRACTICAL, involving a knowledge of OFFICE METHODS and ACTUAL BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE. Our facilities for teaching Typewriting are unexcelled in the city.

Our Business Course gives a training in ACTUAL BUSINESS and the LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS. Interview at school rooms from 2 to 4 daily. Prospectus on application.

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'Phone Uptown 4297. A. W. YOUNG, Principal.

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109 METCALFE STREET. (A Few Doors Above St Catherine St.)

It is now open. Pupils may enter at any time.

COURSES—SHORTHAND, TOUCH TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE AND PRACTICAL OFFICE WORK.

An intermediate course is included for those deficient in correct English, viz.:—Grammar, Spelling, Composition, Punctuation, etc.

Day Classes—Ladies only. Evening Classes—Both sexes.

Positions guaranteed to our graduates.

Write, call or 'phone Up 2936 for Prospectus.

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As an EDUCATIONAL CENTRE, comprises

1—The Stanstead College Academy, in which students are specially prepared for the Matriculation Exams. of McGill University.

2—The Eastern Townships' College of Music, affiliated with the Toronto College of Music in all branches.

3—The Bugbee Commercial College, devoted to training young men and women for Commercial life.

4—The Holmes Memorial School, for children in the Model and Elementary Grades.

STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE is a Residential School devoted to the education of young people of both sexes. Only highly competent Teachers employed. Terms consistently moderate, with superior advantages offered.

SESSION OPENS ON TUESDAY, SEPT 3, AT 3 O'CLOCK. P.M.

Send for Calendar, addressing—

REV. PRINCIPAL FLANDERS, B.A., D.D., Stanstead, Que.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF; SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

THE MACKAY INSTITUTION for Prot. Deaf Mutes and THE BLIND, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, will re-open on September eleventh. Speech and speech-reading a specialty. Stammering corrected. In addition to the ordinary English branches, trades are taught. Instruction in music for the Blind.

HARRIET E. ASHCROFT, Superintendent.

GEORGE DURNFORD, Secretary.

WOODSIDE SEMINARY, 471 Argyle Ave., Westmount.

This School for Girls will re-open on Thursday, September 12th. Boys under nine received in the Preparatory Class. Pupils prepared for McGill Matriculation, if desired. Vacancies for three girls under thirteen as resident pupils. After September 2nd the Misses SHANKS will be at home to visitors on school business.

Albert College BELLEVILLE, ONT.

345 students enrolled last year—164 young ladies and 181 young men. Full staff of specialists in all departments. Large athletic grounds. Buildings heated by steam and lighted with electricity. Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1907. For calendar or room address Principal Dyer, D.D.

The School for Young Ladies,

512 SHERBROOKE STREET, WEST.

Conducted by MISS SYMMERS and MISS SMITH, will re-open on THURSDAY, 12th September.

Pupils who desire it, are prepared for McGill University Matriculation examinations.

After Wednesday, 4th September, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

Prospectus on application.

KING'S HALL, Compton, P.Q.

The School re-opens on WEDNESDAY, September 11th. A limited number of vacancies. Calendar and form of application to be obtained from the Lady Principal. Miss JOLL will be at 'The Windsor' on Sept. 5th and 6th to interview parents.

International Business College

198 St. Catherine St West. MONTREAL.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

Individual instruction. Tel. Main 309.

CAZA & LORD, Principals.

The Boys' Page.

A Hard Fight For Life

FROM A LETTER BY WILFRED T. GRENFELL, M.D.

Being called one day aboard a large banking schooner to see a sick man, I found him to be the skipper, on the flat of his back in bed, with what he believed to be a fatal affection of the heart. I recognized in him the captain of a large schooner lost in mid-Atlantic with a cargo of salt, and naturally asked how it happened. It appears the vessel, a fore and aft banker, and nearly new, was at the time bound out from Cadiz. All was going well. They had reached 40 north latitude and 48 west longitude. The vessel was snugly lying head to sea in a gale of wind on Dec. 10. The mate was on watch, when he suddenly called out for the captain to see something strange approaching. It was a water spout travelling across the ship's path, very low. Both had scarcely time to tumble below when the spout struck the foremast. The mast went by the board, and everything with it almost. The boats, rails, anchors, bowsprit and head sails were seen no more. You could put your leg between the main hatch combings and the planking, and every deck seam yawned open, promising to sink the ship with the first sea. The rudder was partly unshipped, and the pin tails so jammed crosswise in the gudgeons that the vessel could not be handled. The stump of the foremast was hammering into the side, thumping round in the deck socket. This had first to be jammed. The hull seemed otherwise sound and at once all hands were set to nailing canvas over the gaps and keeping the pumps going. Parts of the staysail were already so jammed down between the planks of the foredeck, that they could neither be pulled out nor made more efficient. That there was no chance of saving the ship was evident. Could their lives be saved was the sole question with them. It was still possible steamers might be running by the north, or summer, route, about fifty miles to the north. Every effort must be put forth to gain those fifty miles at once, and at least they would then go down hoping for a chance of rescue. Half the crew were told off to the pumps, half to shovel out salt and to throw overboard everything that weighed an ounce that could be spared. The galley and every kettle and pot had already all gone overboard together. At length some hot tea was brewed in an old paint pot. Some 'hard tack' was rescued and eaten, and day after day slipped by with incessant working at the pumps. The cross sea and swell, between a S.S.-W. and N.N.-W. gale, sent water over the decks continually. On the sixteenth morning two steamers were seen to pass by, but too far off to notice the poor schooner. On the seventeenth morning two men 'gave out' and voted to stop pumping and let all hands sink together. Now, however, the skipper knew he was in a position to be seen, and he encouraged them to keep at it at least till nightfall. The day slowly dragged away, when towards night a smoke was seen on the horizon. Could it be possible they would be seen? At once the ready prepared barrels with tar and oil were brought on deck; beacons were fastened to the masthead; every available thing that would burn was got ready. The pumps were abandoned, and the ship steadily began to fill and sink beneath them. Each man with a flare and lights were posted at his place, and as soon as the great liner appeared to be passing as close as she would come, the vessel was illuminated from deck to truck. The suspense was awful. The hull was already so full of water it would be hopeless to try and free her again. If the liner passed on there would be time for a prayer, and then a short shift and a sailor's grave. No one would ever know what had happened to them. The man was not an emotional man particularly, but as wrung from him the details it was plain he was living through that agony of suspense once more. Would they see her? Was it the failing light that made it seem she was coming near, or was she really running towards them? Only a few minutes in reality, but then an eternity—and then a towering mast of blackness heaved up right over them. A brilliant searchlight covered them, and a voice sang out through a megaphone, 'Can you hold out till daylight?' All together rang out the answer, 'No, that will be too late.' 'Then we will try at once.' She was a German liner. Scarcely a soul on board but the skipper spoke a word of English, and she was full of wealthy Germans going on a trip round the world. To their lasting credit, volunteers were plentiful, and a magnificent crew, specially trained for life-saving work, as they always are on these boats, at once got to work launching a lifeboat. First a wood and then a steel boat were tried. These, however, smashed to atoms against that rolling iron mountain, and not till a third collapsible boat was tried did they get clear of the ship. The rescue did not take long. Even the ship's dog jumped into the lifeboat, and to make a complete job and save the danger of a derelict, the wreck was fired before they left. One by one the exhausted men were hauled up, with scarcely clothing left on enough to cover them—even boots kicked off. But they came over the rail at last. Only the poor dog slipped out of his bracings as he swung in mid-air and was lost, in spite of the fact that the captain of the great ship was good enough to search round to save even a dog's life. Christmas Day had been spent on the wreck—New Year's Eve was spent in the sumptuous saloon. All old clothes had been thrown out through the porthole. The generous ship's company had re-clad these poor British fishermen from heels to head in new gear. Never had they possessed anything like so good an outfit. So much so that when landed as wrecked men, in New York, the clothes supplied by law, by the authorities, to wrecked men were utterly unneeded. On New Year's night, as the old skipper told me with tears in his eyes, the great captain, next to whom he had been placed at meals ever since he came aboard, rising at the appropriate time, proposed in the toast of the evening, the health of the 'wives and children of the brave men he had had the privilege of saving.' He gave it as his opinion, which he has since put in writing, that no other men but a crew of Newfoundland fishermen, could have kept afloat half a ship in such awful circumstances, in such a manful way as all present knew their guests had done. Moreover, to the letter of the owners of the schooner, offering to replace the lost lifeboats, the captain replied that no payment was needed. Any losses they had sustained, had been more than amply repaid by the privilege given them of the opportunity to save those lives.

The Hunter Who was Cured

Without any nature-faking or any mawkishness, Dr. Henry Smith Williams describes the drama of a wounded bird in 'Appleton's Magazine' for September. We quote part of his account:

'The bird at which the boy had fired thrust down its legs and wabbled as it about to fall; then recovered itself and flew on, its legs dangling. A chance shot had apparently broken its back, paralyzing the legs, but leaving it still strength enough to fly a certain distance. Trained hunter as he was, the boy watched the wounded bird, and marked the exact spot where it finally dropped, just at the edge of a cornfield half a mile away.

'I think I'll go after it,' said the youth.

'Nonsense,' said Luther; 'it's half a mile away, and you have all you want without it.'

'But the bird is wounded. I hate to have it lie out there and suffer.'

'Oh, it's probably dead; or if it isn't some skunk or weasel will kill it tonight. Come along.'

It was nearly sunset, and the youth was tired after the long tramp of the day. It would be a long trip over to the cornfield for weary legs—and then perhaps to find the bird dead. Already it was supper time at home, and he had a hunter's appetite. So he allowed himself to be overpersuaded, and the two tramped homeward.

But the grouse that had 'allen over in the cornfield was not dead. Nor, as it chanced, was its wound of a kind to produce speedy death. The injury did, however, render the bird utterly helpless. Once it had dropped to the earth it could not rise again. Nor could it move about on the ground, for its legs were paralyzed completely. It lay on the bare earth, sheltered by the cornstalks from the eyes of hawks, and where there was not much danger that a marauding beast would find it. But there was no food at hand. It was doubtful even whether the bird would be able to sip a few drops of dew from a cornstalk to quench the thirst that its wound must develop.

Quite obviously fate had marked the grouse for a lingering death of torture. Its wound, already painful, must become more so with the lapse of time. Insects would come in phalanxes to pester it. Hunger and thirst would add their modicum of agony. The greatest mercy it could hope for would be the coming of some skunk or weasel, as the hunter had suggested, to put it out of misery. But no such messenger of speedy death chanced to come that way.'

Dr. Williams describes the church-service the following Sunday morning, and the awakening of the boy's mind to a fear that the wounded grouse might not have died all these days, and he goes on:—

'The youth's soul was undergoing development in that half hour. He was making one of those short cuts from point of view to point of view. He was passing—little as he realized it— from the barbarian-hunter stage to a plane of broader sympathies.

All through the lesson he sat brooding the same thoughts, and as he left the church the idea of the wounded chicken had taken full possesion of his mind. Instead of going home, he set out for the field where he had shot the grouse. He believed he might find the bird even yet. At least he would try.

A good memory and a keen eye enabled him to go about the point of the field from which the grouse had flushed; and over by the cornfield he noted the exact point—marked by a peculiar fence post—where the wounded bird had gone down. He went directly to it, and had scarcely entered the cornfield when his dog came to a point. There ahead on the ground lay the bird, stretched at full length. It made no effort to escape as he came up. It was too near death to fear him or anything, its eyes half closed, its bill agape, as it feebly gasped for breath.

In an instant the youth was on his knees beside the bird, a great lump in his throat, his eyes staring as if they would start from their sockets. The meaning of it all came to him with the force of a blow. Mechanically he brushed away the insects that gathered about the wound in the bird's back. He stroked the soiled plumage tenderly. He found himself calculating the hours that the grouse had lain there suffering. It had happened Wednesday, and this was Sunday—twenty-four, forty-eight, seventy-two, about ninety hours; yes, fully ninety. What a cruel stretch of torture! The youth recalled an occasion when he had had a toothache for two hours that had seemed interminable; and the meaning of that ninety hours of pain came home to him more vividly. In an agony of remorse he knelt there, thinking, thinking. He closed his eyes, and when he opened them a few moments later the grouse had ceased to breathe.

The youth rose suddenly and walked to the edge of the cornfield. He selected a spot in a fence corner, and began to dig a hole. The ground was hard, and he had nothing but his knife and a piece of stick to aid him; but he persevered the more stubobrnly as his fingers became sore from digging. When the grave was deep enough, the youth went after the body of the grouse and took it up very tenderly, as if so much of suffering had given it sacredness. He laid the poor thing carefully in the ground, smoothing its every feather. As he was about to begin pushing the dirt over it, he hesitated. After thinking a moment, he thrust his hand into his pocket and brought out a knife. It was a beautiful implement, one of the lad's choicest treasures. He regarded it half ruefully for a few moments, opening one blade after another. At last he put the knife in the grave beside the body of the grouse; with a vague feeling that this sacrifice might take a little of the load from his heart. Then he resolutely scooped in the dirt till the grave was filled and carefully smoothed over.

