Murphy's ad. is on page seven.

DAILY WITNESS

Watch it Grow

FINE AND WARM

Vol. LII., No. 157. MONTREAL, CANADA. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT.

The Great Naval Review at Spithead

THE FLEET INSPECTED BY THE KING

Britain's Might Represented by 187 Men-of-War, While Foreign Powers All Sent Ships

A SPLENDID SPECTACLE.

Royal Message to the Fleet and a Kindly Message to Veteran Soldiers and Sailors.

In splendid weather the review of the Fleet at Spithead by the King took place on Saturday, June 24. The 187 British men-of-war, together with representative vessels of foreign Powers, made a grand spectacle. The King's pleasure at the unqualified success of the review and the fine appearance presented by the Fleet found expression in the following message which His Majesty caused to be signalled to the warships:—

"I wish to express the gratification with which I have reviewed the Fleet today, and my highest appreciation of the admirable appearance of the ships and the marked precision of the lines."

Upon his return to Portsmouth Harbor, the King gave a dinner party on the royal yacht to various British and foreign naval officers. On Saturday evening the King and Queen viewed the illumination of the Fleet from the top of the semaphore tower in the dockyard. Their Majesties spent the following day, which was a rainy day, quietly on the 'Victoria and Albert,' and after divine service the King held a reception of naval and military veterans on the jetty, shaking hands with each, and inquiring as to their services and their medals. Finally he addressed them, expressing his pleasure at seeing so many old sailors and soldiers, and concluded: 'I trust that you will be spared for many years to enjoy your well-earned pension and rest. Good-bye.' The old men gave three hearty cheers.

THE REVIEW DESCRIBED

(From the Special Correspondent of the London 'Standard.')

In London, on Saturday morning, we left grey and weeping skies behind, to find King's weather at Southampton. As the good ship 'Soudan,' sometime P. and O. liner, and now transport in His Majesty's service, steamed down Southampton water the lovely Hampshire country on either side and the gentle, wooded slopes of the Isle of Wight lay bathed in warm sunshine. A breeze which increased in strength as the day wore on set the velvet-green foliage of the trees a-shimmer and just ruffled the surface of the sea. It was a perfect summer day, and the glory and the beauty of the great naval spectacle we had come to witness was enhanced thereby. That, at least, was the opinion of the multitude of people who came from all over England, from many parts of Europe, and even from across the Atlantic, to see the review. But weather, after all, is but a secondary consideration when the review of naval force is in question. Nowadays we do not dress up our ships for ceremonial occasions as we do our soldiers, to sparkle and glow in the sunlight and catch the public eye. On the contrary, we clothe them in the most sombre garb, bereft of all color and ornament, intended to be inconspicuous.

There are many people who are of opinion that the modern warship is seen at her best only in dirty water, when the skies lower and the spindrift flies shrieking from the lash of the blast; when the grey hull wallows in the trough of a grey sea, returning buffet for buffet manfully, and keeping doggedly her course. Then the bare and formless hulk of steel becomes a thing of strenuous life, and acquires a beauty that touches the majestic and sublime. I shut my eyes and try to construct the picture that would be presented if those mighty ships, instead of lying calmly at anchor on the placid bosom of the Solent, were threshing their way through a storm in the North Sea to meet a foe; clearing for action, with the black smoke sliding backwards from the funnels, with the trembling needles of the gauges showing full heads of steam, with every man at his station, waiting, every sense alert, every nerve strained, to do his duty in that supreme moment of the shock of battle for which by years of careful training he had been prepared.

Scene of Majesty.

No imagination, however fertile, can conjure up all the awful majesty of such a scene, and no mortal man will ever witness it in its entirety when it comes to be played. In the reek and clash of the conflict even the actors in it will be but vaguely conscious of the parts they play. But if it is not given to us landsmen to see the fleet actually at the work for which it has been made, we may well content ourselves with the spectacle that it can offer to us in peace time—such as it did offer to us on Saturday when drawn up in the Solent for inspection by our sailor King.

It was off Calshot Light, as we turned into the Solent, that we got our first glimpse of the fleet. Across the shimmer of green waters, faint in a reek of smoke and mist, arose a forest of bare spars, filling all the space between the Isle of Wight and the Hampshire shore. Presently an undergrowth of grey hulls became visible, and then the color of signal flags and ensigns, like forest flowers. Nearer and nearer we drew, and the forest resolved itself into avenues, avenues of ships, great and small. To our left were torpedo boats and destroyers, mere queer, squat, black shapes, silhouetted upon the water; and beyond them—we were told, for we could not see them—submarines. Nearer to us, also to port, were little and speedy scouts, curiously constructed ships for sowing the seas with devastating mines, narrow, many-funnelled cruisers, and away in Stokes Bay more black-hulled destroyers. We looked down on the 'Blake,' the oldest vessel in the lines, built in 1889, but a ship that has done magnificent service, and is a greyhound still, even in these days of speedy vessels. Here we met the French liner 'La Savoie,' crammed with our good friends from across the Channel, who waved us hearty greetings. She was but one of many crowded vessels flying the Tricolor that attended the review, bringing Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, more enthusiastic, if possible, than we were in their admiration of what they saw.

A Lane of Battleships.

So on into a lane of battleships—wall-sided, massive, very broad of beam, sitting low in the water—along which we were able to follow the progress—or had I better say the development?—of British naval construction. To port were the survivals of the 'Majestic' class, the eldest but 16 years old, all, to our eyes, in the prime of life, full of energy and power. Yet, while their organs remain sound and active, they are slipping quietly into their graves, in the cemetery of obsolete war engines. But a little farther away from the moment of their dissolution are the improved 'Majestics,' the 'Formidables,' and the 'Duncans,' aged between 12 and 9 years, which still figure in our active squadrons. Now to port and starboard are the 'King Edwards,' fine ships and handsome, as ironclads go, but despised of many 'authorities' on matters naval because they do not belong to the 'Dreadnought' era. Now we are abreast of the 'Agamemnon' and the 'Lord Nelson,' the latter carrying the flag of the commander-in-chief; two ships that stand alone between the old order and the new.

On we went down the six-mile avenue till we came to the famous 'Dreadnought,' the best advertised ship that ever was built. We mark the greater cleanness of her lines, compared with the older ships, the reduction of top hamper and superstructure, the greater length, the homogeneity of the armament, and we wonder whether she and her greater sisters are really all that theorists paint them. We are surrounded by 'Dreadnoughts now; the 'Bellerophons,' the 'St. Vincents,' and finally we reach the latest of them all, the 'Neptune,' built so that all the heavy guns can be fired on either beam. And all the while, on our port beam, we have been passing miles of armored cruisers; the 'County' class, with one foot in the grave like the 'Majestics;' the big four-funnelled 'Drakes' and 'Cressys,' marching also rapidly towards the zero and yellow leaf of warship existence, though but ten years old; the heavily armored 'Minotaurs' and 'Duke of Edinburghs,' and now we come to the new type, the 'Dreadnought' cruisers, which the layman can scarce distinguish from the 'Dreadnought' battleship. There are four 'Invincibles' and one 'Indefatigable,' long, slender, handsome ships. The 'Indomitable,' which flies the flag of the commander of the first cruiser squadron, is the ship that carried King George across the Atlantic when, as Prince of Wales, he paid his last visit to Canada. Everybody knows the story of how, in his search after practical knowledge of all that concerns the navy, he did a spell of labor in the cruiser's stokehold.

We had been steaming only fast enough to give us steering way, but it had been impossible to note a hundredth part of what there was to see. Almost like a shadow show, the lines of great ships slipped past us, yet there were impressions that caught and held. Even to our unprofessional and undiscerning eyes the preparedness of the fleet was apparent; we knew somehow that everything was in perfect order and in its right place, and that every man was master of his work. And the size and number of the ships did not make us forget that material, after all, is of less importance than personnel. Dreadnoughts may be all that is claimed for them—only the stern test of war will show; but the value of the officers and men of the fleet is a known quantity. They are the best the race can produce, the most intelligent, the bravest, the best trained, the most highly disciplined. They will not fail us in the hour of need, though all the latest theories of naval construction turn out to be false. It was early when the Soudan crawled through the lines, and Jack and Jolly were still in their slacks putting last touches to their house in order. To us landlubbers it seemed that they were painting the lily, trying to perfect perfection. Barefooted and bare-legged, they swabbed spotless decks, removed non-existing specks of dust from milk-white canvas wind screens, and polished breech-blocks and brass work which already shone bright as the mirror of truth. But the navy is never satisfied that things are well, they must be for ever trying to make them better; that is how their standard of excellence is maintained.

Foreign Warships.

The Soudan turned along the line of the foreign warships that have come to salute the King and do honor to his fleet. Their crews cheered us as we went, the smart, sturdy Japanese with much energy, the Germans somewhat stiffly, the Turks awkwardly, the Swedes and the Danes in quite English fashion, and the French with a warmth that made our pulses tingle. The fine bluejackets of the Danton crowded the rails, and, led by the officers on the bridge, greeted us with round upon round of hurahs. Unfamiliar flags caught the eye in the midst of much bunting; the pretty blue and white of Argentina, the dragon on the yellow ground of China, the blood-red Ottoman ensign, with the star and crescent in white; the Austrian naval flag, very much like that of Spain; the German equivalent to our white ensign; the Greek flag, inordinately large. The white Swedish cruiser stood out among her more sombre British companions; so did the grey 'Turk,' a smart ship which says something for the work that British officers are doing in the Ottoman navy. Denmark sent a coast defence ship, so low in freeboard that her decks must always be awash. Russia was represented by the big, many-gunned 'Rossiya,' whose seamen gave us a most friendly welcome. The crew of the Spanish 'Reina Regente' were noticeable for being dressed in white.

Our berth lay behind the Turkish cruiser, three-quarters of a mile away from the place, on our starboard bow, where a buoy marked the anchorage for the royal yacht. We had been trying hard for the last hour to take in the details of this enormous spectacle; now we were able to look upon it as a whole, but I confess myself unable to describe it adequately—the beauty of it, the vastness, the significance. There were, counting these double lines as one, five lines of British warships, each six miles long, stretching from east of Southsea Castle to beyond Osborne Bay. The lines were a mile in depth. It will give an idea of the vastness of the review area if I say that it covered about 20 square miles of water, and that the King's yacht, in making one double journey through the lines and returning to Portsmouth Harbor, steamed 25 miles.

A Beautiful Spectacle.

The anchorage at Spithead is the most famous, as everybody knows, of all that the British navy has ever used; it is also one of the most beautifully situated. To the south are the rounded, luxuriously wooded hills of the Isle of Wight; on the north, the golden sands of Stokes bay, the yellow ribbon of Southsea beach, the roofs and spires and towers of Portsmouth, bosomed in trees, and backed by the bold ridge of Ports Down. To the east the open ocean is 'girdled with the sky'; to the west the silver Solent is caught and lost in a tangle of gentle hills. In front of us the dull grey lines of massive ships lay motionless in olive green water, not graceful or inspiring like the old Victory away yonder in Portsmouth harbor, but imposing and not devoid of a certain stern beauty. Their bare poles stood up against a great bank of storm cloud that lowered over the land to the north, so that all the color there was in the ensigns and the little strings of signal flags showed up brightly in the sun. Behind us, under the Ryde shore, in vivid contrast to this stern array, was a countless fleet of yachts and steamboats and liners, all filled with people, and smothered with gaudy bunting which fluttered happily in the sunlight.

Development Aboard.

The armada that we saw from the Soudan, if not greater in numbers, possessed infinitely greater fighting value than the fleet of 1902, but does it ensure to us the same measure of maritime supremacy that we possessed then? The question was prompted by the sight of foreign ships representing powerful modern navies which had no being in 1902. Yonder lay the Austrian Radetzky, handsome in dark green paint, smart, well-found, the equal of our Lord Nelsons. Austria had no navy ten years ago, yet while we looked at the big Radetzky a Dreadnought was being launched at Trieste. Close by was the Von der Tann, the rival of our Invincibles, the representative of a fleet that has grown in ten years to be the second in the world. The American Delaware, good-looking but for its curious masts of steel lattice-work, the most powerful fighting unit at Spithead, told us that the United States must be very seriously reckoned within the race for naval supremacy. And, finally, the workmanlike Japanese cruiser, built in Japan, manned by the men or the brothers of the men who fought at Tsu-Shima, reminded us that there is now a naval power of the first class in the east. We can be proud—and justly proud—of our own magnificent fleet, but do not let us be tempted to lose our sense of proportion or to look at things in a wrong perspective by the loud-sounding phrases that will certainly be used about Saturday's review. We shall hear a great deal about the 'biggest fleet the world has ever seen,' but do not let us forget that other nations have big fleets too, and that our position in respect of any two of them is worse than it has ever been.

CLEARING THE LINES.

At noon a gun banged, and in an instant every warship was 'dressed' with strings of many-colored bunting, running from mast to mast, and from bow and stern to masthead. The White Ensign was hoisted at the main by the British. For the next hour and a half white sailed and white hulled yachts flit in and out between the warships, and the lines are invaded by squadrons of pleasure steamers, carrying hosts of sightseers. Then the picket boats clear the 'ground' for the coming ceremony, chasing the yachts and the steamers away under the Ryde shore. By this time the breeze has freshened, and the gently heaving bosom of the Solent is blown into foam-tipped wavelets. The sun sparkles on the dancing green waters; the storm clouds over the land have disappeared, and the lovely Hampshire country lies bathed in warm sunshine, every feature of it standing out with soft distinctness.

Just after two the royal yacht stole out of Portsmouth Harbor; we could see her tall yellow masts and yellow funnels as she steamed round the eastern end of the lines. She had the Admiralty flag at the fore, the Royal Standard at the main, and the Jack, the flag of an Admiral of the Fleet at sea, at the mizzen. She was the only 'undressed' ship in the Solent except the three torpedo-boats which preceded her, and the three Trinity House and Admiralty yachts that followed her. It was twenty minutes past two, and the 'Victoria and Albert' turned her gilded prow to go down between the rear line of British ships and the line of foreign war vessels. She was three, perhaps four, miles away, but through our glasses we caught the flash of the first gun of the salute. Then gun after gun shot flame and belched great clouds of white smoke, but no sound reached us against the wind, until the Spanish cruiser, not more than twenty cables' length away, let fly with a piece in her upper battery. Then the crash of the great salute broke upon us, the air was rent with the noise of it, the hills reverberated with the sound, and for the moment the vast Fleet was hidden behind a reeking veil of smoke.

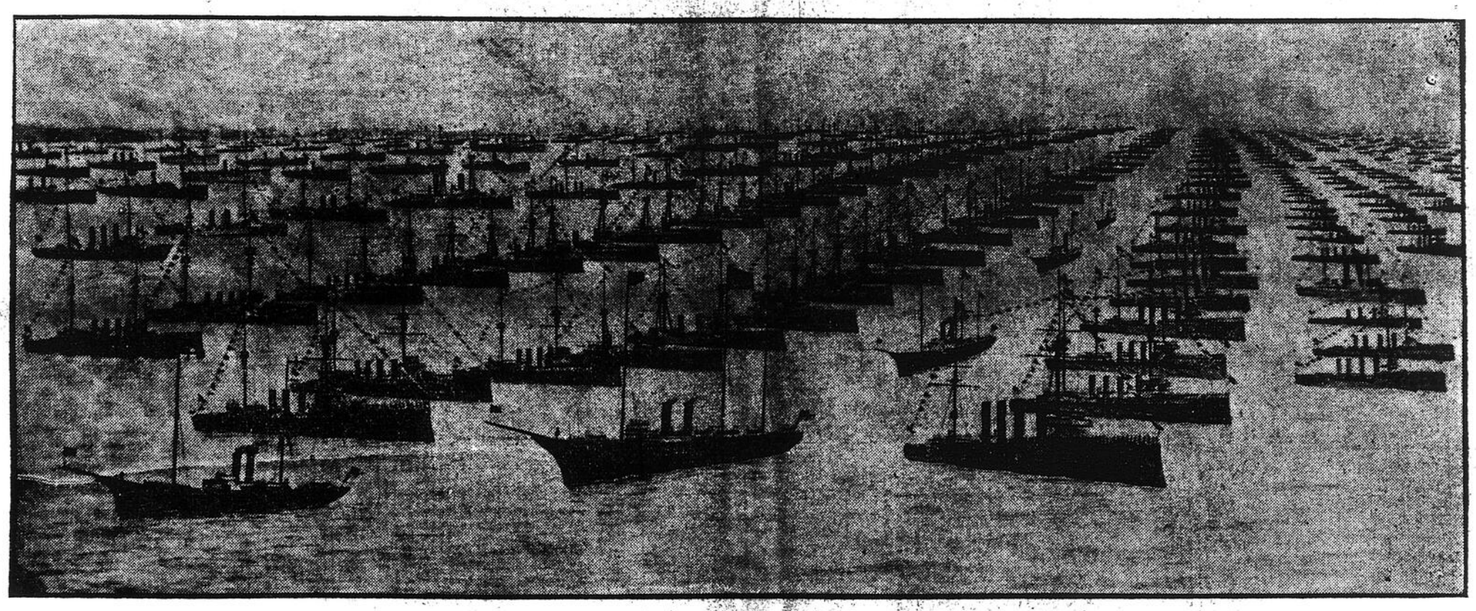
Cheers for the King.

When we saw it again the ships were 'manned,' the bluejackets lined the decks, the bridges were picked out in scarlet with lines of marines, the officers in full uniform stood at attention at their posts. As the royal yacht passed each ship the crews, officers and men, British and foreign, took off their headgear and gave three cheers for the King. On came the stately royal vessel, past the ugly 'Danton,' where, our glasses told us, the French sailors were cheering with a will. Presently she was abreast of us, and we could see the King on the bridge with the bright blue sash of the Garter across his admiral's uniform. He was at home there, and looked it as he ran his eye over the ships under review and acknowledged the cheers they gave him. On the deck below him we could see the Queen and a brilliant group in many uniforms. The red-fezzed Turks and white-coated Spaniards in front of us cheered, but we could not hear them. Only the British cheers reached us, the deep-throated, orderly volleys of hurrahs from the 'Africa' and the 'Commonwealth' and the 'Albemarle.'

The yacht passed out of our sight to the west, steaming out to the end of the 'far-flung line'; then reappeared, gliding past the fourth destroyer flotilla into the avenue formed by the first and second lines of battleships and armored cruisers. Nearly two hours passed between the firing of the salute and the end of the inspection of the Fleet, and it was well after four when the 'Victoria and Albert' came to anchor at her berth alongside the 'Danton,' and a swarm of steam pinnaces brought the senior officers of the ships to pay their respects to the King. This ceremony occupied a considerable time, and half-past four was striking when the royal yacht weighed anchor to return to Portsmouth. As she cleared the lines the parting salute crashed out, and the smoke of it hid the King's ship from our eyes.

Then the picket-boat sentries were withdrawn, and the lines of the Fleet were invaded by swarms of craft, sailing and steam, big and little, but all crowded with eager, interested visitors, and presently the 'Soudan' lifted her anchor and steamed sedately away for Southampton, and we thronged in the stern, looking back at the great armada. The bows of the stately ships pointed towards the descending sun, which caught all the color in their strings of fluttering bunting in a warm embrace and kissed every bit of polished metal in their superstructures into flame. The white yachts off the Ryde shore looked like boats of polished ivory on a sea of jade; the red funnels of a Cunarder glowed like red-hot metal—the play of the light was fascinating. At last, far up Southampton Water, the picture faded from our eyes; but it will never fade from our memories; it will live with the many profound impressions that have been stamped upon our minds during a glorious and historic day.

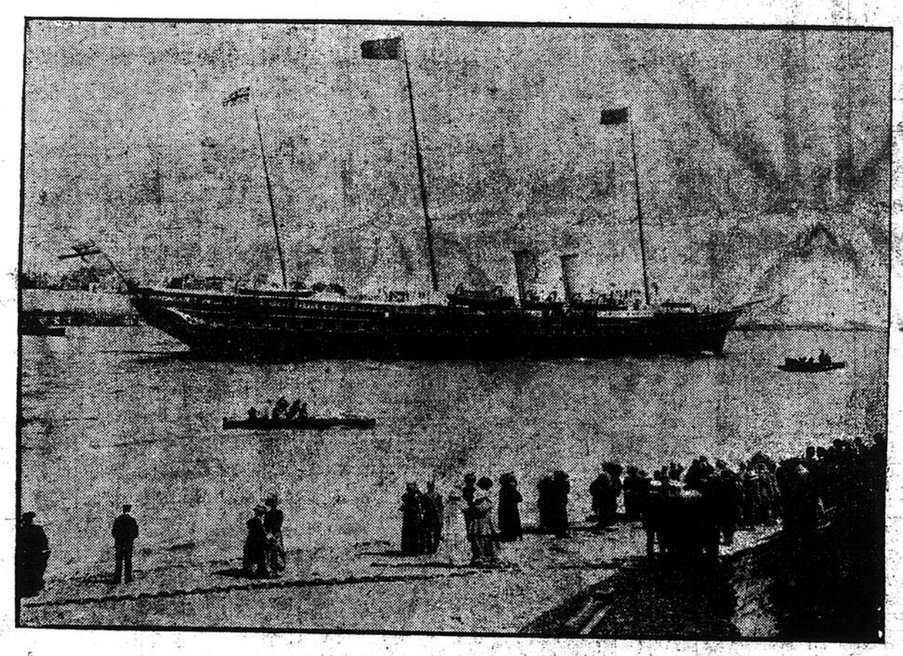
THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE



THE ROYAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

No greater fleet has ever been assembled than the vessels of the British navy shown in the above remarkable picture. —Photo 'Topical.'

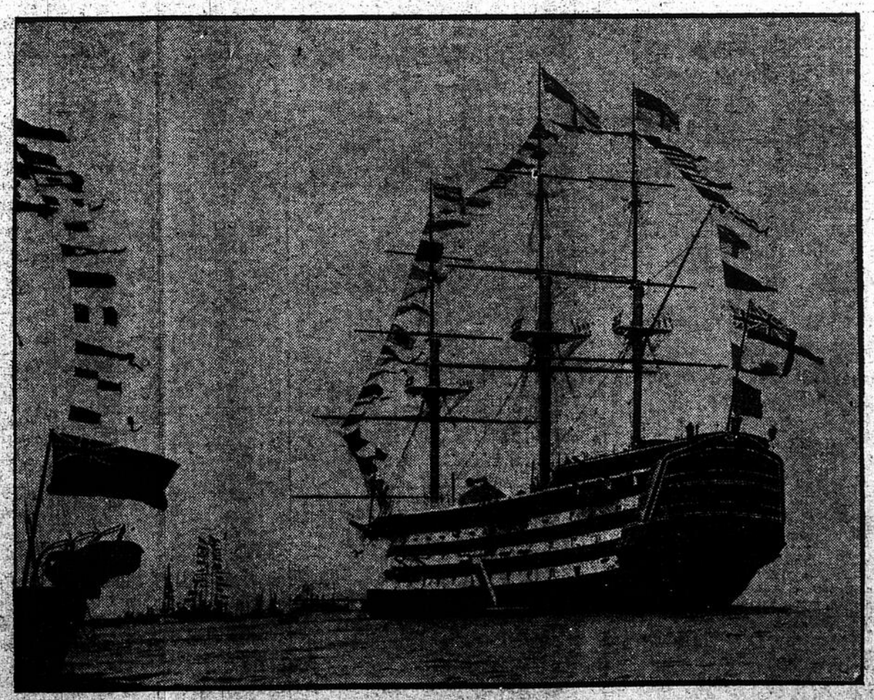
THE ROYAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD



THE 'VICTORIA AND ALBERT' LEAVING PORTSMOUTH.

The Royal yacht with their Majesties on board was cheered by groups all along the shore. Yesterday it conveyed the Royal party to Dublin where they received an enthusiastic welcome. —Photo 'Topical.'

'THE WOODEN WALLS OF ENGLAND'



NELSON'S FLAGSHIP THE 'VICTORY.'

As the Royal yacht sailed forth to review the mighty battleships of the British fleet a Royal salute was fired from the old 'Victory.'

TREATY RUMOR IS TRUE

France Declared to Have Secret Agreement With Morocco

London, July 8.—A despatch from Tangier to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the extracts from the secret treaty between France and the Sultan of Morocco, telegraphed to that association yesterday, are absolutely reliable. The treaty was published in Tangier last night.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

Berlin, July 8.—The 'Lokal Anseiger' makes what is apparently an inspired comment on Mr. Asquith's declaration that a situation had arisen in Morocco through which British interests might be affected more directly than heretofore, and that Great Britain, in whatever part she took in the matter, would have due regard for the protection of those interests and the fulfilment of her treaty obligations toward France.

The paper takes a reassuring view of the English position, saying that Mr. Asquith favors a policy of moderation, and calm commonsense, and that his statement indicates that the British Government will pursue a more active policy than heretofore and be guided by the interests of Great Britain rather than by the Morocco entente.

RUSSIA SEEKS INFORMATION.

Berlin, July 8.—The Russian Ambassador called yesterday at the Foreign Office and had a long talk with Baron Von Kiderlin Waechter, the foreign secretary. He had been directed by Emperor Nicholas to inquire in a friendly spirit concerning Germany's intentions in Morocco.

There has been no intimation of what Germany's pretensions will be in the eventual bargaining between the pwoers over Morocco. Officials here adhere to the point of view that France first of all should state her intentions in the premises.

HERESY CHARGE.

Committee to Consider Accusations Against the Rev. J. W. Nicholson.

Halifax, N.S., July 8.—The heresy case in the Presbytery of Halifax, the Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson, of Dartmouth, and at one time minister of Calvin Church, St. John, and later elder in the church at Dartmouth with having denied in a conversation with him the deity of Christ, though admitting his divinity, is likely to become a cause celebre. The Presbytery has appointed a committee of two ministers, the Rev. A. Rogers and the Rev R. Johnston, to look into the matter and report. The case will then be again taken up by the Presbytery.

AIRMAN RAN INTO FENCE.

Toronto, July 8. — Joseph Richter, 'the flying Dutchman,' an aviator from Hamburg, who has made a number of successful flights in Europe and at New York, is in St. Michael's Hospital with his left leg fractured in two places as the result of his Curtiss bi-plane dashing into the fence at the Island Stadium, where he was attempting to ascend yesterday afternoon for a flight across the bay and around the City Hall tower.

NOT MUCH REASON FOR UNEASINESS HERE IN CANADA

When one glances backward and realizes what the past six months have accomplished, one can be pardoned for taking a more optimistic view of the situation. Liquidation has been complete; there has been a reduction in the cost of living; our foreign trade is keeping up records; we have sold our securities, both old and new, to English and European bankers and investors. June and July are critical months in the crop situation. Winter wheat is made, but we have yet to face the possibility of hot July winds so that more or less activity naturally exists as to the outcome all over the Western provinces.

Then uncertainty in special lines is a restraining influence. Domestic trade is not yet active, although the new half year opens with favorable promises. It is believed that all that is needed is good crops to set the wheels of industry moving at a much faster pace.

The security market just now is more or less disappointing to the man who wants to see quick results. At the moment, the market is quite professional. Fluctuations are within very narrow limits. So far as one can see the leaders are resting on their oars. They have the stocks and the money, and they are in control.

It is doubtful if these interests initiate any sustained movement until we are farther along in the season, and until a good estimate of the crops can be made, and until the general atmosphere becomes clearer. There is unquestionably a great deal of bull material making, among which are the reorganization plans of several large concerns and the issue of new stock.

But the idea is growing that, barring serious accidents to crops, the situation is making for much greater strength and activtiy later in the season. At any rate Canadians need have no misgivings. Our Dominion is moving forward and from the Atlantic to the Pacific 'onward' is the word.

Three Years Should See Value of U.S. Steel Co. on Par With the Common Stock

New Pork, July 7. —The Steel Corporation has added $505,000,000 to value according to Commissioner Smith, at the rate of over $50,000,000 a year. In the next three years addition to property should increase the book value to a figure equivalent to present market value of the common stock. In the following two years the Corporation could write off practically the entire ore valuation as calculated by Commissioner Smith, so that the ore deposits would not have to figure in assets at all.

The Corporation charges off at the rate of 17 cents a ton on ore mined, which seems to show that the Bureau's estimate of 10 cents per ton as value of the Steel Corporation's holdings is entirely too low.

The conclusion of the report is that so far as the Steel Corporation's position in the entire iron and steel industry is of a monopolistic character is chiefly through its control of 75 percent of ore holdings of the North and the transportation of ore. But the geological survey gives the total ore deposits of the Lake Superior region as 3,500,000,000 tons, of which the Steel Corporation is credited with 1,-500,000,000 tons, or 40 percent. This leaves plenty of room for argument as to Commissioner Smith's contention that the Corporation controls 75 percent of the Lake ores.

OPINIONS on the MARKET

J. S. Bache & Co.—We believe the market will not experience much of a setback owing to the lack of public interest in speculation at this time.

H. L. Horton & Co—If these crop scare stories were anything at all new, or even to a small degree partly believed, stocks would not hold as well as they are doing at thes top levels of an almost continuous advance since the Standard Oil decision was rendered on May 15 last.

Laidlaw & Co.—Reports from American Northwest and other sections of the grain belt were more cheerful. Otherwise the day's news was without feature, and market remained narrow and professional and promises to so continue until crops have made further progress.

While a boat was proceeding to join in a local regatta at Holyhead it capsized, and the three occupants were thrown into the sea. Two of them swam to the pier, but the third man, named Routledge, was drowned.



UNITED STATES TRUST INVESTIGATIONS.

The House Committee which has been investigating the United States Steel Corporation.—Left to right, the Hon. J. Young, the Hon. C. Bartlett, the Hon. A. O. Stanley, the Hon. J. Beall ,the Hon. H. Littleton, and the Hon. J. McGillicuddy.

—Copyright—Underwood & Underwood.

WALL ST. NESTOR IS OPTIMISTIC AS TO MARKETS

New York, July 8.—The uncertain movements in the market for stock exchange securities this week, says Mr. Henry Clews, have been more or less seasonable. That is to say, the country has at last definitely reached the stage where our crops are at the critical point; and the future of the market if, as in the past, it is to be determined by the volume and quality of our farm products, is distinctly at issue. Therefore, a disposition has developed among market operators who have accumulated profits to secure them and avoid further immediate risk.



MR. CLEWS.

'Basic conditions,' said Mr. Clews, 'have not materially changed, and the reaction that has taken place in the market seems to suggest merely a temporary recession to enable the upward movement to secure a better foothold for a further advance later on. The stimulating feature of abundant money remains unchecked, with no immediate prospect of a change in this direction.

'Pending the resumption of the advancing tendency a period of irregularity and nervousness with active fluctuations appears, therefore, to be the immediate promise. This is a situation that will furnish many opportunities for quick in-and-out trading.'

Prominent Canadians are Growing More Interested in Porcupine Discoveries

Porcupine, July 8.—When big mining capitalists of England or the United States come or send their representatives into Porcupine, the news is published broadcast and much comment is made of it—despatches go out that a Malcolmson or a Pearson from London, is here; a Heinze has left Butte to cast his lot with us, or that a Freeman has come up from New York. But how many know that among the owners of Porcupines are the Plummers, whose interests cover many parts of Canada.

The Plummer-Prout Syndicate conveys but little to the Canadian who would at once recognize Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation; Frank and J. H. Plummer, with J. W. Prout, the mining engineer, have interests in many parts of the camp.

In Shaw they own the claims to the south of and adjoining the Hudson Bay property, a half mile south of the Whitney line. These five claims are now under option at a large figure.

Their best property is in the vicinity of the Hughes and the Gold Reef, on which they purpose putting on a shot drill, after thoroughly prospecting the claims, at which work they will shortly put a good force of men.

ASBESTOS IN ELDORADO.

Eldorado Township, says a Porcupine despatch, is not only proving its value in gold, but a good find of asbestos has apparently been made. One who saw the samples says that they show 12-inch fibres. The vein runs almost across one claim. The property belongs to Foster, of the Foster-Ellis Company.

PORCUPINES IN LARGE DEMAND IN THE STATES

New York, July 7. — During the past week unusual activity developed in the Porcupine shares not only in New York, but in Boston, Chicago and Toronto, and there was a greater manifestation of public interest than at any time since the opening of the camp. The market has been broader, fluctuations wider, and the reports of rich discoveries at the camp have all tended to increase outside participation.

Brokers in New York report that sales of Porcupine stocks have increased twenty-fold and that the inquiries have more than doubled within ten days. This has been helped to some extent by the somnolence of the copper shares and the fact that the broader fluctuations in the Porcupines afford a better trading.

While many of the low priced shares have been purchased by the public, the real demand has been for the high priced stocks, and investors are displaying great caution in choosing stocks. It would seem as if the long-expected boom in the Porcupines is at hand.

One New York firm reports that an offer of Porcupine stocks was oversubscribed three times, and other houses state that little difficulty is encountered in convincing investors as to the permanency of the camp. The weather has enabled the various companies to make great progress in development work, and now that the mines are sinking shafts and reporting good values at the lower levels, there has been a renewal of interest among those investors who have held back for fear that the gold-bearing ore would not be found below the surface.

Prices during the week advanced sharply on the renewed interest from the outside, and less manipulation by inside interest was visible. In fact, it has not been necessary to indulge in manipulation; as values were advanced by the increased demand from the public.

Toronto reports an active market for the Porcupines, the bulk of the demand coming from Canadian investors, although investors from the United States have been buying in the Canadian markets. Boston, which for years has not been able to see anything but coppers, is beginning to take an active interest in Porcupine, and the activity there last week in Porcupine stocks would suggest that New England investors had grown tired of the sleepy copper stocks and had turned to the Porcupines.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF ATCHISON MAY BE OFFERED

New York, July 7.—Wall Street has grown so accustomed to Atchison's entering market for funds every spring that failure to do its annual financing this year has aroused comment as to the possibilities of financing in the near future. Officially it has no plans this summer, but what may be done in the fall depends upon how it finds general business conditions.

In the year ended June 30, 1910, Atchison spent about $30,000,000 for improvements on existing lines and for acquisition of new lines. For year just ended about $31,000,000 was so expended This outlay was provided for by proceeds of convertible bond issue of last spring, when $43,686,000 4s were offered to stockholders. Last instalment on this issue which brought in about $14,000,000 in cash, was paid the first part of June.

On basis of expenditures and the receipts from bond sales Atchison has a balance of about $12,000,000 to carry into fiscal year just beginning to apply to improvement work. At the end of the fiscal year 1910 it had about $18,-000,000 working capital.

At present construction work under way is not being rushed. The cut off from Texico, N.M., to Coleman, Texas, which connects the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe with the Eastern Railway of New Mexico, is about completed, and the branch from Lometa to Eden will soon be finished. The former covers 300 miles and the latter 98 miles.

This mileage is unmortgaged. Texico-Coleman line is subject to conditions of Transcontinental Short Line bonds, of which $17,000,000 were sold in 1908. Terms provide that extent to which new line shall be mortgaged shall not be more than $25,000 per mile. There are $13,000,000 of these bonds authorized, but not issued. The Lometa-Eden branch comes under the operations of Gulf, Colorado Santa Fe which, although a part of the Atchison system, is a separate company organized under the laws of Texas.

Atchison closed fiscal year with $168,-430,500 common stock outstanding, increase over a year ago of $2,912,000. Difference in amount outstanding represents amount of bonds converted during the year. Of total conversion, a great majority took place within the last six weeks. Of convertible issues of 1905, 1906, 1909 and issue of 5 percent bonds in 1907, there are $37,550,000 out. With $43,686,000 convertible 4s issued in 1910, which are not convertible until 1913, Atchison has $81,236,000 outstanding.

Atchison could finance in three ways. Another issue of convertibles could be made; the $13,000,000 Transcontinental Short Line bonds could be sold, or the stock might be offered. It has been declared in unofficial circlescmf cmf—— declared in unofficial quarters that this last method is the ambition of the Atchison management.

RAIL ORDERS IN THE U.S.

New York, July 8.—Rail orders received by the Steel Corporation during the past week amounted to about 10,000 tons. Of this total Illinois Steel Company received 8,500 tons, orders coming from Chesapeake & Ohio for 1,000; Iowa Central, 3,800, and Chicago Terminal Railway 1,700 tons. Tennessee Coal & Iron Company received an additional order from Seaboard Air Line Company for 250 tons. Sentiment in steel circles is much more favorable now and railroads are expected to enter the market for large tonnages of rails in near future.

STOCK EXCHANGE AT PORCUPINE TO OPEN ON JULY 15

Porcupine, July 7.—F. F. Ames, secretary and treasurer of the Porcupine Stock Exchange, says that trading will positively begin on July 15. The Exchange will occupy temporary quarters until August 1, when the new Exchange building will be finished and ready for occupancy. The new Exchange building will be 40 feet front and 80 feet in depth. The entire ground floor will be devoted exclusively to trading purposes, with the exception of a small space allotted to the secretary and a booth for the telegraph company. The second floor will be divided into fourteen offices, and will be let to members only. These offices will be nicely furnished and will have every possible convenience.

In speaking of the condition of the camp, Mr. Ames says that conditions are all that could be expected, and that hotel accommodations can be had at rates varying from $1.50 to $4 a day. Rooms may be rented for $4 a week in different towns on the lake, and the rate of fare by boat from the various towns is very cheap.

It is expected that with the opening of the Porcupine Stock Txchange activity in Porcupine stocks will assume greater proportions, and with good telegraphic facilities between Porcupine, Toronto and New York, it is expected that a large amount of arbitrage business will be transacted. With these three centres and Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston active factors in the market for Porcupine stock, it is expected that a broader trading, as well as speculative market, will soon appear.

Already more than a dozen New York brokers have signified their intentions of opening quarters in Porcupine, and several have opened large offices in Toronto. This will greatly facilitate the execution of orders, and it is expected that when the Porcupine Stock Exchange is opened for business that a boom in these stocks will be under way.

BOND TRADING FOR HALF YEAR FAIRLY ACTIVE

New York, July 7.—Close of first half of 1911 finds the ond market in a position of mean activity. During first five months here was a fairly high percentage of private investment represented in transactions on the Exchange, but during June the bulk of tradin- was of a professional character.

Following shows total sales of bonds on New York Stock Exchange during six months ended June 30, 1911. In second column appear average daily sales of each month for same period:—

	Monthly total.	Daily average.
January	$88,997,000	$3,559,880
February	70,596,000	3,208,909
March	67,790,500	2,288,537
April	55,323,000	2,404,913
May	93,044,000	3,578,615
June	89,428,000	2,439,538
Total half year	459,178,500	

In ten calendar years preceding 1911 total sales of bonds and monthly average were:—

	Yearly totals.	Monthly aver.
1910	$ 626,368,000	$ 52,197,333
1909	1,302,181,500	108,515,125
1908	1,079,705,947	89,975,495
1907	516,841,954	43,070,161
1906	670,309,400	43,070,162
1905	1,023,610,970	85,300,909
1904	1,042,705,555	86,832,129
1903	680,257,351	56,698,112
1902	880,853,606	73,404,384
1901	999,759,870	83,313,322

June transactions were largest of any month this year except May, when in both total and daily average high watermark was reached. In April the bond market touched low point in activity.

On basis of six months' trading, prospects for year are that total will be considerably below 1904, 1905, 1.08 and 1909. But it is evident that aggregate for 1911 will be far in excess of that for 1910. In no month this year has total volume of sales fallen so low as average monthly total of 1910, and in no month has it risen so high as in active year 1909.

FINANCIAL PERSONALS

Sir Henry Pellatt will arive in Toronto from London next week.

Mr. J. W. Turpin is enjoying his annual holiday abroad.

Mr. C. J. Smith has left for Gulf ports.

NO SETBACK TO GROWING CROPS YET RECORDED

Winnipeg, July 7.—Another faverable week has been added to the 1911 crop history. During the week some districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan that were in need of moisture received considerable rain, and damage from drought is not likely to fall to the lot of very much territory. A small area in Manitoba has undoubtedly had too much rain, causing rank growth where the grain is not actually drowned out. Too much rain, on the whole, however, is preferable to too much drought. The area that received too much rain is very limited, and, speaking generally, there never was a season when moisture was more splendidly generous to the whole West.

Reports issued by the Provincial governments, the railways and other authorities during the week all speak in practically the same tone of encouragement. We had some cool weather a few days ago, and that is considered a good thing for the grain. The Canadian Northern Railway report says that the crops are looking first class in all sections of the country. Wheat is up to an average of about a foot, and in a few places the grain is heading out. It is generally conceded that the whole crop is from a week to two weeks earlier than last year, and consequently the harvest will be earlier.

The railways are now looking forward to the transportation of farm hands from the east, or from any place where they can be found. Bruce Walker, the commissioner of immigration, Winnipeg, estimates that the country this season will require about forty thousand men to harvest the crop. It will likely tax the authorities to secure that number.

However, if, as it is anticipated, the harvest will be earlier than last year, it may not be such a great problem to get the grain safely housed. The territory to be looked after has greatly increased, and there is a busy time ahead.

CROP ESTIMATES

Boston, July 7.— Crop Expert Snow makes the following estimates of this season's crops, of the United States, comparison being made with the final estimate by the government of 1910 crops:

	Snow.	Government.
Wheat (bu.)	733,000,000	695,443,000
Corn, (bu.)	2,950,000,000	3,125,713,000
Oats, (bu.)	800,000,000	1,126,765,000
Hay (tons)	50,000,000	60,978,000

U.S. TREASURY IN A COMFORTABLE POSITION NOW

Washington, July 8.—Money is pouring into the treasury, from ordinary receipts, corporation tax, Panama bonds proceeds, and bank circulation tax, sad the treasury is in an easy situation. For June the surplus was $38,305,705, receipts being $85,726,460 and expenditures $46,920,755; for year ended June 30 receipts $700,109,906, expenditures $654,428,286, or a surplus of $45,-681,619. Receipts for the year exceeded previous year by $25,000,000, expenditures being $5,000,000 less.

The treasury situation in the past two years has been greatly strengthened by corporation tax receipts, which have footed up to date over $53,000,000, while the working balance itself is $69,000,000, which without the corporation tax receipts would have fallen to a figure exceedingly low. To the corporation tax receipts and internal revenue receipts, which are $20,000,000 in excess of last year, the plethoric condition of the treasury is due, as receipts from customs during the last fiscal year were $20,000,000 less than for the year before.

That money should not be too suddenly withdrawn from circulation during payments for the recent issue of Panama canal bonds, the treasury has increased deposits in national banks by $10,000,000. This is only a temporary increase.

REDUCTION IN DIVIDEND OF C. & O. POSSIBLE

That the Hawley properties have not finished reducing dividends is now freely predicted in New York financial circles. In addition to anticipating a revision downward in the 4 percent disbursement on the $10,000,000 Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred, as a result of suspension of the Alton preferred dividend, it is believed by some that a continuance of the Cheapeake & Ohio 5 percent dividend rate would be highly inadvisable in view of that road's earnings in the fiscal year just closed.

In the 11 months to the end of May, Cheapeake produced a balance after charges of $2,937,537, a decrease from the same period of 1910 of $2,832,086, or 49.2 percent. The 11 months' balance this year equalled 4.7 percent on the $62,798,300 stock, while the $5,-769,623 earned to the end of May, 1910, was nearly twice as large or 9.1 percent. To show the full 5 percent earned this year would necessitate a balance in June of $192,378. As an average of but $118,000 net per month has been earned since the winter, it is only fair to expect that June earnings did not exceed the $192,378 needed to make up the full 5 percent.

With the road just 'getting by' in the lat year and additional charges falling upon the present fiscal year, because of the $16,000,000 4 1-2 percent notes recently sold, of $720,000, it is not surprising that Chesapeake & Ohio's dividend position is giving Wall street some little uneasiness. It may be argued, however, that there is plenty of ground for hope.

Chesapeake's inability to show better results in the late year was due largely to the unproductiveness of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville, now operated by the Chesapeake & Ohio under the name of Chesapeake & Ohio of Indiana. That road, 285 miles in length, was taken by Chesapeake & Ohio out of the hands of receivers in very bad condition physically. Much improvement work has been necessary, and while this has been going on, traffic has been delayed on the parent road's main lines at great expense. Such congestion is always costly.

It may be questioned if the loss on this account has been of such proportions as to bring about the deplorable showing in the late year. However, the reconstruction of the Indiana line is nearing completion and not only should losses on its account cease, but it is nearly time when Chesapeake & Ohio should get the benefit of a direct line into Chicago.

IDLE CARS NOT SO NUMEROUS AS RECENTLY

New York, July 7.—Since March 1st, changes in surplus of idle freight cars have not been decided, but trend has been downward, and there were about 26,000 fewer cars on June 21 than on March 1. On June 21, 1910, a year ago, net surplus of cars on United States and Canadian lines totalled 122,915, about 40,000 below this year's figures, or 32 percent. Prevailing tendency from March 1 to end of June last year was upwards and there were about 110,000 more idle cars along the railroads at close of spring than at the beginning.

Factor that must be considered in indifference in car surpluses compared with 1910 is increased equipment available. In March this increase was 100,-000 cars. Probably this year's gain will be under normal as railroads past year have not bought much equipment. On June 21 surplus of box cars was 6,000 under figure of a year ago.

On March 1, 1910, only 9287 coal cars were available, while corresponding date this year showed surplus of 103,-742. At last of June 1910, this surplus had increased to 28,762, while this year it had decreased to 73,886.

Following is a table showing the net surpluses of idle cars during the spring of 1911 and 1910:

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
June 21	163,170	122,915	40,255
June 7	166,970	126,497	40,473
May 24	167,398	110,661	56,737
May 10	187,278	122,593	64,685
April 26	187,006	96,319	90,687
April 13	186,053	77,357	108,696
March 29	194,887	25,886	169,001
March 15	207,261	17,342	189,919
March 1.	189,842	15,408	174,434

More roads reported this year, the total in June being about 170 as compared with 158 in 1910.

Railroads are about to enter critical period of traffic movement. They have more cars for crop shipments, and it remains to be seen whether their facilities will be taxed so that there will be net shortage of cars instead of surplus. This happened in October, 1909, but in fall of 1910 the lowest figure recorded was net surplus of over 7000 cars.

Imperial Vein Widening

The vein in the north drift from the 100-foot level in the Imperial shaft has widened from four to seven feet, and is showing up splendidly, says a despatch from Porcupine. Few in that part of Tisdale have a brighter prospect than the Imperial. Both President Taylor and Vice-president Norrington are at the camp looking it over, with a view of putting in a plant, which they will have done if matters continue to improve as they have done since reaching the 100-foot level.

OTTAWA TRADE STEADY

Ottawa reports say business is fairly active and steady in character. Country trade has suffered somewhat by reason of the heat, but that of the summer resorts has been brisk. Crops continue to promise well, although more rain is needed. Collections are fair.

IS MR. PERKINS WORKING FOR MERIT OR NOT?



GEORGE W. PERKINS

Things are not always what they seem; and neither are people—especially, perhaps, people who hold important positions in the world.

Mr. George W Perkins, formerly a partner in the house of J. P. Morgan & Company, is admittedly a brainy man. But apart from this, his character is a puzzle, and there seems to be a good deal of doubt as to his other attributes, and how much they 'lean to virtue's side.'

What seems to be rather an uncharitable view of Mr. Perkins's activities, is taken by 'Adams,' who presents in the Boston 'News Bureau' the following facts concerning this interesting individual:

When George W. Perkins retired from the house of Morgan, says this authority, he told his friends that he thought he had made enough money and that he was going to give up money-making for sociological work. But Perkins is a busier man now than he was when he had a desk 'At the Corner.' And he is still busy with mere money-making. Any one who thinks that the former insurance agent is living on his income, and is going around making speeches, writing articles for the magazines, and advising corporation directors on industrial profit-sharing schemes, all for the love of humanity, doesn't know George W. Perkins. He is a professional expert in profit sharing, and those who seek his professional advice go to him as they would to a corporation lawyer or an industrial efficiency expert. They expect to pay a good sized fee for the expert's advice.

The Perkins offices in the Empire building, just above the Steeloffices, are nearly as busy as the organ offices in the Drexel building. Perkins is largely interested in a number of railroads and industrial companies, and directors frequently use offices for their meetings. Some of the biggest men in the 'street' are seen going to the Empire building to confer with Perkins. His following is large, and it is growing larger since he left Morgan. He is a director in International Harvester (his pet company) Mercantile Marine, Northern Pacific, the National City Bank, the Steel Corporation, and many other companies and banks.

That Perkins intends to establish his own banking house is the belief of some of his friends.

Illinois Central Crop Report Encouraging

Chicago, July 7.—Illinois Central official just back from a tour says: 'Our crops as a whole are mighty good; some spots have suffered by continued dry weather, but there is no loud complaint from our various divisions.

'Iowa is in fine shape. Nebraska and South Dakota have suffered and western Minnesota is burned, although eastern Minnesota is pretty good. Our reports do not show much general damage to any feed crop or truck farms.

'Cotton condition is reported from 90 to 97. Our traffic for past six weeks has shown some increase.'

NO DIFFICULTY IS EXPECTED IN MOVING CROPS

A common question at this time is:—'How are the banks prepared to move the grain crops?' There is an impression that as the country progresses and the wheat output increases year after year, it becomes gradually a more difficult problem to finance the crop. This, in a sense, is not the case. As the country advances, conditions become different from what they were a few years ago.

Formerly the grain buyers were required to have actual cash on hand to pay out as required for practically all the grain marketed in the fall of the year. To-day the banks have branches at every town of any consequence in the country, and much of the money for the farmers for grain goes to their credit at the bank, and actual currency is not necessary. A farmer, for instance, comes to the elevator with a load of wheat, he gets a credit slip from the warehouseman, and when he presents it at the local bank, instead of receiving cash, the amount, or at least part of it, goes to his credit in his bank account. The farmers says the Winnipeg 'Commercial,' are becoming every year in better position to handle the matter that way.

First of all, when the crop season arrives, the millers, grain and elevator men arrange for a line of credit with the banks, and of course the banks prepare for the occasion by withdrawing call money from the New York market. They avoid withdrawing money from the Montreal and Toronto markets as much as possible, because a million or two taken from New York would not cause any sensation, whereas it might affect unfavorably the Canadian stock markets.

As far as this year is concerned, several of the banks have increased their capital, and reserves are larger. Consequently, there is no doubt that the institutions have made greater preparation than usual in proportion to the increase in demand that the heavier grain yield will warrant.

The argument, as far as dealings in the country are concerned, could be lengthened out to include even the payments of farmers to merchants. The farmer has his credit at the bank; he gives the retail merchant a cheque, which, when presented at the bank, is in turn credited to the dealer, and still no currency is needed. This is where the branch bank comes in handy.

Of course, a larger number of farmers must have actual cash for their crops, but as we said in the foregoing, they are becoming better off every year.

Suffice it to say, that the financial affairs are apparently in good shape for the crop moving, and there is no need for nervousness on that score. Another thing that might be mentioned in this connection is that as the western grain output increases, its marketing is spread over a longer period.

CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS IN THE WEST GOOD

Winnipeg, July 7.—General business conditions in the west show no striking features. As wholesale there is a steady, seasonable movement of merchandise. It is asserted, however, that buying on the strength of the coming crop has not yet become evident. The country merchants have in most cases contented themselves with ordering moderately, and the certain result of this cautiousness will be heavy buying later on.

It would look as if past experience has put the dealers in the country on their guard against taking chances. There is no doubt now, however, that the requirements of the country will be heavy, and it may not be out of order to caution the trade not to leave off preparation until the rush of wheat transportation brings on the danger of delays in the moving of general merchandise.

There are some lines in which the fall orders have not by any means been on a large scale. This is especially the case in the districts in which the poor crops of 1910 and the subsequent severity of the winter goods left over being larger than usual.

It is always looked upon as favorable to future business to have stocks at country points in need of replenishing but in the preparation for fall business that may be carried so far that the merchants lose sales because they have not the goods.

It is a good indication of the prosperous condition of the country generally that in the last few weeks collections have improved somewhat, showing that there is money in the country.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,000,297
ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA.

A General Banking Business transacted.

Commercial Letters of Credit
ISSUED, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1866 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

DOES IT NEVER

occur to you that this company with its $660,000 of capital, well invested in sound securities, and 18 years of experience, offers you splendid service.

THE EASTERN TRUST CO.,
H. B. Stairs, Manager, Canada Life Building.

"PROVINCIAL"
OF ENGLAND
FIRE INSURANCE
WILLIS, FABER & Co., OF CANADA, LIMITED. CHIEF AGENTS IN CANADA

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company.
5%
Lachine First Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds
Due April 1st, 1913.
PRICE 103 AND INTEREST.
Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
164 St. James Street, Montreal
Toronto Quebec Halifax
London, Eng.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,
PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS;
DIVIDEND No. 6
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. for the three months ending June 30th, 1911, being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, on the paid up Preference Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of August next to the Preference Shareholders of record 1st day of August, 1911.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from August 1st to August 10th, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. L. DOBLE, Secretary.

RE-INVESTMENT
JULY DIVIDENDS
Before re-investing any surplus funds be sure and obtain from us circular giving particulars of first class debentures yielding from
4% to 6%
Address
HANSON BROS.
Investment Brokers,
164 St. James Street,
Dept. D. MONTREAL.

CROWN-RESERVE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Dividend No. 17.
Notice is hereby given that a monthly dividend of 2 per cent. for the month of June, 1911, and a bonus of 3 per cent. for the same period, making a total of 5 per cent., has been declared and will be payable on the 15th July, 1911, to shareholders of record the 30th June, 1911.
Transfer books will not be closed.
Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th July by the transfer agents, "The Crown Trust Company," and shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.
By order of the Board
JAMES COOPER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, June 15th, 1911.

ENGLISH-FRENCH CAPITAL
CAPITAL FURNISHED for sound American, Canadian and Mexican enterprises. Mining, Industrial, Timber and Manufacturing. Steam and Electric Railroads financed. Irrigation projects promoted. Substantial Stock, Bond or Debenture issues bought, sold or underwritten. Collections and Clearances made for Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies. Head Office London, Branch Paris. Correspondence invited.
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David S. Kerr, C.A., (Scot.) 194 Main

CITY BABIES DIE FOR LACK OF TWO CENTS

Provincial Board of Health Tells Simple Device for Preserving Milk.

For two cents a day the Provincial Board of Health says, in a pamphlet just issued for distribution amongst city mothers, enough ice can be procured to prevent the milk going sour, or unfit for use as food, if their instructions are followed. For two cents a day spent for ice in each home the lives of very many of the infants who have lately died in the city could have been saved.

The devices advised by the Board of Control are a follows:

(1) An ordinary wooden box, 13 by 18 inches, and 11 1-2 inches deep.

(2) Fill bottom with sawdust and place in centre of box a circular tin can about eight inches across, deep enough to hold a quart bottle of milk.

(3) Place another circular piece of tin around can, and fill in space between it and the sides of the box with sawdust.

(4) On the cover of the box nail about fifty sheets of newspaper.

With this inexpensive beginning a mother can place her milk inside of the tin can, surround it with cracked ice, and keep it as sweet as in a refrigerator.

And all this for two cents a day.

M'GILL MEN PLUCKED

Professors Puzzled at Result of Law Examinations in Quebec

The examiners of the provincial bar, Messrs. Honore Gervais, K.C.; R. C. Smith, K.C.; Edmond Brossard, K.C.; Gonzalve Desaulniers, K.C., and Rodolphe Monty, K.C., returned yesterday from Quebec. Thirty-nine candidates presented themselves for examination, out of whom 26 were admitted and 13 were plucked. Among the latter were five McGill men, and though it might not have caused a sensation if one or two from that college had failed to pass, yet the fact that some of their cleverest men have been turned down is something that the college authorities cannot explain, or that the professors cannot account for.

HUMANITY TO ANIMALS.

S. P. C. A. Decide Not to Provide Inspectors With Uniforms.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at the president's office, 180 St. James street, on Friday, July 7th, at 12.15 noon. There were present Messrs. H. Markland Molson, president; Randall Davidson, A. E. Ogilvie, H. Joseph, F. W. Smith, H. V. Truell, Dr. McEachran, Geo. Durnford, the Rev. T. Harris, Major Hooper, J. C. Hickson, David Law, E. Surveyer, R. T. Heneker and T. S. Gillespie. The inspectors reported the following work done during the month of June: Convictions, 13 complaints attended to, 133; warnings, 68; animals desuroyed, 46; ordered off work, 26; making a total of 283. The matter of uniforming the inspectors was voted on, but the majority were not in favor of the project.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

Receive Send-off on Leaving Liverpool.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, July 8.—The Winnipeg Highlanders and the Canadian naval contingent got a hearty send-off on the 'Victorian' to-day. The Highlanders were played to the boat by the Liverpool Scottish pipers. The Lord Mayor and dock officials, and the chairman of the Allan line attended. The general populace was enthusiastic and the voyagers the same.

OVERSEAS PARLIAMENTARIANS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Sheffield, July 8.—The overseas parliamentarians visited several of the large works and dined at Cutler's Hall yesterday. Senator Smith responded to the principal toast. To-day they lunch at Catsworth with the Duke of Devonshire and dine to-night at Scarborough. They will spend to-morrow there.

Pianos To Rent

Pianos rented from $2.00 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed if purchased. One-price system and easy terms of payment. Sole agency for Steinway and Pianola Pianos. Daily demonstrations at NORDHEIMER'S, Limited, 610-612 St. Catherine street west, corner of Mountain street.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE WINS FINAL AT HENLEY.

Henley-on-Thames, July 8.—Magdalen College crew, who yesterday defeated the Ottawa Rowing Club's eight, to-day won the Grand Challenge Cup, beating Jesus College, Cambridge, in the final, by 2¼ lengths. The time was 7 mins. and 2 secs.

CAMORRIST TRIAL.

Interesting Exhibits Are Produced in Court.

Viterbo, July 8.—The court and jury who are hearing the trial of the Camorrists charged with the murder of Gennaro Cuoccolo and his wife, were occupied to-day with an examination of papers and personal belongings seized by the authorities at the home of Vitozzi, the priest. Vitozzi, known as the 'guardian angel of the Camorra,' is one of the defendants in the present case, and beyond being accused of membership in the criminal organization, is charged with having falsely denounced Tomasso de Angelis and Gateano Amedeo, innocent men, in order to protest the assassins of the Cuoccolos.

When Enrico Alfano and his associates were first arrested they were released upon the representations of Vitozzi, who said he had learned of their innocence and the guilt of others in the confessional. This intervention permitted Alfano to escape to the United States, where, however, he fell into the hands of Detective-Lieutenant Joseph Petrosino.

The exhibit included a sword cane, revolvers, forty-nine bills of exchange, letters from criminals asking his protection, a letter from Maria Bartolotti, and 155 illustrated post cards, which the prosecution describes as obscene.

Maria Bartolotti is believed by some to be a close friend of the priest, while according to others, Vitozzi acted as the woman's agent in lending her money. Confronted by these exhibits intended to establish his character, Vitozzi defended his possession of them. Regarding the communications from criminals, he said that he considered it the duty of his ministry to assist sinners, including the criminals who had applied to him for help.

Among Vitozzi's effects were also found 200 letters from various clerks and officials of the law courts complaining that money promised them had not been received. According to the state, the priest was in the habit of giving bribes to court officials in order to obtain light sentences for convicted criminals with whom he was associated.

It is expected that the revelations along this line will be scandalous.

TEMPERATURE AWAY DOWN.

Thermometer Last Night Dropped As Low As 59.37.

The minimum temperature last night was 5937, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the McGill instruments registered a temperature of 70 and a humidity of .46.

The maximum as registered by McGill yesterday was 74, and by Hearn and Harrison 77. The minimum by McGill was 57.

OUTREMONT COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of Outremont will take place at the Town Hall, on Tuesday night next, and not Wednesday, as previously mentioned.

KING AND QUEEN ENTER DUBLIN TO-DAY

Their Majesties Enthusiastically Received in Irish City

DECORATIONS EVERYWHERE.

Six Thousand Seek Admittance to Attend Court, But Only 1,000 Can Be Accommodated Stock Exchange Scene.

Dublin, July 8.

When the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' with King George and Queen Mary and the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary on board, anchored in Kingstown harbor at eight o'clock last evening, every available point along the Breakwater and on the landing stages was crowded with cheering Dublinites, who, on seeing the King and Prince of Wales on the bridge of the yacht, burst forth singing the National Anthem. The first division of the home fleet, anchored just outside the harbor, also fired salutes in honor of Their Majesties.

The Irish people feel flattered that King George has visited Ireland before going to Scotland or Wales, and it is believed that little will come of the efforts of the independents to disturb the harmony of the occasion.

Addresses will be presented to the King from every sort of public body from all over Ireland, representing Home Rulers as well as Unionists.

Six thousand applications have been received from persons desiring to attend the court on Tuesday, but the state rooms at the castle will only accommodate about 1,000.

Another incident that is affording satisfaction is that King George and Queen Mary have decided to visit Maynooth College to-morrow afternoon, where they will be received by Cardinal Logue and Archbishop Walsh.

The decoration of the city in honor of the royal visit has been carried out with lavish hand. Miles of streets are spread with bunting and festoons, while from the landing place at Kingstown to the city boundary, a distance of over six miles, there are nine triumphal arches connected by continuous decorations.

All kinds of public entertainments, especially for children, and other festivities have been arranged in connection with the visit of the King and the Queen. The preparations for illuminations are thrice greater than on the day of the coronation.

Scenes of tremendous enthusiasm were enacted on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Business was suspended while the members sang the National Anthem. Finally it was decided to close the exchange next Tuesday as well as yesterday.

The independents, on the other hand, are trying to draw the people from the reception of the royal party by holding the annual pilgrimage to the grave of Wolf Tone to-day instead of Sunday.

'WE WANT HOME RULE.'

Dublin, July 8.—King George and Queen Mary received a quiet but cordial welcome to Ireland to-day. The attitude of the people is well expressed by a banner stretched outside the City Council hall at Pembroke, a suburb of the capital, which refused to present an official address to the King, reading: 'Welcome. We want Home Rule.'

TENNIS NOTES

AT THE COUNTRY CLUB.

The drawings for the first round of the men's single tennis handicap tournament at the Country Club have been posted in the clubhouse at St. Lambert. The participants and the handicaps are as follows: J. A. Prevost, -15, vs. H. G. D. Ellis, plus 3-6 of vost, 15, vs. H. G. D. Ellis, plus 3-6 of 15; W. N. Maynard, plus 2-6 of 15, vs. W. A. Holland, -40; J. W. Spears, plus 30, vs. H. L. Conyers, plus 15; John M. Miller, -15.3, vs. A. Warden, plus 2-6 of 15; E. Desaulniers, -15, vs. E. S. Macdougall, plus 2-6 of 15; F. T. Dunn, plus 4-6 of 15, vs. P. N. Macdougall, plus 3-6 of 16; F. D. Williams, plus 2-6 of 15, vs. W. D. Bergman, 4-6 of 15; W. L. Dart, -15.3, vs. G. H. Heald, plus 15.3.

The Country Club meets the Riverside Club in a league match on the grounds of the former this afternoon. The match will start at 2 o'clock.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN IS SEVENTY TO-DAY.

Birmingham, July 8.—Joseph Chamberlain celebrated his 70th birthday at his home, Highbury, to-day. The veteran statesman was the recipient of world-wide congratulations. His health is fairly good, the improvement noted upon his return from the Riviera being maintained.

PERSONALS.

The Misses Georgina and Agnes Hunter are sailing for a trip abroad.

Sir Lyman Melvin Jones sails from England to-day on his return to Canada.

Mrs. F. Buller and family have left to spend the next few weeks at Rye Beach, N.H.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Farwell, who were in the city for a few days, have returned to Sherbrooke.

Miss Guerin and Miss Carroll Guerin leave next week to spend some time on the Maine Coast.

Mrs. C. E. Archibald and Miss Evelyn Archibald have left for Kennebunk Beach, Maine, for the summer.

Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt gave a reception for the society of Knights Bachelor at Clifford's Inn Hall and Garden recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MacMillan, Lindsay, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Caroline E. (Lena), to Dr. O. Houghton Love, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Love, Brooklyn, New York. The marriage is to take place the 19th of this month.

At the marriage of Miss Mona Troop to Mr. Harold Stanley Johnston, which is to be celebrated in St. Martin's Church, at four o'clock next Wednesday afternoon, the bride will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Gerald Bogart, as matron of honor, and by two little flower girls, the Misses Edith Hanson and Dora Boriase. Mr. C. M. Johnston, brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man, and the ushers will be Mr. Sydney Harrington and the Rev. G. W. H. Troop. His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, will officiate at the ceremony.

ATHLETES IN GOOD SHAPE.

Americans and Englishmen Meet on Tuesday.

Cambridge, Eng., July 8.—All the Oxford-Cambridge athletes who are in training here for the international meet with Yale and Harvard at Queen's Club, London, next Tuesday, have rounded into fine condition and are confident of success. Anderson, the English team's half miler, who has been ill, has recovered, and he and E. J. Baker, who will run in the one mile event, are working splendidly and at the games are expected to make record figures.

London, July 8.—Seven members of the Yale-Harvard team practiced today on the Queen's Club grounds and were delighted with them. The other members of the team did their work at Preston Park, Brighton. H. W. Kelly, Harvard, the American's best quarter miler, who fell yesterday and badly sprained his ankle, was slightly better to-day. The remaining members of the visiting team are in excellent shape.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Th committee of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution desire to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations, received during April, May and June: Mr. A. Scott, rolls and bread; Mr. Joyce, cakes; Messrs. Graham, bread and buns; Fraser-Viger, tea; Messrs. Poulin, eggs; Mrs. Gibb, ice cream, lamb, buns, flowers, strawberries, oranges, candy, coffee, cake, salmon trout, bats, balls, also filling of window boxes; Mrs. Boulter, buns; Lady Hickson, buns, rhubarb and sugar; the Castle Blend Company, buns, cake, rolls and bread; Mr. Maitland, oranges; Miss Molson, eggs; Miss Macfarlane, chocolate eggs, vegetable, and flower seed, flags; Mrs. D. Gordon, eggs; Emergency Hospital, bedding, etc.; Mrs. Cook, magazines; Mrs. Dunlop, cake; Mrs. MacDougal, cake; Miss Adams cake; Mrs. Farthing, bananas; Mrs. Castle, cake; Mrs. Phillips, rolls and bread; The Robert White Company, Laurentian Water; Mrs. Dunlop, pictures, clubs and dumbbels; Messrs. Robertson & Sons, kindling wood; The Davidson Manufacturing Company, kettles and bowls; Ewing & Co., seeds; Mr. R. Hall, rolls and bread; Presbyterian Church, cake; Mrs. Mitchell, buns, magazines; The Berthelet School, marbles; Mrs. Castle and friends, entertainment to the children, tea and entertainment to the old ladies; Horse Show committee, invitation for children to horse show, committee and friends, picnic for the Coronation; Incline Railway Company, season pass for 1911; Mrs. Liddell, ribbon; Messrs. Boulter, Waugh & Co., hats; Mr. Mitchell, printing of ribbon; Mr. Gatehouse, fish; the 'Star,' papers; the 'Witness,' papers.

TORONTO RY. IN THE LEAD---C.P.R. UP HERE & IN N.Y.

Toronto Railway continued its leadership in the stock market this morning, opening at 147 1-2 and advancing to 148 3-4. Detroit United opened at 72, while Scotia was moderately traded in at 98 1-2. Canadian Pacific was strong in response to the demand in New York. The opening sale was at 149 1-2. Up to 10.30 o'clock trading was limited, but the aspect of the market showed strength.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STRONG IN WALL ST.

The New York market opened strong, with a jump in Canadian Pacific shares of a point and a half to 240, although 'Soo' opened at 142 1-4, which is a quarter point lower than last night's closing price. Southern Pacific opened steady at 121 5-8. U. S. Steel was higher at 79 1-8, with Union Pacific at 187 1-8. Although there were one or two weak spots, the tone of the general market was stronger up to 10.30 o'clock.

LONDON MARKET

London, July 8, 1 p.m.—Closing: Consols for money 78¾; do., for account, 78 13-16.

C.P.R. 246½; G.T.R. 28 1-8.

Bar silver steady 24 3-8d per ounce.

Money 1 to ¼ percent.

Discount rate, short bills 2 percent; 3 months' bills, 2 1-16 percent.

Plentiful Supply of Money Reported in London---Stocks Were Quiet and Irregular

London, July 8.—Money in abundant supiy, and discounts easy.

The stock market was quiet and irregular. Guatemala bonds were strong on the proposals of the debt settlement. Mexican rails and foreigners were supported, while home rails were easy.

American securities opened a fraction higher, and improved under the lead of Canadian Pacific, which closed 1 3-8 over the New York final of yesterday. Others finished below the best, and the closing was steady.

SALES OF PRODUCE

Mr. Aug. Trudel, manager of the Quebec Cheese Makers' Agricultural Co-Operative Society, reports the following sales of butter yesterday:

893 boxes, finest, to Hodgson Bros., at 21¾c; 568 boxes, fine, to G. D. Warrington, at 21½c.

Pasteurized—31 boxes, finest, to Jas. Dalrymple & Sons, at 22c.

BULLION BOUGHT BY BANK.

London, July 8—Bullion amounting to £256,000 wa staken into the Bank of England on balance to-day. Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid 8.15, and at Lisbon 8.00.

IROQUOIS CHEESE BOARD.

At the regular meeting of the Iroquois cheese board, held yesterday, 1050 colored cheese were offered.

All sold at 11 1-8c.

BIRTHS

LAING — At the Homeopathic Hospital, on July 4, 1911, the wife of Geo. H. Laing, of a daughter.