'That will help me to remember,' he said aloud.

It was a thoughtful youth who walked slowly homeward across the fields that autumn day. He was asking himself what right he had to inflict such suffering as that. What manner of friend to the birds was he that could wish only to kill them? What pleasure could he get in future in shooting, always with the possibility of re-enacting the tragedy of the cornfield?

Long before he reached home, the youth had made up his mind. He knew that he should never shoot his gun again. He had entered a new phase of life. The desire to kill was no longer strong in him. The instinct of the hunter had left him forever.

NOTHING TO SPEAK OF.

The 'Youth's Companion' quotes a story given some time ago in one of the New York dailies of a 'very listless young man' who was walking up Fifth Avenue the other evening, stylishly dressed, and to all appearance chiefly concerned to keep his patent leather shoes out of the puddles at the crossings. After his silk hat, his extremely long 'paddock' coat and his patent leather shoes, his chief characteristic was his listless manner aforesaid. But then, as was long ago remarked, you cannot tell all about a cat by its outward appearance.

'Suddenly there was a great outcry. A cab horse was coming down the avenue on the run, while the driver clung desperately to his box and yelled like a Comanche Indian.

Two or three men ran out into the street, waved their arms wildly in front of the horse and then scurried back to the sidewalk, while the horse, still more frightened, only increased his pace.

The young man in the long coat stepped to the curbstone and looked calmly at the runaway. Evidently it was none of his business. Of a sudden, however, a change came over him. When the horse had nearly reached him his form straightened up, and the next moment he swung out into the muddy street, and running like a deer, was soon at the horse's head.

For a few seconds the two ran neck and neck. Then the young man's arm shot out, and he had the plunging animal by the bit. As he ran he drew the horse's head down till the creature had either to stop running or stumble. It stopped running.

The crowd pushed into the street, and an impulsive old gentleman threw open the door of the cab. He helped a man who was inside to alight, and seizing him by the arm, led him up to the young man who had stopped the horse, and who just then was mildly upbraiding the driver for letting his horse get away from him.

'Here,' cried the excited old gentleman, in an admiring voice, "here is the young man to whom you owe your life.'

The man began to express his gratitude, but his deliverer interrupted him.

'Oh,' said he, almost with a drawl, 'no thanks are necessary. It's a very easy matter to stop a runaway horse.'

Then he stooped and turned up his trousers, and with a bow to the man he had saved he regained the sidewalk and resumed his saunter.'

We may make of ourselves that which we most desire.—SEL.

A SONG BY KIPLING.

Father in heaven who lovest all,
O help thy children when they call;
That they may build from age to age
An undefiled heritage.

Teach us to rule ourselves alway,
Controlled and cleanly night and day
That we may bring, if need arise,
No maimed or worthless sacrifice.

Teach us to look, in all our ends,
On thee for judge, and not our friends;
That we, with thee, may walk uncowed
By fear or favor of the crowd.

Teach us the Strength that cannot seek.
By deed or thought, to hurt the weak;
That, under thee, we may possess
Man's strength to comfort man's distress.

Teach us Delight in simple things,
And Mirth that has no bitter springs;
Forgiveness free of evil done,
And love to all men 'neath the sun!
—From 'Puck of Pook's Hill.'

DO YOUR BEST.

A minister speaking of his boyhood, says he was a great whistler, and sometimes whistled in unusual and unseemly places. One day, not long since, he came out of a hotel whistling quite low. A little boy playing in the yard heard him, and said:

'Is that the best you can whistle?'

'No,' said the minister, 'can you beat it?'

The boy said he could, and the minister said: 'Well, let's hear you.'

The little fellow began to whistle, and then insisted that the minister should try again. He did so, and the boy acknowledged that it was good whistling, and as he started away the little fellow said: 'Well, if you can whistle better, what were you whistling that way for.'

Sure enough, why should not any one do his best, if he does anything? The world has plenty of poor, slip-shod, third-class work done by people who could do better if they would.—'National Advertiser.'

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

E. Heron, Scarboro	$ 1.00
Percy S. S., Kisbey, Sask.	3.10
Charlie, O'Sullivan's Corners	.50
Previously acknowledged	105.85
Total received up to Sept. 10	$110.45

Address all subscriptions for this work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, stating that the gift is for the Komatik Fund.

PUZZLES.

The boy or girl winning the highest number of marks in this competition, which will continue for four weeks, will be given a nice book. All competitors in the last contest will be welcomed.

Those who would like to see their marks appear each week must send in their answers by Thursday morning. All answers after that will not be published until the following week.

Address, as before, the 'Puzzle Department,' 'Witness' Office.

The full name and address should be written at the top of page.

The answers may be sent in on postcards or in the usual way. We would like all persons sending in answers to use their own names.

OBLIQUE.

Coverings for floor..	* * * * * * *
Not ripe..	* * * * * *
An inflammable substance....	* * * * *
A journey..	* * * *
A tool for cutting wood....	* * *
A preposition..	* *
A consonant....	*

My initials read downwards form a hanging cloth.

BEHEADING AND CURTAILING.

Behead a long piece cut off, and it becomes an organ of the body, after also losing its tail it is active; without its head and tail again it is a number; beheaded once more it is a number still.—'C. E. World.'

AN ACROSTIC.

A fish	* * * *
An animal..	* * * * *
A tree..	* * * *
A drug	* * * * *
A girl's name....	* * * * *
A title of a book.. ..	* * * * * * *
A town in Scotland.. ..	* * * *
An English town..	* * * * *

My initials and finals read downwards are the heads of Great Britain's dependencies.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Boys' and Girls Names Enigmatically Expressed—

Everard. William. Stephen. Bridget. Benjamin. Patrick. Frederic. Beatrice. Bertha.

An Easy Square.—

1.
R U D E
U S E D
D E A D
E D D Y

Numerical Enigma.—Dragon fly.

Answers have been received to the puzzles of Aug. 24, from Margaret M. McKillop, Carnduff, Sask.

The names and marks of those whose answers arrived too late to be published last week are:—Grace M. Currie, Pictou, N.S., 17; Kathleen Nelson, Vars, Ont., 16; Joy Deeprose, Peterborough, Ont., 17; Frances M. Glass, Hemmingford, Que., 16; Donald S. Gollan, Dunvegan, Ont., 17; Olive Fraser, Toronto, Ont., 17; Jessie McIntosh, Martintown, Ont., 17; Thelma Noad, De Ramsay, Que., 17; Mildred Jewes, Port Rowan, Ont., 17; Walter Hotson, Avonton, Ont., 17; Grace E. Nixon, Arva, Ont., 17; Mayne E. McDonald, Tiverton, Ont., 17; Eliza Brown, Broadview, Sask., 17; Ruth E. Campbell, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 17; Georgina Simpson, Bay View, P.E.I., 17; Stafford R. Balkwill, Kingsville, Ont., 17; Don. S. M. Clark, Chatham, N.B., 17; Fred. H. Leeman, Salsbury, N.B., 16; Pearl Jose, Rossmore, Ont., 17; Willie R. Gerrie, Rat Portage, Ont., 17; Jennie Crosby, Brazil Lake, N.S., 17; Elizabeth E. Rorison, Aubrey, Que., 17; Annie Taylor, Odell, Ont., 17; Mabel Skelton, South Zorra, Ont., 17; Frank F. Chute, South Berwick, N.S., 16; Ruth Pickering, Clinton, P.E.I., 17; J. M. Cannon, St. Eleanors, P.E.I., 16; Allan A. Peters, Moose Jaw, Sask., 17; Jessie M. Telford, Strabane, Ont., 17; Helen Telford, Strabane, Ont., 17; Alice Murchison, Clyde River, P. E. I., 17; L. Clare Parker, Bridgetown, N.S., 17; Mary E. Arthur, Bakeney, Ont., 17; Ewen Lamont, Springton, P.E.I., 17; Jessie Creighton, West River, N.S., 16. (In square word puzzles the meaning of each word should be given as well as the final.)

Answers and marks of last week's puzzles are as follows:—Catherine R. Dods, 17; Dorothy Dean, 16; Clara A. Wilton, 17; Lila S. Trenholme, 16; Alice M. Andrews, 17; Jessie McIntosh, 17; Corinne G. Vessot, 15; Donald S. Gollan, 15; Violet Smith, 14; Wilma E. Coughtry, 16; Gladys M. Moreland, 16; Hazel Bennet, 13; Rex Becker, 16; Leonard Denman, 16; Lena Downing, 17; Alice Stockdill, 16; George Stockdill, 16; Jock Noad, 14; Grace A. Murray, 16; Hazel McKercher, 16.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Bird Language

When I go out to study birds with glasses and a book,
Sometimes it's rather trying when I have to look and look,
In order to identify some little, feathered thing,
By just a touch of color on its head or breast or wing.
'Twould help so much if all the birds could be as nice as some
Who are so kind and civil that whene'er they see us come
A-peeping through the leafy boughs and seeking them afar,
To learn their names, are good enough to tell us who they are.
Our brave 'Bob White' seems very glad to call that name of his,
And 'Chickadee' is willing, quite, to tell us who he is;
—'St. Nicholas.'

And likewise, too, the 'Whip-Poor-Will' and Mr. 'Bob-O'-Link,
The 'Cuckoo' and the 'Phoebe' bird, 'Pewee' and 'Chewink,'
Yet, while those birds are very ... they might do something more
To help us learn their Latin names—task is such a bore!
How fine if one of them should through twilights calm and ...
An-tres-to-mus vo-cif-er-us instead of 'Whip-Poor-Will!'
Should Robin Redbreast gaily sing instead of his old tune,
'Me-ru-la mi-gra-to-ri-a' we'd know name full soon;
There's much in nature-study birds pleasantly beguile
If all of them would sing their names in Latin for a while.

With the Birds in Autumn

(Concluded.)

When I began to watch the birds, no book that I could get could be carried into the fields, on account of its size and weight; but now several hand-books may be had, all good and helpful, especially Chapman's 'Manual.' Take such a book with you as you would your Botany, and when you see a bird try to discover its name by the printed 'key' and description. Otherwise you must jot down in your notebook the colors and pattern of the coat, making a little sketch of the head, perhaps, in addition, and then hunt it out when you get home. After you have tried this a few times with the aid of an opera-glass, you will understand how important it is to make the memoranda very full. Don't trust to memory here; and verify each identification very carefully, for there are some puzzling resemblances between birds really very different.

Having learned thoroughly the fifteen or twenty kinds there are to be found during the cooler months, you will find far less bewildering the larger population of these same places when spring brings back again its crowd of migrants.

Only a few days of turning your attention to this subject will have passed ere you will find yourself interested in a dozen points of ornithology. First, you will be anxious to know how many different species of birds you are able to detect in your locality, and what proportion of them reside there the year round; what part remain through the summer, and rear their young, what ones come only in winter, and how many simply pass through in the spring and again in the fall.

In many respects the habits of our most common songsters are misunderstood, or not known at all. For example, it is only beginning to be known what food the bluebird chooses and what it rejects. No bird is more familiar, abundant, or easily studied than this; and if sharp-eyed young people had been watching the bluebirds all over the country for the last five years, and writing down every different sort of insect they saw them eat, and the kinds they always passed by without ... should have known long ago more than we do now. There is many another species to exercise your scrutiny on, however; for instance, the per-fect-ed, early-and-late, tra-la-lang ... py, or hair-bird. 'But,' you ... requires us to know something ... insects and plants, in order to ... guish them! Exactly; and it is ... of the grandest things in ornithology, ... of any other branch of the study of Nature, that it draws into its train, as a swift current sucks along the water and drift beside it, all the rest of natural history.

Then there is the domestic life of our garden birds. I should expect to learn no end of novel and interesting facts from talking with some one who has been diligently studying the home life of the dozen or so sorts of birds living in the village garden. Here are some of the questions you might try to answer about the proceedings of the family of indigo-birds in the waxberry bush under your sitting-room window: Do the pair search long for a nesting site before deciding on this bush, or did they seem to settle anywhere without consideration? Did both work at building the nest, or only one, and which one, and was the work of each a separate character? What were the materials? Where did they get them? Were any rejected after they had been brought, apparently because unsuitable? Did one ever seem to call on the other for help in a difficulty? Did they work steadily or at intervals? Was the nest different in shape or materials from any other nest of the same bird you ever saw or heard described? How long did it require to complete the nest? How long afterward was the first egg laid? How long did the mother bird sit? Upon what did she feed her young, and what did she seem to do toward ... them? These are some of the questions I should ask, and I assure you that careful answers for the most common bird would not only give you entertainment in the getting, but you would find you were making a real contribution to science.

Try it, and see if I am not right!—'St. Nicholas.'

AS AUTUMN GENTLY COMES.

With the waning of summer the woods become more silent. The melancholy note of the cuckoo dies away with August, and the blue jay tunes his jingling pipe less often. The ground robin still scratches merrily on the ground, but gone is his cheery greeting to the morning light, and gone, too, the sweet good-night of the woodthrush when twilight deepens after the evening shower. You may still see the vermilion of the cardinal grosbeak, yet hear no more his melodious whistle from the tangled thicket, while the black and white and carmine of his rose-breasted cousin will be still more rare as his rich notes fail in the darksome brake.

And suddenly an air of ripeness steals over the great woods. The hop, pouring its clusters over the ironwood, has little left to do but give the golden tinge of autumn, while the black seeds that glisten beside the gray bark of the prickly ash look as if the summer's work were done.

The spots on the breast of the young robin are running fast into red, the young ravens glisten in the sun almost as brightly as their mother, and the young hawk that spreads his wings against the blue shows a tail as broad as that of the old one. Even the brook wears a more finished air. The silver fern that hangs over its edge looks weary as the water ripples more gently.

The dragon fly comes out later in the day and the little water bugs circle in smaller orbits, while even the skaters seem in less haste. The hum of the bee is lighter, the rattle of the locust milder, while the mournful dialogue of the katydid when evening falls, warns us that summer is done. The same tale is told by the drooping limbs of the walnut and butternut, by the reddening of the plums and yellowing of the crab apples along the creek bottom, with purple and crimson stealing over the little apples of the hawthorns.

And suddenly you hear something fall where the oaks stand so thickly massed on the ridge—something heavier than a crumb from the table of the squirrel. And to-morrow there is another and then another, until in a few days they are falling all around and they are acorns beyond mistake.

Fall has come.—From 'The Fullness of the Year,' by T. S. Van Dyke, in 'The Outing Magazine' for August.

NINETEEN-HOUR DAY.

'Our hours,' said a nature student, are nothing to the birds. Why, some birds work in the summer nineteen hours a day. Indefatigably they clear the crops of insects.

'The thrush gets up at 2.30 every summer morning. He rolls up his sleeves and falls to work at once. And he never stops till 9.30 at night—a clean nineteen hours. During that time he feeds his voracious young 206 times.

'The blackbirds starts work at the same time as the thrush, but he lays off earlier. His whistle blows at 7.30, and during his seventeen-hour day he sets about 100 meals before his kiddies.

'The titmouse is up and about by 3 in the morning, and his stopping time is 9 at night. A fast worker, the titmouse is said to feed his young 417 meals each of caterpillar mainly—in the long, hard, hot day.'—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS.

Fall is the time to make cuttings of shrubs and small fruits and vines. It is much the cheapest way of increasing your stock and is so simple that anyone with ordinary judgment cannot fail to be successful. Roses and most kinds of flowering shrubs and vines can be grown from cuttings. Indeed it is surprising how many varieties of the trees and plants can thus be multiplied.

Among trees the willow is one of the easiest to grow. A branch stuck carelessly into any moist or wet soil will grow. Apple tree cuttings will often grow and so will those of the pear, especially of the Kieffer. Most of the flowering shrubs such as spiraeas, weigelias, deutzias, hydrangeas, altheas, the various hedge plants and most of the climbers will root from cuttings.

Cut a piece of well ripened wood long enough to contain at least two buds or joints. Cut it off close to the joints. Then choose a place where the ground is moist and shaded and rich, such as on the north side of a fence or building, and insert the cuttings in the earth to their full length so that the top joint is almost even with the surface. To do this it will usually be necessary to first dig down a spade, for the cuttings are not strong enough to be thrust into the solid ground.

Before freezing weather cover them with a mulch of straw or something that kind and do not uncover them until growth starts in the spring, then cultivate and hoe them throughout the season and keep clean of grass and weeds. Cuttings of the grape should not be taken until pruning time comes, which is not until after the leaves fall. Another way is to tie the cuttings in bunches and bury them in the ground or in a box of moist sand in the cellar.—L. R. Johnson in the N. E. Homestead.

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 recommendation.]

CANADA AND THE ORIENTALS.

(To the 'Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Yesterday I received my July 30 copy of the 'Weekly Witness,' which I read with the appreciation that your paper usually compels, until I came to an editorial headed, 'That Menace!' In this editorial you imply that the people who object to the unhindered and unlimited influx of Japanese are 'hoodlums,' or that they 'are guilty of race spite.'

If you were, through actual residence, conversant with conditions there you would know that it is not because the great majority of the white inhabitants of the Pacific slope are 'hoodlums' or are guilty of 'race spite,' that they object to the influx of Asiatics, but it is the instinct of self-preservation which actuates them.

You, Mr Editor, from your comparatively high position, which cannot be imperilled by them, can discourse very eloquently on the subject of 'brotherhood and mutual helpfulness' with the dark races, but the western workingman, who sees his source of livelihood imperilled and the future of his children compromised by the competition—which it is impossible for him to meet—of the cheaper-living Asiatic, may be excused if he does not see eye-to-eye with you, sir, on this subject

From an imperialistic standpoint it seems to me that the Empire will profit more by retaining the loyalty of its white children than it will by estranging them, even if by so doing it retains the temperory goodwill of China and Japan.

You will hold up the Japanese for our admiration for their patience and tolerance, but what reason have they to be otherfise? Our missionaries go to Japan and spend our money in works of charity and are appreciated as an educational force. Our merchants go there and benefit Japanese labor by spending money for its product; consequently, they are, from self-interest, welcomed; but supposing that a horde of whites invaded the ports of Japan and hopelessly underbid the natives in the labor market, would the patience which you extol be then exhibited?

Considering the facility of their approach to Canada and the expansive possibilities of the eight hundred millions of Japan, China and India, it seems highly probable that—unless restrictive measures are imposed—British Columbia instead of remaining Caucasian, will become distinctively Asiatic as to race. Such a possibility may be regarded with equanimity in Montreal, but it can hardly be regarded as surprising if the reverse is the case in Vancouver and Victoria

Does the 'Witness' consider it likely or desirable that the white and yellow races should intermarry? and if so, does it view with pride a future in which Canadians will be more or less pig-tailed, almond-eyed, and yellow-skinned? Or, if they did not intermarry, would it be more of a source of satisfaction to see two diverse races living together as the whites and blacks do in the Southern States, with the burnings, shootings, and hangings to mark the amicability of their relations. The United States has its unhappy negro problem to wrestle with; there is time yet to prevent Canada from having an Asiatic one.

The 'Witness' says that 'the trade of the East can soon make our Pacific ports into the Liverpools of the Western World,' and this is true; but our trade is as necessary to the people of the East as theirs is to us, so they will always be willing to trade on terms that will permit of our existence. The Liverpools of the Old World were built up without the aid of an influx of Orientals, and so can ours. To allow them to do the manufacturing in our country as well as in their own would be to give away the game.

Should the 'Witness's' policy be pursued it would result in our west coast ports becoming Hongkongs and Singapores instead of Liverpools; much less desirable places, from a white man's standpoint.

C. E. HOLLAND.

Dawson, Aug. 18.

Sir,—The question of Chinese and Japanese immigration into British Columbia is one that concerns that western province much more than it does all the rest of Canada together. For, put it as you may, in plain English, it means, shall British Columbia remain a white man's country or shall it in time be overrun by a yellow people? It is most easy to harp on the brotherhood of man, and what we owe to our brethren of every color and race, but charity begins at home, and the duty of Canada is to her own people first, and to the rest of the world afterwards. Canada has been too long at the mercy of what is called the Imperial interests. She is too prone to forget that Canadian interests should come first, and that Canadians should study the interest of their own country, independent of every other consideration. What is it to Canada that without consulting her, Great Britain has made a treaty with Japan? Is that any reason why our west should be laid open to a yellow invasion, with consequences the future alone can disclose? What will the empire do for us when every second man you meet in Vancouver has a yellow face, and British Columbia has sunk into a second Corea? It is all very fine to talk empire, empire, empire, and imagine that the world thinks that we are, after all, anything more than a big overgrown colony, but for all that Canadian questions must be settled by Canadians alone, and with but one end in view, the advantage of Canada, and only Canada.

If our vital interests should clash with those of the British empire, loyal Canadians will not hesitate as to the path they will tread, even though that road should lead to Canada a free and a sovereign nation.

SEMPER VIGILANS.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your criticisms of my correspondence on this subject were severe, and now I notice one of your subscribers writes to say it was very just. How wise those are who think with us! Your correspondent, like yourself, rings the changes on the axioms that 'Gold is susceptible of change in value like all other products,' 'That the buyer is also a seller, as he sells his products to buy gold,' 'That the basis of all values is labor, which affects the value of everything, even of gold,' 'That the value of gold, like everything else, is regulated by supply and demand,' and so on—abstract statements which no one questions—but my subject was not gold in the abstract, but gold in the shape of a coinage whose value was established by act of parliament (in other words by the people of the realm).

But, your correspondent says, 'a standard cannot be fixed by act of parliament, because the value of gold must vary with the cost of production.' Parliament (the people) cannot fix the value of gold in the abstract—that is to say, it cannot interfere with the natural product in the hands of others—but what it can and does do is to fix a standard value, for the time being, of a given quantity and quality of it as the circulating medium of the realm; and, as it holds itself ready to buy all that is offered at that price, incidentally fixes a minimum in the open market, so that the producer need never take less, while he is at liberty to sell it for other purposes at a higher rate if he can get it.

This, I submit, bears out the contention that the value of the coinage remains fixed, and that the phrases about its being regulated by the fluctuations of commodities are, like the general terms in legislation, mere form.

In order to see this clearly let us look at what would be the practical outcome if it were otherwise.

According to this doctrine if prices of commodities generally were advanced 25 percent over that at which they had previously ruled, gold would have fallen 25 percent in value; but if this theory is correct, then, by a parity of reasoning, it must apply equally to silver.

Now suppose that silver should enhance in price while gold decreased, so that 20 coined shillings should represent at the then market rate more than their face value—in other words, should gold fall five percent and silver enhance five percent, so that the sovereign would, theoretically, be worth 19s. and the silver 21s., and an attempt should be made to practically act upon it, where would the confusion in the coinage end?

While commodities rise and fall, the coinage remains of the same fixed value, and, in its function as a circulating medium, will continue to do so until the standard shall have been changed by the state. The supply of gold has never so far been so excessive as to call for such readjustment, and is not likely to. The world's product seem to do no more than keep pace with the world's requirements, and while other commodities flutter and fluctuate, now up and now down, the standard gold coin maintains its medium.

ILLIA.

FRENCH FOREMEN AND BRITISHERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was interested to read the letter from your Scotch correspondent signed 'Fair Play,' charging French foremen with favoring their compatriots at the expense of the Britisher, and I should like to make a few remarks thereon. It is no use for a man to talk about this being a British colony. A Britisher coming here must be prepared to fight for anything he wants, just like any other outsider, and I have no doubt the Frenchman, born and reared on the spot, would consider your correspondent as somewhat of an interloper. Wherever he may go he will find the same clannish feeling. I have heard the self same charge made dozens of times in England, that a raw Scotchman just arrived would always have the preference with a Scotch foreman over a man brought up on the spot. I had a letter only a few weeks ago from a young bank clerk in the Old Country who was thinking of coming over here to try his fortune. He had got discouraged, he said; the manager of the large banking company he had been with some years was a Scotchman, and no man might look for promotion unless he hailed from the land o' cakes. Whether the charges are true, or partially true, who shall say? In my opinion, it were wisest to say nothing. I am working for a French firm myself, and they seem to have a strong preference for their own nationality, and you can hardly wonder at it; they don't flit from one shop to another, they will stand more bouncing and work for less pay than will the Britisher or other nationality doing the same work. Otherwise they don't worry; the man who will give them the most value for their money is the man they are looking for all the time, no matter if he be Jew or Gentile, French or English.

Trusting you will find room for this, and thanking you in anticipation,

ANOTHER BRITISHER.

THE ELECTION AND THE LIQUOR TRADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is with pleasure that I read the letter of the Rev. G. G. Huxtable in your issue of the 7th inst, with reference to this question. With him, I was surprised, after reading Mr. R. L. Borden's addresses in Halifax, and also in this city, that this great party leader had never hinted at the question of Temperance reform. He outlined some very necessary changes in the government of this Dominion, which, if returned to power, he promises to put into operation, but none of these are half so important as the temperance question, which he left untouched. Perhaps he is of the opinion that the people in this dominion are satisfied with the present state of affairs as regards temperance legislation. If so he is very far mistaken, and I promise him, or anyone else, some good hard proposition from the Prohibition party in Canada. We may not be strong enough to put in a solid Prohibition Parliament, but let a united effort be put forth to block liquordom and raise our prohibition walls as high as possible so that all who seek power at Ottawa will have to climb our walls and pledge us their assistance in raising them higher, so that by the time the following election comes off we will have such a stronghold raised that none can enter but at prohibition gate, where our sentinels will stand to make sure that all who enter are worthy. Mr. Huxtable is anxious to hear from the different temperance bodies, on behalf of the International Order of Good Templars. The reply is that we are with him in the fight. At the last Grand Lodge meeting in Ormstown this was specially impressed on all present by the G. C. T. Bro. Lambly, and a man placed in charge of this department, who is well able to look after it. I refer to Bro. W. D. Monro, of Point St. Charles. This question has also engaged the attention of the city lodges, and it is encouraging to hear the young members there demanding an awakening along the lines indicated in Mr. Huxtable's letter. If the different churches would take this matter up in real earnest, there can be great things accomplished. Let every temperance voter in the Dominion put a price on his vote, and let that price be a pledge from the candidate to support and push temperance reform. If this is done I have no doubt but that we can force the temperance question on parliament, and secure better legislation for the handling of the traffic, if not complete annihilation.