DIED.

FISHER—At Quebec, on July 6, 1911, Austin Joseph, aged 20 years, youngest son of the late Samuel Fisher.

BLAIKLOCK — At 181 Mance street, Montreal, on Friday, July 7, 1911, Martha, widow of the late Major W. M. Blaiklock, and daughter of the late George W. C[illegible]ton, Kingston, Ont.

Funeral priva[illegible] 10th inst.

HALLY — On S[illegible] 24, 1911, at 155 Cumber[illegible] Toronto, Margaret, beloved [illegible] of Robert Orr and Beatrice Hally.

STOCKWELL — At his home in Yarmouth, Me., on June 30, 1911, William H. Stockwell, formerly of Danville, Que., aged 53 years.

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1911, incorporating Louis Athanase David, William Henry Lunney, advocates, Charles Joseph Eugène Charbonneau, notary public, John Holmes Brittle, accountant, and Rena Knoulton, stenographer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on the business of a poultry and egg farm in all its several branches and departments. To carry on business as dealers in, and producers of, dairy, farm and garden produce of all kinds, and in particular, milk, cream, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs, fruit and vegetables. To carry on business as cow-keepers, farmers, millers and market gardeners, and as manufacturers of all kinds of condensed milk, jam, pickles, cider, and preserved provisions of all kinds; (b) To assist in the holding of exhibitions and fairs throughout the several provinces of Canada, by furnishing assistance, and by supplying material from time to time, and to further and encourage such pursuits by the reciprocal exchange of products, or otherwise, with similar associations of companies or persons in the several provinces, and further, to this end to establish a central registry office and information bureau of matters, products and things deemed necessary for exhibition or fair purposes; (c) To hold fairs and auction sales of live stock of every kind; (d) To exact a charge or contribution from the exhibitors, at any such fairs or exhibitions, and to lease or let, stalls, compartments, or space upon its lands and property, during such exhibition, or at any other time, and to exact an admission fee from visitors or other persons; (e) To promote, or assist in the promotion of any company or companies for or with any purposes or objects similar to those above mentioned, and to effect or assist in effecting the incorporation of such company or companies; (f) To apply for, subscribe for, accept, hold, underwrite, deal in and place, or guarantee the placing of any shares, scrip, stock, debentures, debenture stock, bonds or securities of any company or corporation; (g) To act as agents for any company, partnership or person carrying on a similar business; (h) To amalgamate with or join in any similar business; (i) To distribute among the members of the company in kind, any shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company; (j) To sell, transfer, or dispose of the whole or any part of the business or undertaking of the company, to any other company, or to any other person, firm, or corporation, and to accept by way of consideration for any such sale, transfer or disposal, any shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds or securities of any other company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Pioneer Egg Farm, Limited," with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into 2,000 shares of ten dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 23rd day of June, 1911.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

ELLIOTT & DAVID,
Solicitors for Applicants.

SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

Ansonia, arr, Quebec.. .. ..July 8
Minneapolis, arr. New York.. ..July 7
Moltke, arr. New York.. .. .. ..July 7
Manchester, Importer, arr. Quebec.. .. ..July 7
Tunisian, arr. Cape Ray.. ....July 7
Scotian, arr. Cape Race .. .. ..July 7
Sardinian sailed from London..July 6
Victorian sailed from Liverpool.. .. ..July 7

OUTWARD.

Empress of Ireland arr. Liverpool.. .. ..July 7
Prinzess Irene, arr. St. Michael's.. .. .. July 7
Manzman, arr. Avonmouth.. ...July 7
Birma, arr. Rotterdam.. .. ....July 7
Caroline, arr. Havre.. .. ..July 7
Virginian sailed hence.. .. .. ..July 7
Megantic sailed hence .. ..July 8
Corsican, arr. Malin Head.. ..July 7
Parisian sailed from Boston ..July 7

'EMPRESS' COMING IN.

The C.P.R. SS. Empress of Britain, with the Premier and the Canadian contingent on board, was reported 145 mile seast of Belle Isle at 4 p.m. yesterday. She is due at Rimouski at 9 a.m., and at Quebec at 6 p.m. to-morrow evening.

SCOTS OCCUPY LINER.

Among the passengers sailing on the 'Grampian' for Glasgow this morning, are a party of the Scots of America Association, who are taking up a greater part of the ship's accommodation. They will probably be away three months.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN SAILS.

The C. P. R. steamship, 'Lake Champlain,' sails for Liverpool this morning. The fact that she only arrived in port late on Wednesday, speaks good for those who are responsible for the discharging and loading of the ship's cargo.

MEGANTIC HEAVILY LADEN.

The Megantic, which sails this morning for Liverpool, has the largest list of passengers of any ship leaving port to-day. It is also expected she will travel via the Straits of Belle Isle.

Bookings for the daylight trip to Quebec are also said to be satisfactory.

The R.M.S. Megantic, of the White Star line, pulled out of her berth this morning at 9 a.m., taking 12 passengers on the daylight trip to Quebec.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION.

London, July 8,.—The next wool auction sales will open Tuesday and is scheduled to close July 27. The offerings next week aggregate 54,740 bales.

VERDUN COUNCIL.

Verdun Council will meet at 8 p.m. on Monday.

"SALADA" CEYLON TEA

You wouldn't think of mixing Prussian Blue in your Tea-Pot, now would you?

And yet this is just about what you are doing when using the colored and doctored teas of Japan.

"SALADA" Natural Green Tea is uncolored and pure, delicious and economical.

Sold in sealed packets only, same form, style and prices as the famous Black Teas of "SALADA" brand.

BIBLES

In Endless Variety
And Marvellously Low in Price
THE BIBLE HOUSE
74 UNION AVENUE

A PLEASANT TRIP.

Passengers on the 'Royal Edward' Found the Vessel Very Steady.

A letter of appreciation has been received by the Canadian Northern Steamship Company from the passengers of the Royal Edward, which arrived in port late on Wednesday, saying that they had had a pleasant trip over, found the vessel very comfortable, the officers courteous, and the meals excellent. They also mentioned the steadiness of the boat, which was free from vibration and rolling during the voyage.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. T. Brophy, W. C. Lowers, J. A. Jacobs and Ed. Liersch.

BONNIE BELAIR, DORVAL

A swell location, at pleasing prices. Match these values if you can. They are great. First payment is small. The monthly payments are easy. Become a landowner at once.

BONNIE BELAIR

LOTS
50 x 120 feet
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Only $360 Up

Payable 5 % Cash, Balance Monthly.

Make appointment for Automobile to take you to the property.

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Mail me plans and particulars of Bonnie Belair.
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Address .. ..

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Fine Cut-stone House for sale, with immediate possession: 3 public rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 bath rooms, kitchen, servants' rooms, etc., etc. Hardwood floors throughout, and extensively and tastefully decorated.

For further particulars and permit to view the house, apply

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ST. JAMES STREET

Fine Corner for Sale, 87 feet frontage x 81½ feet to lane. Near Bonaventure Station. Cheap to quick buyer.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited
Phone Main 1909. 211 Notre Dame St. West

WESTMOUNT---UPPER LEVEL

FOR SALE—Substantially built and well-finished house, containing drawing room, parlor, dining room, seven bedrooms, three bathrooms, etc. In beautiful order and ready to occupy. Only $5,000 cash required.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, LIMITED
'Phone, Main 1909. 211 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST.

'THERE'S A REASON'

why you should read what

Truell

has to say on Page 21 of this issue.

THE PLAZA

is the feature in Real Estate

READ ABOUT IT.

The Daily Witness

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ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, MAIN 4090.
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Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands: 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage in the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $2.00 per annum.

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

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage or injure the readers, 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.

F.Q. 1 F.M.11 — JULY — L.Q.19 N.M.25

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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1911.

A quarter of a million of the farmers of Georgia have demanded of Congress a prompt affirmative vote upon the unamended Reciprocity Bill. Three memorials favoring Reciprocity have been sent to the Sixty-second Senate from Iowa and Nebraska; the West and South-west as far as Texas have responded in urging resolutions of endorsement, and the main sophistical contention upon which the greedy United States trusts have sought to stir discontent against the Canadian pact has been completely and finally swept away. So pronounces the New York 'American,' a newspaper which studies popularity, and which evidently believes that the Reciprocity Pact is broadly popular in its own country. The 'American' certainly has gathered and is daily presenting through its columns a magnificent array of approving testimony from the strong men of industry and business and science—the thinkers, the economic experts, and the broad-minded Americans, North, East, South, and West. These have 'closed the argument in behalf of reciprocity with convincing and overwhelming force.' In spite of anything to the contrary, the 'American' affirms that the result is fully decided, and 'it is unanimously understood that the 'unamended Reciprocity Bill will be 'passed by a satisfying majority of 'the Senate, and approved by a 'waiting president.' And it shall be approved by a waiting Canadian parliament in spite of any factitious opposition.

The 'Saturday News' of Edmonton, Alberta, pronounces itself as being of the opinion that the present administration at Ottawa has been in power quite long enough for the country's good. Whether that be so or not, the 'Saturday News' is as strongly of the opinion as ever that on the question which is uppermost in the public mind, Mr. Borden is adopting an altogether wrong course, and is thereby throwing away his party chances when the impending appeal to the people takes place. And this is significant. The 'News' declares: 'This is 'a view which has been strengthened 'since the opportunity has been given 'of receiving the message which he 'has had to deliver at first hand.' Sir William Van Horne once said this: 'Anybody who is a bear on Canada 'will go broke,' or words which meant the same. It is just as true to say that anybody who opposes reciprocity will find himself eventually on the wrong side of the fence.

We have had something to say about the sneering remarks special correspondents travelling with the Borden party have sent east. They have spoken in terms of scant respect of the statements of the views of the various farmers' associations that are presented to the Conservative leader. 'Some old farmers' memorials are 'presented and one fanatic is hooted 'down,' is a sample of the wisdom we have received by wire, and it is not by any means the worst that could be quoted. Mr. Fream, for instance, who at the last general election was one of the most prominent and effective supporters of Mr. Root, the Conservative candidate in Red Deer, has been denounced as using the farmers as 'political implements,' and has been so denounced by scribes attached to official Conservative newspapers. This is liable, proclaims the 'News,' to act as a decided boomerang. 'It is most 'unfair and the worst kind of politics.' The case of Mr. Fream is not an exceptional example. As a matter of fact, many of the most prominent Conservative-Liberals of the west are out for reciprocity without reservation. As the Regina 'Standard' says: 'It was disappointing to thousands of 'his political admirers to find that Mr. 'Borden had nothing to offer against 'reciprocity except the stock arguments that have done duty at a price 'per line during the past three months, 'in party organs and other purchasable sheets. It is indeed a pity.' We like Mr. Borden, and would wish him well in any right cause. We regret to see him digging so assiduously his political grave.

A witty writer—he deemed himself a wit—once referred to the British public as 'The Great Unwashed,' and the title has stuck. Washing, however, is a matter of education and of opportunity. The Wit had both—the Unwashed have neither. A better state of things is gradually being introduced in England, where the Peabody and other houses, built on the model plan, as well as all the houses in the Garden Cities, are fitted with baths; and public baths are available in all towns. But in Montreal the conditions are shameful, as Mr. Joseph Daoust shows in his letter yesterday. Thousands of houses occupied by workingmen, to whom the bath should be a first necessity, have no provision for bathing at all, and the few public baths we have are quite inadequate even for the 'weekly wash' of the young and vigorous. For the daily washing, and for the invalid, the public baths would be out of the question for the majority, even if there were more of them, and the city by-laws ought to compel builders to put a bath into every home. As Mr. Daoust insists, if our civic authorities do not possess the power to say that every house, no matter how small, shall possess a modern bath and appurtenances, then they should immediately obtain such powers. Dirt means disease, and disease means death, not only to the dirty. No man can live to himself, and disease and death spread from the unwashed to the washed. Typhus fever, which originates in the slums of the East End of London, has not infrequently reached out its skeleton hand and struck down Dives in his West End palace.

TOLERANCE AND INTOLERANCE.

When the Eucharistic Congress met here last year the 'Witness' noted that it was the third time in succession that it had met under the aegis of a Protestant power, and expressed the belief that such demonstrations could be given under much safer and pleasanter auspices, as Germany, the United States, or in British possessions than in Spain, France or Italy, where the Church had for many generations unequalled opportunity for gaining the affection of the people. The Congress chose Madrid as a meeting place this year, and we read that its organizers warned those who participated in it to march in silence for fear of provoking a hostile demonstration on the part of the Republicans and Anti-Clericals. In spite of this caution a bomb was thrown, sixty people were injured, and other disorders occurred. In Montreal, thousands of Protestant citizens viewed the proceedings of the Congress with respect, the expenditure of public money on it with tolerance, and the official character given to the reception of its leaders with equanimity—not, as was hinted at the time—because they were coming into sympathy with the Roman system, but because they were Protestants, and Protestantism had taught them tolerance and respect for the right of every man to worship as his conscience directed him. In the Philippines the Protestant United States had to protect the monks and their property from the 'Catholic' natives. In Nimes the bishop has just been fined for flying the Papal flag on the occasion of the Joan of Arc festival. In Montreal we fly the Papal flag, the Tri-color, and display all sorts of sectional emblems without let or hindrance.

Mr. Stead, in his 'Review,' recently tells us that 'if a priest in Italy 'were to tell a Catholic layman who had only contracted a civil marriage, that he was 'living in concubinage he could be 'sent to jail. . . France is given up 'to anti-clericalism, and now Portugal 'has out-Heroded Herod in its legislation against the Church. By the new 'bill separating Church and State, not 'only are all the Church's present possessions confiscated, but all future acquisitions are appropriated in advance. Priests are invited to marry, 'and if they do pensions are promised 'to their widows and children. The 'whole administration of the Church is 'vested in lay commissioners, and the 'State will have sole control over the 'administration of canonical rites.' It almost seems to him 'as if before 'long the only place where Catholics 'will be free to worship God according 'to their own conscience will be in the 'Protestant countries. It would seem,' he says, 'as if no one ever is so ruthless in his dealings with the Church 'as he whom the Church has baptized, 'educated and preached at from his 'childhood.' Dr. Clifford told his hearers on Sunday night that we had not liberty in this province. It is to be feared that the charge has more than a grain of truth in it, and that the very liberty that has been given to one Church has encroached upon the rights and security of other people. In Hull, an agent of the Bible Society has lately been fined for selling Bibles—a thing which would not have happened in darkest Russia. In Montreal, a self-confessed 'hold-up man' was allowed to go scot free, apparently because his victim was a Freemason. The right of the Roman Church to break up a home has been upheld in our courts of law. If a spirit thus manifested remain unchecked the natural fruit will be that the history of France, Spain, Italy and Portugal will repeat itself in the Province of Quebec. Therefore, it is in the interests of Roman Catholics as well as of themselves that Protestants are working when they accept Dr. Clifford's advice and 'hold on to their Protestantism.'

FOOD FOR MUCH REFLECTION.

Since the midsummer holidays loomed even distantly over the horizon there has been evident a general desire of educationists to take stock of the educational position of Canada, and a wealth of very honest endeavor has been applied to the solution of the problems which are pressing upon us. Dr. James W. Robertson, chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, and a member of the Commission on Conservation, gave an important address on this subject before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, which has been published in pamphlet form, under the title 'Conservations.' Dr. Robertson deals with the conservation of the natural resources of the country—especially with farming—in a truly noble manner. 'Farming is not only making 'wealth,' he says, 'it is partnership 'with the Almighty.' So he would have the city dweller honor the farmer upon whom, in the final resort, the health and wealth of the nation depends. Turning to the conservation and application of that most important natural resource — youthful endeavor and energy—Dr. Robertson examines Canada's services to technical education. He finds we have made a good beginning at both ends. 'We have hand-'work of some sort—hand-and-eye-'training—in the elementary grades of 'some schools, from the kindergarten up. In an increasing number of towns 'there are courses in manual training 'and household science. That is part 'of general education for development, 'for culture and for citizenship, and 'it is also preparatory education to 'which industrial training and technical education will piece on without 'waste. At the other or upper end of 'formal education several colleges and 'universities provide courses of a partly technical character for what I may 'call the technical professions. They 'are doing a fine work for these higher branches of technical education.'

The bulletin published recently by the Carnegie Foundation places the University of Toronto, in regard to physics (and implying, Dr. Robertson thinks, the whole department of engineering), in the front rank. He places McGill in the same class and finds the Polytechnic School of Laval, Queen's, Halifax and New Brunswick, and others not so large, also good. There is besides a beginning in secondary technical education in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver are also making a beginning, but there is not very much in the smaller cities and towns, where the man who has begun to earn his living by craftsmanship can get a further training. He notes the service rendered by the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, our own Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and also the agricultural colleges at Truro, N.S., and Winnipeg, Man. Buildings are in course of erection at Saskatoon for the College of Agriculture as part of the University of Saskatchewan. Extension teaching and demonstration work for the rural populations are promoted and assisted by the agricultural colleges in all the provinces. But it is in firm but kindly criticism and suggestion that Dr. Robertson's address shows its great value. He finds a general discontent over Canada with the product of the schools—that is, the testimony especially of the employers and the industrial workers. Personally, he thinks 'that one of the 'great mistakes we have made is in 'asserting that the three essentials of 'a common school education are reading, writing and arithmetic, for the 'child can learn these subjects more 'quickly and better as part of its general training than if and when they 'are taught as separate subjects. . . 'If we give our attention to the essential method for efficiency, viz.: training the children to observe closely, to 'think clearly and to manage without 'waste and with good will, the use of 'the literary tools for further education will come easy with the pupils. 'The subject matter for such training 'need not be less cultural because it is 'closely related to the lives and occupations of the community. Perhaps 'the closer the relation, the greater the 'cultural value of the necessarily few 'subjects and courses.'

Dr. Robertson also notes the lure of high wages for the boy of fourteen or younger, which takes him out of school. At eighteen he is too big for his job, and yet not willing and qualified to go into any calling that will make him a good workman with command of a trade. Several urgent needs are mentioned by Dr. Robertson. 'One 'is the need in all schools of some opportunity for boys when they are past 'twelve, whereby the boy will reveal to 'himself and his teacher and parents 'the bent of his ability—some experience, in hand work as well as book 'work, before the boy leaves the common school, that will give an indication of what he should choose, and 'how he should prepare for his life's 'work. Another is the need, in the 'case of the boys from twelve to sixteen who intend to go into some skilled trade, to get a chance to learn in 'school how to use common hand tools 'for wood and iron, and the qualities 'of common materials. . . Another is 'the need of courses or schools, of 'High School or Academy grade, adapted to the boys who are going into 'industrial life.' Again, there is the need of some opportunity for education to make up to the boy, after he begins to work, for what he does not now get through lack of an apprenticeship system. There is the need of evening schools for workmen in the smaller cities and towns, for men who have learned their trade to fit them for advancement and promotion. There is the need of intimate correlations between those who manage industries and factories, the men most skilled in their trades, and the managers of the schools and classes where workers are trained.

Farmers' children, fisherfolk, and women and girls should likewise have opportunities for learning all the best that is known in regard to the work that naturally comes within their several spheres of influence. It may be some time, it probably will, before the ideals of Dr. Robertson are put into effect, but they certainly hold up a standard for Canada to work to. True education has two purposes, the one is to fit the pupil for making a living, the other to fit him or her for 'making a life.' It is to be feared that a good deal that calls itself education in these days serves neither the one end nor the other. We certainly need above all things a vital spirit of reality in all our schemes of teaching and learning. Mr. T. P. O'Connor recently made a notable appeal for this in regard to English schools in terms that sound almost like an echo of those of Dr. Robertson. But the great problem for a large proportion of our population, in this province at any rate, is to get any education at all. Inspector McOuat has found such a scarcity of teachers that he recently advocated the granting of diplomas for a lower grade of training. The educationists have certainly given us all something to think of during the holidays. It is to be hoped that their ideas will germinate in the public mind during the summer, and that the coming autumn will not only yield a plentiful harvest of 'number one hard,' but will give us a richer crop of that wisdom, generosity and self-sacrifice without which no system of national education can be even an approximate success.

THE HEARTH.

How have the ties grown weak, the love grown cold,
That bind us to the dearest spot on earth;
Our youth is restless; home has lost its hold
Upon us, there is now a hopeless dearth
Of fireside joys; where is the hearth of old,
The fine, old-fashioned, friendly, homely hearth?

It was the glowing bond that drew and held
The household loves united; round its fires,
Friendship and love and social cheer did meet,
And it became an altar and a throne:
We, holding still all reverences for our sires;
Yet with a fine scorn for the things of old,
Have cast the old hearth out, and now our feet,
Are lured abroad in quest of paths unknown.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

The fleet reviewed by the King on June 24 was probably the finest ever assembled in English waters. There were one hundred and sixty-seven British and eighteen foreign men-of-war drawn up in lines; there were six miles of Harveyised steel walls for the King's yacht to steam between. No other country could have produced such a show; one chronicler, well-meaning, no doubt, but unfortunate in his enthusiasm, is driven for a parallel to the review of Xerxes in the Hellespont. We are glad to think that there was no sort of parallel between the spirit of the review and Xerxes' exploit of beating the Hellespont with rods. The fleet that assembled was something to be proud of, and after all the ridiculous self-depreciation in naval affairs during the last few years we should be the last to depreciate the uses of a reasonable and sober pride. It was the home fleet, and not a single ship had been added to it by withdrawing from our strength in foreign waters; in its appearance of efficiency and readiness it was an eloquent justification of the system of nucleus crews that has been so much attacked by the scaremongers; the oldest battleships in the fleet relegated to the very end of the line, were of the Majestic class which at King Edward's Coronation were the best and the most modern of their day. But let the ex-scaremongers speak comfortably to us. 'There are no dummies here, no obsolete ships decked out to make a naval holiday.' 'If the need arose, a stroke of the pen of the Foreign Secretary, followed by the pressing of a button at the Admiralty, would awake all this vast but now happily dormant machinery of defence into immediate concerted and harmonious action.' The King received his early training at sea, and is keenly interested in the welfare of the navy. His knowledge of the conditions of service afloat may under the directions of his ministers be made very useful in many ways.

APPEAL FOR ANIMALS.

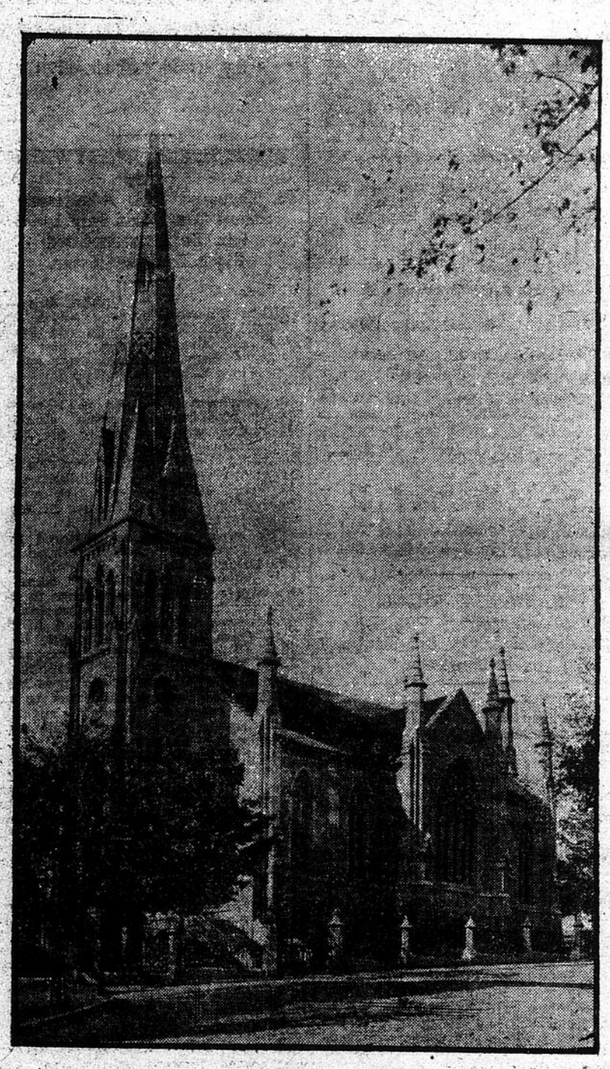
General Movement in Churches to Stamp Out Cruelty Advocated.

Toronto, July 8.—The Toronto Humane Society has issued a circular appealing to the clergy of all the Christian churches of Canada to devote at least one sermon a year to the subject of kindness and mercy to every living creature. It is suggested that the fourth Sunday in Trinity be set apart for this purpose acting in concert with the clergy of Great Britain in their ready response to the appeal of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, July 8.—The photographers association of Canada has closed its annual convention after electing the following executive: T. J. Leatherdale, Toronto, president; F. L. Roy, Petersboro, first vice-president; J. A. Homier, Montreal, second vice-president; W. A. Couse, Sarnia, third vice-president; C. B. Wilson, Welland, secretary; Walt Dickson, Toronto, treasurer.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH LEAVES SCOTTISH AND JOINS CANADIAN UNION

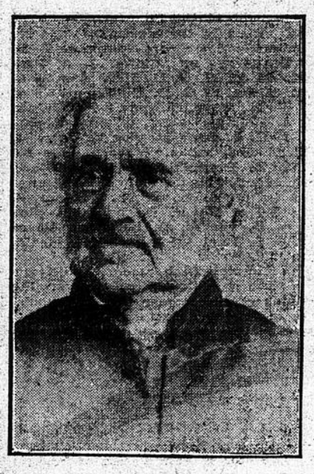


ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, which has so long stood alone, among the churches of this province, outside the Presbyterian Church of Canada, is at last to enter the Union. Such is the decision arrived at at a special meeting of the congregation. It was unanimously resolved that the necessary steps should be taken to enter the union, and it is probable that the coming of a new minister will be made the occasion for the official announcement.

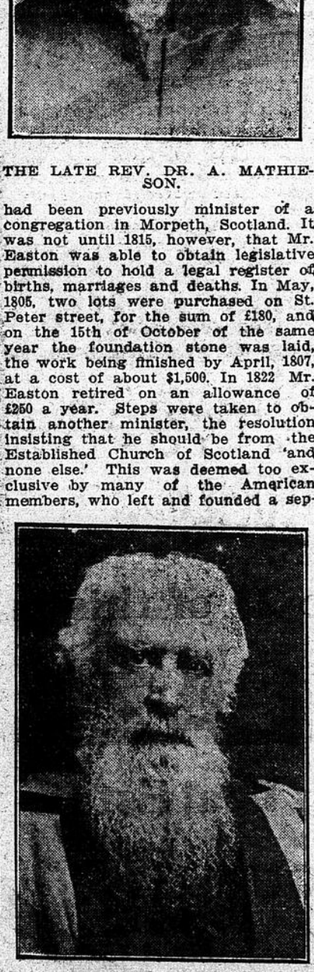
At the same time St. Andrew's will adhere to its Scottish associations, by insisting that its new minister must be a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, but the committee which is searching for a successor to the late Rev. Dr. Hill has not yet been successful in its efforts.

St. Andrews has a most interesting history among the churches of Montreal; the first authentic account of its congregation is dated November, 1804, but six months before then the nucleus of its first congregation was assembling regularly for public worship in private rooms, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Robert Easton, who



THE LATE REV. DR. A. MATHIESON.

had been previously minister of a congregation in Morpeth, Scotland. It was not until 1815, however, that Mr. Easton was able to obtain legislative permission to hold a legal register of births, marriages and deaths. In May, 1805, two lots were purchased on St. Peter street, for the sum of £180, and on the 15th of October of the same year the foundation stone was laid, the work being finished by April, 1807, at a cost of about $1,500. In 1822 Mr. Easton retired on an allowance of £250 a year. Steps were taken to obtain another minister, the resolution insisting that he should be from the Established Church of Scotland 'and none else.' This was deemed too exclusive by many of the American members, who left and founded a separate church, with a United States minister in charge.



THE REV. DR. R. HERBERT STORY,

Assistant Minister of St. Andrew's Church in 1859, and later Principal of the University of Glasgow.

Mr. John Burns, A.M., of Edinburgh, was the next minister, taking charge in 1824, and shortly after his arrival the committee on arrangements made



THE REV. GAVIN LANG,

A popular Minister of St. Andrew's Church.

a declaration, with the consent of the congregation, which was entered in the books of the session. It was a declaration stating that they were 'Christians in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, under the ministry of the Rev. John Burns,' to whom they promised all due obedience, encouragement and support in the Lord. About the same time it was agreed to style the church and congregation by the name of St. Andrew's. Two years later Mr. Burns left and the Rev. Dr. A. Mathieson, from the Presbytery of Dumbarton, appointed.

In 1848 it was decided to get the finest site in the city upon which to erect a new church and the brow of Beaver Hall Hill was selected, where



THE LATE REV. DR. J. EDGAR HILL,

The last Minister of St. Andrew's Church.

there was erected the finest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture hitherto attempted in Canada.

Salisbury Cathedral, one of the most graceful churches in the world, was selected as the model, and the building was completed at a cost of $64,000, and opened for worship on January 12th, 1851. The structure was totally destroyed by fire in October, 1869, but was insured and was speedily rebuilt.

It was during Dr. Mathieson's term of office the congregation grew with leaps and bounds coincident with the growth of Montreal. In 1832 the number on the communion roll was 250, which by 1869 had increased to 500, whilst at the same time the number of churches of Scotland had increased from two to six, and the population of the city from 22,000 to 100,000.

He died in February, 1870, one of the best known and best beloved ministers who ever lived in Montreal.

In 1852, while in Scotland, Dr. Mathieson secured the Rev. Robert Dobie, Assistant to Principal Haldane of St. Andrew's, as his assistant. Soon afterwards, Mr. Dobie left to take charge of a congregation in Ontario. In May, 1859 the Rev. Robert Hurbert Story, the son of his old friend, the Minister of Roseneath, who was afterwards Professor of Church history and then Principal of Glasgow University—became assistant to Dr. Mathieson. Shortly afterwards, however, on the death of his father, he was presented to the Parish of Roseneath, and left Montreal. In the following year the Rev. James Kerr succeeded as assistant, but returned to Scotland about a year afterwards. On his way to Australia some years later, he and his young wife were drowned in the Bay of Biscay, by the foundering of the SS. 'London,' on which they had cabin passage. Mr. Kerr was succeeded by the Rev. W. M. Inglis, who continued till 1863. He was succeeded in his turn in 1864 by the Rev. Andrew Paton, who in 1866 became Dr. Mathieson's assistant and successor, being ordained there by the Presbytery of Kinross. In 1869 he was presented to the Parish of Penfort; and shortly afterwards by the death of Dr. Mathieson on Feb. 14, 1870, St. Andrew's became vacant.

The Rev. Gavin Lang, now of Inverness, was inducted as Dr. Mathieson's successor, in 1870. It was during Mr. Lang's ministry that negotiations for a union of the Presbyterian church in Canada were conducted. This union was opposed by Mr. Lang and at his instance St. Andrew's, by a majority, decided to remain outside the union. Thus a considerable minority in favor of the union resigned from St. Andrew's, and afterwards joined St. Paul's. Receiving a call to Inverness, Mr. Lang left Montreal in 1882, and was succeeded in St. Andrew's the same year by the late Rev. J. Edgar Hill, from St. Paul's church, Dundee. By the recent sudden death of Dr. Hill, St. Andrew's is once more vacant.

BORDEN TOUR ENDING

Meetings To-day Will Close Conservative Western Campaign

Winnipeg, Man., July 8.—Mr. Borden's tour of the prairie provinces which opened in Winnipeg on June 1.

Nineteen comes to an end to-day with meetings at Morden, Rosebank and Summerset in the constituency of Macdonald represented by W. D. Staples. Yesterday was one of the busiest of the entire tour. Mr. Borden spoke at Gladstone a strong Liberal district in the morning, met the grain growers at Portage La Prairie in the afternoon, and also addressed a large public meeting and last night he was at St. Pierre, a French settlement near St. Boniface. The Portage La Prairie grain growers brought from the Opposition leader a sharp reply when they accused him of not being sincere in his stand against reciprocity. He declared that he thoroughly respected their sincerity in favoring it, and allowed equal respect for the sincerity of his own views thereon. They also accused the Conservatives in Parliament with blocking legislation in the farmers interests which brought from him the statement that it was obviously unfair of them to take that stand let reciprocity blind their eyes to the policy of the Conservatives in respect to chilled meat, Hudson's bay, railway and terminals elevators. Mr. Borden's party was joined yesterday by T. W. Crothers, M.P.W.S, Middlebro. M.P., who have been stumping Manitoba, J. G. H. Bergeron who has been addressing meetings in the French settlements. Hon. Robert Rogers, and Hugh Armstrong.

STRIKERS PARADE

Conference Between Seamen and Companies Has Not Brought Settlement

London, July 8.—While there has been a gradual improvement in the outlook for cessation of the shipping strike there were no fresh developments this morning except a provisional settlement, subject to the approval of the strikers, between the dockers and the employers on the Manchester ship canal. The conference that has been in progress for several days at Manchester between the Board of Trade and representatives of the strikers has not yet resulted in an agreement.

Two thousand strikers' wives with children clinging to their skirts paraded through Manchester and Salford yesterday, making a collection from the charitable public. They presented a pathetic spectacle.

In Glasgow harbor for the first time in three weeks work was in full swing yesterday.

SHIPS UNLOADED AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg, July 8.—The stevedores organization refuses to unload ships which were unable to discharge their cargoes in Holland owing to the dockers strike.

New York, July 8.—Within a few days there will be introduced in the United States Senate a bill embodying a new plan for control of trusts which is expected to receive considerable attention. The bill will have as its central feature a scheme whereby the present bureau of corporations will be enlarged and taken out of the department of commerce and labor. There will be created a corporation commission to oversee corporations of the country, and every concern above a certain size will be obliged to register with it.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER

Sir Henry Pellatt's Name Mentioned for the Post

Although an Ottawa despatch confirms the rumor that Sir Frederick Borden will succeed Lord Strathcona as high commissioner for Canada in London, many politicians here believe that the Minister of Militia will not be the man, and they go as far as venturing the name of Sir Henry Pellatt, of Toronto, for the position.

Sir Henry is reputed to be many times a millionnaire, and would, it is claimed by the supporters of his candidature, hold up to the tradition that Canada's representative in London must be a wealthy and generous man.

It will be remembered that last year Sir Henry Pellatt brought the Queen's Own Regiment to London, paying the expense from his own purse. He was, at the time, enthusiastically received in London, and made for himself a reputation which brought his name to the front as soon as it was announced that Lord Strathcona would retire.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Erection of Wireless Telegraph Station," at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, will be received at this office until noon, on July Fifteenth, 1911.

Plans, Specification and Form of Contract to be entered into can be seen on and after July First instant, at the office of the Superintendent of Wireless Telegraphs, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, the Office of the Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Parry Sound, Ontario, or the Office of the Superintending Engineer of Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of the Naval Service, equal to ten percent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,
G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister.
Department of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, June 26, 1911.