WM. DAVIS.

670 Sherbrooke street, West, Montreal.

THE JAMAICA DAY SCHOOL CATECHISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time last year the Protestant Committee of the Board of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec authorized the use of the Jamaica Day School Catechism in the Protestant schools of this province, and Mr. E. M. Renouf, stationer, at 472 St. Catherine street west, Montreal, has published an edition of this catechism containing an introduction written by Dr. Shaw, chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for Montreal, but he recently told me that very few of them had yet been introduced into the public schools of the province, where their presence is so much needed to give a better tone to the moral and religious training of the rising generation. I feel certain that if the superior merits of the catechism as an aid to the religious and moral training of young Canada were better known, the authorities in very many of our public schools would not be slow in availing themselves of its very necessary help. People living near to Montreal can get copies of the catechism from Mr. Renouf at his store, the retail price being five cents per copy. But in order that this good catechism may become better known throughout the province, I will send by mail one copy to each and every Protestant minister residing in the province excepting those living in the vicinity of Montreal—who will send me a post-card with their name and address on it so that I may know where to send the catechisms. Address the post-card to David Currie, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and the catechisms will be sent in due time. 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' (Prov. xxii., 6.)

D. C.

PROPHECY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Seeing that there are so many diverging views on the subject of prophecy, it might perhaps be as well to note the general agreement amongst students on this interesting subject. Now, as we depend upon what he says and how he says it to get the mind of any man, so when God speaks to us in his Holy Word we can only know what he means from what he says, and as he is always serious, we can allow nothing for trifling remarks in this matter. Now, all students of prophecy allow that the Jews as a people are set aside, and that supreme power in the earth has been transferred to the Gentiles. Next, all allow that four prominent empires have figured in history and practically embodied in themselves all that go to make nations great in the earth, and that they are the Chaldean, Persian, Grecian and Roman empires. All agree that the Roman empire was destined to a ten-fold division when its unity was broken up.

It is here that the two great schools of prophetic interpretation divide, viz.: the historical and the futurist, but both agree in believing that Antichrist was to appear before the time of the end, the historical school seeing union in the Roman Pontiff, while the futurists looked for his appearance just prior to the end of the age. They both agree in the fact that the Roman empire was, or is to be, subjected to a ten-fold division before the appearance of Antichrist, but so eager have been the historical school to fix this title upon the Pope that they have looked for the ten-fold division of the empire in the western or Latin half only, and various lists of kingdoms have been presented as fulfilling the prophecy which, if they even existed, have confessedly disappeared centuries ago, and yet the popedom exists in diminished power now. The futurists look for the ten-fold division of the Roman empire as something that is to be, and when it happens the division must include all the countries in the whole Roman empire. Both schools hold that these kings or dynasties fall before the rising power of Antichrist. The historical school look for those kings or dynasties and consider that they fell before the rising power of the Papacy, while the futurists expect them to fall before the power of the future Antichrist.

The two schools differ in the place of Antichrist's rise. The historical school points to Italy, and claims that he has appeared, while the futurists contend that he arises in the East, probably in the future kingdom of Syria. Both the historical and the futurist schools believe that a millennium is to occur before the end of the present earth takes place, but they differ immensely in details as to what the millennium is and how it is to be brought about. The historical interpreters mostly expect that present improvement in the state of the world will issue in the millennium, as a broad river widens and deepens as it nears the sea into which it empties. Such interpreters do not consider the personal coming of Christ as at all necessary, and thus spiritualize it and refer his coming to the time of the end, while the futurists consider that the Lord Jesus comes to introduce the millennium, and that he and the saints rule over the earth at that time. All believe that at the end of the millennium the great judgment takes place, and that according to the decision of the judge so will be the everlasting state of rebel angels and fallen men.

Of late years there has arisen among the Brethren a number of new ideas concerning the New Testament in its application to the Jews and to the church, and also the doctrine of a secret coming of Christ and a secret removal of believers before the development of Antichrist, and though they belong to a wing of the futurist school, they differ from that school in having in their teaching this secret coming of Christ with his saints and a manifested coming with his saints, and between these two comings they place the rise of Antichrist, the great tribulation of the last days, followed as that tribulation is by the destruction of Antichrist and the personal reign of Christ and his saints over the earth. It will, I think, be seen that the great facts of prophetic teaching underlie the teaching of both schools, but that difference in details is almost infinite. It appears to me that if the details of prophetic instruction, as given in Scripture, were more carefully attended to that many of the present difficulties which now beset the subject would be dissipated, and as the world advances to the end of the present age, its history and tendency would be better understood in the light that prophecy supplies. Prophecy is not the riddle, but rightly understood it is God's solution of the mystery of the present state of things, and gives details concerning the final judgment of evil when that evil is fully developed and God interferes in judgment.

FRANK DANN.

Murillo, Ont.

MUST SPEAK ENGLISH.

According to a provision in the Canadian Chinese Immigration Act, Chinese students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending schools or colleges, are entitled to have the head tax of five hundred dollars refunded to them after they have attended Canadian schools for twelve months. Recently nineteen Chinese youths arrived in Victoria, B.C., claiming to be students, but on their applying for admission to the city schools they were turned away, as the school trustees have decided that no Chinese shall be admitted to the public schools unless they are sufficiently acquainted with the English language to make them amenable to the ordinary discipline of these institutions, and these lately arrived students being entirely ignorant of the English language, have to go elsewhere to pursue their studies.

AUTOS AND MUSKRATS.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

The inoffensive muskrat, which abounds in large numbers in the marshes in New Jersey and Delaware, is in danger of becoming extinct as the result of the increase in the automobiling craze. The danger of the little rodents' decimation is due to the fact that there is a great demand for fur-lined overcoats, which are an absolute necessity for comfort when indulging in motoring during cold weather. One concern in this city has just completed eight hundred overcoats, which required for the linings the pelts of thirty thousand muskrats.

Systematic Catarrh Has But One Cure.

Lotions and Powders will Never Help Unless the Blood is Given Attention.

The way to radically and permanently cure catarrh is to cleanse the blood of the unhealthy secretions that keep the mucous membrane inflamed.

Catarrhal poison usually interferes with the stomach, kidneys and liver. These organs must be properly toned and strengthened, otherwise you feel sick all over.

To go direct to the source of the trouble—to cleanse, nourish and purify the blood—where can you find anything so potent as Dr. Hamilton's Pills?

This grand medicine regulates the eliminating organs and completely drives the virus of catarrh out of the system. Thousands of cures prove this.

Of course to clear the nose and head of mucous discharges, Dr. Hamilton recommends the use of Catarrhozone Inhaler which, if used with his pills of Mandrake and Butternut, cures the most obstinate case of Catarrh ever known. All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills in 25 cent boxes.



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for your roof. Why not pay for the best? It will be the cheapest in the end. Fifty-five years' experience enables us to give the best.

GEO. W. REED & 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.'

'Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best.

'Weary and homesick, and distressed
They wander east, they wander west,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt,
To stay at home is best.'

Welcome, O travellers, coming from the North, the South, the East and the West, to the summer deserted homes.

The 'wanderlust' has been upon them, each, under the conditions that fitted their circumstances; the city ceased to charm the citizen, the country could not hold the dweller among fields and woodland; each went their desired way, the former to seek green pastures, the latter to sight-seeing in a crowd.

But there is a gladness in home-getting, even as a small boy the other day, although in happy surroundings of garden and river, when asked if he would like to go home to the city and play with his toys in the yard,' gave a grunt of anticipation at the very thought, his eyes brightening with a pleasant memory.

Votaries all are we to the variable god of change, seeking something new, yet glad to return to our own toys and yard, and whether we see much or little by the rapid transit of the age, depends upon temperament even more than opportunity. It is told that upon introduction to travellers, Pope Pius the Tenth, questions: 'How long shall you stay in Rome?' If the answer is: 'We may stay a week, Your Holiness,' he would say, graciously: 'You can see a great deal in a week.'

If the answer should be: 'We are to spend the winter here, Your Holiness,' the answer was: 'When you go away you will be surprised to think that you have seen so little.'

Doubtless, this goes to prove the necessity for seeing one thing well, and the rush and haste of travel nowadays causes great waste of strength, and results in seeing a dozen things carelessly.

By a rough estimate it is stated that fifty thousand people go south from New England every spring, and fifty thousand others go north from the Gulf States, and who can count the multitude that keep up a perpetual motion of car and steamer travel from other parts of the continent?

But the summer is over, work looms up in the near future, town and country answer alike to the call, 'Ready.'

AS TO LOCATION.

'Do you think my land is suitable for fruit growing?' is a question often asked, and shows a thought in the right direction for there is really but little value in haphazard planting.

The same law holds good in all business vocations, for everything in the way of prosperity depends upon location.

This idea is of great importance in all agricultural work; the land must suit the crop.

Rice can only be raised on low ground in a warm location; cotton and sugar-cane have their favorite soil, and climate, in which to mature to perfection, and the same is true of all vegetable products.

This law is of special importance in rasing fruit, for those that are natives of a tropical climate will not mature well, while the fruits of the northern zone are in perfection only where the trees are wintered amid frost and snow. Soil plays an important part in the work of fruit raising, for the pear and grape thrive best in land where clay predominates, while the peach and many of the lesser fruits seem to favor a lighter soil.

Elevation is an important factor with the northern fruits, and the location relative to some body of water.

The freedom from insects is often attributed to the nearness of a large lake, in orchards along the shore, as all scale pests are spread by winds, and being over the water, do not bring contamination to the orchard.

It is necessary for the planter to study all these points, and to be sure of good natural drainage before entering upon any fruit growing with a hope of success.

TO SOME READERS.

Mrs. K. and others.—Several letters, dealing with topics that are foreign to gardening, have come to hand lately, and will be answered by mail.

It would be pleasant to know, now that the season is nearly over, how the rest has fulfilled expectations—with readers, and what success has attended the growing of any special fruit, vegetable or flower. In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom, and we are always glad to learn from the experience of those who have tested and tried plants under various conditions.

GOLDEN ROD.

L.D.S.—The botanical name of Golden Rod is Solidago, from the Latin Solido, to unite or make firm; from its supposed healing virtues. It is a weed easily banished by good farming, but is a bright and pleasing feature in any landscape.

An infusion of Golden Rod is used as an aromatic stimulant, it is moderately astringent and has been said to prove serviceable in cases of debility.

CARE OF RASPBERRIES.

Mrs. R. McK.—Am glad to hear from you again, and would say that your strawberries must be covered, but not until frost is severe enough to carry any one who goes over them to spread the material, whether leaves, branches, swamp hay, or anything procurable.

Where everything of the sort is scarce it will be a protection to throw earth over each row after freezing, in which case it will lie lightly and must be removed early in spring.

After years of experiment we find that the raspberries are better pruned in spring at which time we find what the winter has done for us. But if you wish to transplant your young raspberry canes, the best time is during the autumn, cutting off the tops and covering the roots well.

The winter protection of raspberries for your locality is to bend the canes over, and cover with earth, giving the same treatment as that accorded to roses. By this method they will come out strong in spring, if in well drained land, the dead wood should be cut away after fruiting.

OPUNTIA.

Nellie.—The Opuntias are the most suitable of all the Cacti for setting out of doors in summer forming picturesque specimens.

The one you mention is the Indian Fig Cactus, the fruit of which is yellow, and eaten raw or used for jellies in the South, where they grow to big shrubs, and have but few spines. The prickly Pear belongs to this family, and several other varieties that grow large and vigorous in the West Indies.

IN A CITY BACK YARD.

Mrs. M.—It is quite possible to grow fruit in a yard of that size. A friend in Montreal has been making apple pies this season from the apples grown on a Tetofsky tree at her back door, and another is watching the ripening of her grapes from a vine trained over the door. If you get a Dwarf Pear it will bloom and probably fruit when three or four feet high, and in spring the blossoms of either apple or pear are enough of beauty for one yard.

There is a Dwarf Juneberry that is very neat and white with bloom before the apple tree. The berries are very pretty to look at, being pink and purple, sometimes blue, in the same cluster. To the taste they are sweet though rather insipid, but pleasant to eat.

The Dwarf Japanese Peach might thrive in your yard if it is well sheltered, and could be covered with an empty barrel the first year or two. Bismark apple is hardy and good, also very dwarf in habit of growth.

A plum tree that has a straight, clean stem, will do well in a corner, but fruit is uncertain, but grapes should become ornamental as well as useful in such a position.

ROSES IN THE WINDOW.

Roy.—If you have been unsuccessful in growing roses in your window try something else for it must be that the conditions are unsuitable. It is well understood that temperature and sunshine must be to its liking or a rose bush will refuse to grow buds.

Then it must be kept clear of aphis and have plenty of moisture on leaves as well as roots. If you are determined to persevere try a plant of Clotilde Soupert, for it seems to withstand hardships better than any other rose.

THE FIG'S METHOD OF BEARING.

H.G.—The mode of bearing is very peculiar, and it is not surprising that it is not always satisfactory in our climate. But in warmer countries it brings to maturity every year two successive and distinct crops of fruit, each being produced on a separate set of shoots.

The shoots formed by the first sap after leafage put forth figs at every eye, and again in July and August, but in tubs in our climate even if the second crop sets, they do not mature.

CURE FOR PLANTAINS.

Mrs. D.J.—The plantain is a weed that follows civilization. The Indians of New England called it the 'White Man's Foot' because it followed the English wherever they went.

The surest and quickest method of exterminating it is by keeping the lawn mower going. If not allowed to go to seed it will die out within two years if the grass is closely shorn. Where there is plenty of time they are easily pulled up by the roots after a rain, but the work will have to be repeated several times if the plants have been allowed to go to seed. After all the lawn mower, faithfully employed, will be the best cure.

People of Sedentary Habits are firm friends of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

When the system gets run down, stomach upset or bowels irregular—they know that a morning glass of Abbey's Salt quickly puts them in their best vein.

150

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE RELIGIOUS CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD.

Students of apologetics will welcome Professor Arthur Kenyon Rogers's essay in constructive philosophy, 'The Religious Conception of the World' (Macmillan, Toronto, $1.50). The author's aim is to defend a religious and theistic view of the world, such as 'the general sound intelligence and common-sense of the religious community would be able to take up in imagination with some measure of concreteness and objectivity, and recognize as the natural understanding of the historical Christian revelation.' The objection to this premise of the validity of the common judgment as the basis of a philosophical study he meets with the assertion (though Platonists will hardly take it for granted), that 'no man can philosophize rightly who has no personal concern in the common hopes and fears and ideals and beliefs of men.' A religious philosophy must base itself in a religious experience which, it will readily be granted, is historical, even though criticisms may disclose an origin for many religious forms in an irrational play of imagination, or in a false conception of man's spiritual needs. The fundamental religious need or yearning in man is strong enough to survive attempts to satisfy the intellect of its reasonableness; that is the reality round which philosophical inquiry must centre.

The argument for the purpose as outlined here takes account of evolution as shifting the basis of the argument, in that, for the old idea of intelligence disclosed by rigid order and perfect, final design in the universe, must be substituted that of development and natural selection, albeit directed also by intelligence. So when he is met by the objection to the theory of natural selection, that its outcome is a matter of chance, Professor Rogers appears to accept the theory, but with the saving reservation that the goal of evolution must be, and has been, conscious life. 'The fact is not variation, indefinite or otherwise, but variation occurring in a world capable of utilizing it for a constant growth. . . . When purpose is conceived as breaking in upon the course of natural events from the outside to give it a new and incalculable twist, the demands of science are clearly sacrificed. But if intelligence directs the process from start to finish, and is identified with development as a whole, then the case stands quite otherwise.'

But granted the intelligence, is that intelligence God? And, if so, how are God and nature related? Is he part of nature, immanent everywhere, or does he stand apart, to view his handiwork? Professor Rogers, though not unmindful of the difficulties which 'Evil' and 'Human Freedom' alike oppose to the doctrine of Immanence, supports this view of Deity as an all-inclusive consciousness.

There is a familiar human experience which will perhaps help us to realize a little more concretely what the possibilities are of this sort of absoluteness which we are trying to grasp. In the aesthetic experience we get some of the qualities that we are looking for in a peculiarly direct and luminous way. In such an experience meaning reaches us as an immediate fact of feeling. We do not have to reason out and argue to ourselves about the matter; if we do this, the true aesthetic enjoyment is necessarily postponed. The relationships which constitute the significance of the work of art are there, and on occasion we can describe them and render them explicit. But while we are in the mood of aesthetic appreciation, they come to us simply as added sources of enjoyment in an organic experience; they flash upon us as an immediate whole whose understanding we do not need to approach gradually, built up step by step through discursive thought. And the experience is absolute, too, in the sense that it is self-complete, independent of all beside. To the extent, indeed, to which dissatisfaction and relativity enter in, the work of art has failed of its ideal aim; for the moment we are sunk in a little world by itself, rounded, harmonious, wholly satisfying. . . . The more active side of the aesthetic life, the ideal moment of artistic creation, in which, along with insight, appreciation, the flashing of a significant whole upon the inner eye, there is combined the sense that we are achieving also, and by our act are bringing this world of beauty into existence—such a moment might stand more adequately for the felicity of the divine experience.

THOUGHTS ON HUMAN NATURE.

'Letters to a Daughter,' by Hubert Bland (T. Werner Laurie, London, paper covers), are such letters as a daughter would not perhaps keep on answering, but they will serve to entertain older people, with their unconventional yet prudent view of life. 'I don't ask you to venerate other people's prejudices—scorn them as much as you like; but I do advise you to respect their power.' The father is represented as being on beautifully intimate terms with his clever daughter, and takes the opportunity while she is away from home to tell her something of the nature of things in general, or of society as a man sees it—not a Christian man, by the way, and the view is a sadder one than he intends it to be. There is much that is light and bright, however, and many odd bits of advice, especially with regard to 'being delightful.'

Get as quickly as possible out of the way of speaking of yourself, even of regarding yourself as a 'girl.' You are, I know, only nineteen now, or is it twenty? and there is not much harm in it so far—but one day you will be five-and-twenty, and then it will sound, and will be, ridiculous. Girlishness of speech, of thought and of manner is a habit easily acquired and with difficulty dropped. Let others think of you and speak of you as a girl if they will, but don't do it yourself, as you hope for delightfulness.

. . . . . .

'Life and To-morrow' (T. Fisher Unwin, paper covers) is a book of selections from the works of Mrs. Craigie, better known as John Oliver Hobbes. These epigrams are on many subjects, and being taken from different books, do not always agree with each other, but are more uniformly brilliant than is usual in such compilations. Some are very serious, many merely witty.

A person who is not an egoist at all is either a nonentity or a hypocrite; education and discipline are given in order that the ego may gain grace, but an utterly destroyed egoism is a body bereft of its soul.

. . . . . .

When a man loses his head it generally takes him some time to find it again. He feels as though he has to recognize it among a lot of other lost heads; for the moment he is not at all certain which is the right one—his own. Woman, more dexterous, catches it on the rebound.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Marriage Broker,' by Florence Warden; 'Letters to a Daughter,' by Hubert Bland. (London: T. Werner Laurie.) 'The book of Esther,' with Introduction, and Notes by the Rev. A. W. Streave, D.D., (Cambridge: At the University Press). 'Father Felix's Chronicles,' by Nora Chesson, edited by W. H. Chesson; 'Life and to-Morrow,' selections from the writings of John Oliver Hobbes. (London: T. Fisher Unwin). 'Alcoolisme,' by Dr. Geo. Bourgeois. 'The Peep of Day.' (London: The Religious Tract Society). 'The British Empire and Imperial Federation,' by the Rev. D. V. Lucas, D.D. (Toronto: William Briggs). 'Third Annual Report of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis.' Edited by Joseph Walsh, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: Henry Phipps Institute). 'Polly Pat's Parish,' by Winnifred Kirkland; 'Ungava Bob,' by Dillon Wallace; 'Christ's Service of Love,' by Hugh Black, M.A. (Toronto: Henry Frowde). 'The Supreme Conquest' and other Sermons preached in America,' by the Rev. R. L. Watkinson, D.D., LL.D.; 'The Transfiguration of Christ,' by Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.). 'Health,' 'The Sunday at Home'; 'The Boy's Own Paper'; 'The Girl's Own Paper.'

LITERARY NOTES.

THREE NOVELS.

'A straightforward, absolutely wholesome story of love and adventure. And neither the love nor the adventure is in any way commonplace' says the 'Spectator' speaking of 'His Lady's Pleasure' by Harold Bindloss. (F. V. White & Co.). 'As to the adventure, we cannot vouch for the truthfulness—other occupations have prevented us from salving castaway steamers in West African mangrove swamps—but it certainly seems very real. The episode of the bull-fight, and the little touches of Spanish life and character, are admirable. We can recommend 'His Lady's Pleasure' without reserve.'

Far in the Northland, where the dawn of Christianity in the world had only begun to throw its rays, lie the scenes of 'The Star of Valhalla' by Myra Gross. (Frederick A. Stokes Co.). It is of this struggle of the light to pierce the darkness that the author writes, and of brave horsemen and fair maidens, stern priests and old customs, of King Olaf and his love, that she weaves the pattern of her story. King Olaf won, indeed, in his contest with the old priest of Odin, but lost in his struggle with the love of a slave girl's heart and the story closes with the triumph of youth and beauty in a land newly delivered from the shadow of heathenism. The author's English is a little crude but the tale is good on the whole.

The story told by Florence Morse Kingsley in 'The Princess and the Ploughman' (Harpers), is just the old story of a man and a maid with the will of an eccentric spinster aunt on the maid's side to afford a working centre. Mary, the maid, was enjoined to find the sum of all human good in marriage before she could number two dozen years or lose a comfortable fortune. The desirability of the fortune loomed less in Mary's eyes than the bonds of marriage until her sympathies were awakened for unenlightened Hawaii and she set about scheming to secure those desirable funds. The ploughman for his love offered himself as a sacrifice and the high priestess of philanthropy accepted. What followed and why Hawaiian youth was nevertheless unbenefited is prettily told.

POETRY.

There is little in the story of to-day so satisfying as the legends of the long ago and the old tales sound the sweetest after all. 'The Romance of King Arthur' by Francis Coutts (The John Lane Company), is a re-telling of the old story by means of four poems of generally good blank verse. In fact much of it calls for a rather higher commendation than that. The main portion of the story is told in two small dramas, "Merlin" and 'Launcelot du Lake,' while the other two poems are cast in shorter and less ambitious form. If the temptation to compare this effort with the work of former masters of its subject is resisted there is little in it which may fairly call for sharp criticism.

Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" with no fewer than one hundred additional poems (to the end of the 19th century) is being published in the Oxford editions of Standard Authors. The whole of Fitzgerald's version of Omar Khayyam is given.

Another volume of poems is published by Robert Grier Cooke. The author of "Per Aspera ad Astra," Alexandra von Herder, is a great granddaughter of the German poet and philosopher Johann Gottfried von Herder. It seems that this is her first appeal to the public, and the poems show touches of real ability.

TRANSLATIONS.

A translation that comes to the literary world from the western coast is the work of the present Mayor of San Francisco. 'Sonnets from the Trophies' of Jose Maria de Heredia, rendered into English by Edward Robeson Taylor (San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co.) is almost the first work in its field. De Heredia has been long known in France, whose language he has made his own by constant association, although he is of Spanish descent, but very little of his work has been so far translated into English.

'Letters to a Painter on the Theory and Practice of Painting,' by W. Ostwald, of Leipzig, has been well known in the original German for some three years. The present translation by H. W. Morse makes the handy little book accessible to English readers. These 'Letters,' on all topics of interest to a young artist, originally appeared as magazine articles, and their very favorable reception led to the more permanent book form. No instruction can make an artist but such as is here given can go a long way towards perfecting its student, if there be first the artist's mind.

A discussion on the present state of the Roman Catholic Church and reforms suggested from within is translated from the Italian in 'What We Want,' an open letter addressed recently to Pope Pius X., by a number of priests. The book includes also the papal speech which induced the writing of the letter. It is promised shortly by John Murray.

Dr. Todhunter has translated into English verse Heine's 'Buch der Lieder,' and his translation, which is said to be extraordinarily close to the original, will be issued shortly as one of the volumes in the Oxford Library of Translations.

SICILY.

Noticeable among many good books of reminiscence and description is Mrs. Tina Whitaker's 'Sicily and England: Political and Social Reminiscences' (London: A. Constable & Co.) A daughter of the devoted patriot, General Scaglia, her Sicilian home is dear to her far more than its beauty alone. Her life in England has, however, broadened her sympathies beyond its bounds, and the two homes are twined together in her heart as well as in her memory. It is with Sicily that the interest of the book is greatest, and the beautiful island could hardly have found a more sympathetic interpreter.

Mrs. Whitehead has none of the faults, though possible she may lack one or two of the virtues, of the trained professional writer, says the 'Westminster Gazette.' She never 'piles on the agony,' she never plays to the gallery. She writes simply, naturally, and with transparent sincerity of the things she knows, and as she knows many interesting things about the heroic struggles of the Sicilians in the revolution of 1848 and onwards, her book is deeply interesting, and often very moving. The arrangement of it is enticingly casual. . . . In every page there is something interesting, something touching, or something funny.