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

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Special Week-End Excursions to Valleyfield and Intermediate Stations.

Sunday train between Montreal and Valleyfield leaves Montreal at 9.10 a.m., and returning leaves Valleyfield at 7.30 p.m. for Montreal. Through coaches.

The Grand Trunk Railway System will issue tickets at rate of $1.05 from Montreal to Valleyfield and return, and proportionately low rates from Montreal to St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Coney Island, Valleyfield and intermediate stations. Good going Saturday and Sunday, July 8 and 9. Returning Monday, July 10.

Cheap Week-End Excursions to Chambly, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, and Intermediate Points via G.T. and C.V.

Sunday Special Train leaves Montreal at 8.32 a.m., returning at 8.50 p.m.

Every Saturday and Sunday until further notice, return tickets will be sold at Single First-Class Fare, plus Ten Cents, from Montreal to Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo and intermediate points. Tickets good to return until following Monday.

Sunday Train, Montreal, Hemmingford, Fort Covington and Intermediate Stations.

Every Sunday until further notice, a special G.T.R. train leaves Montreal at 8.05 a.m. for Hemmingford, Fort Covington and Intermediate Stations. Returning, this train leaves Fort Covington at 6.20 p.m. and Hemmingford at 7.00 p.m., stopping at intermediate Stations, for Montreal.

Special Sunday Train, Montreal to St. Hyacinthe and Intermediate Stations.

Every Sunday, until further notice, the Grand Trunk Railway System will run Special Train, leaving Montreal at 12.10 p.m. for St. Hyacinthe and Intermediate Stations. Returning, this train will leave St. Hyacinthe at 8.00 p.m., stopping at Intermediate Stations, for Montreal.

Coney Island.

To this comparatively little-known but really most desirable place for a week-end or holiday trip, situated in Lake St. Francis, near Coteau Landing, the Grand Trunk Railway System affords quick and easy access.

Return tickets will be sold at $1.05, good going Saturday and Sunday, July 8 and 9. Return limit July 10.

Sunday train leaves Montreal at 9.10 a.m., and returning leaves Coney Island at 7.35 p.m.

Montreal-Cornwall Service

The Grand Trunk Railway announce that every Saturday, until further notice, train will be run to Cornwall, leaving Montreal 1.30 p.m. arriving Cornwall 3.34 p.m. Also that train will be run Cornwall to Montreal, Mondays only, leaving Cornwall 7.10 a.m., arriving Montreal 9.15 a.m.

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Lakelet, Ont., May 12th, 1910.

"It is my firm belief that every woman should take 'Fruit-a-tives' if she wants to keep herself in good health.

"Before taking 'Fruit-a-tives' I was constantly troubled with what is commonly known as 'Nerves' or severe Nervousness. This extreme Nervousness brought on the most violent attacks of Sick Headache, for which I was constantly taking Doctor's medicine.

"Constipation was also a source of great trouble for which the Doctors said 'I would have to take medicine all my life,' but 'Fruit-a-tives' has banished these troubles and I am a well woman.

"When I started taking 'Fruit-a-tives' I took four at a time, but have reduced the dose so that it is only necessary for me to take one in a week, and that one 'Fruit-a-tives' tablet every week keeps me well."

MRS. FRED GADKE.



It is wonderful how quickly women get better when taking "Fruit-a-tives." These famous fruit tablets relieve headaches and tone up the whole nervous system. They regulate the bowels, strengthen the stomach, stimulate the appetite, and take away that pain in the back. Pale, weak, nervous women should always use 'Fruit-a-tives."

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

DID HE REMEMBER?

(Chicago 'Tibune.')

The passenger with the retroactive chin leaned forward and touched the open-faced young man on the shoulder.

'Excuse me, sir,' he said, 'but do you ever read the signs stuck up in this car?'

'Sometimes; what the——'

'Wait a moment, please. Did you ever happen to red the one over there that says "Passengers will please keep their feet off the seats?" '

'I don't know that it's any of your business.

'Well, it is my business, just the same.'

'What is it to you whether I ever did or not?'

'It's a thundering sight to me young man!'

'Are you one of the officers of the road?'

'I am more than one of the officers of the road, sir,' the passenger with the understudy of a chin said, raising his voice; 'I'm one of the advertisers! I pay good money to have a printed sheet of cardboard put up in these cards, and if I thought that the travelling public paid no more attention to it than you pay to that notice I'd take it down quicker than you could say, "I am a thick-headed chump."'

The open-faced young man turned a deeper shade of red, but he made no other response. Except that he took his feet down.

EASILY REMEDIED.

(San Francisco 'Chronicle.')

It is near enough as the compass points to say that this man's grocery store is in the Western Addition, and that he is of Teutonic extraction. Mrs. Underwood went into the store the other day and paid for her purchase with a cheque for $5. The next morning she remembered that she hadn't indorsed the check, and so hurried over to the grocer to catch it before it went to the bank.

'I'm so sorry,' she explained to him, 'but I forgot to indorse that cheque yesterday.'

'Oh, dot's all right,' he answered, cheerily. 'My daughter she indorse it. She can write.'

NO TIME WASTED.

('Success Magazine.')

Olaf Larson, working in a warehouse, backed into an elevator shaft and fell down five stories with a load of boxes. Horror stricken, the other employees rushed down the stairs, only to find him picking himself unharmed out of the rubbish.

'Ess de boss mad?' he whispered cautiously. 'Tal' 'em Ay had to come down for nails anyway.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A SALESWOMAN WHO COULD NOT DIFFERENTIATE.

The German couple, on their honeymoon, stopped in the French bakeshop.

'Frisch, frisch?' they queried, poking the hot rolls emptied into the basket.

A saleswoman across the shop drooped the corners of her mouth and smiled scornfully, jerking her head in their direction.

'Look at them, just look at them! I do like to see them when they can't make themselves understood.' She burst into laughter. 'Just look at them now! English people are awfully funny. If we didn't know a language, we would stay at home, wouldn't we, now? We'd sort of be ashamed to make fools of ourselves. But the English! "Rien ne les arrete"—nothing stops them! They go all over. Why, the quarter is full of them. They don't care what people think of them.'

The German woman emitted peals of laughter.

'There she goes again!' the saleswoman exclaimed. 'If English people aren't funny!'

RESTING IN HONORED AGE

The Rev. Dr. Borthwick Retires From Chaplaincy of Montreal Jail

A PROLIFIC AUTHOR.

Met H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught When a Lieutenant With Montreal Regulars.

The retirement of the Rev. John Douglas Borthwick, LL.D., from the position of chaplain of the Montreal jail, gives an opportunity to mention some interesting incidents in his life and to recount some historical facts regarding the city of Montreal that the rising generation knows very little about. With the exception of the Rev. Dr. Ellegood, Dr. Borthwick is the oldest clergyman in Montreal. He has a remarkable memory for events that occurred in the early part of the last century, and being a most interesting conversationalist one can spend a very profitable hour in his company.

Dr. Borthwick knows Montreal like a book. In fact, he has written valuable historical works on important phases of Montreal's life and growth, such as the 'Biography and Gazetteer,' 'The Streets of Montreal,' 'History of the Montreal Jail,' and his latest book, 'History of the Diocese of Montreal,' just off the press. Altogether Dr. Borthwick has published twenty-five books, besides which he has contributed articles to the daily and periodical papers on a great variety of subjects. And why should he not be an authority on historical matters, since he has been a resident of the Canadian Metropolis for sixty years?

Born at Glencross, near Edinburgh, in 1831, Dr. Borthwick recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. He comes of a family noted for their longevity, one brother still living being seventy-nine years old, and another hale and hearty at the age of eighty-eight. Dr. Borthwick attended Chauvin's Institution for six years, and studied Greek and Latin at the University of Edinburgh. He was a junior teacher at Glasgow Academy, at Penicuik, at London and in the Isle of Lewis. He came to Canada in 1850, landing at Montreal before there was a wharf worthy the name to land at. Proceeding to Ontario almost immediately, he became a teacher at Beaverton, and later was master for three years of Mount Pleasant Academy near Brantford. Among the graduates of the latter institution while he was in charge were two youths who later became known throughout the Dominion as the Hon. Mr. Hardy, Premier of Ontario, and the celebrated historian, the Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg. In 1855 Dr. Borthwick joined the staff of the Montreal High School, then closely identified with McGill College. He remained there for five years, after which he became principal of the Huntingdon Academy, which developed into the best Protestant educational institution outside of Montreal. Returning to Montreal, he opened a school known for a time as the West End Academy.

Deciding to enter Holy Orders, Dr. Borthwick, who possessed all the necessary educational requirements, was ordained by Bishop Fulford as a deacon in 1864 and as a priest in 1866.

After serving as assistant minister at Trinity and locum tenens at St. Luke's he became incumbent of St. Mary's in 1865, and was appointed chaplain of the Montreal jail about the same time. He was rector of St. Mary's for twenty-two years, and has been chaplain for forty-five years. Recently he received 'leave of absence,' which is merely a formality preceding his being pensioned off by the Government. He retires on full salary, and as already announced in the 'Witness,' the Rev. J. M. Almond has been appointed his successor, and has entered upon his duties. Dr. Borthwick is recovering from a serious illness, and leaves on Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Borthwick, on a trip to points in the Maritime provinces, where they will visit relatives and benefit by the sea breezes.

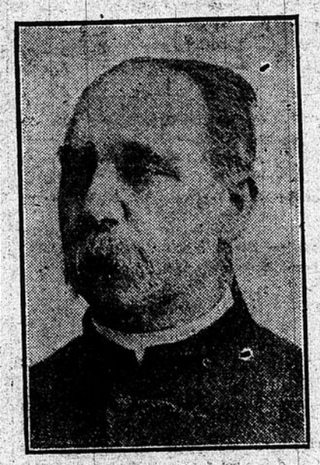
In his young days the subject of this sketch was an apt and diligent student. He was successful in gaining two bursaries in Edinburgh University, one open to the sons of all parochial schoolmasters in Scotland, and the other held for four years, from the Provost and Councillors of the City of Edinburgh. In the days when annual exhibitions were held in Montreal he received a diploma for an exhibit of minerals and shells. He received the ad eundem degree of LL.D. from the Chicago College of Science in 1888 in consequence of his contributions to scientific and historical literature. In addition to the books above mentioned Dr. Borthwick was the author of 'A cyclopedia of History and Geography'; 'The British-American Reader' (a textbook in the schools of this province); 'The battles of the World,' 'Borthwick Castle,' etc.

An appointment highly appreciated by Dr. Borthwick was that of chaplain to H.M. forces until the withdrawal of the regular troops from Montreal in the early seventies. He held the position for eight years. His first duties were in connection with the Royal Horse Artillery, and on the retirement of the senior chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, he became military chaplain for the city and St. Helen's Island. He buried the last soldier interred in the Papineau road cemetery, and also the last one laid away in the St. Helen's Island burying ground. With the duties of the double chaplaincy and church services, Dr. Borthwick used frequently to hold five services on a Sunday.

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to be Governor-General of Canada is of deep interest to Dr. Borthwick, for he distinctly recollects many incidents in connection with the residence of His Royal Highness in Montreal, when H.R.H. was known as Prince Arthur, and held the office of a lieutenant in the Prince Consort's Own Rifles. Dr. Borthwick well remembers accompanying the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, on the invitation of H.R.H., at a state dinner given by the Prince at the residence of Sir John Rose, at Rosemount. On this occasion, Judge Badgley represented the law, and the Hon. John Young, commerce. No military men under the rank of colonel were present. Dr. Borthwick also met His Royal Highness at a dinner given by the Prince, the invitation coming through Bishop Oxenden.

Speaking of his duties as chaplain of the jail, Dr. Borthwick says he has seen all classes sent down for every kind of offence. In the early days doctors, lawyers, notaries, and other professional men frequently were incarcerated—sometimes ten or a dozen in one year. He is not sure whether they are better as a class to-day, or whether they know better how to keep out of the hands of the law. He says probably few people in Montreal know that a former Recorder was arrested and imprisoned for some time, to the great delight of many whom he had condemned to do time. The Montreal jail was built in 1836, to accommodate 250 prisoners. In those days the female prisoners were housed upstairs and the men downstairs. Since then the building has proved too small for the men, of whom 400 or more are sometimes crowded in at a time. The new jail being erected at Bordeaux will accommodate over a thousand, and will be opened next February. 'It is not to our credit that we have to build larger jails in this enlightened age and in this year of the Christian era,' remarked Dr. Borthwick, 'and it is evident that the devil still has a great hold on the human race.'

Dr. Borthwick has done much for the French-speaking section of Montreal's population, his sympathies and services being bestowed on all he came in contact with, irrespective of race or religion, and all will wish him many years in which to enjoy his well-earned rest. His family consists of one son and four daughters, all residing in Montreal except one daughter, whose home is in Bedford, Que. He was twice married, his first wife having died in 1892. He resides at 813 Huntley street.



THE REV. DR. BORTHWICK.
Late Chaplain of Montreal Jail.



THE REV. J. M. ALMOND.

LORDS ARE ANXIOUS

Seek Compromise on Parliament Bill Now

London, July 8.—Talk of compromise on the constitutional question is filling the air to-day. The Unionist newspapers at the eleventh hour recognize that the King has no alternative but to create sufficient peers to carry the veto bill if the Premier so recommends, and say, therefore, that the House of Lords will commit political suicide if it compels the Government to take that course.

Hence, with a view to saving the Lords' face, they point to the fact that Viscount Morley in the recent debate in the House of Lords showed a disposition to look favorably on an amendment Lord Newton proposes to move on the report stage of the measure, which provides that no bill for the further limitation of the legislative powers of the House of Lords shall be introduced until after a general election. The Unionists are now inclined to regard an undertaking on the part of the Government not to go any further in the direction of a single chamber government as an acceptable compromise, and if Premier Asquith should decide to accept Lord Newton's amendment, it is understood the House of Lords will adopt the veto bill after the House of Commons has thrown out the Lords' amendments.

It is reported that the Unionist leaders in this event have decided upon a policy of acceptance of the veto bill under protest, with the intention to repeal it when they return to power, and then to proceed to reform the House of Lords, and as soon as possible introduce the referendum into the constitutional system.

MURDER CHARGE LIKELY

Wm. Shaw Shot at Bridge End Dies in Cornwall

Cornwall, Ont., July 8.—William Shaw, the young Carp drug clerk, who was shot at Bridge End, Glengarry, last Saturday afternoon, died yesterday afternoon. The bullet which caused his death is believed to have been of 44 rifle calibre and came through the back of an automobile before breaking one of Shaw's ribs and landing in his left lung. He was motored to Lancaster and thence taken to the Cornwall General Hospital on Saturday night. All the time he retained consciousness, and until yesterday morning, it was believed that he would pull through. He took a bad turn, however, and passed away late in the afternoon. He was to have been married this month. Immediately on information of his death, Dr. C. J. Hamilton called for a coroner's inquest, and at six p.m. the following jury viewed the remains at the General Hospital: J. B. Atchison, foreman; W. Fitzgibbon, A. Laframboise, C. R. Derochie, C. A. MacHaffie, Fred. Harding, Regis Giroux, T. Dextras, John Ridley, Turner Gregson and W. P. Boyd. After Dr. Alguire had been given charge of the post mortem, the inquest was adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday, July 13, at the Cornwall Court House.

Yesterday morning F. D. McRae, reeve of Lancaster township, appeared before the police magistrate of Cornwall, D. Danis, charged with shooting with intent to do serious bodily injury. Counties Attorney Dingwall appeared for the Crown; R. A. Pringle, K.C., and J. A. Chisholm for the prisoner. Mr. Dingwall claimed that the complaint was improper and objected to the ante-mortem statement of Shaw, which was drawn up by Mr. Pringle, who now appeared for the defence. He produced a statement from Dr. D. O. Alguire that Shaw's condition was much worse this morning, and that he might not live 24 hours. He had telegraphed to Dr. McGee to be here yesterday morning, but he had not arrived and the counties attorney was not at the moment prepared to go on.

McRae was remanded until Friday.

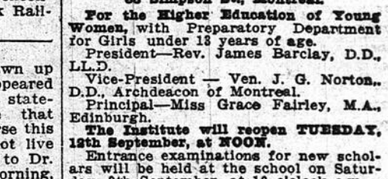
COOKING IS LESS HEATING
IF YOU AVAIL YOURSELF OF
BOVRIL
It requires only heating to make a most nutritious soup or bouillon. Ever try spreading Bovril on squares of thin toasted bread?
BOVRIL
Has the Rich Appetizing Flavor of Prime Roast Beef.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

LOWER CANADA COLLEGE
Notre Dame de Grace
MONTREAL.
FOR BOARDERS AND DAY BOYS
HEAD MASTER,
C. S. FOSBERY, M.A.
Late Headmaster, St. John's School.
PREPARATORY, JUNIOR AND SENIOR DEPARTMENTS
Healthy situation. Use of Westmount Athletic grounds. 2 tennis courts. 2 rinks. Gymnasium. Sloyd (Manual Training) room. Excellent system of heating, ventilating and humidifying class rooms and dormitories.
Term Commences 9 A.M., Sept. 13th.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.
One of the best residential schools in Canada for Girls and Young Ladies.
Every Department fully equipped.
COURSES OFFERED:
Academic, Matriculation, Select, Art, Elocution, Household Science, Stenography, Typewriting, Physical Culture, Music. All courses in the Canadian Conservatory of Music.
Write for calendar and particulars.
THE REV. W. D. ARMSTRONG, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., President.

GLEN MAWR
651 SPADINA AVENUE, TORONTO.
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Large staff of highly qualified and experienced teachers and professors. Native French and German teachers. Pupils prepared for the Universities and for Examinations in Music of Toronto University, the Conservatory of Music, and the Toronto College of Music. Modern Educational Methods. Refining Influences and well-regulated home. Lawn Tennis and other games. Rinks.
For Prospectus apply to MISS VEALS, Principal.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS SEPT. 19th.

PICKERING COLLEGE
NEWMARKET
A Residential School, with Preparatory, Commercial, and Collegiate Courses, Music and Art.
Fall Term commences Sept. 11, 1911


LARGE GROUNDS, new buildings, beautifully situated, with perfect sanitary equipment, electric light, steam heating, roomy, well-ventilated.
COMPETENT instruction, firm discipline, and home-like, Christian influences unite with these material advantages to make Pickering College worthy of your confidence. For Announcement write
W. P. FIRTH, M.A., D. Sc., Principal.

THE ROUTE TO PORTLAND AND THE MAINE COAST.

The Grand Trunk Railway System operates daily two high-class trains over its own rails, between Montreal and Portland, Maine.

The Day Train from Montreal leaves at 8.00 a.m., arriving Portland at 5.45 p.m. The Night Train leaves Montreal at 8.15 p.m. and arrives Portland at 7.00 a.m.

Trains leave Portland at 8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m., arriving Montreal at 6.40 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. respectively.

These trains, as "Grand Trunk Trains," are expected to be "On Time." They are living up to their reputation.

It may also be noted that this service caters to the convenience of those who travel with limited or leisure time at their disposal. Those who select the day ride in order to enjoy the many and remarkable beauties of the "White Mountains" will be well advised. These natural attractions lend aid to the artificial in maintaining the popularity of the "Grand Trunk Route."

The Day Trains carry high class Cafe Parlor Cars, the food and service on the same being up to the "Grand Trunk Standard" of excellence.

Modern and sumptuous electric lighted Sleeping Cars are operated on the Night Trains.

From Portland the far-famed Islands of the Portland District are conveniently reached, as are also the Maine Coast Resorts, to all of which tickets are sold, and baggage checked through by the Grand Trunk Railway System.

TUNNEL SCHEME LIKELY

Sir Donald Mann Discusses C.N.R. Entrance to this City

Toronto, July 8.—Sir Donald Mann stated yesterday that tenders would be awarded in two or three days for the construction of 550 miles of railway for the Canadian Northern from Port Arthur to Sellwood Junction, supplying the connecting links between Toronto and the Canadian West, served by the Canadian Northern Railway. He also announced that the section of the Toronto-Ottawa line from Toronto to Trenton, a distance of about 100 miles, would be ready for inspection by the Government by August 1 next. The line as far east as Kingston would be ready for traffic this fall. The rest of the line to Ottawa would not be ready for traffic for about a year.

'How about your entrance into Montreal?' Sir Donald was asked. 'Is it true you will enter that city by tunnelling Mount Royal?'

'That is substantially correct. We have experts working on a new scheme to get into Montreal by tunnel through the mountain from the north. I can't say anything about the feasibility of this scheme until we get a report from experts.'

CAUGHT HIGHWAYMAN.

Man Claiming to be Montrealer in Custody at Renfrew.

Renfrew, Ont., July 8.—George McLaren, of Castleford, was walking to Renfrew yesterday, when he met a stranger, who was also coming his way. First the stranger offered to sell McLaren a watch. The price was fixed at $5, and McLaren bought it. Then he rued his bargain and asked the stranger to cancel the deal. This the man agreed to do, but no sooner had McLaren got his money back than a revolver was levelled at him, with a command to hand over all his cash. McLaren complied and once more changed his mind and jumped upon the stranger, taking a loaded revolver from him and the $15 of which he had been robbed. He marched the stranger to Renfrew and handed him over to Chief Plaunte, who took him before the Police Magistrate. The Magistrate found him guilty of highway robbery and remanded him until to-morrow for sentence. The prisoner gives his name as Henry Pelletier, and his address as Montreal.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL
Port Hope, Ont.
Residential School for Boys. Healthy Situation, Fireproof Buildings, Extensive playgrounds, large gymnasium, skating rinks, etc. Boys prepared for the Universities, Royal Military College and business. Special attention given to younger boys. Next term begins Sept. 13. New boys must report Sept. 12.
For Calendar and all information apply to the Headmaster,
REV. OSWALD RIGBY, M.A., (Cambridge), LL.D.,
Port Hope.....Ontario

ALBERT COLLEGE
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
OVER 300 STUDENTS enrolled annually, one-half of whom are young ladies.
Highest facilities in all departments.
Will reopen September 5th, 1911.
For illustrated calendar, address,
PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE
(Affiliated to McGill University.)
83 Simpson St., Montreal.
For the Higher Education of Young Women, with Preparatory Department for Girls under 13 years of age.
President—Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D.
Vice-President — Ven. J. G. Norton, D.D., Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.
The Institute will reopen TUESDAY, 12th September, at NOON.
Entrance examinations for new scholars will be held at the school on Saturday, 9th September, at 10 o'clock a.m.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, North British Mercantile Building, 60 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal.

WHY PIER COLLAPSED.

Government Investigating Accident at Aylmer, Que.

Ottawa, July 8.—An investigation of the causes underlying the collapse of a section of the pier at Queen's Park, Aylmer, was made yesterday by Mr. R. De B. Corriveau, district engineer of the Public Works Department, and Mr. C. R. Coutlee, engineer of the Ottawa river regulation works. They will report to the deputy minister of public works. Strictly speaking, the Government has nothing to do with the matter, inasmuch as the wharf is private property, but an inquiry was made owing to the allegation that the accident was due to the dredging operations nearby having affected the stress of the supports. This theory is wholly denied by the engineers, who express the opinion that it is quite plain what caused the accident. The accident, it is stated, was due to the stringers being inadequate to support the great weight of the crowd.

Weekly Calendar

Bethlehem Church
Cor. Western and Clarke Avenues, Westmount.

Union Services

Calvary Church
Guy Street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine Streets.

Rev. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D., Pastor.

11 a.m. — Preacher—Mr. J. R. HEYWORTH

7 p.m. — Preacher—Mr. J. R. HEYWORTH

STRANGERS AND VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND BOTH SERVICES.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Corner of Crescent and Dorchester Streets, West.

REV. JAMES L. GORDON, D.D.
OF WINNIPEG, WILL PREACH.
Subject, 11 A.M.—"IS CONSCIENCE AN INFALLIBLE GUIDE?"
Subject, 7 P.M.—"THE LAST HOURS OF NAPOLEON ON THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA."
150 Copies of Dr. Gordon's Sermon on "THE POWER OF PERSONALITY" will be given to Young Men at the Evening Service.

REV. J. L. PARKINSON,
(of Bath, England),
SPEAKS TO MEN
SUNDAY, JULY 9 TH, 4 O'CLOCK.
ALL MEN INVITED—STRANGERS WELCOME.
Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

ERSKINE CHURCH. Head of Crescent St.
REV. J. BALCOM SHAW, D.D., of Chicago,
WILL PREACH AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
The Congregation of Emmanuel Church worship here during July.
VISITORS ARE WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH SERVICES, JULY 9th, 1911.
MORNING:—11 A.M. . . . . "THE VALLEY OF DEATH ILLUMINED."
Memorial Services.
EVENING:—7 P.M. . . . . "THE IMPERIOUS APPETITE OF THE SOUL."
A CORDIAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL.
STRANGERS WELCOME.
Pastor:—THE REV. DR. SPARLING, at both services.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.
Pastor—THE REV. E. I. HART, B.A.
Assistant and Church Secretary—THE REV. E. R. NICHOLSON.
11 A.M.—THE PASTOR.
Subject. . . . . "THE FIRST GREAT PROPHET."
7 P.M.—THE REV. R. R. NICHOLSON.
Subject. . . . . "THE TRIUMPHANT ENTRY OF THE KING."
Services during summer, brief and bright.
VISITORS WELCOME TO ALL THE SERVICES.

DOMINION PARK
Canada's Largest Playground
Fighting the Flames
15c.—Special Admission—15c.
MONITOR and MERIMAC — An Episode of the Civil War in 1861
VAUDEVILLE THEATRES — 5—BIG ACTS—5
THE DIVING GIRLS
See Miss Fonsisca the world's fastest swimmer.
SPECIAL FREE ATTRACTION:—Last week of
MR. AND MADAM BEGUE
from the Metropolitan Grand Opera Co., who will sing with
VANDER MEERSCHEN'S BAND
ICELAND PONIES—GIVE THE CHILDREN A RIDE
100 OTHER ATTRACTIONS 100
SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY EVENING—
FULL COURSE TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, - 75c
Admission to Park - 10 cents

SELECT MOONLIGHT EXCURSION,
Monday Next, July 10th,
THE ROYAL GUARDIANS,
(Longueuil Lodge, No. 21.)
Steamer THREE RIVERS leaves the Richelieu Pier at 8 o'clock sharp, stopping at Longueuil going and return ing.
COME AND ENJOY THE COOL B REEZES.
TICKETS—Double, $1.00; Single, 75 cents. Can be obtained from the Supreme Secretary, 211 Sherbrooke St. West, or at the Boat on night of excursion.

PRINCESS DELIGHTFULLY COOL — TWICE DAILY 2.15-8.15 — "Boy Scout" Night—Monday — PRICES MAT. 25c. Children 15c. EVENING 25c. 35c. 50c.
LYMAN H. HOWE
PRESENTS HIS REMARKABLE SCENES OF THE
CORONATION
20 OTHER BIG FEATURES.
JAPAN — NARA—NIKKO RAPIDS OF THE MADDAPAIS
SEEING AMERICA FROM AN AEROPLANE
German Dragoons—Cocoanut Industry in the Philippines—Mining Lignite—Gun Practice on an English Dreadnought—Wood Carvers of the Tyrol—Many Others.

Society for the Protection of Women and Children.

This Society is at the service of the Public, regardless of creed or nationality. The object of the Society is now well known—the Protection of Women and Children from any kind of wrong, abuse or cruelty.

Any woman or child who is ill-treated or abused in any way has only to call on the secretary, Mr. O. H. Skroder, 332 Lagauchetiere St. west, Tel. Main 796, where they will receive assistance or advice; or if any one knows of a woman or child who is ill-treated in any way, if they will report the case to the secretary, the matter will be carefully investigated and the necessary action taken.

W. P. CAESLEY, President.

CALEDONIAN GAMES
At DOMINION PARK,
Saturday, 22nd July, 1911

The grandest Caledonian gathering and greatest Amateur Athletic meet of the year. Ten ((10) Magnificent Cups and 75 beautiful and valuable medals are offered for amateur events. Inviting prizes are given in Championship Highland Piping and Dancing and Quoiting. Entries will be received up to 18 July, and must be in accordance with the Programme of the Caledonian Society for 1911. For programmes, entry forms and information, address the secretary, W. E. DICKSON, 12 Kinkora Ave., or 'phone Up. 2173, after 5 p.m.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP ROUTE.

Ottawa, July 8.—A direct steamer service between Canada and Argentina, rendering unnecessary the transshipment of Canadian products at United States ports, is advocated by Don Carlos A. Galaru, who has arrived in Ottawa as new consul-general for the Argentine Republic. 'Up to now,' said Don Carlos 'at least fifty percent of the Canadian trade with Argentina has been done by shipping by rail to the ports of Maine, Massachusetts and New York and reshipping from there. A direct line would benefit both countries.'

Don Carlos Galaru was formerly consul at Boston and assistant consul-general at New York.

Weekly Calendar

Do What You Ought To Do

COME
To the Typographical Union, No. 176
PICNIC
SATURDAY, July 22nd, 1911
—TO—
KING EDWARD PARK
EXCELLENT PROGRAMME OF SPORTS
Boats leave every 20 minutes. Corner Notre Dame and King Edward Avenue.
ADULTS 20c. CHILDREN 10c.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE **PICNIC** HUNTLY STREET
METHODIST CHURCHES SUNDAY SCHOOLS
—TO—
MAPLE GROVE, Saturday, July 15, 1911
ADULTS 50c. Trains leave Windsor Station at 9.10 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. CHILDREN 25c.

WEEK END MEETINGS FOR MEN.
SATURDAY, JULY 8TH.
8 p.m.—FELLOWSHIP MEETING.
Speaker—MR. J. APPEL (of Buffalo).
SUNDAY.
4 p.m.—MEN'S MEETING.
Speaker—REV. J. L. PARKINSON, of Bath, England.
ALL MEN HEARTILY INVITED.
8.30 p.m.—Open-air Song Service. on Dominion Square, for Men and Women.
Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

MEN'S OWN
Calvary Congregational Church
SUNDAY, JULY 9th.
Speaker, Mr. J RITCHIE BELL, of the Montreal Sailors' Institute.
Soloist, Miss WALKER.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Drummond and Dorchester Sts.
Preacher, Sunday, July the 9th, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
REV. LOUIS C. PARKINSON, M.A.,
of Bath, England.
Subject, a.m. "THE HOPE OF HIS CALLING"
Subject, p.m., "A STILL SMALL VOICE."
Preachers for July and August:
July 16th—Rev. Dr. A. E. Keigwin, New York City.
July 23rd—Rev. Dr. David C. Wylie, New York City.
July 30th—Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw, Chicago.
August 6th—Rev. Dr. John Timithy Stone, Chicago.
August 13th—Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone, Chicago.
August 20th—Rev. Dr. Charles Erdman, Princeton, N.J.
August 27th—Rev. Dr. C. H. Tyndall, Vernon, N.Y.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(ST. ANDREW'S.)
REVEREND DR. THOMAS EAKIN
OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY,
WILL PREACH SUNDAY, THE NINTH INSTANT,
AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

ART ASSOCIATION,
23 PHILLIPS SQUARE.
GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS, STATUARY, ETC.
Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION . . . . . 25 CENTS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS
To be Closed at This Office During the Week Ending July 8, 1911.
July.
*7 8.30 a.m., Virginian, Allan.
7 9.00 a.m., Philadelphia, American
7 6.15 p.m., Celtic White Star.
**8 12.30 p.m., Majestic, W. S. Dominion

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m.; other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.
**Parcels are forwarded by these steamers; latest time of mailing is Thursday evening for Fridays, and 12 noon for Saturdays.
Letters for the above mails may be posted at Station 'B' up to within 15 minutes, and at Station 'C' up to within 30 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.
*Matter for Registration closes at 5.30 p.m.
*Letters for registration should be posted three-quarters of an hour before closing of mail.

LAUDABLE OFFER.

Bill Posters To Aid in Fighting White Plague.

Ottawa, July 8. — The Bill Posters' Association of Canada concluded its convention here yesterday. Before closing the association decided to grant the Anti-Tuberculosis Society $25,000 worth of advertising space throughout Canada. All the society will have to do will be to provide the posters and they will be posted free on the spaces in all the cities and towns in Canada which have representatives on the association, which means nearly all the cities and towns of importance in this country.

The officers of the association are: M. A. Williams, Montreal, president; George Bolton, London, Ont., vice-president; W. W. Scane, Chatham, secretary-treasurer.

MONTREAL FLOWER SHOW.

Mr. A. J. Bowles, secretary of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of Quebec, is distributing copies of the new prize list for the annual exhibition of the society, to be held in Montreal on September 6 and 7, in Victoria Rifles' Armory. The garden competition this year promises to attract an unusually large number of entries. The list includes trophies for city, suburban, front and backyard gardens. The judges will make two visits to the gardens entered between July 10 and August 28.

WHO IS TO PREACH?

Booklet Tells When and Where to Hear Visiting Ministers

An interesting little booklet has been issued by the Protestant churches of Montreal, representing the central part of the city, bounded by Dorchester, Sherbrooke, Guy and Bleury St. The book has been compiled for the purpose of setting before newcomers and visitors the time and place of service, the name of the officiating minister during the months of July and August, and many other interesting particulars. The publication is not limited to any particular denomination, but gives the details of the services at Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Unitarian and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The opening pages assure a united and cordial welcome to all newcomers, visiters, and tourists; the back page gives a very clear sketch of the streets leading to where the churches referred to are situated, and 'The call to worship' is from Martineau's 'Tides of the spirit.'

As will be observed from the following list, some of the leading divines of England, the United States and Canada will preach at the different services.

American Presbyterian:—
July 2nd—Dr. Arthur J. Brown, New York City.
July 9th—The Rev. J. L. Parkinson, M.A., Bath, England.
July 16th—The Rev. Dr. A. E. Keigwin, New York City.
July 23rd—The Rev. David G. Wylie, Second Presbyterian Church, New York City.
July 30th—The Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw, Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago.
August 6th—The Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago.
Aug. 13th—The Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone.
Aug. 20th—The Rev. Dr. Charles Erdman, Princeton, N.J.
Aug. 27th—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Tyndall, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Christ Church Cathedral—Rector, the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D.; assistant the Rev. James Roy, LL.D.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN,—he Rev. J. L. Gordon, of Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A.
Morning subjects, during July: 'Men of Crises in Israel.'
Evening subjects during July: 'Bible Messages from Nature.'
During August the Congregation unites with that of Knox Church,

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—During the month of July this congregation unites with that of Erskine Presbyterian Church and worships in their building. During August this arrangement is reciprocated, and Emmanuel Church is open. The following are to be the preachers for that month.
Aug. 6.—Rev. C. Sylvester Horne, M.A., M.P., for Ipswich; Pastor of Whitefield's, London; ex-chairman of the English Congregational Union.
Aug. 13.— The Rev. Nehemiah Boyn
Aug. 13. —The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.
Aug. 20.— The Rev. J. W. Pedley B.A., of Toronto.
Aug. 27.—The Rev. J. W. Pedley. B.A.