OF TRAVEL.

Tales of life and adventure in Central Africa have to-day the double interest of exploiting an almost unknown land, and throwing some light on the various rumors of official cruelty there that have so widely stirred the world. 'In Dwarf Land and Cannibal Country. A Record of Travel and Discovery in Central Africa,' by A. B. Lloyd, author of 'Uganda to Khartoum,' is the work of a missionary whose zeal in his chosen calling is not incompatible with a spirit of the truest adventure. His life and work among the various tribes have given him an honest liking for and trust in the dusky men who were his constant attendants in positions often of the greatest peril. Of the opportunities for sport in these regions, Mr. Lloyd has a good deal to say, although he himself only killed in cases of necessity. The book is illustrated from photographs and supplied with maps. It is imported by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

The impressions of a visit to the United States from Switzerland have been given to his own country by Professor A. Baumgartner in 'Erinnerungen aus Amerika.' (Zurich: Orell Fussti.) The book is rather rose-colored and the author, realizing this, excuses it on the score that he travelled for pleasure, met only with kindness, and had no time to look up the darker side of life.

Travel in the long ago was not without the accompanying extortion that so qualifies its pleasures to-day, but many were the other checks to the ambition of the early traveller. 'Canon Pietro Casola's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. In 1494,' by M. Margaret Nevett (Manchester University Press), shows the work of translating and editing to have been done by no careless hand. Casola was a frank and entertaining chronicler, and whether his talk is of the places in Italy at which he stopped on his way, of the difficulties of the voyage, or of his journeyings in Palestine it has all been well worthy of this new introduction.

MAGAZINES.

The question of a suitable national anthem takes prominent place in 'The Home Journal' for September. The words and music of the Hon. Judge Routhier's song, 'O Canada, terre de nos aieux,' were readily received into favor and the editor of the magazine, Mr. James Acton, gives an English translation that successfully conveys the thoughts of the original and has the further advantage of readily fitting the music by C. Lavallée. It would certainly be an advantage if there could be found a national song equally acceptable in sentiment and setting to both the French and English components of our nationality. In this number 'a church official of twenty-five years' standing' has some sensible remarks to make on 'People I Have Met in Church' in reply to a treatment of the same subject in an American magazine. The remainder of the magazine is given largely to fiction, household hints, fancywork, and such kindred matters.

'The Book News Monthly' for September is a Hamilton Wright Mabie number, with articles on Mr. Mabie by Jas. MacArthur and Edwin Carlile Litsey, and numerous pictures specially made for this issue. Other features of the number include an appreciation of George Grey Barnard, the sculptor, by Dr. Talcott Williams (illustrated), and a delightful travel sketch, 'In Quest of Goldsmith's Deserted Village,' by F. Plummer Jones (illustrated). The question discussed in 'Timely Topics' is :'Does writing pay?' A. Tegnier and Joseph M. Rogers write the articles, with one on 'Literary pensions,' by Albert S. Henry. A new feature this month is 'The New Books of the Month,' an illustrated, classified list of all new publications. Dr. Talcott Williams continues his section, 'Books for the Study and Library,' and Dr. J. R. Miller writes the department, 'The Religious World in New Books.'

A NOTED TEMPERANCE WORKER.

The accompanying picture is from a medallion relief portrait of the late Mr. Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate who was so well known in Montreal. The medallion and also a bust are the production of Frank F. Stone, sculptor, 719 Yale street, Los Angeles, Cal., who has received great praise for the excellence of the likeness.



THE LATE MR. FRANCIS MURPHY.

QUESTION OF NATIONALITY.

An Englishman, a Frenchman, and a German, sitting together in the smoking room of an ocean liner, the conversation turned on their nationality, and one of them asked what each of the three would choose to be if he were not of his own nation. The Frenchman said: 'If I were not a Frenchman, I would be an Englishman.' The Englishman said: 'If I were not an Englishman, I would wish to be one.' The German: 'If I were not a German, I would wish not to be a German.'—Carl Peters in 'Deutsche Monatschrift.'

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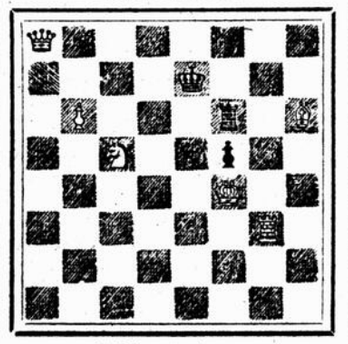
You may forget the tenderness of the steak—the crispness of the toast—but you will ne'er forget the satisfying deliciousness of your breakfast cup of Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE.

88

CHESS.

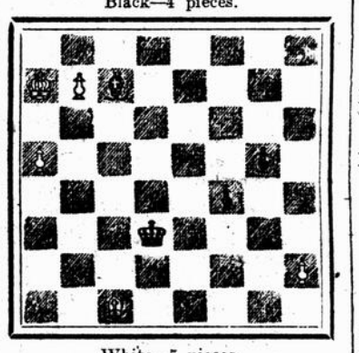
Saturday, Sept. 14, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1186.
By P. K. Traxter, Veseti.
Black—3 pieces.



White—6 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

NO. 1187. ENDGAME.
By O. Dumas, Prague.
Received a special prize in the 'Bohemia' Tourney.
Black—4 pieces.



White—5 pieces.
White with the move wins.

SOLUTIONS.

From Mrs. S. Carzwell, Glen Sutton—To 1182..1. K—B 2; the key move to No. 1183 is 1. Q—Q Kt 1; if white plays 1. Q— KR 1, black can answer with 1. Kt—B 2, followed by 2..K—Q 2 or B x B.

Full scores of the Crystal Palace Congress Tourneys are not yet to hand, but the championship, it is thought, will be retained by Mr. Atkins, with Mr. Blackburne, who did not retire as announced, a close second. Below is given a lively Scotch game in which Mr. Blackburne played against the 4..B B 4 defence, a new, and so far successful move, 6. Kt—Kt 5.

Two games played at the Crystal Palace meeting. Score and notes in full from Mr. Hoffer's column in 'The Field.'

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Dr. Holmes.

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—K 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 B—Q 3	6 B—K 2
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 P—Q Kt 3	8 P—Q Kt 3
9 B—Kt 2	9 B—Kt 2
10 Q—K 2	10 B P x P
11 K P x P	11 P x P
12 P x P	12 Kt x P (1)
13 Kt x Kt	13 Q x Kt
14 Kt—Q 5	14 Q—B 4
15 B x Kt	15 P x B (2)
16 Q R— Q1 (3)	16 K R—Q 1
17 Q—Kt 4 ch	17 K—R 1
18 Q—R 4	18 P—B 4
19 Kt x B	19 Q—K 4
20 B x P	20 P x B
21 Kt—Kt 6 ch	21 P x Kt
22 R x R ch (4)	22 Resigns.

(1) Dr. Holmes obviously played to win a pawn, to which his opponent was a consenting party. The capture proved disastrous.

(2) If 15..B x B, then 16 Q—R 5 wins.

(3) A pretty coup de repos. If 16.. P x Kt, then again Q—R 5.

(4) A very pretty game, with a splendid attack—all at the price of one pawn.

SCOTCH GAME.
Blackburne (White) vs. Ward (Black).

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

(1) A novel variation by Blumenfeld, tried first in a Russian tournament. It has the advantage (besides a troublesome attack) of not being quite familiar as yet.

(2) For the reason stated it would be safer for Black to withdraw Q—Q 1, satisfied with having doubled White's pawns.

(3) White has now recovered his pawn with far the better position.

(4) White now wins by force.

The following game has been awarded the brilliancy prize in the New Zealand championship tournament.
(Roy Lopez.)

White. H. Gifford.	Black. Crackanthorp.
1 P—K4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
4 Q—K2	4 P—Q 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P x K P
6 B x Ktch	6 P x B
7 Q x P	7 Kt—B 3
8 Q x B P ch	8 B—Q 2
9 Q—B 4	9 P—K 5
10 K Kt—Q 2	10 P—Q 4
11 Q—B 3	11 B—Q 3
12 Castles	12 Castles
13 P—KR 3	13 K—R 1
14 R—K 1	14 Kt—R 4
15 Kt—B 1	15 Q—R 5
16 B—K 3	13 R—B 3
17 Q—Q 2	17 B x P
18 Kt—Kt 3	18 Kt x Kt
19 B—Kt 5	19 Q—Kt 5
20 P x B	20 Kt—K 7 ch
21 K—B 1	21 R x P ch
22 K x R	22 Q—B 6 mate.

All Books reviewed on this page to be had from Chapman's Bookstore 513 St. Catherine St. West Montreal

EDUCATING A WAR HORSE.

From the earliest times the horse has been a potent factor in war, and to-day his education is a delicate and serious matter, undertaken at great expense by all the nations of the world. Germany needs a million horses for cavalry and artillery to put her colossal forces in the field; France requires probably seven hundred and fifty thousand, and even Great Britain has need as many as two hundred and thirty thousand—in her serious predicament in South Africa while she was fighting the Boers.

Although England in peace time mounts only two-thirds of her cavalry, her horse bill amounts to about four hundred thousand dollars a year—a figure which may be multiplied by four or five for the Germany army. In most countries omnibus, farm, and domestic horses are registered as being available in time of war for miscellaneous service, and for this anything from thirty thousand to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year may be paid by a military nation.

France spends upward of six hundred thousand dollars a year on horses for her great armies. As a general rule the recruits are five years old and cost two hundred dollars each.—'Circle Magazine.'

SICK HEADACHE

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

HOW TO USE CURIOS IN MISSIONARY TALKS.

(By V. F. Penrose, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

Exegate is one of the principal entrances to man-soul. It is remarkable how the careful use of curios will focus the attention and ensure the remembrance of facts. Some who have not been properly trained in using them veto their use. Yet deep spiritual meanings are enhanced; the needs of those fields 'white unto the harvest' are made plain as mere words cannot do. Medical work in South India was being described by Dr. Lydia Woerner, and the two little curios she used made her words sink deep. Telling of the responsiveness of the people, she held up a high, narrow, little basket which might hold a half pint. At some church meeting she had attended she saw woman after woman come to the table and place a basket on it. After the meeting she had the curiosity to go see for herself what the meaning of the little baskets might be. Each was filled with rice. Those people were able to earn two cents a day, women's wages, four for men. As they could give no money, when they cooked their rice, which is their only food, each put a handful in her basket. One was not quite full. Its owner was too poor. Would we ever forget offerings for Christ given at such a cost?

The difficulties and the power of Christ's love to overcome them were made clear when the speaker held up a little open dish, with a piece of rag in it. It was a lamp. The rag wick floated in castor oil, and in many a dark room had supplied her only light for some operation that had saved a life. She had another lamp much like that carried by a miner. It had a similar wick, but had a holder and burned kerosene. To help her see, the wick would be pulled up high, unsheltered from any draught. The soot would blacken her. Yet if she had started out too early in the day and so was without her own lamp, this was the only light she could have. When the door of a native house was shut the windowless home was dark, and the door must be shut to keep out a crowd of inquisitive friends and relatives. Grave surgical work was thus successfully performed with the help of Christ when every condition was wrong.

In missionary talks how can the thought of prayer be made paramount? For some time I have been making a collection of objects of prayer. There are prayer-beads, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Hindu; a prayer-bag from India with its own rosary; a prayer-banner from Laos ready for the inscribed prayer, that as its light length floated in the slightest breeze the prayer might be wafted to heaven. The Goddess of Mercy from China had many prayers made to her, as worshippers fairly clutched her when uttering their despairing petitions in times of sickness and famine. The battered prayer-wheel from Tibet bespoke countless thousands of blind petitions, all groping after God, 'if haply they may find him.'

In a new locality three or four talks were given on prayer. First a mission Sunday-school heard and saw, and how intent were the little listeners! They fairly drank in the words and objects. No eye could long be turned away, for some new object was to be shown, and each enforced the point, the need of true prayer to the one who is not the work of men's hands like the 'idols of the heathen. They have mouths, but they speak not: eyes have they, but they see not: they have ears, but they hear not.'

The Young Ladies' Band next heard the talk and the truth seemed to sink deep, for they gathered around afterward to see and handle the objects and learn how they might increase their offerings that more might learn how to pray to the true God.

The largest men's Bible class in the city heard and saw, and months afterward were still talking of it. Again the Women's Society were impressed in the same way. That banner from Laos made the story of Keo emphatic. Her request to accompany Miss Fleeson back to her school being denied (no funds even to feed and house such a poor little bit of humanity), she was told to pray to our God. The half day's journey over, Miss Fleeson found in her mail ten dollars.

'Now Keo shall come to school.' And a man was despatched to bring the poor little orphan. Starting in the morning, he should be back at night, but at midday he returned, and brought Keo with him.