ERSKINE CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner Sherbrooke St. and Ontario Avenue.
Moderator ad Interim: The Rev. Principal Scrimger, D.D. Residence, 69 McTavish St.
Sunday services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
July 2.—Preacher, the Rev. A. C. Mackenzie, D.D., of Elmira, N.Y.
July 9.— Preacher, the Rev. J. Balcom Shaw, D.D., of Chicago, Ill.
July 16.—Preacher, the Rev. D. G. Wylie, D.D., of New York.
July 23.— Preacher, the Rev. Professor Johnston Ross, of Montreal.
July 30.— Preacher, the Rev. Professor Johnston Ross, of Montreal.
The church will be closed during August and the congregation will worship in Emmanuel Church, Drummond street.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Rev. Doctor Gordon, Knox Presbyterian Church.—During July the congregation will worship with the Dominion Square Methodist, and the minister in charge of the united congregation for that month will be the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. In the month of August the united congregations will worship in Knox church, and the minister in charge on August 6th and 13th will be the Rev. T. P. Drumm, of Campbellton, N.B. On the 20th and 27th the preacher will be the Rev. W. O. Rotney.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian—
July 2.—The Rev. Oscar B. Hawes, of Philadelphia, Penn.
July 9.—The Rev. G. W. H. Troop, of Ottawa, Ont.
July 16.—The Rev. Augustus P. Reccord, of Springfield, Mass.
July 23.—The Rev. C. R. Eliot, of Boston, Mass.
Sept. 3.—The Rev. Frank W. Pratt, of Calgary, Alberta.
Sept. 10.—The Rev. Wm. S. Barnes, of Montreal.
Sept. 17 and 24.—The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, of Montreal.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.
July 2.—11 a.m., Pastor Sullivan. 7 p.m., the Rev. John Clifford, D.D., of London, England.
July 9.—Pastor Sullivan.
July 16.—The Rev. F. Goldsmith Frenet (England).
July 23.—Prof. I. H. Farmer (Macmaster University, Toronto).
July 30, Aug. 6, Aug. 13.—Supplies being arranged for these Sundays. Names will be announced in the public press.
Aug. 24.—The Rev. I. W. A. Stewart, D.D., (Rochester, N.Y.).
Aug. 27.—The Rev. J. L. Gilmour, D.D., (Macmaster University, Toronto).

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
July 2nd.—The Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A.
July 9th.—The Rev. Thomas Eakin, Ph. D., of Toronto University.
July 16th.—The Rev. Dr. Eakin.
July 23rd.—The Rev. A. G. Mackinnon, B.A., of St. Paul's church, Lachine.
July 30th.—The Rev. P. A. Walker, B.A., of Maisonneuve.
The church will be closed during August.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.
The Rev. Wm. Sparling, D.D., Assistant, the Rev. J. Clarke Reilly, B.A.
A full choral and preaching service throughout the summer.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
July 2.—The Rev. I. A. Montgomery, B.A., of Knox Presbyterian church, Montreal.
July 9.—The Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M.A., Professor-elect of the Presbyterian College, Montreal.
July 16.—The Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M.A.
July 23.—The Rev. W. G. Wilson, M.A., of St. Andrews' Church, Guelph, Ont.
July 30.—The Rev. W. G. Wilson, M.A.
Services will be discontinued during August.

STANLEY ST. PRESBYTERIAN.
During the month of August this church will be closed, and the congregation will meet with the Emmanuel Congregational church.

COMING EVENTS

CORONATION
MOVING PICTURES.

The principal feature of the new programme commencing on Monday afternoon at the Princess is Mr. Howe's remarkable, complete and exclusive reproduction of the coronation. Mr. Howe made his arrangements for photographing the various coronation functions months in advance, and by his enterprise and moving-picture expertness is enabled to exhibit a series than cannot be even approximately equally by any other exhibitor. His reproduction includes superb scenes of the royal pageant passing the Admiralty arch, Whitehall, Temple Bar, arriving and departing from Westminster Abbey; close facial portraits of the notable peers and peeresses; comprehensive views of the naval review at Spithead, showing the royal yacht; splendid view of the Lord Mayor presenting the sword; the reception at the Guildhall, etc.

Other features include gun practice of an English dreadnought, a trip through rural Japan, the growth and development of flowers, wood carving in the Tyrol, the cocoanut industry in the Philippines, German dragoons crossing the Rhine, mining lignite at Brux, Bohemia; ascent of the Rothorn, Switzerland, and many incidents of a humorous nature. A feature of very timely interest shows a ride in an aeroplane with Lincoln Beachey, the daring aviator.

On Monday night over 300 of the Boy Scouts of Montreal and vicinity will attend clad in their regulation scout uniforms.

NEXT WEEK AT DOMINION PARK.

Next week the bill at the Vaudevilee Theatre will be the best this season, and will consist of five big acts. The Regimental Musical four, direct from the Folies Bergere, Paris; Milmar and Morris, comedy acrobats; Levering and Graham, in their songs and dances, and as a headliner, Millie Clark, soprano, from London; Mr. and Mrs. Begue, will sing with the Vander Meerschen band at every afternoon and evening. On Tuesday evening, on the arrival of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the park will be specially illuminated and at 8.30 p. m., there will be a great fireworks display, in honor of the Prime Minister. Beginning Thursday, July 13 to July 16, the park will be turned over to the French National Society, who will hold a monster benefit for the House of Refuge of the French National Union.

PICTURE OF A MOUNTAIN.

Canadian Artist's Realisation of Mount Robson on G. T. P.

There is a picture by Mr. J. Horne Russell, in the window of Messrs. W. Scott & Sons, Notre Dame street, which depicts a scene near Mount Robson, B. C., in the Canadian Rocky Mountains on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Part of Lake Helena is seen in shimmering greens and blues in the foreground, flecked with a slight suggestion of mirrored cloud, and the whole with just that texture which a breeze passing over a wide expanse of water gives. The bluff on the right is the shoulder of Mount Robson. It is bold, grim, almost saturnine, and as solid as Cape Eternity. It is marked by snow slides and the debris from glaciers at its base is the glimmer of shale, and suggestions of blueish-green shrub pine.

The projection of an unnamed mountain-side on the left of the picture shows more detail of the trees of the region, and has a richness and juicyness of color, which gives pleasing contrast to the purple austerity of the Mountain on the right.

The mountains in the centre of the picture show four distinct peaks and there are enormous slides and terraces, glaciers, snow-covered, a charming violet scheme of color; two peaks beyond which seem to fade away and suggest immense distances; and there is a shy, tender blue gray, in which clouds float as daintily as they do in Coleridge's poem of 'Lute,' and as if they had no power to stay.

In the middle distance the color scheme is keyed up so high that white scarcely appears as white, and this gives the pigments a surprising resilience.

Mr. Russell has now painted many pictures of this Grand Trunk Pacific scenery, which he sketched on the spot, and each has its own idiosyncrasies, so that one could not say that this or that was best, but for nobility and conception and treatment all will agree that this latest production from his brush stands high in the genre of panoramic painting.

PILGRIMAGE TO LANORAIE.

The annual pilgrimage of St. Patrick's parish to the Shrine of the Sacred Heart at Lanoraie, takes place this afternoon.

THE REV. SYLVESTER HORNE M.P.

London, May 28.—'The Rupert of Nonconformity' is how his friends describe the Rev. Sylvester Horne, M.P., who is to visit Montreal in the beginning of August to preach in Emmanuel Congregational Church to the united congregations of Emmanuel and Erskine Presbyterian. Mr. Horne, in reply, lifts his eyebrows and wonders why a 'vehement Cromwellian like himself should be compared to Charles I.'s rather disreputable nephew?'

The Rev. J. D. Jones, Mr. Horne's predecessor in the chair of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and one of his close personal friends, considers that there is justification for the comparison. 'In his speaking,' he says, 'there is a dash, an élan, a headlong enthusiasm that sweeps an audience clean off its feet.'

It is natural that different sets of people should speak of this parliamentarian, preacher, organizer in many different ways. He has too many characteristics and capacities for the ordinary man to fully appreciate all at once. Fresh from his parliamentary honors, he conducted a year ago in his own church a series of meetings, and the daily press commented that these revealed Mr. Horne in a new character, 'an evangelist appealing directly and powerfully, yet tenderly, to the conscience and the soul.'

'New?' said Mr. Jones, his friend of twenty years, 'why, that is not a new Horne; it is the real Horne, which



THE REV. SYLVESTER HORNE.

the papers have at last discovered. Those of us who know him intimately, those of us who have heard him pray, those of us who know anything of his work in Whitfields know that the deepest thing in him is his passion for his Lord and his passion for souls. . . . scarcely a Sunday night passes at Whitfields but that some young fellow comes to the vestry to declare his resolve to set his face Zionwards. . . .' 'He is our public voice; he is God's gift to the churches.'

Going over 'Whitfields' on a week day, my cicerone, one of the lady workers, said, 'When you hear some preachers you want to go back to your room and think it all out. When you hear Mr. Horne you want to go out and do something.' In Mr. Sylvester Horne the passion for souls certainly takes most 'practical' shape. Exclaiming at the beauty and comfort of the various 'club' rooms connected with the church, one quickly learned 'Mr. Horne designed and furnished these.' Indeed, every great easy wicker chair, in cosy proximity to low bookcase and table meant for use, invited to rest and cosy comfort in a room as beautiful as it was 'unspoilable,' and every portrait on softly tinted brick wall was a new inspiration after your rest to get up and 'go to work.'

Whitfields strikes a stranger as a church on the lines less of charity (so-called) than business. Mr. Horne holds that a church should be a home for the homeless. And the homeless are not all poor. The great departmental stores and other places of business in London hold hundreds of



MRS. SYLVESTER HORNE.

thousands of workers 'up from the provinces,' who are homeless as the poorest in the slums. More so. The poor are not solitary. That is the problem. The quiver are over full. But if they are poor they have one another. The better classes, the hard working young men and women 'away from home,' living in barracks connected with big departmental stores, or in fourth floor back of cheap lodging houses, and 'eating out,' these are they who all come out of a great loneliness that might have driven the inexperienced to company more dangerous than none. There, in return for small club fees, they find rest rooms, reading rooms, lunch rooms, game rooms on week nights, and instead of the long, dreary aimless Sunday afternoon of the uncared-for there is the adult school, the young men's classes, young women's classes and the cheery Sunday night tea, all the comforts of the park restaurants, with work worth doing and people worth meeting, and the orator of England for weekly company.

Mr. C. Slyvester Horne was born in Cockfield, Sussex, April 15, 1865, son of Charles Horne, editor, of Newport, Shropshire. At the age of sixteen he is spoken of as preaching in a farmhouse parlor to an audience that overflowed and filled the kitchen, on the text, 'If the Lord be God, follow him.' He was educated in the Newport Grammar School at the time when the three great men of Birmingham, Bright, Dale and Chamberlain, left a deep impress on the minds of the young men in their Mutual Improvement Society. Even then young Horne's longing was for Parliament. 'We were red-hot,' he says, 'for disestablishment, a land programme and national education.' 'Chamberlain,' he says, 'must have been a great teacher in those days, for all his subsequent efforts to make us unlearn our early principles have failed. He kindled a fire then that he cannot put out now. We were all going to St. Stephen's in those days to demand the new charter—the unauthorized programme.'

When at Glasgow University, Mr. Horne became known as a political speaker. It was the time of Gladstone's earlier Midlothian campaigns, and feeling ran to fever heat. Young Horne was in the heart of the exciting elections for Lord Rector, and more than once his red gown was smeared thick with tar. He was elected president of the University Debating Society, and was deep in political meetings all over the country. In Norfolk he helped build up the substantial majorities by which Lord Justice (then Mr.) Cozens-Hardy (his father-in-law) was returned to the House of Commons. In 1889 he took charge of the Allen Street Church, South Kensington, and continued there until 1903, when he left the large fashionable church, where he was greatly beloved, for an old building, almost empty, in Tottenham Court Road.

Mr. Horne came prominently before the denomination fifteen years ago at the union meetings at Southport, meetings remembered since for their unusual spiritual power. 'Here it is said the Union realized that a new and brilliant and commanding speaker had been given them, one destined to be one of the most potent forces in Congregationalism.'

Five years later, when the Union met at Liverpool he was again a striking personality even when on the same platform with 'that lion of a man,' James Chalmers, of New Guinea. Four years ago he and the Rev. J. D. Jones went together through the country on an electioneering campaign. Two years ago the same two friends went on a disestablishment campaign. Last year Mr. Horne, while chairman of the Union went on a campaign for the Union Central Fund of £250,000. The same year he was elected member of Parliament for Ipswich.

Every June Mr. Horne, with the Rev. J. D. Jones, goes a motor tour through some county or rural area, preaching and speaking at the small country churches on their way, or rather making way to lie where these small churches are. These two friends speak with enthusiasm of having been together in many curious places, even (when the motor took a notion to turn over) at the bottom of a Welsh ditch.

Naturally Mr. Horne is not an easy man to find, even for a few minutes talk. He is out of town as much as in. Last Sunday morning after church one enjoyed a few minutes in his vestry. But a score of others are on the other side of the door on the same errand, and an hour has only sixty minutes after all. In the pulpit no one who did not know would imagine Mr. Horne to be anything but a preacher, a strong, impressive, original one, but alone he seems. 'Politics might be worlds away. In his vestry he seems interested in everything but himself. Government, lords, education, be talked in a quiet, restrained earnest fashion. Since his sermon he had been handing himself out piece meal to a dozen others. 'The Lords' he said, in answer to a question, 'are in the way of everything. There is absolutely no hope for a single reform till the Parliament Bill is through. There is talk of the government postponing the bill for a month. I would not. I would not postpone it for anything. There is room for the lords, understand—great room for valuable work as a revising body. It is the hereditary principle that must go. No man ought to sit in a legislative body unless he has some qualification apart from being the son of his father.

'The Conciliation Bill! I vote for it. I don't think it is a very good bill, but it is all there can be got at present. I believe in adult-suffrage. As to the majority for the second reading of the bill, I question if the members, in this, represent their constituencies. I question if a referendum would bring a vote in favor of it.

'My visit to the States and Canada! I am anxious to see how you handle these questions over there. Yes, our politics are less corrupt than yours. But we have the wealthy bribing the poor at election time, and of late we have had judges deciding in favor of the wealthy. That is a serious blow to us. As for bribing members of Parliament—that is out of the question.

'The school question? That is as bad as it can be. We are forced to pay for religious teaching in which we do not believe. The lords are at the back of that, and of the liquor traffic too. We can do literally nothing till the lords are out of the way.

'"The Witness?" Oh, I know what the 'Witness' has done. And the emphasis on the know cannot be expressed in type.

Another impression of Mr. Horne that Sunday morning is that he is a home man. Among the people waiting in the anteroom of his vestry flitting about and perching on chair arms were three handsome, healthy happy children. Mr. Horne is so youthful looking one is surprised to hear that the oldest of his seven children is seventeen. Mrs. Horne looks younger still. Looks more girlish in her home in her morning dress than she does even in summer street garb, and much younger than in her 'Whitfield bonnet.' She refused to be 'interviewed,' declares, with a most uncompromising set of the head, with rosy cheeks, dark eyes and soft heavy hair, that she is not a public person at all, and has 'no interests outside of her home.' But another woman remarked to me the next day, by the way, that Mrs. Horne is one of the 'Liberal Women' and a good extempore speaker.

C. R.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Two Condemned Men Will Not Be Hanged.

Ottawa, July 8.—At a meeting of the Cabinet Council yesterday afternoon, three capital cases were disposed of. Thos. Robertson, under sentence of death at Calgary for the murder of a rancher, will not, like his partner in the crime, Fisk, pay the death penalty, his sentence having been commuted to life imprisonment. Robertson turned King's evidence. Similar action was taken in the case of William Carrol, a man of weak mind, under death sentence at Ste. Marie. John O. Tebo, of Digby, sentenced to hang on July 24, will not escape the gallows, no recommendation of clemency having been made in his case.

REVENUE OF CANADA.

Increase of Twelve Millions For Year is Forecasted.

Ottawa, July 8.—For the first quarter of the current fiscal year the revenue for the Dominion has been $29,237,646, or about three million dollars more than for the first quarter in 1911. If the same rate of increase is kept up during the year the total revenue for the year will exceed last year by at least twelve millions. The expenditure so far is just about the same as last year.

MURPHY'S SUMMER SALE



Of All Surplus Stocks of Summer Goods at Reduced Prices

LADIES' IMPORTED MARQUISETTE DRESSES

Regular $35.00 to $60.00. Monday, - **$27.50**

We are placing on sale Monday, in the Mantle Department, 92 beautiful Marquisette dresses in plain white and some in white with colored embroidery, and others which we are showing are trimmed with cluny lace and beads. These dresses are all made in the newest Summer styles, and we are certain you will not find a better assortment anywhere. If sold in the regular way they would bring from $35.00 to $60.00. Monday, . **$27.50**

BEAD BAGS AT SUMMER SALE PRICES

These $2.00 Bags for each **$1.49**

White beaded bags with pretty designs worked in gold beads and pearls. These bags are made on fancy gold frames (6 inch) and have tasseled cord handles and bead fringe at bottom. Not many of them. Regular $2.00 value. On sale at each **$1.49**

Child's chain and ring handle bags in white, mauve, green, blue, with design worked on in gold beads. Regular .25 value. Summer Sale price. . . **.19**

Summer Belting .18 per yard

Washable belting in various widths, plain or fancy; all white or white with black, pink, blue, or green. On sale at (half cent an inch) per yard. . . . . **.18**

Poudre de Riz, per box .22

Houbigant's or Roger & Gallet's poudre de riz, in pink, or white. On sale at per package. . . . . **.22**

White Bags---Washable---The Latest

To-day we received Ladies' hand bags, large size, made of white "Butcher Linen," prettily braided, fitted with purses and heavy cord handle. You can wash these bags — they are marked at Summer Sale price (Regular $1.50). **$1.19**

NOTE—We have six new bag styles that have just come to hand. If you want the latest in Bagdom, come to our bag department.

The Latest Style of Barrette

We have just received a parcel of the latest New York style of Barrette for summer wear, eight different patterns, shell only, finely finished and inexpensive. Each .25 and .35.

Wash Cloths, Sponges, Etc.

New stock of Wash Cloths has just come in; each .05 and .10.
Wash Cloths, each in a rubber lined bag; .39 up to .85.
Rubber sponges, several sizes, coarse and fine; each .40 up to $1.50.
Rubberized caps, special values at each .25, .35, .40, .75 and $1.00.

Summer Sale Priced Notions, Buttons and Fancy Goods

Light weight, strong, comfortable pad and belt style hose supporters, four clasps. Regular .25 for. 19
"Veribest" silk covered collar supporters, per card. 05
Black or tan, wide silk shoe laces; regular .25 for. 19
Murphy special double nainsook-covered washable dress shields, size 3, regular or crescent shape. . . . . 2 pairs for .25
Mercerized mending cotton, finest English make, large balls, in black or colors, per ball. 05
Rustproof black or nickel hooks and eyes. . . . . 2 cards for .05
White washable crochet buttons, plain top or fancy, two sizes, per dozen. . . . . .25 and .35
Black silk and satin buttons, all sizes, per dozen. . . . .10 up to .50
Cushion tops, tinted on red, blue and tan material, floral and conventional designs. Regular .35 and .50; for. 25
Tapestry cushion cases, ready for the form, two designs; on sale each. 69

.75 Child's Mesh Bag for .49

We have German Silver Mesh Bags, suitable for Children or Misses, long or short chain handles. Regular value .75.
Our Summer Sale Price. . . . . **.49**

Children's Dresses

Pretty dresses for children in neat check, long waist effect, round neck, short sleeves, white facings and fancy braid. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Regular price .75; Monday. . . . . **.59**

$1.50 Per Oz. Perfume for $1.00

56 ounces only of finest Roger & Gallet's "Ambrerose" perfume, which we sell regularly at $1.50 per ounce. On sale Saturday morning at per ounce. **$1.00**

WHITEWEAR

We are nearing stock-taking. Our clerks are going through each mixture taking out odd lines here and there, so as they won't be taken into stock when the time comes.

We are going to sell some drawers and covers which have been marked as high as $1.00. On Monday each. . . . . **.19**

The garments are all clean and fresh and made of good English cotton trimmed with laces and emroideries. The price Monday. . . . . **.19**

The Murphy Circulating Library

"The Postmaster of Market Deington" is a book we recommend as interesting Summer reading. It is by E. Phillips Oppenheim.

"A Rogue in Ambush" is another that has recently been placed in our circulating library. Headon Hill is the author.

A Jewellery Special

We have a dainty lot of imported summer jewellery that were marked at Summer Sale Price—not because it is late coming in, but because it is early—was meant for Fall 1911. We speak of gold filled pins set with Corals, Turquoise, or Pearls; several designs. On sale at each. . . . . **.39**

Special from Our Lace Department

Monday morning we shall place on sale a limited quantity of tucked net, 18 inches wide, in white and cream. The net is very fine and of good quality, and suitable for making blouses, yokes, sleeves, etc. Regular 75. Monday. . . . . **.60**

Children's Hosiery

Fine spun silk stockings for children in white only. These are an exceptionally good line. Regular .75; Monday. . . . . **.12½**

Children's 1-1 rib cotton stockings, in black and tan. Regular .20; Monday. . . . . **.12½**

Linens and Staples

Every housekeeper should look at this list of specially priced goods for Monday morning:

200 pairs bath towels, large size, heavy close weave, good drying towels. Regular prices .50 a pair; Summer Sale Price. . . . . **.37**
300 yards Damask Table Linen, full bleached ,pure quality, 68 inches wide, new and pretty designs, good weight. Regular value .55; Summer Sale Price. . . . . **.39**
1000 yards Roller Towelling, 17 inches wide, red border, all linen, Scotch make. Regular .12½. Summer Sale Price. . . . . **.09½**
50 only cut corner crochet quilts American make, fringed edge, double size, pretty scroll designs, best quality. Regular value $2.25. Summer Sale Price. **$1.85**
2000 yards longcloth, 36 inches wide, full bleached fine even weave. Regular values .15 and .18. Summer Sale Price. . . . . **.11**
1000 yards Factory cotton, 36 inches wide, will bleach pure white. Special Monday. . . . . **.09½**

In Our Waist Dept.

Just received a fresh delivery of Middy Waists, in two styles, one at .89 and another at $1.00.

Both made of excellent white duck with colored collar and cuffs. You had beter secure one quckly, as they are selling fast.

Women's Summer Hosiery

In connection with our Summer Sale, we are offering on Monday 500 pairs of Women's silk lisle, plain lisle, embroidered lisle, lace lisle and fancy stripes and plain colors of Gray, Brown, Champagne, Mauve, Wisteria, Green, Sky, Rose, White, Tan, Black. The regular value of these stockings would be .65; Summer Sale Price. . . . . **.25**

FOOTWEAR OF MERIT

Four special lines of women's, misses', and boys' Standard Footwear will be offered for Sale on Monday morning in the "Shoe Department." High class McKay sewn soles, Oak tanned.

Ladies' Tan Russian 3-eyelet Oxford (Queen Quality), cuban heel, creased vamp. Regular $3.50. Summer Sale Price to clear. **$2.50**
Boys' Scout Boots, in Tan Patent and Calf, solid leather throughout. Sizes 1 to 5½. Summer Sale Price. **$2.48**
Misses' Tan Russian Calf, ankle strap, solid leather. Sizes 11 to 2. Summer Sale Price. **$1.49**
Misses' patent leather ankle strap sizes 11 to 2. Summer Sale Price. **$1.39**

CORSET COVERING

We are showing different patterns on nainsook and cambric in our "Embroidery Department" which will make very durable and comfortable corset covers. We have two lines which we are selling at Summer Sale Prices, Monday per yard. . . . . .23 and .25

Dress Goods in the Summer Sale

After a busy season there are always a great number of ends and lengths remaining. These lengths are the balance of the best and quickest sellers therefore the best choice. We have a great number of such lengths, ranging from 2 to 6 yards long, in a large assortment of colors, also navy and black. It is our intention to effect a complete clearance, and to do so will sell these lengths. Less **50%**.

Men's Hosiery

Silk lisle thread socks for summe rwear, in Black, Tan, Navy and fancy colors; Monday. . . . . **.25**

Special Display of Tweed and Felt Hats

We have just received some new patterns in Tweed and soft Felt Hats, suitable for travelling, fishing, motoring and all outdoor sports. The shapes are very smart in appearance, and they are at the same time most serviceable. The felts are in fawn, gold, and pearl, and the tweeds are in different mixture; some are trimmed with a fancy mount, Tyrolese style, and they are moderately priced.

(*See Window Display*)

Paillette de Chine

All pure silk, soft and bright; just what you require for making handsome gowns or blouses for any and every occasion. The color list includes King's Blue, Sky Blue, Copenhagen, Rose Pink, Amethyst, Old Rose, Vieux Rose, Emerald, Pearl Grey, Wisteria, Mulberry, Gun Metal, and Black. Monday. . . . . **.79**

EARLY CLOSING

As in June, this store closes at 1 p.m. on Saturday during July and August.

We will make our regular delivery out on the Lake Shore, with a noon delivery in the city.

Wash Goods at Summer Sale Prices

5000 yards extra wide dress Gingham, 36 inches, best English goods, in check and stripe patterns in colors Pink, Blue, Light Navy, Mauve, Black. Regular .15 a yard; Monday. . . . . **.11**

5000 yards Dress Muslins 28 inches wide, in all colors, pretty designs in floral and fancy stripe effects. Regular values .12½ and .15 a yard. Monday. . . . . **.09**

The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR PHONE NUMBER
UPTOWN
6010

The John Murphy Company Limited

Three Girls on a Yacht

By E. E. COWPER

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Author of "The Invaders of Fairford."

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The fortunes of the three girls, Alix, Anne and Angela Temple, are at their lowest ebb apparently when they face a third summer without holiday in their tiny flat at Battersea Park. The death of Captain Temple, the easy-going father, and of the invalid mother, had left them stranded in Brittany and London had seemed to offer unlimited chances to enlarge their too slender income. Alix, at twenty-two, has the usual struggles of a slightly successful author, while Anne, twenty, works for a pittance in a millinery establishment, and seventeen-year-old Angela keeps house. Returned MSS. and four weeks of hot dry weather have done their work when Anne returns one day with a delightful surprise. Miss Alicia Granchester, a wealthy customer, has asked if the sisters would be willing, during Anne's holidays, to 'air' the 'Flying Fish,' as the yawl will otherwise lie idle all summer. Miss Chester herself comes to make final arrangements, saying that supplies are on board and a man and boy will be at their command. Later she enlists her brother William's interest which it was not hard to do, and gets him to post a letter to the girls containing three five pound notes as an anonymous gift. He also personally superintends the preparation of the 'Flying Fish,' giving the man, Tobin, strict orders to do his best, then joins his friend, Reggie Lassiter, on the 'Rose Marie,' before the girls reach Cumber. They spend the first few days in lazy enjoyment and short sails, but soon go out to sea, to the dismay of the coastguards. Among the many vessels they notice a racing cutter in particular, from its odd manoeuvres and the curiosity of its crew as the doing of the yawl.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

Nevertheless, she could not help looking as the lovely cutter bearing the 'silly idiots' swept past the stern of the white yawl and sped away towards the south, with a soft rush of dividing water, and the curious sense of live power that seems to fill a towering mass of sail and rigging.

'Oh, you beautiful creature,' said Alix softly; 'great, strong, splendid seabird. If I were a man I'd live on the sea——'

'Think of frozen nights, with a north-east gale and sleety hail. Think of yards slippery with ice, and numbed hands holding ropes hard as wire. Oh, I wouldn't be a real sailor—man-of-war sailors don't count,' said Anne hastily. 'Don't you remember the stories Dad used to tell us? Waves forty feet high off the Horn, and yards dipping right over one way and then the other.' She gave a little shudder.

'It must be awful for the men sometimes, I know,' agreed Alix sympathetically.

'But much better for them than changng into turnips, like the 'do-as-you-likes' in Charles Kingsley's book,' said Angela. 'At any rate, they are real men—not cabbages, like old Tobin.'

The day grew hotter and hotter, and the three girls took turns to steer; but, in spite of the apparent slowness of their progress, the miles were covered in marvellously short time, and they found themselves in a new world.

'It is nearly three o'clock,' said Anne, studying the map with bent brow, 'then the tide will turn against us——'

'And it will "take all the running we can do to stop in the same place," as the Red Queen said,' interrupted Angela. 'Now then, where shall we pull up?'

'Not in a big, busy place, said Alix anxiously. 'We should never get any sleep if we fancied steamers were going to run us down all night. Besides, it would be so noisy and fussy.

'How about the island?' from Angela. 'Gurnard is over there, not far down.'

'How about Birley River?' said Anne, looking up. 'This side, very quiet. I vote we keep on this side; if we go over, we get right in the track of all the steamers going both ways. Besides, I don't think we've time.'

'The book says that the tide turns out there in the strongest part sooner than it does under this shore. We haven't time.' Alix was standing up staring across at the crowd of shipping on the Cowes side.

'Well, we are just off Birley, and the water is as low as it can be,' cried Angela, from a position of vantage in the bows. 'It looks awfully jolly, so green and treey, but acres of mud.'

'If we stick, the tide is rising,' said Alix, her eyes fixed on the shady depths slowly opening before them.

A curve of the wooded shore swept round. An opening in the woods showed the outlet of a river, no doubt wide, and stretching from the trees on the western to the trees on the eastern shore at high water, but at the present time, presenting the appearance of a quiet stream crawling between wide-reaching mud banks.

This in no way discouraged the crew of the white yawl; they were used to mud banks, also to the phenomena of having a lake at one time, and six hours after a trickle of water.

They had learned to look at low water with an eye to high water, and were quite content with the appearance of Birley River.

Without hesitation they made for the entrance, and only just in time, for the tide was turning outside. Sailing vessels that had been creeping along before the light air, that had almost dropped now, began to present the appearance of standing still with all sail set.

Yet the tide was, of course, still running out of the river. It was curiously quiet and deserted; no boats, no houses, no people. Birds flew up from the mud wailing sorrowfully, and water rats squattered along the little gulleys. The words were deep and tangled, looking as though no one troubled to push through them in order to explore the edges of the muddy shores.

The 'Flying Fish' slipped along with hardly a ripple round her white bows. The sails gave an occasional flap as a warning that the wind was failing them.

Alix stood up with her hand on the tiller and eyes eagerly watching the shores.

'We shall never be able to run in,' she said very softly, for the silence seemed to insist on low voices. The sails flapped again, and the wire rigging rattled gently.

'We are going on all right,' said Angela, leaning over the bows, with her hand on the forestay.

'We are not,' said Anne, who was watching the shore; 'we are stuck.'

CHAPTER VII.

Birley River.

At Anne's fatal words the three girls fled along the deck to positions of vantage, and stared critically at the water.

'It is degrading, but true,' was Angela's comment.

'Oh, dear, was it my fault?' said Alix. 'I am so sorry.'

'Dear old girl, how was it possible to help it?' said Anne quickly. 'The thing is, what shall we do? What are we on, and where is the exact channel?'

After scrutinizing all sides, they found that the yawl was fast on the lower bank of mud. That is to say, in turning to enter the mouth of the creek, the tide coming out had drifted her down on to the western shallows.

'It was the wind's fault, if it was anybody's,' said Angela, 'for not being there. How can one said without a wind, especially if the tide is against you.'

'Well, it doesn't matter a bit whose fault it was; the question is, How shall we get off?' said Anne. 'And the first thing is to lower the peak, because what little wind there is, is driving us farther and farther on.'

Angela lowered the peak with a run.

'What next?' she demanded cheerfully; then suddenly broke off with a little cry of indignation. 'Oh, pigs—brutes!'

'What's the matter?' came from Alix in a mild tone of expostulation.

'The cutter is loking at us,' explained Angela in a tone of acute annoyance. 'As though it were not bad enough to be fixed up on the mud in this feeble manner. I do call it a shame; they must have been watching to see what happened to us, and now they are simply glorying.''

'I don't see why they should glory; it doesn't do them any good,' said Alix, looking for the offending vessel.

'Oh, it's human nature to be pleased at another person's misfortune,' said Angela loftily.

'Don't be copy-book, Angel. What do you know about human nature?' came from Anne. 'I don't suppose the cutter cares twopence about us; but all sea-going people watch if a boat gets into a mess. Well, she can watch us get off if she cares to wait long enough.'

'The question is how to do it,' said Alix. 'As far as I can see, there is only one thing to do, and that is to wait till we float. The water will presently come up fast, and then we shall be all right.'

'But shan't we float farther on, when we do float? Why should we stop here?'

'When she floats, the tide will be sweeping round up into the creek—won't it carry us with it? There won't be any wind, but we can get in with the tide, surely?'

This brilliant thought was greeted with entire satisfaction.

'Of course,' cried Angela, making rapid gestures of contempt after the retreating form of the cutter; 'of course. Why didn't we all think of that at once? Let's have some tea. I'm so thin that my waist buckle keeps knocking on my backbone.'

'Angel, you ought not to say those things,' said Anne frigidly; 't's a bad habit, and people misunderstand.'

'But there is no one to hear, unless the cutter comes close enough, and if she does she will stick much worse than we, which would be a judgment on her for prying and listening. I'll light the stove.'

'But there ..: 'skk Hee(o owd

She was as good as her word, and presently the three were thoroughly enjoying a solid tea; lunch had been sketchy, and the sea air made everything tast delightful.

'Hardly any bread left,' said Alix, with her housekeeper's air, 'and only that butter. I forgot we were coming away for good this mornin, and only took enough for today.'

'We can get plenty up in Birley,' said the others together. Then from Angela:

'I say, how fast the water is rising? Or have we been eating for an hour? Hullo, here's a boat coming.'

They all turned to look. Down the centre of the stream from Birley came a heavy boat, pulled by two men, while a third sat in the stern.

At first too far off to distinguish, they soon saw she was a coastguard boat.

'Come to say, "Who's this playing in my garden?"' said Angela.

Alix laughed a little.

'Wonder what they'll say to our being girls only? They can't be very severe, if we are trespassing.'

'People don't trespass at sea. At least, do they?' said Anne.

The question remained unanswered. The boat was drawing near, with a steady clank of oars, the two rowers looking over their shoulders, while the grizzled hair and iron-grey face of the steersman bespoke him a chief boatman of standing.

'I like coastguards,' said Alix in a low voice, as they drew near; 'they are so comfortably dependable. And the chief boatmen always look as though they could tell exciting stories if they only would.'

'Smugglers,'' suggested Angela, with interest.

'Not many nowadays. It isn't worth while, I fancy. I was thinking of their own lives.'

'I believe there are smugglers. What a nice place this would be for them; fancy escaping through these woods. The worst of it is one is always on the side of smugglers; and yet, when you really know coastguards, you want to be on their side too. That's the worst of knowing the whole truth about things.'

This dreary sentiment was interrupted by the boat drawing under the stern of the yawl.

The chief boatman laid hold of the rail and stood up, touching his cap. Alix greeted him with a friendly smile, and a pink flush rising in her cheeks.

An explanation followed, and a twinkle was visible in the deep-set eyes of Mr. Hand.

(To be Continued.)

"BED-TIME STORIES"

THE TWO SARAH ELLENS.

(By Charles T. White, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian Wor

It was careless of Delia May, to be sure, but how was Delia May to know that Uncle Henry—who, by the way, saw things very indistinctly without his spectacles—was to sit down in that particular seat in the summer-house on that particular summer morning, when Delia May left her very best doll lying there for a nap. Uncle Henry got up rather quickly after sitting down, saying: 'Bless me! Well! Well! What's this? Well! Well!' but that didn't help poor Sarah Ellen, who was hopelessly crushed.

Delia May came up the walk, between the rows of red and purple asters, at that critical moment, thinking, perhaps, that Sarah Ellen was awake and ready to be taken out for an airing. What a sight it was! It took Delia May a full minute to realize what had really happened, and then the big blue eyes filled with such big tears that she could see hardly better than Uncle Henry without his spectacles.

'I'm afraid, little girl, that I've been in mischief,' Uncle Henry confessed, feeling more embarrassed than he had on morning not long before when he overturned his coffee on Mrs. Fielding's snowy tablecloth. That, too, was because he couldn't see very clearly what he was doing. 'I can't begin to tell you, Delia, how sorry I am, but you see'—

'sn't matter in the least, sir,' Delia May declared primly, trying to be becomingly polite, though her voice was a little shaky and the tears were coming faster.

Privately, she was of the opinion that Uncle Henry had been in very bad mischief indeed, but it wouldn't do to say so, especially when Uncle Henry was 'company.' 'Papa has some patent glue that mends everything,' she added, with a pathetic attempt to make the best of it.

'I'm afraid that this is a case beyond the reach of glue,' Uncle Henry said, holding the injured Sarah Ellen up very close to his eyes.

'I guess you have a claim against the company for damages all right.' Uncle Henry was an official in a great railway company, and, I suppose, was thinking of how money had to be paid to people who were injured in accidents. 'I wonder if I could settle on the spot.'

Uncle Henry thrust a hand deep in his pocket and brought up a bill with a big V. in the corner.

Delia May didn't know anything about companies or damages or setting for things, but she had a feeling that it wouldn't be polite to let Uncle Henry pay for the broken doll.

'I don't think Mamma would like me to—to—to settle,' Delia May stammered. The tears weren't coming so fast now, though poor Sarah Ellen, with her poor, crushed head lay right on the seat before her. 'I wouldn't want to'—

'I'll agree to make a prvate settlement wiht Mamma,' Uncle Henry interrupted. 'You take this right along now, and the first time you're in town, have a look at the dolls in Plummer's place—or somewhere else. I'd send one up from the city, but I'd be sure to forget it, and then you'd be a better judge of dolls, anyhow. Here, now!'

Delia May took the bill gingerly and said 'Thank you!' not quite knowing whether she ought to do it or not. It wouldn't be hard, though, for Uncle Henry to 'settle' with Mamma—whatever that was—for Mamma was his own sister.

'I think I'd better tell—tell Mamma about it at once,' Delia May said demurely, and Uncle Henry nodded.

'Uncle Henry sat down upon Sarah Ellen,' Delia May explained, bursting in upon her mother a moment later. 'Poor Sarah Ellen!' Delia May's small conscience picked her a little as she remembered Sarah Ellen deserted in the summer-house. 'It was a bad case, and I've settled with Uncle Henry—the damages I mean—for—for this?

'Why, Delia, dear!' but there was a twinkle in Mamma's eye.

'He's going to settle with you, too, Mamma, and I'm to find another—another Sarah Ellen. It couldn't be her, of course, but'—Delia May paused, a trifle puzzled. 'I told him it didn't matter in the least, but he said it was a—a something against the company all right.'

Mamma laughed. 'It might be well to put the money in a safe place until you go into town, dear. Mamma'll keep it in her purse in the desk.'

Delia May went back to the summer-house. It really seemed as though something ought to be done with Sarah Ellen, but on this point Delia May's ideas were a little hazy. Sarah Ellen had been dreadfully hurt and 'settled for,' but people who were hurt very badly had to stay in bed a long, long time, and people who were hurt badly enough to be killed had to be buried.

It wasn't quite clear to Delia May whether Sarah Ellen had been killed outright or hurt very badly, but she was inclined to think that people who were 'settled for' were always killed first. As Uncle Henry was not in the summer-house, and Sarah Ellen was nowhere to be found, this seemed to carry out Delia May's supposition.

There was a gate beyond the cedar hedge at the foot of the garden. Suddenly Delia May followed an impulse to wade through the long grass and so out on the highway, leaving the gate open behind her. There had been some talk at the breakfast table that morning about a family having moved into the Habberton cottage, which was not far below the gate, on the opposite side of the road, and Delia May's curiosity had developed suddenly with the recollection of the conversation.

The dust grayed her wet boots, but the brown gable of the old cottage was already in sight, and she trudged on, trying to look unconcerned, and quite as though she had come there by the merest chance, without thinking of the new people at the cottage at all.

When Delia May came unexpectedly upon a girl of nearly her own age and two smaller children, half hidden by the tall weeds and grass in front of the cottage, she stopped short, saying, 'O my!' very softly to herself, for all three were barefooted, and the girl seemed frightened and on the point of running away.

'I'm Delia May Fullerton,' announced the bearer of the name, divided between the desire to be friendly and a survey of the other girl's ragged blue frock. 'I live just above here—on the hill. We're near neighbors.'

Two pairs of eyes stared at the new comer, the third and youngest pair remained intent upon the heap of sand which the muddy hands were molding into a miniature mountain. The girl came a step nearer.

'We're the Burts,' she said bashfully. 'Ma's Mis' Burt and Pa's dead. My name's Sary Ellen, and that's John Henry and Abel. Your folks must be awful rich.'

'I had a Sarah Ellen doll,' the other mused, sobered by the recalled calamity. 'Uncle Henry sat—injured her. It was a very bad case. He settled for the damages and paid me a great deal of money.'

'I never had no dolls but make-believe, rag ones,' the real Sarah Ellen informed, a little sadly. 'We don't have money at our house for things to wear—sometimes. Its cold in winter when you don't have, and Abel cries. I don't mind now, I'm used to it.'

Delia May eyed the real Sarah Ellen thoughtfully. 'It must be bad,' she admitted, 'and not having dolls and things must be—must be 'most worse. I guess I'll have to go back to the house now. Mamma didn't know I came.'

'Good-by!' Sarah Ellen called after her visitor, already half-way up the hill.

'O, I forgot, and, besides, we're such near neighbors,' Delia apologized. 'Good-by, Sarah Ellen.'

That evening when it had grown quite dusky on the back porch, Delia May crept out to where Uncle Henry was sitting in the bamboo rocker. She cleared her throat once or twice to attract attention, and began haltingly:

'I wanted to—to ask you, Uncle—that is, there's a real, live Sarah Ellen, and she's poor as can be. She's never had a doll, and her clothes aren't warm, she says—not when it's truly winter, you know.'

Delia May panted a little with the difficulty of expressing all the facts.

'I wanted to know, Uncle Henry, if you'd care—care so very much—if I didn't buy another Sarah Ellen—a doll Sarah Ellen, I mean. I'd like to buy—if you don't mind—I'd like to buy something for the real Sarah Ellen with the—the damages.'

'Well! Well!' What an old head we have, Delia!' Uncle Henry swung Delia May lightly to his knee. 'So there's a real Sarah Ellen, is there? I think Mamma told me something about the family this afternoon. 'Yes, yes!' Uncle Henry was silent for a moment or two, and seemed to be busy thinking. 'I don't believe the company would make any objections to having the money used that way.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

July 8.

Whither wilt thou go?—Gen. xvi., 8.

I will arise and go to my Father.—Luke xv., 18.

I will receive you, and will be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, said the Lord Almighty.—II. Cor. vi., 17, 18.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN.

James Briggs, of Sanford, is one of the few living men who fought throughout the Crimean War. He took part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman and was at the siege of Sebastopol. At Inkerman he received a sabre wound in the forehead, and at Alma a bullet pierced his canteen and two men were killed near him by the same cannon ball. His arm was broken by a piece of shell before Sebastopol and at another time another shell struck a small water keg which he had used as a pillow and which had rolled from under his head. He came to America in 1868 and for the last twenty-five years has lived in Sanford.—Portland Press.

CORNS, CORNS, CORNS.

Discovered at last a remedy that is sure, safe, and painless, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, a prompt, effective, painless remover of corns and bunions. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor neither causes pain nor discomfort. Its name, you see, tells a story; keep it in sight, here it is: Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

R & O NAV. CO.

PLEASANT WEEK-END TRIPS
(Sailings from Victoria Pier.)

SATURDAYS AT 2.30—Str. 'Berthier' for Boucherville, 35c; Varennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c. Return at 7.30. Str. 'Three Rivers' at 2.30, for Lavaltrie. Returns at 6.30. Fare, 50c.

SATURDAY OR SUNDAYS AT 7 P.M. Quebec Line Str. for Quebec. Returning Sunday or Monday, $4.90.

SUNDAY AT 9 A.M.—Str. 'Three Rivers' for Repentigny, 60c; St. Sulpice, 60c; Lavaltrie, 70c; Lanorale, 75c; Berthier 85c; Grand Nord, $1.

SUNDAYS AT 9 A.M.—Str. 'Berthier' for Varennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c; Contrecoeur, 75c; Sorel, $1.

UP RIVER.

SATURDAYS AT 12.30 NOON—Rapids Steamer for Cornwall (or 9 a.m. (G.T.R. Sunday) returning Sunday evening, $2.50. To Prescott and return on same steamer, $3.50. To Thousand Islands, 9 a.m., G.T.R. train, Saturday to Prescott, R. and O. to Islands, returning Sunday evening, $6.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 9-11 Victoria Square.

Language Cannot Exaggerate the Beauties of the Ottawa River
AS SEEN FROM THE DECKS OF THE
PALACE STEAMER "EMPRESS"
ON HER DAILY EXCURSION (except SUNDAY) TO CARILLON.
Take the 8 A.M. G.T.R. Train to Lachine Wharf to connect with steamer. Returning to Montreal by the RAPIDS, or by train from Lachine.
Tickets at Grand Trunk Station.
ROUND TRIP ..... ONLY $1.00.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE 10.30 P.M. TRAIN IS THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST PATRONIZED NIGHT TRAIN BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO. 'Tuxedo.'

ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
Between Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit and Chicago.
7½ HOURS to TORONTO
"International Limited"
(Canada's Railway Greyhound).
Lvs Montreal 9 a.m. for Toronto and West.
FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY
Between MONTREAL and TORONTO.
9.00 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Elegant Dining, Parlor and Library Car Service on day trains, and latest designed Pullman Sleeping Cars on night trains.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19, at very low fares.

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION DATES, July 12 to 22

SUMMER TOURS TO PACIFIC COAST
In effect until September 30th.
Round trip from MONTREAL, via Chicago to
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. $100.50
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., via direct lines in both directions $105.45
San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction $105.50
CITY TICKET OFFICES:
130 St. James St. 'Phones Main 6905. or Bonaventure Station.

MONTREAL-PORTLAND AND MAINE COAST POINTS.
Day Train leaves daily at 8.00 a.m., arriving Portland at 5.45 p.m. Night Train leaves daily at 8.15 p.m., arriving Portland at 7 a.m.
Modern electric lighted Sleeping Cars on Night Train. High Class Cafe Parlor Cars on Day Train.

CHEAP WEEK-END TRIPS
FROM MONTREAL

Cornwall	$2.15	St. Johns	$1.00
Prescott	3.50	St. Hyacinthe	1.30
Brockville	3.90	Sherbrooke	3.30
Ottawa	3.45	Quebec	5.00

MONTREAL-HEMMINGFORD-FORT COVINGTON
Effective each Sunday until further notice. Special Train leaves Montreal 8.05 a.m. for Hemmingford, Fort Covington and intermediate points. Returning, arrives Montreal 9.00 p.m.

MONTREAL-WATERLOO
Effective each Sunday until further notice. Special Train leaves Montreal, 8.32 a.m. for Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo and intermediate points. Returning, arrives Montreal, 8.50 p.m.

MONTREAL—ST. HYACINTHE
Effective each Sunday until further notice, Special Train leaves Montreal at 12.10 p.m. for St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
Returning, leaves St. Hyacinthe at 8 p.m.

MONTREAL TO VALLEYFIELD AND RETURN $1.15
Good going Saturday and Sunday, July 8 and 9. Return limit, July 10.
Proportionately low fares from Montreal to Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Coney Island, Valleyfield and intermediate stations.
Sunday train leaves Montreal at 9.10 a.m. and returning leaves Valleyfield at 7.30 p.m. for Montreal. Through Coaches.

THE 9.00 A.M. TRAIN BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO IS THE FINEST AND FASTEST TRAIN IN CANADA.

CHICAGO DETROIT LONDON NIAGARA FALLS HAMILTON TORONTO KINGSTON MONTREAL
THE ONLY DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TORONTO SERVICE
DAILY AT
10.45 P.M. TO NORTH TORONTO.
The patronage which this train is receiving is absolute proof of its superiority.
Equipment of the highest efficiency.
8.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. daily to Union Station.
The new roomy and electric-lighted Sleepers are on these trains.

Old Orchard, Kennebunkport, &c.
Leave Windsor St. 9.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m. Only line running through Sleepers and Parlor Cars.
Quickest trains to the Maine Resorts, running through the heart of the White Mountains.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.
Daily through Sleepers. Train leaves Windsor St. 7.25 p.m. daily.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS
FROM MONTREAL TO
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. $100.50
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., via direct lines in both directions $105.45
San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction $115.50
Going until Sept. 20th.
Return until Oct. 31st.

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION DATES, July 12 to 22
HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
—TO—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
July 11th and 25th, and every second Tuesday, until Sept. 19th.
Tickets good for 60 days.
TICKET OFFICES:
218 St. James St. Telephones, Main 3732, 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

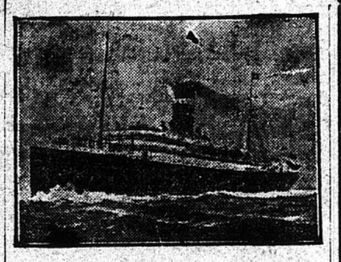
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BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.
TRAIN SERVICE.
MARITIME EXPRESS.
8.15 A.M. for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John and Halifax, daily except Saturdays. On Saturdays, to Campbellton only.
4.00 P.M. EXPRESS to St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet and intermediate stations, daily except Sunday.
OCEAN LIMITED.
7.30 P.M. daily, except Saturdays, for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys.
On Fridays only, special sleeper for Riv. du Loup and Cacouna.
11.45 P.M. to Levis and Quebec, Saturdays only. Special sleeper ready at 9 p.m.
PARLOR CAR SERVICE.
A Parlor Car will be attached to the Maritime Express between Montreal and St. Flavie, commencing July 8th.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
130 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

SUMMER RESORT.
FINEST LOCATION IN KNOWLTON, three minutes from Brome Lake; large airy rooms, piazza and shade. No infants taken. MRS. F. R. DAVIS, Knowlton, Que. Box 84.

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A Summer Resort for COMFORT, BENEFIT and ENJOYMENT.
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Jefferson, N.H., in the White Mountains. Capacity, 500. NOW OPEN. 18-hole golf course. On famous scenic auto routes. Detached family cottages, completely furnished, with hotel service. CHARLES V. MURPHY, Manager.

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The favorite spot for th and Sport.
CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.
The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing par excellence.
BAKER'S HOTEL
(New Owen)
so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.
Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to
BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspé, Que.



ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO LIVERPOOL.
SHORTEST OCEAN PASSAGE.

	From Montreal		From Liverpool
Virginian	July 7	July 21	Aug. 18
Tunisian	July 14	July 27	Aug. 24
Victorian	July 21	Aug. 4	Sept. 1
Cosican	July 28	Aug. 10	Sept. 7

Salcon passage, $77.50 and $87.50 and up.
Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and up. London, $2.50 additional. Third Class, Liverpool, London and Glasgow, $30.00 and $31.25, according to steamer.

	From Montreal		From Glasgow.
Grampian	July 8	July 22	Aug. 19
Scotian	July 15	July 29	Aug. 26
Hesperian	July 22	Aug. 5	Sept. 2
Ionian	July 29	Aug. 12	Sept. 9

SS. Grampian and Hesperian: Saloon, $67.50 and up. Second Class, $47.50, and up. Other steamers.
One Class Cabin, called second cabin, $45.00 and up; Third Class, $30.00.

	From Montreal	From London.	From Havre.
Lake Erie	July 8	Aug. 31	Oct. 5
Sicilian	July 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 5
Sardinian	July 23	Aug. 10	*
Corinthian	July 30	Aug. 17	Aug. 19
Pomeranian	Aug. 6	Aug. 24	*

*Do not call at Havre.
One Class—Second Cabin Rate—London, $42.50; Havre, $52.50 and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third Class: London, $29.00; Havre, $29.00; Paris, $31.50.
All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.
H. & A. ALLAN, MONTREAL.

DONALDSON LINE
GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

From Glasgow.		From Montreal
June 24—	*T.SS. ATHENIA ..	July 8
July 1..	*T.SS. SATURNIA ..	July 15
July 14—	T.SS. CASSANDRA .	July 29
July 22..	T.SS. ATHENIA . .	Aug. 5

*Steamers fitted with Refrigerators.
Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), $45.00 upwards. Third Class, Eastbound, $29.00; Westbound, $30.00.
Special Uptown Agency, Thos Cook & Son, 559 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

CUNARD THOMSON LINE
JOINT LONDON PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cold Storage and Cool Air on all Steamers.
SS. HURONA ..... July 8
*T.SS. AUSONIA ..... July 15
SS. IONA ..... July 22
*T.SS. ASCANIA ..... July 29
*Passenger steamers.
Passage rates: Cabin (Called Second), $42.50 and upwards. Third class, British, East, $29.00; prepaid, West, $28.75.
Special Uptown Agency, Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

THOMSON LINE
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA ..... July 9
SS. BELLONA ..... July 11
NEWCASTLE SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA ..... July 11
For full particulars for all services, apply to
Special Uptown Agency, Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Portland, Me.

CUNARD LINE
CANADIAN LONDON PASSENGER SERVICE.

From Southampton.		From Montreal for London.
June 27..	T.SS. AUSONIA ..	July 15
July 11..	T.SS. ASCANIA . .	July 29
July 25..	SS. ALBANIA	Aug. 12

Passage rates: Cabin (called Second), $42.50 and upwards. Third class, British, East, $29.00; prepaid, West, $28.75.
Full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, Thos Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. W., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me., Winnipeg, Man., and all Cunard Line Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS
MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL:
EMPRESS OF BRITAIN . JULY 14
LAKE MANITOBA... ..JULY 20
EMPRESS OF IRELAND, JULY 28
LAKE CHAMPLAIN... ..AUG. 3
Rates—Empress steamships First class, $90.00 and upwards. Second class, $51.25, and upwards. Lake Steamships—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $47.50, and upwards
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents or
W. G. Annable, Gen. Passenger Agt. Wm. Webber, Passenger Agt.
2 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
134 St. Maurice Street.
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that "La Compagnie du Boulevard de Montreal-Est," will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to have the plan of its undertaking duly approved. By order, JOSEPH VERSAILLES, President.

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WHITE STAR—DOMINION CANADIAN SERVICE
SAILING Weekly Between
Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool
by the Twin and Triple Screw Steamers
'LAURENTIC' 'MEGANTIC'
Largest, Finest, Most Modern Steamers Between Canada and Europe. Orchestras Carried.
One Class Cabin (II) Service, affording maximum facilities at minimum cost.
TEUTONIC CANADA
Replete with the latest devices for comfort and safety, including Marconi and Submarine Signals.
The Third Class Accommodation is the best experience can devise. Closed Rooms only.
ASK AGENTS FOR PARTICULARS, or Office, 118 Notre Dame St. W. 'Phone 7760 Main. Up. Day 320 St. Catherine W.



Finest and Fastest Steamers on the Canadian route sailing between Montreal, Quebec and Bristol.

From Montreal.	Steamer.	From Bristol.
July 12..	ROYAL EDWARD,	July 26
July 26..	ROYAL GEORGE,	Aug. 9
Aug. 9..	ROYAL EDWARD,	Aug. 23
Aug. 23..	ROYAL GEORGE,	Sept. 6
Sept. 6..	ROYAL EDWARD,	Sept. 20

And Fortnightly thereafter.
First class, $90.00 and upwards. Second class, $51.25 and upwards. Third class, Bristol or London, $31.25.
Apply to any Steamship Agent. or
CANADIAN NORTHERN SS., Ltd., 230 St. James Street, Montreal.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED.)
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO AND FROM MANCHESTER.

From Man.		From Montreal.
June 10..	MAN. CORPORATION	July 1
June 17..	MAN. COMMERCE . .	July 8
June 24..	MAN. IMPORTER . ..	July 15
July 1..	MAN. SHIPPER. . .	July 22
July 8..	MAN. EXCHANGE. . .	July 29

Limited number of passengers carried.
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
Agents, MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.
SS. 'Cascapedia,' 1,900 tons, recently fitted out on the Clyde, specially for this service, with all modern comforts.
SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON THURSDAYS at 4 p.m., 20th July, 3rd, 17th and 31st August, 14th and 28th September, and from Quebec the following day at noon for Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.
NEW YORK FROM QUEBEC
(Via Far-famed River Saguenay)
calling at Gaspe, Charlottetown and Halifax, SS. "TRINIDAD," 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec at 8 p.m., 14th and 28th July, 11th and 25th August and 8th September.
BERMUDA and Return, $10 and up
Summer excursions, by the twin screw SS. 'BERMUDIAN,' 5,600 tons. Sailings from New York, at 3 p.m., 19th and 29th July, and every 10 days thereafter. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.
The finest trips of the season for Health and Comfort.
For full information apply to any Ticket Agent, or to
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QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, QUEBEC.

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"Old Established Firm"
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Offices:—Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

INVENTIONS PATENTED IN ALL COUNTRIES.
OWEN N. EVANS
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of

INVASION OF MOTHS

Heat Wave Brought Scourge of the Unwelcome Tussock

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Prof. Willey, of McGill, Gives Some Interesting Details About The Moths.

During the heat wave of the past few days, that always unwelcome visitor, the tussock moth, made his appearance in Montreal in great numbers. Myriads of them might be seen circling round the street lamps, especially where these were placed under trees. When a street car came along the trolley wire dashing through swarming moths gave some of them their quietus, while others were sent whirling about on to the clothes of passers-by or into neighboring houses. But this appeared to make no appreciable difference in the numbers wheeling incessantly around the light, and they were back to their old game in apparently undiminished numbers in a few seconds.

Of course the wrath of the citizen would not be so keen against the big moths if they confined themselves to this aimless but not very harmful means of employing their time, but the tussock has other proclivities of by no means so unoffending a nature. One of theseis his partiality for the green leaves of trees and plants in parks and gardens. It seems strange at first to think so small a creature could consume so much herbage, but the condition in which he has left some of the finest trees and shrubs in Dominion Square and Lafontaine park, on some of the streets, and in private grounds, bears testimony to his powers in this direction. The tussock's polite attentions have transformed broad green leaves into unsightly withering things, holed like sieves.

The tussock has another unpleasant way of making his presence felt. When windows were open to their utmost extent to draw every breath of air into stifling rooms, the big moth floated in from his playground and dining-room under the trees—swiftly, silently he came, and if there happened to be a light burning made straight for it, 'dashing himself against the globe again and again, sometimes getting inside, occasionally caught in the flame and incinerated, but more often managing to extricate himself, all these evolutions being accompanied by a peculiar buzzing noise.

The great numbers of these pests at present in evidence is made the more ominous from the fear that the extreme heat will drive them into their cocoons earlier than usual, and it is feared that there will be two crops of them this year. The only way to prevent such a calamity is to destroy the cocoons, grubs and caterpillars, a work which should be undertaken at once, and in which citizens can do their share.

THE BROWN-TAILED MOTH.

A correspondent writes as follows:

Dear Sir,—Something like two or three years ago, there was a little agitation here regarding the so-called 'brown-tailed caterpillar, or moth,' and it was, I think, our worthy superintendent of Parks who 'pooh-pooed' the idea of their being either dangerous or likely to spread here in Montreal. They have brought devastation in the New England States, and it is entailing considerable expense to get the upperhand of the pest. Now, if the said superintendent of parks, or any other reputable citizen of Montreal doubts the ability of this pest to ruin our shade trees, I would request them to inspect two trees seen by myself yesterday, viz:—on the south west corner of Dorchester and Mountain, and on the west side of Bishop, about the fifth tree from the corner of Dorchester street. I don't think they will be doubters any longer. Besides, I have noticed at several times, companies of what should be staid citizens of Montreal congregated around one or two of these pests, discussing it, turning it over to examine it, etc., and then walking on without killing it. This should stop, and every citizen, man or boy, woman or girl, who sees one on the sidewalk or on tree or fence should take it upon themselves to press them firmly between the boot and the sidewalk and then pass on, repeating the operation; houseowners and householders should also make an unending campaign against them on trees, fences, and houses, or in five years we will have hardly a good live shade tree in our now tree embowered city. War of extermination against the pest must be waged.

Montreal, July 3rd.

ABOUT THE TUSSOCK.

Prof. A. Willey, D.Sc., F.R.S., of the Zoology Department at McGill College, interviewed on the subject, says:

'The caterpillars referred to are obviously the pretty little tufted caterpillars which are so common upon the sidewalks just now, letting themselves down by a silken thread from the maple trees. As anybody can see by looking at them, they are characterized by four thick whitish or yellowish brush-like tufts of hairs in the middle of the forepart of the back, a pair of long dark plumes or pencil-like tufts of hairs directed forwards at the sides of the head (each hair thickened or compound at the tip), and another similar tuft projecting backwards at the hind-end of the body like a tail. The head is coral-red and there are two small similarly-colored knobs in the middle of the hinder half of the back; these knobs can be tucked in like the fingers of a glove and pushed out again by the caterpillar.

'On account of their hairy tufts the caterpillars are called 'Tussock' caterpillars. They feed on many different kinds of leaves, and because of this varied diet they are described as being polyphagous. This habit is what makes them injurious to different kinds of shade trees, which they tend to defoliate if there are enough of them.

'Sometimes the tail-like tuft of dark hairs, alluded to above, is brownish in color. This might account for the name given by your correspondent, viz.: "brown-tailed caterpillar"; but they have nothing to do with that dangerous imported pest, the Brown-tailed Moth, which fortunately has not reached this province.

'When fully fed these caterpillars spin silken cocoons round themselves on the stems of trees, fences, and elsewhere, like the cocoons of the silkworm caterpillar (to which they are distantly related), but without their value. Within these cocoons they pupate, i.e., they cast off their gaudily decorated larval skin and become changed into a dormant chrysalis of no particular beauty. From these pupae in due time small moths emerge, known as Vapourer Moths on account of the habits of the males which, unlike most moths, flit about in the day time, rising like vapour to the heat of the sun, and directing their rapid flight in search of the females. These latter are flightless, having rudimentary wings, and do not move from the vicinity of the cocoons out of which they emerged.

'The particular species in question is the American vapourer, or Tussock moth, (Orgyia lencostigma).

'Undoubtedly they do some damage, but they are not to be dreaded as they would be if they were not natives. The females lay their eggs on the surface of the old cocoons, and they are easily seen as whitish clumps on the trees after the fall of the leaves. The remedy is the systematic collection of the caterpillars and of the egg clumps. They can be destroyed by immersing them in hot water or by the more primitive method suggested by your correspondent.

'They may damage some individual trees more than others, and again they may be more plentiful in one season than in another, but they are hardly to be regarded as a serious menace to the shade trees of Montreal as a whole. Or if this extreme view were taken, then volunteer caterpillar brigades could be formed somewhat on the lines of the mosquito brigades in some malarial countries. Perhaps the Boy Scouts could do something! Failing this, it should be noted that the best friends of tree-lovers are the small birds which feed upon the eggs of various Lepidoptera, depending largely upon this source of nourishment during the winter months.'

In the report of the Dominion Entomologist, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, for the year ending March 31st, 1910, the following passage occurs relating to these caterpillars:—

'The white-marked Tussock moth was again injurious to shade trees in certain of the cities, notably Toronto and Hamilton. This species can be controlled by careful and systematic spraying with lead arsenate in the summer, and by the destruction by means of creosote or the removal of the egg-masses which are readily found in the winter.'

USE POOR BREAD

If you like it yourself.

But save the little children by giving them

JAMES M. AIRD'S BREAD

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For PROMPT and EFFICIENT

Window Cleaning Service

CALL, WRITE OR PHONE,

40 JURORS STREET.

Knowlton Service.

Patrons of the Canadian Pacific will be pleased to know that a morning connection is now made for Knowlton, leaving Windsor Street Station at 9 a.m., via Drummondville Junction. This in addition to 4.30 p.m. train daily, except Sunday, and the Brome Lake Special, which leaves Windsor Street Station at 1.15 p.m. Saturdays, and which return, arriving Montreal Monday at 9.20 a.m.

Westmount Regular Stop.

Hereafter trains leaving Windsor Street Station at 8.35 a.m. and 4.00 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and 7.50 p.m. on Sundays, will stop at Westmount to take on passengers for points where these trains are timed to stop. Trains from Ottawa, 8.35 a.m. and 3.25 p.m. daily, will also make Westmount a regular stopping point.

Famous Seaside Resort.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are now running a through sleeper to St. Andrews, N.B., the famous Canadian Seaside Resort, which is with Montrealers proving to be one of the most popular points during this very warm season. Both The Algonquin and the Inn are now open.

The 'Witness' Daily Fashion Hint.



IN THE SUMMER OUTFIT.

The outfit for the athletic girl is of the utmost importance during the summer season, for it is during the warm months that she is most active. Pictured are a comfortable costume for fishing, a boating outfit which will stand wear and look well at the same time, and a smart bathing suit for the girl who includes swimming among her accomplishments.

CALEDONIAN GAMES.

Fifty-sixth Annual Sporting Meet of the Society on July 22nd, at Dominion Park.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Lieut.-Col. Stevenson perpetual cup for championship in Highland dancing.

McAllister cup for championship in bagpipe playing. To be won three years in succession.

The McMartin perpetual club championship cup, presented by Mr. Duncan McMartin, to be held for one year by the association whose members secure the highest aggregate number of points in amateur track and field events.

The Montreal 'Star' challenge cup for senior harrier road race, presented by the Montreal 'Star' Publishing Co., Limited. To be held by the association whom the winner represents, and the cup must be won twice before becoming the property of any individual runner.

Birks' cup for championship juvenile Highland dancing. To be won three times.

Sharp perpetual cup for winner of 5th Royal Highlanders tug-of-war. To be won annually.

Wm. Rutherford perpetual cup for junior harrier clubs (of boys under 18 years of age) for highest aggregate number of points in junior harrier club race, five members of winning club to count.

Ross and Greig perpetual cup for two mile relay race of four men from any amateur athletic club.

Lieut.-Col. Lockerby perpetual cup, open to senior members of the society, for the member winning the highest aggregate number of points in field and track events, in which he must secure at least one prize.

Lieut.-Col. Lockerby perpetual cup, open to sons of members under 16 years of age, for the one winning the highest aggregate number of points.

In addition to the above, several members of the executive, as well as friends of the society, have donated medals and prizes.

Fancy drill exercises by Highland Cadet Corps, under command and by courtesy of Major Lydon.

Bagpipe selections at intervals during the afternoon and evening by prominent pipers.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Events in field, at 2 p.m.

1. Bagpipe competition, in Highland costume, competitor to play march.—$5, $3, and $2.

2. Bagpipe competition, in Highland costume, competitor to play Strathspey and reel.—$5, $3, and $2.

3. Bagpipe competition, in Highland costume, competitor to play march, strathspey and reel. Open only to members who have never won a prize in any pipe competition of this society.—Three medals.

4. Putting 21-lb. shot.—Two medals.

5. Throwing 56-lb. weight.—Two medals.

6. Putting 10-lb. shot.—Sons of members.—Three prizes.

7. Throwing 56-lb. hammer.—Two medals.

8. Running long jump.—Two medals.

9. Running long jump. Sons of members.—Three prizes.

10. Running high jump.—Two medals.

11. Running high jump. Sons of members.—Three prizes.

12. Quoiting competition.—$5, $3, and $2. On Dominion Park. 1st draw at 1.15 p.m. sharp.

13. Royal Highlanders tug-of-war, in Park. Pull at 5 p.m.

Events on track, at 2.30 p.m.

14. Race, 100 yards. Sons of members under 10.—Three prizes.

15. Race, 100 yards. Sons of members under 13.—Three prizes.

16. Race, 100 yards. Sons of members under 16.—Three prizes.

17. Race, 100 yards, open.—Two medals.

18. One mile foot race.—Two medals.

19. Race, 220 yards. Sons of members under 16.—Three prizes.

20. Race, 220 yards, open.—Two medals.

21. Race, 2 miles, relay. Ross and Greig &cup and four medals.

22. Race, 440 yards, open.—Two medals.

23. Race, 220 yards. For Highland Cadets in drill order.—Three medals.

24. Race, 880 yards, open.—Two medals.

25. Race, 220 yards, open. Boys under 16.—Three medals.

26. Three mile junior harrier club's race. For boys under 18 years.—Three medals and Rutherford cup.

27. Senior harrier road race, open. Montreal 'Star' challenge cup and a goldmedal to the winner, and four additional medals. Race will start from Dominion square, at 3 p.m., and finish at the dancing pavilion inside Dominion Park. Additional medals will be awarded should the number of entries warrant it.

Evening events in the Park, at 7.30 p.m. Events to be opened with a Scotch reel.

28. Best dressed girl or boy in Highland costume.—Medal.

29. Highland fling. Sixteen years and over.—$5, $3, and $2.

30. Highland fling. Girls and boys under 16.—Three prizes.

31. Ghillie Callum. Sixteen years and over.—$5, $3, and $2.

32. Ghillie Callum. Under 16 years.—Three prizes.

33. Shean Trews. Sixteen years and over.—$5, $3, and $2.

34. Shean Trews. Under 16 years.—Three prizes.

35. Sailor's hornpipe. Sixteen years and over.—$5, $3, and $2.

36. Sailor's hornpipe. Under 16 years.—Three prizes.

Entries on society's forms may be made with the secretary up to 15th of July, 1911. Post entries double fee.

Membership tickets, to qualify for members and sons of members events, may be had from Mr. R. J. Duguid, the financial secretary, 38 Sussex avenue, Montreal, up to June 15, 1911.