'How is this?' asked Miss Fleeson.

'Oh, Keo will tell you,' he replied. 'Well, Nai, you know you said we must pray. So I thought I would better be ready,' and she had walked half way to meet the answer to her prayer.

'Before they call I will answer.' I have marked that verse in my Bible with Keo's name.

In giving one of the ten-minute talks that we have each month in all departments of our Sunday-school, I usually have an object to show. It may be the Goddess of Mercy; or the 'gold verse' (Matt. i., 21)—Chinese characters cut from gilt paper and fastened on a long strip of red paper. This was one of the yearly 'offerings sent by some of the native Christians from Shanghai for spreading the Gospel.' Both the words and the method of giving impress all. Once in a little country church an old woman came up and said: 'All my life I have wanted to see one of those Chinese women's shoes,' and she probably will never forget the talk in which it was used.

A paper Mexican dollar from China, such as are burned for the dead, was found, in after years, carefully cherished by a young man who had received it as a boy after one of my talks. He could not forget the facts it illustrated.

One must not show too many curios during the half or three-quarter hour talk. Others may be shown afterward to those who are sure to respond to the invitation, 'Come and see.' The handling is a factor. The 'lands afar' are so much more real when actual objects are seen from those lands.

At an exhibition it is easy to secure splendid results by having the curios properly grouped. Objects of worship may be by themselves, as this enables the one in charge to make consecutive remarks. Medical mission curios (how thrilling they are!) can be grouped. You would never believe the deep underlying power of a doll collection! Those Mohammedan women from Persia or Syria bespeak the awful degradation of their religion as nothing else could. Conditions socially are made awfully plain by each group. Some who came to the Ecumenical Conference Exhibit to be amused, had some deep truth lodged in their hearts unexpectedly. Crowds gathered around those dolls and the three assistants gave graphic descriptions of the home life in the lands they represented. By means of the dolls they took crowds from Alaska around the world to Japan, teaching many a striking fact about life and needs in all lands not yet Christian.

If you have been prejudiced against curios (after praying 'with a hot heart,' as the Chinese say), try what their uplift may be. You will find age limits obliterated, new interest growing—if you put thought, care, prayer, time, study into your work. It is work. But it is work that enables you to realize conditions and make them plain. Each new spectator may ask you some question you canont answer. So it behooves you to keep on studying, and in some unexpected time or place you will be rewarded with fresh light that will enable you more than ever to make unescapable Christ's Last Command. This is our one purpose.

THE MAN WHO LAUGHS BUT DOES NOT TALK.

(By Rev. J. H. De Forest, D.D., in the Japan 'Evangelist.')

Over a thousand years ago there came from Corea a royal prince to visit the royal prince of Japan, Shotoku. Being a devout Buddhist, he brought a beautifully carved and gilded Amida which his ancestors had secured from India ages before. He came to Japan in a most fortunate period, when the great Shotoku was passionately devoted to Buddhism, and was doing all he could to extend this new religion through the empire. He was the first great moral and intellectual hero of Japan, and gave a most cordial welcome to the Corean prince, who finally settled with his followers in the southern part of Japan and was given an enormous revenue of a million koku of rice, or about $3,000,000. From that time this Corean family became a part of the Japanese nation.

During the seven hundred years that followed the fortunes of this princely line underwent great changes. The main family was located one thousand miles north, near Sendai, with a revenue of only $270,000. Another change in fortune found the family eighty miles north of Sendai, in the town of Mizusawa, with only $24,000, which was followed by one more removal to a country village called Nishikori, where the family income was only $5,000.

Then Commodore Perry came and awaked all Japan from its three hundred years of hermit seclusion. Missionaries and merchants began to enter the sacred land. Mr. Ouchi, the head of this reduced house, full of the love of knowledge and of new experiences, went down to Yokohama to see the hairy blue-eyed barbarians. He met the Presbyterian missionaries, Ballagh and Thompson, who told him to his surprise that Confucius was narrow and belated, and gave him the book that is above every book. The young man read this Chinese Bible a little, but finding it dry and unintelligible, gave it away and returned to his village, where he took some part in the political discussions of the day, but spent his time mainly in decorative art.

In any of the northern cities of Japan, in the choicest rooms of hotels and in houses of wealth, you will see on the sliding doors wonderful landscapes—mountains and valleys, rivers and lakes, heavily bearded pines and delicate vines, with joyous birds soaring through the heavens, and water fowls on the lake borders. All this is the work of this Corean-blooded Japanese, Mr. Ouchi, whose two red seals are on every picture, and which mean, 'I quicken my mind and keep pure my purpose,' and 'The man who laughs but does not talk.'

A few years ago this man became an earnest Christian, and at once built a neat little chapel in his village, the cost of which was $40, and which holds about 40 people. In this tiny building I baptized the old man and a number of his followers. He gave himself absolutely to Christ and decided to use his rare artistic powers henceforth to aid in building Christian churches. He sold $80 worth of pictures and helped to build the Sanuma (Congregational) chapel that cost $275. Then he aided the Disciples Church of Akozu. Caring nothing for sects, he went far into the mountains and helped build a Presbyterian church at Yonezawa. Now he is painting on silk one thousand pictures of Fuji to help the Kumi-ai church in Sendai erect a new and commodious house of worship.

These delicate paintings of glorious and peerless Fuji from various points of view show the beautiful curves of the mountain; the snow-white peak far above the clouds; summer views through huge pine trees; winter views across Lake Hakone; Fuji in every mood. On each picture is written: 'One of a thousand pictures painted for the extension of thy way'; below which are his artist name and the two significant red seals.

As the artist now is seventy-three years old, these thousand paintings, if he lives to complete them, will doubtless be his last great work for the life-giving churches of Northern Japan.

URGENT CALLS FROM THE MISSION FIELD.

(By the Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

When the Apostle Paul, in his vision of Europe's need, heard the men of Macedonia appealing for help, he immediately realized that God was calling to him, and obeyed. To-day the emphasis must be constant and emphatic that our God is calling to his people from the places of the world's greatest need. Moreover, God is not only calling to-day in the need of these fields, but he is making that call stronger by speaking through the lives of his sent ones who are not asking us to go, but to come into co-operation with them as they do the very things they ask us to help them accomplish in a larger measure. Recently a programme was headed by the phrase, 'The Church Behind the Volunteer.'

It is a blessed fact that the Church is giving increasing support to the men on the firing line, yet we may fairly use the phrase in another way and say the Church is altogether too far behind the volunteer, who is calling for more vigorous and more loyal efforts to enlarge and strengthen the work of the kingdom all along the line.

I. The call for a more victorious prayer life. Within recent years the distinctive gift of God to mission fields has been a revelation of the power and value of victorious prayer. It is sometimes forgotten that the distinctive promise of God through the prophet of old was to pour out 'the spirit of grace and supplication upon all flesh.' The particular gift of grace is to be a spirit of prayer in the lives of his people. Many earnest missionaries, after years of service, have learned much about prayer in every part of Asia and in Central Africa. The supreme place of the ministry of intercession has been realized as never before. God is daily doing marvellous things in direct answer to prayer, and a living expectation from him energizes the prayer of true faith in many hearts. Cleansed lives are coming from the room of prayer, in a vivid appreciation of the teaching of God's Word that the victory in prayer is only possible for the pure heart.

Therefore, the voluminous teaching of God's Word concerning the prayer-life is being made luminous in a special way in these days of God's work in his Church in mission lands. Who will question that the Church in Christian lands is in sore need of this same blessing? If Christians were asked to specify their idea as to what is Christ's highest thought for them, probably a variety of answers would be given. His statement is in John xv., 16, 'Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you and appointed you that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should abide, in order that ye shall ask whatsoever ye will of my Father, and it shall be done unto you.' The clear statement of our Lord is here given us that his highest thought for the Christian's fullest and richest growth is that we shall realize the victorious life of prevailing prayer with God. How many would have written that? Just that is the way of increasing power with God and with men. He calls us to this life with a new and inspiring emphasis from mission fields to-day.

II. The call for more men. Here again the call is made concrete by the devoted lives who are already facing overwhelming demands in the ripe harvest fields of immortal souls who need Christ. One who has been privileged to visit these fields and to see how overburdened the workers are, and how many open doors call loudly for the Gospel, feels a great tug of pain at the heart because so few are answering the call, as compared to the numbers needed. Lonely and heroic men and women, thankful for the privilege of laboring together with God in this divine task of redeeming a lost world, look out over the millions who hear no Gospel message, and cry, 'How long, O Lord, how long!'

What is the explanation of the inadequate response to this clear call of God? One need not seek far in order to discover it. On every side the self-seeking spirit dominates, while the self-sacrificing spirit dies. Christ's heart of love is pleading with an indescribable hunger for a responsive love such as Paul knew. Recently a prominent church member said to his pastor: 'I want to be a Christian, but I do not want to be the kind that Paul was.' Just so! We will take the love of Christ with its divine blessings; but when he asks us to love him in return and prove it by 'feeding his lambs and his sheep,' we turn a deaf heart to his plea. To-day, as never before, because the needs are marked by more favorable opportunities to meet them, God is calling for men and women to enter the great ripe harvest fields. Who will go?

III. The call for a greater and more joyous self-denial. Could our comfortable American, who never dreams of making the slightest difference in his Sunday dinner on the day when the offering for the world-wide spread of the Gospel is made by his Church, only see the clean little huts in which thousands of Christians live in Asia and Africa, denying themselves what we would deem the necessities of life in order to have a native evangelist or Bible woman maintained in their village, he would catch a new vision of that hungering of soul which has just learned that there is really a Bread of life that satisfies and saves.

Yonder in Corea the missionaries at Seoul received a request from a village not far away to establish a preaching station there. The petitioners promised to build a chapel if their request should be granted. Knowing the real poverty of the village, the mission realized how deep the desire must be for a preacher if such a condition were proposed. The request was granted. While the men were saving money to build the chapel, a desirable lot was discovered as available. The women rose up and said they would buy the lot. When told it would be impossible, they insisted upon their ability to do it. The cost was sixty yen, or thirty dollars gold. A small sum we would think, but to them quite equal to thirty thousand gold for the average community at home. The women brought such moneys as they had, and their jewellery as well, while some even brought one or two of the brass cooking utensils from their little kitchens, and bought the lot! Does not joyous self-denial like that, revealing a true love for Christ and His Gospel, put us to shame in our selfish complacency and indifference?

IV. The call for more faithful witnesses for Christ. The last words of our Lord make it evident that his immediate thought for his Church under the leadership of his Holy Spirit was that it should be a witnessing church. But our record for many years compels us to confess that we are not a witnessing church in any adequate sense. The average annual addition to the Christian Church in America is seven percent. When you subtract from that number the children who came into the Church through the nurture of the home and the Sunday-school, you have taken off three of the seven. That is, for every one hundred ministers, officers and members in the Church there are only four people won to Christ out of the world in a year! What a record! It can only mean that thousands of Christians whose names are on church rolls are doing nothing to win any one to Christ.

Last year in Corea no station reported fewer than fifty percent gain, and some reported a gain of a hundred percent. And this represents the active service of the rank and file in the church-membership, and not simply the work of the missionaries and leaders. At the great gatherings of Christians in Corea for instruction by their leaders, they are trained to go out and be intelligent witnesses for Christ. Recently a company of church-members stated that they often felt like attempting personal work, but they did not know how; their pastor had never done anything to train them in this form of Christian service. But in Corea they are definitely trained for this very service. At the close of those meetings the people pledge themselves to give as much time as possible to go out and witness for Christ in villages where the Gospel is not known. They plan their business so as to go for a few days at a time, making a total of several weeks in the course of a year. And they save the money with which to pay their expenses in this blessed service! Hence, the difference between 100 percent there and 7 percent at home! Shall we be willing to allow this disparity to continue?

V. The inspiring call to enthusiasm in obedience to the calls already mentioned in the blessed fruits already realized. Victory in the progress of a great war is the irresistible call for needed recruits in order to attain a final and complete triumph. And this is God's call to-day in every other summons to his church. One does not need to catalogue the trophies of God's grace in order to emphasize this call. For in every land the story is amazing, in spite of the inadequate force and insufficient equipment. It was David Livingstone who said that the conclusive evidence of the divine origin of Christianity was in the fact that the Gospel, though it was given to men through unworthy human instruments, not only elevated the people to whom it was given, but also purified and strengthened those who were its messengers.

One recent instance in Japan is significant. Last January a major in the Japanese army united with one of the Christian churches in Tokio, and made the following statement in substance: He had long ago repudiated Buddhism as unworthy of his respect, for he had seen its fruits. He had been studying the ethics of Confucius, as being the best of which he knew; but during that time he had continued in the life of sin. A friend interested him in the reading of the Gospels. The change wrought in his life was a constant source of wonder to him. The power of the life and truth of Jesus had actually changed the desires of his heart, until he had forsaken the life of sin, and had accepted Christ as his Saviour.