Entry forms and information may be had from Mr. Alex. Shiells, chairman, or members of the committee, and from Mr. W. E. Dickson, secretary Caledonian Society, 12 Kinkora avenue. Telephone Up 2178.

SEEKING INVESTMENTS

English Capitalist Says the Land is the Real Wealth of Canada.

Mr. W. S. Chantrall, borough councillor of Wallasley, near Liverpool, left Montreal last night after a four months' tour through Canada and the northern parts of the United States in the interests of a group of North of England capitalists seeking new investment proposals for their money.

In an interview with a 'Witness' reporter at the Windsor Hotel, Mr. Chantrall said that he expected to come back next year with the money. 'Foolish, foolish, foolish, is what we English people have been in regard to your wonderful Canadian land,' he said. 'We have put such money as we have invested almost exclusively into industrial propositions, as you call them, whereas the real wealth of the country is in its fertile land. The Germans, Americans and French have not been so slow, with the result that thousands and thousands of their money is invested where British capital ought to be. There is a most wonderful field in the west for British capitalists to invest their money in first mortgages on farms, and that is one of the things we shall do. Then there is a great opening in the intelligent purchasing of land for farming and fruit growing, but really some of those western people will have to become more modest.'

'Speaking of land,' continued Mr. Chantrall, 'I was never so surprised in my life as I was in Victoria, B.C., when I enquired the price of a piece of land about 30 feet by 60 feet, and was asked $10,000. It was more expensive than a good district of London. But the same tone obtains in many parts of the west, where they will think nothing of asking $3,000 for brush land covered with rocks. In some parts high prices are deservedly asked, for they have what I believe you call "got the goods." Take, for instance, some of the seven-year apple orchards in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, where they are asking $3,000 an acre. The two places are not to be compared.

'But the east is far more moderate in tone than the west, although, as I say, some of the western land is worth the apparently high price asked for it. I saw farms in Ontario near St. Thomas equal in every respect to the western farms for which one-tenth the price was being asked. Beautiful orchards in Ontario and lovely apples. My friends in the fruit importing trade in Liverpool tell me that although they get better looking apples from the States, and get better prices for them, there is not a finer tasting apple to be had than those from Ontario.'

Mr. Chantrell concluded by asking what was being done to trace down the continual statement in the west that the Peace River district, which should soon be opened up to settlers in accordance with the Canadian land laws, has actually been sold privately to various syndicates, which will make immense sums out of them.

'I had no time to go thoroughly into the matter,' he said, 'but I am convinced that the people of Edmonton and Calgary believe it to be true, and if so, it is a tremendous scandal which should be unearthed. In any case, for the good name of the country, it should be given the widest publicity so that some official statement may be made.'

One other point he took up was the ultimate state of the much-talked of irrigated lands. He said it was a moot point whether the constant irrigation of land which had no subsoil would not eventually wash away all the nutriment from the operated land.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



8764

8764—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE APRON.

The body and sleeve in one idea has been carried out in garments of every sort, hence the busy sewer and home dressmaker will welcome this mode in an apron that is not only simple, but practical in that it covers almost all of the dress worn underneath, and is easy to make because of few seams. The pattern is suitable for all apron fabrics. It is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

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

HALIFAX TWEEDS and FLANNEL SUITS 1/3 OFF



50 Boys' and Youths' 2-piece Suits, double-breasted coat and bloomer pants. These suits are well made and stylishly cut. Ages 7 to 16 years.

Regular $6.60, Monday.. .. .. .

Montreal and Toronto Lacrosse Game To-day Has Possibilities

ROYALS WON BUT HAD BALLOON ASCENT

Should Come Up in League Table With Long Home Series Opening in Montreal on Friday.

RESULT 8 TO 6.

Toronto and Buffalo Broke Even in Double Header— Baltimore's Close Win Over Newark—Skeeters Defeated Providence— Ball News From All Centres.

EASTERN LEAGUE RESULTS

Montreal, 8; Rochester, 6.
Baltimore, 1; Newark, 0.
Jersey City, 4; Providence, 3.
Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 3. Second game: Buffalo, 9; Toronto, 8.

LEAGUE STANDING

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester	48	24	.667
Baltimore	47	27	.635
Toronto	39	34	.534
Montreal	32	34	.485
Buffalo	31	34	.477
Jersey City	31	36	.463
Newark	25	41	.379
Providence	25	49	.338

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

Montreal at Rochester, 2 games.
Toronto at Buffalo, 2 games.
Baltimore at Newark.
Providence at Jersey City.

Rochester, July 8.—Montreal Played rings around the Rochester champions to-day until the ninth inning, when the visitors became infected with a disease affecting the locals throughout, and Rochester almost tied the score. Errors galore marked the battle. The locals had seven misplays, and in the ninth Montreal contributed three, which, in connection with four Rochester hits, gave four runs. Ganzel used thirteen men in an attempt to find someone who would hit Billy Burke, or keep Montreal from hitting. Burke was next to invincible, and only one run would have been scored off him if he had been given perfect support.

Holly started trouble for Burke in the ninth, muffing Jacklitsch's fly. Three hits and a sacrifice fly followed, netting three runs. With two out, Hardy put Burke further in the hole by muffing a throw from French. Ward singled and the tieing run was on the bases. French then grabbed Alperman's grounder and touched second base, ending the game.

Montreal clouted the ball with regularity and ran the bases with dash. Roth led in the hitting and gave a good exhibition of backstopping.

Two were out in the second inning when Roth tripped to right field to score Holly with the first run of the afternoon. After that the Royals touched Dessau up pretty regularly.

In the fifth, Roth and Burke beat out bunts, and French sacrificed. Yeager singled to centre to score the catcher and the pitcher.

With the Royals three runs to the good, Rochester scored in the last of the fifth on Ward's single and an infield hit by Alperman. Ward's hit rolled between Miller's legs and the runner reached third, from which station it was easy for him to score on Alperman's tap. It was the second time Miller had let a single go through his legs. Dessau's hit in the third was to centre, and the ball rolled to the terrace. Dessau, however, was stranded.

Miller's unsteadiness may have been due to the fact that Manager McAleer, of Washington, remained over from yesterday's game to give further inspection of the work of the Montreal gardener, whom he wants for his team.

Montreal forged ahead with a vengeance in the sixth. Hanford was safe on Ward's error, but was forced at second by Hardy. Hardy attempted to steal. The umpire called him out, but Alperman dropped the ball and he was safe on the error. Demmitt tripled to right to score him, and tallied himself on Holly's rap to left. Holly stole second. Jacklitsch's throw was high and Holly continued to third. Roth scored him with a hit to centre and reached second on Burke's out. French singled to right and Roth scored the fourth run of that inning.

Rochester got another run in its half on a pass to Moran and Foster's double to left field.

In the seventh Foster dropped a Texas leaguer, and Miller was safe. He stole second and went to third on Hanford's out. Batch dropped a fly in right field and Miller scored.

There was no more scoring until Rochester's half of the ninth, which opened with Simmons' out. Holly then dropped a fly and Jacklitsch reached second base. Wilhelm singled. Moran singled to score Jacklitsch and Foster doubled to score Wilhelm and Moran. Foster scored on Batch's sacrifice fly. Hardy dropped French's throw on Osborne's grounder. Then Ward singled. Alperman, however rapped to French, who touched second to force McMillan, who was running for Ward, and a freak game was ended.

The score:

ROCHESTER.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Moran, l.f.	2	2	1	3	0	0
Foster, s.s.	4	1	2	5	4	3
Batch, r.f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Osborne, c.f.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Ward, 3b	5	1	3	1	2	1
Alperman, 2b	5	0	1	3	3	1
Simmons, 1b	2	0	1	4	0	0
Spencer, 1b	2	0	0	7	0	1
Jacklitsch, c.	4	1	0	3	2	1
Dessau, p.	2	0	1	0	4	0
xMcConnell	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wilhelm, p.	1	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	35	6	10	27	19	8

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
French, 2b.	3	0	1	3	3	0
Yeager, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Miller, c.f.	5	1	2	0	0	2
Hanford, r.f.	5	0	0	5	1	0
Hardy, 1b.	5	1	0	5	1	1
Demmitt, l.f.	5	1	2	1	0	1
Holly, s.s.	5	2	3	3	0	1
Roth, c.	5	2	3	7	2	0
Burke, p.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	40	8	13	27	8	5

xBatted for Dessau in seventh.

Score by innings:—
Montreal . . . . . 0 1 0 0 2 4 1 0 0—8
Rochester . . . . . 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 4—6

MADE GOOD FINISH.

Jersey City, N.J., July 7.—Jersey City chalked another victory to their credit over Providence this afternoon by a sensational finish in the eleventh inning which yielded two runs, giving the Skeeters the victory 4 to 3, after the Grays apparently had the game cinched. Gettman's double, a fielder's choice, Deininger's single, a sacrifice and Wheeler's drive to Gillespie sent Dolan home with the bacon with only one out. Score:—

Score by innings:—
Providence. . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
Jersey City. . . . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

ONE RUN ENOUGH.

Newark, July 7.—The Orioles shut out the Indians to-day in a pitchers' contest. The home team could only connect with Dygert twice. Score:—

Score by innings:—
Newark. . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Baltimore . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

ONE EACH.

Buffalo, July 7.—Toronto and Buffalo broke even in a double-header here today. The first game, a ten-innings contest, going to the Leafs, 4 to 3. Errors helped both teams to make a brace of their tallies. The second game developed into a slugging match, in which Buffalo proved the better wallopers. Score:—

Score by innings:—
Buffalo. . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3
Toronto. . . . . 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Second game:—
Score by innings:—
Buffalo. . . . . 0 1 0 0 6 1 0 0 1—9
Toronto. . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 2 2 3 0—8

DIAMOND FLASHES

Rochester to-day.

Toronto Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; Ottawa Thursday in a transferred game from Montreal with the Leafs.

Fighting Mac will be on the mound to-day. This is the pitcher that Charlie Handford hit into St. Catherine street, received in the neighborhood of $50 for the exploit, and has done nothing since. Possibly Handford has been waiting for the chance to meet the tall and speedy Mac again.

The Royals had a balloon ascent towards the finish of yesterday's game. Had they gone up an innings earlier the result might not have been so satisfactory as it was. However, all's well that ends well, but it was a desperately near thing.

The race for fourth position is a close and exciting one, as a glance at the league table will show. The Royals, Bisons and Skeeters are all of a heap, and there is likely to be a shuffling of the cards at the slightest slip. The Royals should take an upward move between now and the finish of a long home series, as they open up again at the home run factory next Friday, and are at home until the 13th of August.

THE McGILL TENNIS TEAM.

In the Intermediate Tennis League match this afternoon between McGill and Mount Royal, on the courts of the latter club, the following men will represent the university club: Grier, De Bay, Williams, Ebers, Strang and Lajoie.

TWO in ONE

Shoe Polish

Pleases everybody.

Is used by men, women and children in all parts of the World. There is a reason.

Its superiority over other kinds.

Contains nothing injurious to leather, but gives a hard, brilliant and lasting polish.

It is good for your shoes.

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HAMILTON, Ont., BUFFALO, N. Y. and LONDON, Eng.

SPORTING TYPES---NO. 11



THE PADDLER.

A type of sport to be found on the lakes and rivers of Canada, weather permitting, sometimes alone, sometimes not—more often the latter—very prominent at regattas where he gives evidence of varying excellence in manipulating his frail craft in the singles, tandems, fours, and other events arranged for his special benefit, and in the performance of which considerable excitement is manifest among his friends and relations. No self-respecting paddler is quite au faut until he has suffered a couple of days with sun blistered arms, hands and and true types are sports from the neck. A healthful sport is paddling, word go, and in consequence, entitled to decorate the 'Witness' gallery of sporting types.

Canoeing is all right, more especially when the gentle zephyrs temper the pitiless rays of the sun, and the fair one's eyes are of the right color, Then its immense!

Sporting Intelligence FROM The Mother Country

King George the Fifth may well review with pardonable pride the sporting features of Coronation week, for have not loyal sporting subjects from his Dominions beyond the seas assembled to honor a sporting King and honor the country of their birth or adoption?

Canada and Canadians may also review with pardonable pride the exhibitions of prowess given on the arena of sport, and if quantity and quality of performances entitle her to being called the sportsmen entitle her to being called the brightest jewel in the brilliant Crown of the British Empire, Canada has it as a review of the performances during the week just closed will prove.

The Amateur Athletic Association Championships held at Stamford Bridge track, last Saturday, attracted a huge crowd.

The number of entries constituted a record, and included the great athletes of Canada, Australia, the United States and practically the whole of Europe.

The first event completed was the hammer throw, which was won by George E. Putnam, of Ottawa, Kan., a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, with 147 ft. 7½ in. Flannagan, the holder of the title, was only able to throw the hammer 125 ft. 1 in.

M. Brock, of Toronto, won his heat of the half-mile race in 1 min. 57 sec.

Halbhaus, of Canada, won a heat in the 220 yards event, his time being 23 secs. F. L. Lukeman, of Montreal, captured a heat in the same event, his time also being 23 seconds flat.

R. Passemann, of Berlin, won the pole vault with a jump of 12 feet. A. Lagarde, of France, was second, with 11 ft. 7 in. At first it was announced that Passemann had made a sensational jump of 12 ft. 11 in., breaking the world's record, but later it was officially announced that a bad blunder had been made in the measurement.

F. L. Ramsdell, of the University of Pennsylvania, won the final of the 100 yards dash by a few inches. His time was 10 2-5 seconds.

The mile run was won by D. F. Nicoll, of the Polytechnic Harriers. J. L. Tait, of Toronto, was second. The winner's time was 4 min. 22 1-5 sec.

F. Halbhaus, of Canada, won the quarter-mile run by five yards. W. T. Wetenham, of Cambridge University, was second. Halbhaus' time was 50 4-5 sec.

Harry Gissing, of America, won his heat in the half mile in one minute 59 3-5 seconds, but when it came to the final, did not show.

The final heat of the half-mile run was won by H. Braun, of Munich; G. A. Whatley was second, and Brock third. The winner's time was 1 min. 59 4-5 sec., which was slower than both the preliminary heats.

In the final of the 220 yards dash, Ramsdell, University of Pennsylvania, won in a close finish from Halbhaus, of Canada, and R. Rau, of Charlottenburg, Prussia. Time, 22 1-5 seconds.

The 120 yards hurdles was won by L. R. Phillips, of Cambridge, in the slow time of 16 1-5 sec.

An eye-opener to British swimming enthusiasts was the speed and stamina shown by George Hodgson, the M.A.A.A. crack, who won the mile race in the Empire sports by sixty feet, and many Old Country experts are of the opinion that the swimmer who can show Hodgson the way from 220 yards to a mile, is not known in amateur swimming.

The Ottawa eight quickly made themselves great favorites with the crowd, their unquestionable popularity being shown in a marked degree when they came with an irresistible burst of speed in the Challenge Cup heat and defeated the powerful Belgian crew. As these lines go to press the fate of the cup will be known, but should the Ottawa boys achieve this proud distinction, they will only have fulfilled expectations, as win or lose, they are a great crew, one of the best Canada has sent out for a few years, and the crew to beat them will need to be something out of the ordinary.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

The International Horse Show, which was dealt with in part last week, has been the cause of much criticism of its peculiar judging. There never was a horse show yet in which the awards did not in the minds of some leave a lot to be desired, but there have been some glaring cases of inconsistency in the show under discussion.

There was a class in which Miss Dora Schultz's Catalina and Woodhatch Ruth were not in the running; yet in an open class for tandems for horses over 15.2, in which the competition was very hot, they were put at the top. The inconsistency was too glaring to pass by unnoticed. Had the judges failed to recognize the horses they had previously snubbed. There was, however, a little bit of international courtesy in connection with an open class for pairs of horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands. The issue rested between Mr. W. Winan's Coker's Rorador and Proserpine and Judge Moore's Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton. There was not a fair minded hackney judge in the place that would not have put the latter pair first. They have far more quality and went beautifully, showing delightful balance. The others were rolling, and had nothing like the same smooth action, while Coker's Rosador has forgotten how to use his hocks. The judges disagreed, Mr. Galbraith favoring Mr. Winans and the Hon. Adam Beck Judge Moore. A referee was wanted, when who should appear in the ring at the psychological moment, but Sir Gilbert Greenall. He was asked to give his casting vote, and it went to Coker's Rosador and Proserpine. How could he do otherwise? Did he not judge the same pair last year, and place Mr. Winans's horses first? It didn't seem quite right, but the Judge is too good a sportsman to object or even to pretend to notice such things.

He had more than compensation on Saturday afternoon when he won the Coaching Marathon. He longed to win this blue ribbon more than any other, and now he has gained his ambition. The tradition that Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt must be always invincible in road coaching competition required a lot of breaking down, but as events turned out his opposition proved extremely disappointing. He started ninth from Hampton Court and finished last, after making two stops en route to adjust harness. When he did pull into the ring his off leader was hanging and looking terribly distressed. He was tucked up, and altogether a blot on the team. Then the near wheeler looked as if he had been giving trouble, so that there was never any likelihood that the popular American roadman would win again.

Not so the Judge. He had put up a magnificent performance. He had taken forty-five minutes and one second from start to finish, and the time, good as it was, would have been forty minutes, had the team not had to walk the last quarter of a mile owing to the chaotic state of the traffic between Hammersmith Broadway and Olympia. He started fifth and he finished first, having accounted for the coach first away before he had reached Sheen. We are told that his horses never once broke, which is tribute alike to their balance and their handling. It was a mixed team of a grey and a bay in the lead and a bay and a chestnut in the wheels. All of them are trotter bred in America. So to America again goes the £100 International Cup and the honor of having won the big event of the show. It was nevertheless a popular win, for the people recognize that he is a plucky 'whip' and a thoroughly good sportsman who is good whether in defeat or in victory.

On Saturday there was the competition for King George's cup, which was given for the first time this year. England did not win it. Neither did France nor Belgium, for the coveted trophy was secured for Russia by Captain Dimitri d'Exe on Piccollo. The Russians were visiting for the first time this year, so that their enterprise has been rewarded with signal success. Many did not think this good horseman had won outright. His brother officer, Lieut. Ivanenko, on Barynia, had put up what seemed like a faultless round, as also did Lieut. Rinet, the Belgian, on his good mare Miss Kitty. Everyone thought at least they had all three tied, but the judges said that the Russian had won outright, and that the others were equal for the position of reserve. Where the British officers were is not known, as the management discreetly refused to publish the points gained by the competitors.

Never an International Horse Show goes by that does not bring along its absurd quarrel and little outbursts of snobbishness. No doubt they are inevitable in a big thing of the kind with so many people grinding axes of their own. Las week a rumpus ended in the well known Belgian exhibitor of jumpers Mr. A Loewenstein, having to clear out bag and baggage. A year ago Dr. A. Bowie, the hackney breeder an dexhibitor, had trouble with Sir Gilbert Greenall. His horses were given the gate, and it was along time before peace was patched up. Mr. Loewenstein was comfortably occupying a chair on the Royal terrace, and it appears he ought not to have done so. So a commissionaire asked him to retire. He refused, and said something. An important official of the show tried to argue with him, and it was alleged that Mr. Loewenstein struck him. Then was the cat among the pigeons. Mr. Loewenstein was asked to apologize to the foreign official, but oh! dear no, he was going to do nothing of the sort. 'Very well,' said the International Horse Show, 'you must either apologize or leave the show. Choose!' and the metaphorical pistol was levelled. Mr. Loewenstein, though in the wrong, was not going to take it lying down, and so from that day the show has known him no more.

NATIONAL WINNER IN PROCESSION.

There was no more cheered individual in the Coronation procession, apart from His Majesty, than Lord Kitchener, and the cheer was a smuch for the noble animal he was astride as himself, which will be easily understood when the name of 'Moifaa' is mentnioned, the hero of a sensational Grand National, and who was purchased from Mr. Spencer Gollan by his late Majesty King Edward the Seventh, specially to win another National. The horse went all wrong after his efforts, and notwithstanding the skilful efforts of Joe Cannon, could not be patched up to racing strength. The old fellow, who was shipwrecked on the way from Australia, swam seven miles ashore, won blue riband of the steeplechase, and crowned a chequered but brilliant career by proudly carrying Lord Kitchener in the Coronation procession of the son of the father he had carried on many an early morning canter.

'Moifaa' was King Edward's favorite hack, and will end his days at Sandringham.

CANADIAN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

At Hamilton:
Hamilton. . . .1 0 1 0 5 3 1 0 x—11 16 6
Guelph. . . . .2 2 1 1 0 0 1 0 3— 9 11 2
Batteries—Barberich, Anderson and Hess; Muir, Mason, McWhirter and Jeffries. Umpire, Hardy.

At Berlin:
First game.
Berlin. . . . .5 4 0 0 0 3 0 0 x—12 10 3
St. Thomas . .0 1 0 2 0 0 0 2 1— 6 4 6
Batteries—Teed and Dunn; Campeau Nicholas and Spears.

Second game.
St. Thomas . .2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0— 6 5 2
Berlin. . . . .0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3 7 7
Batteries—Conley and Elliott; Turner, Deneau and Miller. Umpire, Strowger.

LOCAL SPORTING EVENTS THIS AFTERNOON.

To be played on ground of first named club unless otherwise stated.

LACROSSE—
N. L. U. Senior.
Montreal vs. Toronto, at Westmount, 3.30 p.m.

ASS'N FOOTBALL—
Senior League.
R.R.Y.M.C.A. vs. Fairmount. Kick off at 3.30 p.m.
G.T.R. vs. Royal Rovers. Kick off at 3.30 p.m.
Lachine vs. C.P.R. Kick off at 3.30 p.m.
Valleyfield vs. Sons of Scot. Kick off at 3.30 p.m.

Junior League.
Rose & Thistle vs. C.P.R. Kick off at 5.30 p.m.
Maples vs. Rosemount. Kick off at 3.30 p.m.

REGATTA AT ST. LAMBERT.

MONTREAL DRIVING CLUB. Summer Meet at Delorimier Park, 2.30.

MONTREAL MUST WIN TO-DAY TO KEEP IN CHAMPIONSHIP

A Great Game Anticipated With Both Clubs Struggling for Championship Honors—Line-Up Will be Same as Last Week.

DADE AND FINL AYSON RESERVE.

And Will Be Tried Out If Required—Track Events Will Be Decided in Intervals—Busy Day in N. L. U. Senior and Intermediate Games—Lacrosse News From All Centres.

To keep in the running of the N. L. U. championship, the wearers of the winged wheel uniform must win their game with Toronto this afternoon.

Toronto are equally anxious to figure in the lacrosse limelight, and also to prove that their victory of Saturday last was gained on merit, and is not the lucky affair local experts are inclined to think it was. With both teams struggling for supremacy, the game at Westmount this afternoon has great possibilities.

The line-up, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, will be the same as Saturday last, with the possible exception of Andy Hamilton, whose bereavement may keep him out of the game, but if the club officials deem it necessary as the game progresses, Albert Dade and Roddy Finlayson may be brought out.

Toronto will trust to the same line-up that did so well at home on Saturday last, and are feeling confident of duplicating the result at least, and trust to Tecumseh falling foul of Shamrocks to-day, to bring them in the championship zone.

Montreal have similar ideas, so that a game in which there is every incentive for both sides to show their best and prettiest, awaits the lacrosse fans on the Westmount grounds this afternoon.

Montreal.		Toronto.
Brennan	Goal	Byrne
Finlayson	Point	Menary
Thompson	Cover	Harshaw
Neville	Defence	Powers
Kenna	"	Braden
Aspell	"	Stagg
Kane	Centre	Warwick
Layden	Home	Dandeno
F. Scott	"	Lavelle
H. Scott	"	Barnett
Roberts	Outside	Cameron
Hogan	Inside	Kalls

Referee, William Foran, Ottawa.
Judge of play, W. McIntyre, Ottawa.

REGATTA AT ST. LAMBERT

A special descriptive report by a 'Witness' lacrosse expert of to-day's N. L. U. lacrosse game at Westmount, will appear in Monday's issue.

Enormous Entries and a Great Afternoon's Sport Promised All Who Attend

C. C. A. OPENING MEET.

Senior War Canoe Races Will Be Interesting Feature and Speculation as to Winner Very Open—A Bonnet Hop.

The entry list for the St. Lambert regatta Saturday is now closed, and judging by the number of paddlers who seem to be determined to win the St. Lambert silverware this will be one of the keenest contests ever held by the C. C. A. All the clubs represented had their crews out for final workouts last evening, and although very fast time was made those interested in the several organizations will give no information, but all of them feel confident of pulling off many wins.

The senior canoe, which will be one of the features, will certainly end in a close finish, the Cartierville, G. T. B. C., and St. L. B. C. crews are going faster than they ever did and the result is much in doubt.

The senior tandem will be a tussle between six good crews: L. Gordon and L. McDonald, of St. L. B. C., who were unbeaten last year, will have to go much faster, as Geo. Kelley and Broderick, of G. T. B. C., and others, have been training hard and are determined to win.

The senior four, for which there are six crews entered, will certainly end in a close finish, very fast time has been made during the week by Clements, Bell, Lang and Ferguson, of G. T. B. C., and G. Curtis' crew, of Valois, St. Lambert again will enter L. McDonald, W. Orchard, N. Smith and L. Gordon, who were so successful last year, and Tom Duval's, of St. Johns, has also been working for this event.

In the senior single, Geo. Kelley seems to be first choice, but no doubt A. Morrison, Galbraith and Duval will give him a good run. The other races are so problematical that no comment can be made in detail, but judging on form Cartierville and Pt. Claire should make many wins, although G. T. B. C. and St. Lambert are each entering three to four crews in each class. Many heats will have to be contested, and these should add interest to the programme and will bring the list of races up to twenty items. Electric cars leaves foot of McGill street every twenty minutes, and reaches the club house at St. Lambert via Victoria bridge in 15 minutes. A bonnet hop will be held in the evening and visitors are welcome to stop over for it.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Henley-on-Thames, July 8.—Considering the powerful crew that Ottawa had to meet in Magdalen College yesterday, all expert rowing men congratulated the Canadians on their excellent performance.

Fleming, who was Magdalen's stroke, admits that the Ottawas gave him a stiff fight, and his only hope was to keep going.

The Ottawa crew leave here on Sunday.



You Can't Leave the Beard Behind

So Don't Forget the Gillette

The hearty open-air vacation life seems to makes the beard grow as it never grows at home. To the man without a GILLETTE it becomes a downright nuisance.

Cleanliness, comfort and self-respect demand the morning shave. But boats, trains, summer resorts and camps provide scant shaving facilities.

That never worries the man with a GILLETTE Safety Razor in his grip or his pocket. In lurching cabin or swaying Pullman—on the back porch or beside a convenient stump—wherever the morning finds him—he can enjoy his regular three-minute GILLETTE shave in solid comfort, with a lordly independence of place or circumstance.

Pack your grip with discrimination. Travel light. Leave out the "unnecessaries" of life. But whatever you do, don't discount your holiday by starting out without "The Razor of To-day."

Standard Sets $5.00. Pocket Editions $5.00 to $6.00.
Combination Sets from $6.50 up.
At your Druggist's, Jeweler's or Hardware Dealer's.

The Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory - 63 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.
Offices also in New York, Chicago, London, Eng. and Shanghai, China.
Factories in Montreal, Boston, Leicester, Berlin and Paris.

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TO FINANCE 'OLD M'GILL'

Great Campaign to be Undertaken Towards End of Year

PRINCIPAL PETERSON'S PLEA.

McGill University Better Known Outside of Montreal Than it is in the City.

...pal Peterson, who after several postponements, is at length about to sail on the 'Megantic' for his summer vacation in Europe, made the interesting announcement to the 'Witness' to-day that the finance committee of the university will during the last three months of this year undertake a campaign for the raising of the much-needed endowment and expansion fund which is to put an end to the recurring deficits of the university, and to provide for chair endowments, staff enlargements, library extension, and possibly student residences and other accessories of a great university.

The magnificent gift of Sir William Macdonald, the principal remarked, does not in the least improve the present financial situation; but he did hope that it would appeal to the imagination of Montrealers, and help to bring the university and the community closer together.

'There is plenty of excuse for Montreal,' said the principal, for not having hitherto devoted more attention to her English university. A city which has not yet secured clean streets or developed a workable form of civic government can hardly be expected to devote much energy to university undertakings. But meanwhile Montreal should get into its head this fact, that McGill University is better known and more highly appreciated outside of Montreal than in it. This may be the result of a good many things that have happened at McGill in the last twenty years or so. Take the policy which was at first received with suspicion and distrust, of going out and getting our staff wherever we could find the best men. That policy brought us Professor Rutherford, whose name was resounding in every country of the civilized world at a time when Montrealers hardly realized that he was in their midst We are proud to have kept Professor Rutherford here for eight years, and those eight years will be recorded to the honor of McGill when his life is written as part of the history of science.

'There will be no university outside the British Isles which will hold a higher position at the Imperial Universities Conference next year than McGill, and that is a fact which should be a source of pride and satisfaction to every good citizen. It will be due in some degree to the policy of importation of professors. Every time we have set our eyes upon a prominent man, the fact has been known all over the world wherever the work of his department was carried on. Dean Walton, Professor Rutherford, Professor Dale, Professor Perrin, have been great assets to this university, and so, too, were before their day were men like Professor Adami, who has done so much while here for the advancement of scientific medicine. But while we are glad to feel that the university has a great reputation outside of Montreal, we realize that the best basis of success is a sound foundation of public sympathy and support at home.'

Principal Peterson outlined briefly some of the ways in which Montrealers could aid in meeting the problems of the university, pointing out that its needs were fully as various and as widely-differing as could be the estes of any possible body of benefactors. Many of the oldest and most important chairs in the several faculties were still unendowed, and retained a charge upon the general fund, these including the professorships of French, of Metallurgy, of Anatomy and of Applied Mechanics. Any of these could be permanently provided for with a sum of $75,000, while an associate professorship of great value to the work of the university could be endowed for $40,000. Subscriptions to the general fund itself, of any amount, would be most highly appreciated, for at present the university was incurring an annual deficit of alarming proportions.

The question of residence was brought strongly to the front by the gift of Sir William Macdonald, which provided a series of sites admirably adapted for such a purpose. The old doctrine that it was better for the young student to find his own level by mingling with the life of the city in which he found himself, unguided and unadvised, to 'sink or swim' with no better home counsels than those of the boarding-house where he roomed, Principal Peterson declared to be passing into disuse. 'It may be, perhaps work all right in small communities like St. Andrew's or Kingston, but in a city like Montreal it is a risk too serious to be run any longer, and the sooner we can eliminate it the better it will be for the next generation of young Canadians. The tendency in Scotland and Germany is very significant. Both countries have been largely wedded to the non-residential system. But in Scotland the Carnegie Institute is now turning its attention to founding hostels in every Scottish university, where the student may live a profitable and somewhat refined life while attending lectures; and the Emperor William in an important speech not long ago announced that he was starting a fund for a similar purpose in Berlin. It is high time that McGill attended to this question. When we canvassed the students, at the time of the opening of Strathcona Hall, as to their attitude towards university residences, we found that from five to six hundred of them were willing to enter such a residence as soon as it could be provided; and I am confident that fully half the student body would take advantage of the provision. The lack of residences has in my mind one of the principal causes of that lack of close intimacy between the university and its graduates, in which some smaller communities, such as Queen's, for example, are so strong. The Union has greatly improved matters in this respect, but the sense of corporate life will never be fully developed until McGill possesses the residential halls which are such an indespensable characteristic of the great American colleges, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the rest.'

Principal Peterson estimated that a hall for the accommodation of a hundred students or so could be provided for $300,000, and would not be wholly an unproductive investment, as it would undoubtedly earn a revenue of 1-2 percent in room rentals. He was disposed to favor the system of a series of small halls rather than one big residence.

'I feel,' he said, in conclusion, 'that this great gift of Sir William Macdonald's will help to bring Montreal and McGill closer together. I do not regard it as part of the functions of a university principal to canvass for money, though if I had to there is no community in which I would do so with greater pleasure than Montreal, whose citizens treated me with the utmost kindness and generosity when I went amongst them to solicit funds for the South African Monument. But the finance committee is attending to that, and I feel that the campaign which they propose to carry on at the close of this, the centenary year of the McGill bequest out of which the university arose, will be marked by a new responsiveness on the part of the community in which and for which the university works.'

REAL ESTATE HAPPENINGS

ANOTHER FARM FOR SUBDIVISION.

Mr. W. T. Heney completed the purchase yesterday of farm number 344, parish of St. Laurent, comprising about 800 arpents, for the sum of $115,000. The farm was the property of Mr. John Lumsden, of Lumsdenmill, near Ottawa, and was subdivided. It will be placed on the market immediately in building lots, and as it is a close to the property of the North Montreal Land Company, and occupies an excellent position, there is every reason to prophesy success for the new subdivision.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.

Some big sales have been going through in Notre Dame de Grace vacant lots this week. In Windsor Park, for instance, three sales totalled respectively $19,000, $26,000, and $24,000. Another farm is likely to be sold there within a few days, at a sum in the neighborhood of $100,000. It long ago left the farmer's hand, however, having been purchased from him for less than half this amount less than a year ago.

IDEAS OF PRICES.

Some idea of the prices obtained for property in different parts of the city can be gathered from the following sales just put through by the firm of Henry Ward & Co.: Six modern solid brick stone front dwelling flats from J. U. Cartier to Mr. W. J. Hinphy, for the sum of $26,000; 1350 to 1358 St. Lawrence Boulevard, extending through to 327 and 329 Mitcheson street, and consisting of stores and dwellings, from Mr. I. Lake and Messrs. Levikoff & Co., to Mr. S. Richstone, for $20,000, and five building lots on Wellington street, Verdun, from Mrs. E. Vogt, to Mr. T. Legault, for $3,750.

TORONTO MEN SEARCHING HERE.

Montreal's real estate has more than a local interest, and a syndicate of Toronto men have sent a representative here to look out for 'snaps.' Yesterday inquiries were being made by this gentleman in the Lachine district round the canal. Prices in Toronto apparently do not resemble those in Montreal, for he expressed considerable surprise on finding that $1,000 an acre appeared to be the standard price for anything in farm lands, with a rising tendency when that sum was changed at all. His efforts to find something in three small figures will be watched with interest by local realty men.

THOSE RUMORS.

There was a persistent rumor round the City Hall yesterday that the Blind School on St. Catherine street had been sold, the purchasers, of course, being the Canadian Northern Railway. Mr. St. Cyr, the agent for the property, gave the story a total denial, however. It is a moot question whether St. Catherine street property owners are anxious to have the railway's terminal there or not. A glance round the terminus of any great railway does not show that it improves the value of surrounding property.

ST. CATHERINE ST. — Tipograph Brothers have sold to Carl Rosenberg and S. Berlind the property bearing civic numbers 1350, 1352, 1354 and 1356 St. Catherine street east, for $30,000. Six months ago the Tipograph Bros. bought the same property for $22,000.