This man had faced death and destiny on the plains of Manchuria, and had been fighting for Japan. He knew that military supremacy or commercial prosperity would never solve Japan's problem, for its moral life must be cleansed. Now he knows that Jesus Christ has the solution for every people—a solution which neither Buddha nor Confucius can ever give. It is just such victories that work the progress of the Gospel everywhere. Who can suggest an investment of life that would bring returns comparable with such blessed results of service as this? Years ago a prophet of God heard his call: 'Who will go for us, and whom shall we send?' May the numbers be multiplied of those loyal men and women who will say, each one: 'Here am I: send me!'

PROHIBITION PROHIBITS.

Kansas was never so free from saloons and joints as it is to-day. It was never so prosperous as it is now, materially and financially. I do not believe that there is anywhere on earth 1,600,000 people maintaining a higher standard of morals than the 1,600,000 who constitute the population of Kansas, nor do I believe that there are anywhere on earth a similar number of people enjoying such freedom from pauperism and poverty. We have not only proved the wisdom of the prohibition policy, so far as the moral and intellectual interests of the people are concerned, but we have established its wisdom from a financial standpoint. Incidentally, I might remark that Kansas City, Kan., is the largest city in the United States without a saloon, and that Topeka is probably the only state capital where intoxicants are not sold.—Gov. Hoch.

A LONELY NIGHT IN AFRICA.

The Rev. Wright Hay relates: 'I was a very young man when I arrived on the West Coast of Africa. I turned towards the hill on which stood the mission-house, where I found only a little band of natives. The missionary who was to have met me had gone to tend a sick missionary, so I had to spend the first night in Africa alone. I felt so lonely that, when darkness had fallen, in the curiously sudden manner of that country, and the natives had left me, I was glad to be alone. Then I prayed as I had never prayed before; my whole heart went out to God in a great yearning for communion, and then the joy came distinct and clear, "Lo, I am with you." It was as if my Lord were near me, as if, slighted by me, forgotten by me, he was saying, "I am with you, nearer than that fog or the fever or death can ever come. Lo, take note of this, let your heart rest on this: I am with you, more needful for you than any you miss." Grace was given me to believe the words, and there came a strong consolation, a great uplifting of soul. But it gave a new thought as to what it meant to be a missionary. As I lay to rest, my governing thought was "My Lord came with me here to-day; it is not you these people need; they need Jesus, and he needs you." I resolved ever to remember that my one business was to make the presence of my saving Master known through me. The principle of Christian service is the same here.'—'Christian Herald.'

WITCHCRAFT OR FAITH.

(By the Rev. W. R. Welch.)

When I came to Lolanga in October, 1904, there were seventeen in fellowship. That number has been more than trebled, we having fifty-three on the church roll. Quite a large number have passed away, and are now with the Lord. Yesterday we baptized seven candidates, amongst whom was an old woman who had practiced as a native doctor. Her son was one of the first two baptized at a small village on the opposite bank of the river. He fell a victim to sleeping sickness, and is now with Christ.

During the time of her son's illness, the old lady was urged repeatedly by her heathen friends to try her healing powers for his restoration. She refused to listen to any of their persuasions. 'I have been a great doctor,' said she. 'I know more about these practices than any of you. You have brought me your sick, and I have attended and healed them. But much of my art is lies. I abandon it entirely. I have thrown away my charms. My son's sickness cannot be healed by me.' They persisted that sickness had come to him because he believed the words of the messengers of God, and that she, through her neglect, was killing him. She answered them, 'God gave me my boy. If He takes him away there is no palaver. He is God's.' She was learning her way into the Kingdom. Her son, her right hand, for she had but him—no husband—was taken from her. Then her friends wanted to bury him after native custom, but she would not permit this. She followed hard after Christ, and a very solmn and touching sight it was to witness her burial with Christ in the waters of baptism. She is our oldest and youngest member.

* * * * * *

One night, soon after eleven o'clock, as I lay awake in the village of Bafolo, where I had gone in the course of an itinerating tour, I heard a drum note ringing out from the direction of the settlement of the Ngombes, who crowd in that district. After awhile the beating ceased. A short interval elapsed and then someone beat out a return signal. I surmised that some news was being conveyed, since this is their method of "wiring." The next morning I asked the reason, and learnt this. About a fortnight previously a death had taken place in an Ngombe village, a death attributed to witchcraft. Suspicion fastened upon a woman, and steps were taken for her despatch. The poor creature, knowing the cruel fate awaiting her, fled to the forest and remained in hiding ten days. Before I heard the signalling she had been captured. That was the news given, with this in addition, that she was forthwith to be put to death. By noon of the next day, a woman came into the village who had seen the remains of the poor victim.

This is one example of untold numbers whose lives are sacrificed at the altar of these fearful superstitions—superstitions believed in as firmly by these people as the Gospel is by us. God alone knows the number of those who fall victims to these cruelties, and the number will go on increasing until we replace superstition by the faith of Jesus Christ, and teach men a respect for life based on the estimate of God. Does not this awful condition appeal to you all? Have you no message for these dark souls? Africa is by no means evangelized, and our responsibility is not at an end. "Inasmuch as ye have not helped to deliver these, ye have not delivered the Son of Man."—Regions Beyond.

NERVES IN ORDER. NERVES UNSTRUNG.

This is a nerve-racking age—not a man in an office or behind the counter, striving hard to get on in the world, that does not feel the strain.

If nerves are in order, a man is strong, eats and sleeps well. Unstrung nerves mean weakness, worry, sleeplessness and a general decay of bodily strength, inability to do good work or do it long.

Most men are careless of their health, trust to luck and that kind of thing instead of taking Ferrozone for a few weeks when they feel dull in the morning, sleep poorly or lose appetite.

Ferrozone quickly brightens up the mind. It creates an appetite., and improves digestion. Ferrozone makes blood, quiets the nerves, makes muscle like steel and induces refreshing sleep.

Ferrozone is a body builder, thousands have proved it. If you are sick, or even only out of sorts, use FERROZONE and enjoy the splendid reward it affords.

Permanent in its results the greatest health giver in the world.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of Itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

WEAK, SICKLY PEOPLE.

Will Find New Strength Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

A great many young men and women are suddenly seized with weakness. Their appetite fails them; they tire on the least exertion, and become pale and thin. They do not feel any specific pain—just weakness. But that weakness is dangerous. It is a sign that the blood is thin and watery; that it needs building up. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will restore lost strength because they actually make new, rich blood—they will help you. Concerning them Mr. Alfred Lepage, of St. Jerome, Que., says:—'For several years I have been employed in a grocery and up to the age of seventeen I had always enjoyed the best of health. But suddenly my strength began to leave me; I grew pale, thin and extremely weak. Our family doctor ordered a complete rest and advised me to remain out of doors as much as possible, so I went to spend several weeks with an uncle who lived in the Laurentians. I was in the hope that the bracing mountain air would help me, but it didn't, and I returned home in a deplorable state. I was subject to dizziness, indigestion and general weakness. One day I read of a case very similar to my own cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to give them a trial. After taking four boxes of the pills I felt greatly improved, so continued their use for some time longer, and they fully cured me. I am now able to go about my work as well as ever I did and have nothing but the greatest praise for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

The blood—good blood—is the secret of health. If the blood is not pure the body becomes diseased or the nerves shattered. Keep the blood pure and disease cannot exist. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood—that is why they cure anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, headache, backache, kidney trouble and the secret ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by all medicine dealers, or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:—

A. F. Proudlove, Cockburn Island, Ont.	$ 4.00
E. Heron, Scarboro	1.00
Wm. Mason, Colorado Springs, Col.	2.00
Two Percy Friends, Kisbey, Sask.	5.00
Mrs. G. W. Beach, Athens, Ont.	3.00
Mrs. John K. McIlquhan, Lanark, Ont.	2.00
Received for the cots:—	
E. Heron, Scarboro	1.00
Percy S. S., Kisbey, Sask.	3.10
A Friend, Milton West, Ont.	1.00
Previously acknowledged for the launch	548.84
Previously acknowledged for the cots	155.23
Total received up to Sept. 10	$726.17

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.



FLAGS for HOME and SCHOOL

AN INQUIRY FROM ABROAD.

It is not only throughout the length and breadth of Canada that the 'Witness' Flag Offer is known and endorsed. Our subscribers in foreign lands appreciate the movement most heartily. They are in a position to see what the flag, or rather the absence of it, means for children, growing up far from the land of their fathers.

Only this week comes a note from a missionary family in the heart of heathenism, seeking information from their favorite newspaper, as to how they may get a Canadian flag to celebrate the return from school of absent children, children who probably know nothing of Canada but what they imbibe from their parents, from books and pictures and from the very occasional contact with other Canadians abroad. There, then, is a home where a flag will surely be a potent influence in character building, as its various symbols are dwelt on and the attention directed to the glorious part the flag has played and is yet destined to play in the history of the Empire.

Our Flag Department invites correspondence with any home as well as any school in the Dominion that wishes to get the best possible flag in the easiest possible way.

Read our advertisement elsewhere in this issue and write us to-day.

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Can be cured at once by a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline. All the inflammation will be drawn out; you'll get ease at once. Stronger and more penetrating than other liniments, Polson's Nerviline acts like a charm. Best remedy in the world for aches and pains of any kind. Try a 25c. bottle of Nerviline—it's really extra good.

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LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James street. M. 1212.
MACMASTER, HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Canada Life Building. M. 1221
MACLENNAN & MEAGHER, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 4703
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGOUN, ARCH., K.C., 157 St. James st. M. 1978
MORRISON & HATCHETT, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 3114.
MOUNT, WM. E., 13 St. James st. M. 608.
OGDEN, C. G., Montreal and Three Rivers. M. 1695.
PATTERSON & BROWN, 180 St. James st. M. 3960.
PELISSIER & WILSON, 157 St. James st. M. 2173.
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, 118 Notre Dame Street West. M. 3513.
WALSH & WALSH, 30 St. Gabriel st. M. 218.
WEIR, MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4959.

NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

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. 2602.
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. 5141.
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 3809.
RAE & DONNELLY, 341 St. James street. M. 2017.

AVERAGE ADJUSTORS.

BOYD, PHILLIPS & CO., 30 St. Francois Xavier st. Main 3200.

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 4834.

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.

Retail.

ARTISTS' AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

THE HUGHES, OWENS CO., Ltd., 237 West Notre Dame. M. 1292.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St. Catherine st. west. Up 4412.
ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.

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., 340 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., 472 St. Catherine West. Up 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 3087.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st., West. Up 917
BEN SLATER, 256 Notre Dame West. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' 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 1512.
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. 187.
SCARFF, C. E., 353 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1331. also corner Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount 39
STE. CUNEGONDE PHARMACY, cor. St. James and Vinet. Up 2541.
TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942.
TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain. Up 901-2
WEINFELD, J. J., 121 Bleury street. M. 1377.

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. 903.
CRULY, H. & CO., 4129 St. Catherine, Westmount. Mount 1374.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke West, cor Bleury. Up 1793.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

CARSLEY CO., Ltd. (The S.), near G.P.O. M. 5665.
LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Phillips sq. Up 2651.
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd, St. Cath. W. Up 2920

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 161 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, 62 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 1364.
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., 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
COX, G. E., 4846 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 3957.
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. 2483
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237.
SCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street. Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 490 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3477-8-9.
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.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542, and 259 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.

LADIES' HAIRDRESERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 280 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, 8 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 2627
SAGAN, MORRIS, 821 St. Cath. west. Up 318.

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, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. West. Up 4004 and 2598.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 13A McGill College, and 128 Park ave. Up 2690 and 4068.

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., 4226 St. Cath. street, Westmount. Mount 784.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.) M. 3979.

NURSERIES.

THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Renouf Bldg.

OLD BEDDING RENOVATED.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

OPTICAL AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

HEARN & HARRISON, 10 Notre Dame street East. M. 2904.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1232.
NGURY, 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.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, cor, St. Catherine and Mackay streets. Up 4245
BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
DAGENAIS, HENRY, 14 Notre Dame W. M. 4822.
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, 1385 Notre Dame W. M. 6095

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
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. 1842.
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. Cath erine West. Up 3883.
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 1315.
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., 295 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig street West. M. 983.

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. 1966.
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. 1838-9.

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. Labelle), 261 St. Cath. East, between Sanguinet and St. Denis. E 6919
CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.
DUBIN, C. W., 93 Notre Dame W. (near Notre Dame Church. M. 6232.
HIS MAJESTY'S POSTAL CARD PARLOR, 739 St. Cath. W., near His Majesty's Theatre.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

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. F. 51.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-356 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.

TRUSSES.

LINDMAN, B., 16 McGill College ave. Up 1593.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

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 1837.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 232.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 4091

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES-HOLDEN LIMITED, 45 Victoria square Main 427-8.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 844

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4538-9.
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. 4538.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale.)

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4446.

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. 961

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4041. M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1481.
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. 2696.

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., 306 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., 245 St. James st. M. 265.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1311.

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 961.

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, 158 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 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 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 BIS