SAULT AUX RECOLLET — Dr. Arthur Mignault has sold to the Credit Metropolitain, Ltee, lot 477, of the parish of Sault aux Recollet, containing an area of about 98 arpents, for $115,000.

ST. LAURENT — The Ross Realty Company, Limited, have sold to Howard Murray lots 625 and 627 of the parish of St. Laurent, containing an area of about 104 arpents, for $212,600.

HOCHELAGA—The Estate Henry Hogan has sold to the Lachine, Jacques Cartier & Maisonneuve Railway part of unsubdivided lot, near the M.S.R. sheds, Hochelaga, for $26,000.

WESTMOUNT—J. B. Scott has sold to James Wilson part of lots, with residence 450 Claremont avenue, Westmount, for $6,250.

WESTMOUNT—Alfred Peter Stewart has sold to J. P. Anglin lots 221-1 to 4, fronting on Belmont avenue, Westmount, for $10,241.

ST. LAURENT — Pierre Forget dit Depale sold to J. A. Besner lot 346, St. Jean Baptiste, with buildings on St. Lawrence street, near Duluth avenue, for $11,000.

ONTARIO STREET — J. O. Quenneville sold to Leon Payette lots, with buildings on Ontario street and Letourneux avenue, for $18,000.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET —Gustave Mentes and others sold to J. A. Besner and others lot 326, St. Lawrence ward, with buildings corner of St. Charles Borromee and Vitre streets, for $12,900.

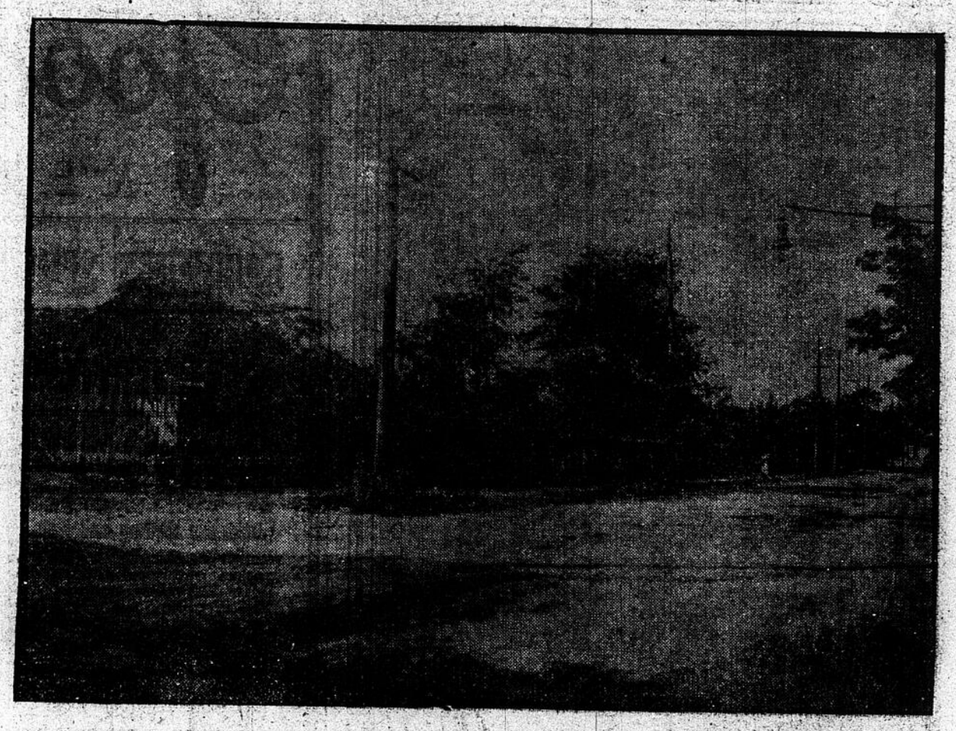
WESTMOUNT — The Estate H. B. Smith sold to Philip B. Glickman lot, with residence 320 Elm avenue, Westmount, for $10,250.

GAS MAINS PUNCTURED.

Power Co. and Montreal Gas Co. Sue City.

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, and the Montreal Gas Company, have enter an action against the city for $7,110 damages. The allegation of the companies is that during the construction of the big sewer on Sherbrooke street, such injuries were caused to the gas main of the company, that a large amount of gas escaped, while the pipes were rendered so leaky that the whole service between St. Denis and St. Lawrence streets had to be relaid. It is also claimed that while the big sewer was being laid the gas mains were carried in slings, and were so put out of alignment, that they were not fit for further use, while in several places the line was broken.

THE MUNIFICENCE OF A GREAT CITIZEN



SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD'S GIFT TO McGILL.—A view from Pine avenue of the Molson property adjoining Fletcher's Field, which has been presented to McGill for a campus by Sir William Macdonald.

INSURANCE [illegible]

Chief Tremblay Thinks Agents Show Too Much Zeal.

That it was too easy to get buildings and contents heavily insured in Montreal, and that the fire regulations ought to be made more stringent, was the opinion of Chief Tremblay, in an interview given yesterday.

'In some cases,' said the Chief, 'too much zeal is shown, in my opinion, by insurance agents, who, being paid on commission, are only too anxious to turn in as much business as possible. I think we should have effective legislation to prevent the insuring of stock at more than 80 percent of its value, and, if this were done, and if those insured knew what they would get when they infringed that law, the temptation would be less to have fires.'

THROWN OUT OF BAR.

A man, who claimed he was thrown out of a barroom, was brought to the General Hospital last night, bleeding from the nose, and with his body badly bruised. Constable Trudel, who was patrolling his beat, near Chabolilez Square, saw the man thrown out, and called the ambulance. The man could not tell his own name. The proprietor would make no statement to Capt. Egan, and the latter will make a report of the case to police headquarters.

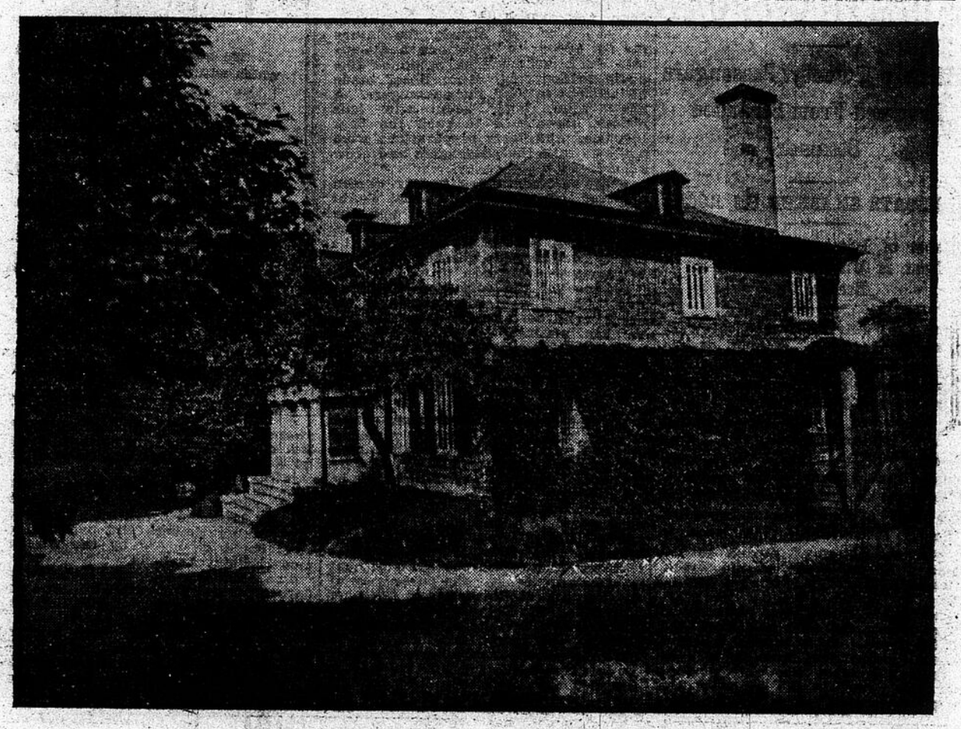
DEAD AT AGE OF 105.

Ottawa, July 8.—William McKelvey, aged 105, probably the oldest resident of this part of Canada, is dead at Cascades, Que., a village on the Gatineau river, where he had resided since that district was a veritable wilderness. Until a few months ago he was in good health and able to take long walks.

PANIC FOLLOWS EARTHQUAKE.

Citizens of Keoskemet Fled From House in Terror.

Budapest, July 8.—Two earth shocks were felt early this morning in the town of Keoskemet, thirty miles distant from this city. A panic followed when the inhabitants rushed out into the streets and assembled in the squares. Hundreds of chimneys were overturned and the town hall and other buildings more or less damaged.



SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD'S GIFT TO McGILL.—The residence of the late Mr. J. H. R. Molson, which forms part of the property on the south side of the Mountain close to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

More Equitable Distribution of Places of Worship Needed.

As a result of the deliberations of the Metropolitan Methodist church committee, which was formed to deal with the overlapping of churches in the city, and the better distribution of places of worship over Greater Montreal, it has been decided to have a religious census taken. The shifting of the population from downtown to the outskirts of the city has necessitated a more equitable distribution of the places of worship, and in order to have facts and figures to work on, it has been decided in the interest of the church to have a religious census taken. The work will be carried out by divinity students, and will proceed throughout the summer season.

CENSUS NOT YET COMPLETE.

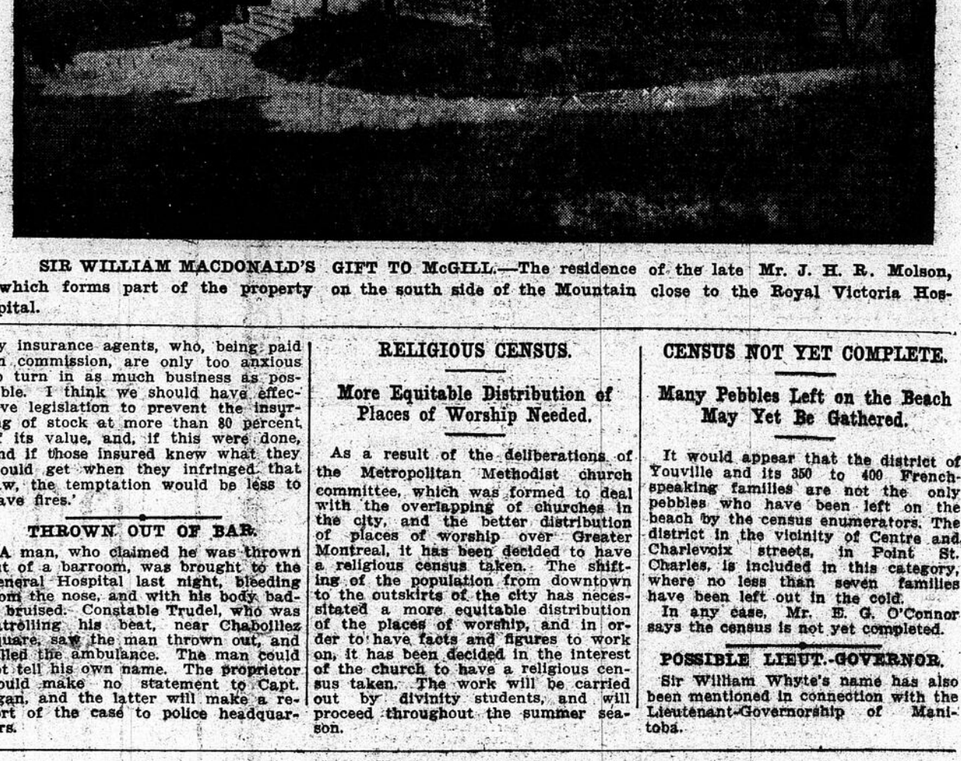
Many Pebbles Left on the Beach May Yet Be Gathered.

It would appear that the district of Youville and its 350 to 400 French-speaking families are not the only pebbles who have been left on the beach by the census enumerators. The district in the vicinity of Centre and Charlevoix streets, in Point St. Charles, is included in this category, where no less than seven families have been left out in the cold.

In any case, Mr. E. G. O'Connor says the census is not yet completed.

POSSIBLE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Sir William Whyte's name has also been mentioned in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba.



SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD'S GIFT TO McGILL.—Another view of the Molson house, showing the driveway from Pine avenue.

GERMAN PRINCE HAS LEFT ARMY

Prefers Parliamentary Career to Military Responsibilities.

ACTION CAUSES SURPRISE.

Wedding Present for Crown Prince Just Finished After Six Years —Linguistic Policemen.

Berlin, July 8. — Great interest has been excited throughout Germany by the unusual case of a German prince, in direct line of succession to the throne, preferring a parliamentary career to a military one and withdrawing voluntarily from the army.

Prince Maximilian of Baden, holding the rank of a major general and commanding the 28th Cavalry Brigade, has retired from the army, according to an announcement in the official 'Karishruhe Zeitung,' because his responsibilities as president of the upper house of the Parliament of Baden left him no time for his military duties. So remarkable was this step in Germany that the official version received scant credence, and rumors that the Prince's retirement was due to a personal conflict with Emperor William, the Over-Warlord, were current until formally denied by the military superior of Prince Maximilian.

Prince Maximilian, as president of the Baden House of Peers, has shown himself more liberal than the majority of peers, coming out strongly in favor of an act on village administration, endorsed by the Socialists and the Baden ministry, but rejected by the House of Peers.

Though more than six years have passed since the marriage of the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess the wedding present of the Prussian cities to the imperial couple is only now approaching completion. It will probably be presented this autumn, before the departure of the Crown Prince to take up his remote military command at Danzig.

It consists of an ornate silver table service, designed by a number of the leading German artists and sculptors, one artist, for instance, working out two groups of elephants and obelisks, bearing the names and arms of the Prussian cities, another designing a series of male and female figures to represent the months and the seasons, while still others labored on candelabra, candlesticks, bowls and ornamental figures of horses and riders, cattle, etc. Under these circumstances it was difficult to obtain uniformity of design, and while some of the pieces have reposed several years in the vaults of the imperial bank, others have been cast and recast and are even now unfinished.

Professor F. Kurlbaum, of the technical university in Charlottenburg, has just made an expedition to Upper Egypt, for the purpose of determining the heat of the sun. His observations were made on a hill near Assouan, more than 500 feet above the sea level. It was necessary to take the observations in the driest possible climate, near the equator, in order to get perpendicular rays, and at an elevation so as to operate in an atmosphere where conditions are equable.

The observations were made only on days which were perfectly cloudless and showed a minimum of moisture in the atmosphere. The method of observation, which was too technical to be described here, consisted in comparing the radiation of heat from certain black objects with that of the sun. The results of the scientist's observation showed a temperature of between 5,385 and 5,509 degrees celsius. This was according to an older scale of measurement, but according to a scale adopted in 1907 the measurements would range between 6,002 and 6,232 degrees. The estimates of two other scientists had already shown temperatures of about the same intensities as Prof. Kurlbaum's, but Dr. Goldhammer's estimate is 10,000 degrees.

On account of the great number of foreigners who visit Leipsig during the annual fair, the Leipsig common council has decided to instruct a number of policemen in English and French, and also to appoint to the police force non-commissioned officers from the army familiar with the more difficult Russian and Polish languages. The linguistic officers will be distinguished by a chevron with the flag of the land whose speech they understand and will, it is hoped, be in service during the fair this year.

The Chief of Police of Pekin, China, an amiable gentleman named C. C. Chang, has been in Berlin for some time making a close study of the systems of paving, sewerage and disposal of garbage. It is supposed that his visit here portends an attempt to modernize the Chinese capital, the sanitation of which leaves much to be desired.

DYNAMITE CONSPIRACY.

Los Angeles, July 8.—Judge Bordwell handed down a decision late yesterday holding that his court had jurisdiction and the right to try John J. McNamara on murder charges growing out of the destruction of the 'Times' plant October 1, 1910, overruling the plea of no jurisdiction entered on behalf of the labor leader.

THE OVERSEAS CLUB.

The Montreal branch of the Overseas Club was formally inaugurated this week when the following committee was appointed: Mrs. and Miss Marshall (St. Laurent), H. J. Pitts, Miss Pitts, T. J. A. Mapp (secretary), Mrs. Bowker, E. B. Pritchard, P. Saks, W. H. Wilkinson, and H. F. Hanson.

TWELVE KILLED; FOUR HURT.

Sulina, Roumania, July 8.—As an attempt was being made to refloat the stranded river steamer 'Queenborough' to-day, the boiler exploded, killing twelve persons and wounding four others.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAILING ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The following are the passengers sailing on the Lake Champlain for Liverpool to-morrow morning:

Mr. Albert Adegnard, Chicago; Mr. A. Anderson, Maryfield, Sask.; Mrs. W. Bartholomew and child, Winnipeg; the Rev. Dean Bidwell, Miss Dorothy Bidwell, Kingston, Ont.; Mrs. J. E. Bingham, Nelson, B.C.; Mr. E. E. Boothroyd, Sherbrooke; Miss J. Brown, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Mr. W. S. Cantrell, Spokane, Wash.; Mr. W. J. Card, Chapleau, Ont.; the Rev. E. Caron, Levis; Miss Elizabeth Carrick, Los Angeles; the Rev. James and Mrs. Clark, Calgary; Mr. G. E. Cresswell, Launceston, Tasmania; Mrs. J. Davidson, Winnipeg; Mr. W. M. Davidson, Master J. R. Davidson, Calgary; Miss L. Dobson, Toronto; Mrs. E. G. Dorsell, Ashcroft; Mrs. J. Foster, Moose Jaw; the Rev. John and Mrs. Fowkes, Miss M. A. Fowkes, Georgeville, Que.; Mr. Scott Fulton, Stellarton, N.S.; Lieut. R. D. and Mrs. Graham, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gregory, Kansas City; Mr. A. H. Griffith, Miss Georgia Griffith, Miss Genevieve Griffith, Detroit; Mrs. Annie Harling, Miss L. Harling, North Bay, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, and child, Winnipeg; Mr. D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.; Mr. H. Horne, St. Louis; Miss G. Hunter, Miss A. Hunter, Montreal; Mrs. W. Hutchison, Winnipeg; Mrs. H. Ingram, Fargo, N.D.; Mrs. S. Hillyard, Miss Rose Hillyard, Nelson, B.C.; Mr. Oscar King, Bremerton, Wash.; Mrs. G. A. King, Bremerton, Wash.; Mr. Kitson, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss E. Lefebvre, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. Longbottom, Moose Jaw; Mr. R. Lunt, Fredericton, N.B.; Mr. T. M. Lyon, Montreal; Dr. James M. and Mrs. Martin, Bath; Mr. W. Maskell, Mrs. A. Maskell, Winnipeg; Mr. J. Mierch, Indianapolis, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolphe Monty, Master Paul Monty, Master Dorval Monty, Master H. Monty, Miss M. Monty, and infant, of Montreal; Miss Margaret D. Moore, Miss Catherine R. Moore, Toledo, O.; Miss J. McKibbin, Belfast, Ireland; Mr. E. J. Paulet, Kansas City; Miss E. Peters, Vancouver; Miss Ellen S. Peabody, Miss Mary Peabody, Miss Eleanor B. Peabody, Sioux Falls, S.D.; the Rev. R. J. Power, Halifax; the Rev. M. Quinn, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Revels, Miss Beatrice Revels, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Robb, Winnipeg; Miss E. Shelley, Toronto; Mr. J. K Sidey, Seattle; Miss Jessica P. Sherman, Sioux Falls, S.D.; Mr. Bernhard Sievers, Hamburg, Germany; Mr. S. J. Sobel, Chicago; Mrs. V. K. Spicer, Montreal; Mr. Henry V. Thorne, Philadelphia; Mrs. Laura Turley, Moose Jaw; the Rev. L. Verrault, Levis; Miss A. I. Watters, Calgary; Mr. A. Wigg, Nelson, B.C.; Miss E. Williamson, Mr. R. Williamson, Toronto; Mr. J. H. Williamson, Fredericton, N.B.; Mr. David Whybray, Mr. A. C Whybray, Chapleau, Ont.; Mr. R. Wood, Montreal; the Rev. G. P. Woolcombe, Ottawa; Mr. A. Wynne, Moose Jaw.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT



Corns, Bunions, Callous Bunches, Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet. It allays pain and takes out soreness and inflammation promptly. Healing and soothing—causes a better circulation of the blood through the part, assisting nature in building new, healthy tissue and eliminating the old. Alex Ait, Tobinsport, Ind., writes Nov. 15, 1905: "No doubt you remember my getting two bottles of your ABSORBINE, JR., for a bunion on my foot. My foot is well." Also valuable for any swelling or painful affliction, Goitre, Enlarged Glands, Varicose Veins, Milk Leg, Strains, Sprains, Heals Cuts, Bruises, Lacerations. Price $1.00 and $2.00 at all druggists or delivered. Book 4 G Free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 409 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

RUPTURE CURED.

B. Lindman, Esq., Montreal:—

Dear Sir,—I can with every confidence recommend your truss, more especially as I have not had any trouble for the last three or four months, being now perfectly cured, after being a sufferer for over twenty years.

JOHN SMITH,
care Nat. Dea. Fast Fgt. Line,
Toronto, Ont.

Call or write for particulars.
Consultations free.

B. LINDMAN, Reg'd.,
16 McGill College Ave., Montreal

PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1911, incorporating Messrs. Michael Arthur Phelan, Wilfrid Bovey, Advocates, of the City of Westmount; Maurice Stephen Nagle, Harry Arthur Ellis, Bookkeeper; Lilian Montgomery Gamble, Stenographer, of Montreal, for the following purposes:

To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, land or buildings, in the Province of Quebec, or any interest therein, and any rights over or in connection with such land, and to turn the same to account, as may seem expedient, and in particular by preparing building sites and construction, altering and maintaining offices, houses and buildings of all kinds;

To develop the immovable property of the company by draining or otherwise improving the same, to lay out such immovable property with streets, squares or otherwise, subject to all provincial and municipal regulations in that behalf; to concede or make destination of any part of the company's property for parks, squares, streets or other public places;

To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, water courses or water powers, or any right in the same, and to utilize and develop, grant leases of or right over the same, and to sell and distribute water for power or otherwise as may be necessary for the purposes of the company;

To construct drainage and sewerage system upon the property of the company, and in the streets and squares thereof, and elsewhere as the company may deem advisable;

To sell, lease, hypothecate, mortgage, exchange or otherwise convey the lands, buildings and all immovable property of the company, and to acquire or hold mortgages or hypotheca upon land sold or disposed of by the company or upon any other lands which may seem suitable;

To carry on wherever the lands of the company may be situated the business of electricians, mechanical engineers, suppliers of electricity for the purposes of light, heat, motive power or otherwise, and manufacturers of and dealers in all articles or things required for or capable of being used in connection with the generation, distribution, supply, accumulation and employment of electricity, provided that the foregoing powers when exercised outside the property of the company shall be within the limits of the County of Chambly, and subject to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf;

To carry on any business germane to the foregoing which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above businesses or objects or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's proportion or rights for the time being;

To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, properties and liabilities of any person or company carrying on business the company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

To subscribe for, take or in any way acquire the stocks, shares, bonds, debentures or other obligations or securities of any company having objects similar to those of this company; to sell or otherwise dispose thereof; to guarantee any bonds, debentures, obligations or securities so sold or disposed of by this company, or of any company having such objects or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company and germane to the objects defined in paragraphs one to six hereof;

To make advances of money to persons having business dealings with the company and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and particularly to customers, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons;

To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company;

To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, to guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same;

To remunerate any persons or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares of the company's capital or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business;

To do all or any of such things either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others, either by or through agents subcontractors, trustees or otherwise;

The powers in each paragraph to be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph, under the name of "The Longueuil Gardens Company, Limited," with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into two hundred (200) shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each.

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

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this 23rd day of June, 1911.

JOS. DUMONT.
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

TO MAKE CHAMP DE MARS INTO A THING OF BEAUTY

Plan Submitted to Controllers for Broad Stairways, an Observation Terrace, a Grassy Tree-dotted Slope on Craig Street and Ornmantal Railings and Lamp-posts.

A transformed Champ de Mars, a comparative miracle of beauty, will be the space behind the City Hall and the Court House if the plan made by Mr. E. P. J. Courval, architect, and approved by City Surveyor Barlow, is carried out. It was the insistence of Ald. L. A. Lapointe that first led the Board of Control to see and to feel that of the wide and sandy space north of the building the city had a property that only needed money and lots of it to make it a great credit to the city of Montreal. The new plan, if followed, will make that portion of the city one to be visited by every tourist who remains long enough in Montreal.

Instead of the sandy waste now known as Champ de Mars, the proposal is to pave it all in Bithulithic. From the terrace on which stands the City Hall along the entire stretch of some hundreds of yards there will be a continual descent by one great concrete stairway to the paved field below. Visitors standing below will also see an indentation in this broad stairway midway between the City Hall and the Court House. Back of this will be an observation terrace of some fifty-five feet by fifteen, all paved in asphalt and fronted by a fine terra-cotta railing ornamented and sculptured in designs that will make it as much beautiful as useful. Running from below is a broad stairway that divides and circles up around the observation terrace to meet on top behind the terrace. On the sides of the terrace and at intervals along the ascending stairway with its fine railing will be steel lamp-posts thirty feet high.

All around the Champ de Mars the terra-cotta railing will be extended with lamp-posts every ninety feet, bearing huge candelabras of five frosted electric globes, one crowning the cluster and the others arranged symmetrically below. The intention is to keep the top lamp lit every night, and every globe on ceremonial occasions when distinguished visitors are received on the observation terrace, or it is desired to make the Champ de Mars as bright as day for any spectacle, military, fire-fighting, or otherwise. There is provision made for 130 lights altogether.

On the sides fronting Craig street, Gosford street and St. Gabriel street there will also be stairs, and to the latter side streets two big wrought-iron doors leading into the field. The front on Craig street is, however, worthy of most mention. The incline from the Champ de Mars to Craig street will be covered with grass except for staircases at each corner, and two flights at regular intervals between, all having ornamented balustrades. The grass runs down on Craig street to a low stone wall along the whole lower stretch from Gosford street to St. Gabriel street. Both below just inside the stone wall and above just outside the terra-cotta railing will be two lines of trees at regular intervals. With the globe-clusters of electric lights this promises to make one part of Craig street a place to linger in and admire.

REORGANIZING TRADES UNION

Jewish 'Ready-Made' Tailors Protest Against Sweating System

4,000 WORKERS AFFECTED.

Woman 'Button-holer' Has to Complete 600 Coats to Earn Six Dollars.

A great campaign for the re-organization of the disorganized Trades Union among the Jewish working population of Montreal was commenced last night, when a largely attended meeting took place in Dufferin Square. The Jewish population were very enthusiastic and applauded the speaker, Mr. Epstein, and the general organizer, Mr. Landers, who is down from headquarters at Hamilton. There is a tremendous sweating system prevalent in the city, largely in connection with the Jewish tailors, who are principally employed in the ready-made clothing.

In 1901 a Trades Union was organized, but collapsed owing to non-support, the reason, it is alleged, being that the masters terrorized the workers.

The speakers last night exhorted the crowd to combine for, withoout which, they were simply helpless, and were being squeezed by their employers. Further meetings are to be held to-day, and to-morrow in various parts of the town, and before many days ar past the trades union will become a reality.

Making further inquiries, it was ascertained that fully 4,000 workers are engaged in this particular work, and are very poorly paid in the majority of instances. The better class tailors of the city are not somuch affected, the blow being aimed at the ready-made manufacturers. Pay varies considerably according to the work undertaken, but at the best the wages are sweating wages. A woman, who is a 'button' or 'button hole' worker, has to complete 600 coats in either direction to earn $6 a week. At the better class work the same worker would earn $9. Then the factory laws are not strictly adhered to, and in general workshops are employed young people who ought to still be pursuing stories at school.

The present compaign will be watched with more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as the formation of the union spells evolution for the tailoring trade of the city.

C. P. R.'S CORONATION GUESTS.

Five Hundred Canadians Entertained by the European Manager.

On behalf of the C. P. R. Mr. G. McL. Brown, the European manager, conducted the coronation festivities in London on a somewhat lavish scale, and in all entertained some five hundred guests from Canada. Mr. Wm. Starkie, who has recently returned from the scene of the historic festivities, tells of the attentions showered upon Canadians at the London offices of the C. P. R. The spacious offices (a picture of which appeared in the 'Witness' yesterday showing the elaborate adornments) in Trafalgar Square were thrown open, and by this means the number already referred to were able to witness the return of the magnificent procession from Westminster Abbey. All visitors were introduced to the genial manager, who, in addition to making all comfortable, presented each guest with an invitation on a handsome card embossed with the arms of the company, and sufficiently artistic to keep as a souvenir. The guests were requested to take up their places by 8.30 in the morning, and although the procession did not pass until two in the afternoon, there was no weary waiting.

Mr. Brown had thoughtfully forestalled all wants, and those visitors who had risen too early to breakfast at the hotels found it waiting them in the offices. There was pleasure, amusement and recreation inside. There was a card room, a music room and a dancing hall all provided by the management. For those not inclined to dance or play cards there was the pleasure of meeting old friends, and Mr. Starke, who was there with Mrs. Starke and daughter, said yesterday afternoon that he met many Montrealers and others from various parts of Canada. A printed list of guests had been provided, which was a sufficient index to visitors of all in the building. A beautiful book printed in gold and blue, and entitled 'His Majesty King George,' was given to each guest, and not only gave a sketch of the King's life, but details of the procession and the ceremony of crowning. Well illustrated, it is an emblem and a souvenir to treasure.

Lunch and afternoon tea were provided and so the time was pleasantly passed in all its glory. The following were among the five hundred present: Miss K. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Armour and Mrs. Douglas Armour, Mr., Mrs. and Masters Berry, Mrs. T. P. Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, Mrs. and the Misses Bovey, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. George McL. Brown, Mrs. Cape, Col. and Mrs. John Carson, Mr. and Miss Carson, Mrs. J. J. Creelman, Miss and Master Dawes, Lady Drummond, Lady Glover, Mr. Guerin, Lady Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph and children, Mr. and Mrs. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. K. N. McFee, Mrs. and Miss McNicoll, Miss Meadows, Lady Napier, Sir William and Lady Osler, Mr. H. T. Penny, Lady and Miss Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Mr. Thomas Skinner, Mr. W., Mrs. and Miss Starke, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. F. W., Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wilgress, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Orr-Lewis, Mr. Duncan Orr-Lewis, Miss Helen Orr-Lewis, Miss Mary C. Orr-Lewis.

RAILROAD NOTES

Huge Tube Passenger Traffic at the Coronation

An examination was recently held in the mechanics department of the C. P. R. Augus Works, when eight apprentices of the erecting shop were successful in obtaining high percentages on Stephenson link motion and the Walschaert value motion. The results were: Stephenson link motion—Smart, 87.7 percent.; Johnson, 54; Carey, 46.1; Margin, 45.4; Kendall, 43. Walschaert:—Smart. 81; Gray, 79.4; Cole, 58.3; Holison, 67.3; Kendall, 58.2.

The London district railways' commonly known as the underground tubes, carried no less than 4,350,000 passengers on the Thursday and Friday in coronation week. This is easily a record. The traffic on the morning on coronation day was very moderate, the great rush taking place between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. In those two hours 120,000 persons were actually carried from the Victoria station, and the trains were running about every minute.

Mr. G. Horne Russell, who has painted many beautiful pictures of Grand Trunk Pacific scenery, has now added another to the numerous collection. The picture is on view in the window of Messrs. W. Scott and Sons, Notre Dame street, and represents a delightful view in the vicinity of Mount Rolison, B.C., in the heart of the world famous Canadian rocky mountains. Part of the beautiful Lake Helena is shown in shimmering greens and blues, flecked with a slight suggestion of a mirrored cloud, and the whole with just that texture which a breeze passing over a wide expanse of water gies. Mount Robson stands grim, marked by snow slides and debris from the glaciers, and at its base is the shimmering shale.

For nobility and conception it is one of Mr. Russell's best productions of panoramic painting.

CHINESE FAMINE FUND

We gratefully acknowledge the following contributions in addition to those already received for this fund:—

Previously acknowledged	$8,886.19
Young Mission Band, Bethel Ch., Mill Bank	3.00
Foreign Missionary Auxiliary of Kinlough	5.00
Presbyterian Ch. of Leeds Village, Que.	23.34
Geo. Elder, Athelstan	2.00
Elgin Presbyterian Ch., Elgin	15.00
'In His Name,' North Easthope	4.00
G. A.	5.00
	$8,943.53

THE CHEAPEST FOOD

You eat is Bread, and if it has our name on the loaf, it is also the best.

HARRISON

BREAD EXPERT

Mount 386 Westmount.

PRINCE HENRY ON LONG ENDURANCE TOUR



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Headed by Prince Henry of Prussia, thirty-seven German and twenty-eight English participants are on the annual Prince Henry automobile endurance tour.

The course for this year's tour starts at Homberg and follows a devious way through Germany to Hamburg. At that point the automobiles entered in the tour cross by ship to Southampton, England. There, under their own power, they again take the road, proceeding to Edinburgh and returning to London.

DASHED TO DEATH ON BOAT

Probably Twenty Passengers Drowned From Stranded Steamer

LIFEBOATS SMASHED ON ROCKS

Number of Missing Among 200 on Boat is Uncertain—Steamer Breaks Up.

Sunf, Cal., July 8.—Second officer E. Houson and three seamen of the steamer 'Santa Rosa,' of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, which went ashore at Point Arguello yesterday, are known to have been drowned when a lifeboat capsized, while the passengers of the wrecked vessel were being taken ashore by the crew.

Early to-day unconfirmed reports were that a number of passengers, variously estimated at from three to twenty, are missing. Owing to the isolation of the scene of the wreck, accurate information is not yet obtainable.

The 'Santa Rosa' went ashore just before dawn, at the mouth of the Honda Creek. It is supposed that a powerful searchlight used by a gang of railway laborers who were working near the wreck is the cause of the vessel leaving its course, the quartermaster mistaking it for the light of the Point Arguello lighthouse. The vessel lay about 200 yards from the shore, near Saddle Rock where the 'Yankee Blade' was wrecked several years ago.

When the boat struck, the injury did not appear to be serious, and Captain Faria, believing he would be able again to float the 'Santa Rosa,' made no attempt to land the passengers. A sharp wind, rising soon after four o'clock, threatened to rack the boat to pieces, and hasty preparations were made to take the passengers and crew ashore.

A life raft containing twenty women capsized off the bow of the 'Santa Rosa.' Darkness had fallen and the searchlights on shore lighted the scene imperfectly, so that it could not be clearly determined whether all the women were rescued.

Because of the confusion attending this forwarding of the passengers, no check could be taken to determine the number missing.

At 9.30 o'clock last night the 'Santa Rosa' was almost submerged, and frantic efforts were made to save the rest of the two hundred passengers still on board.

At that hour the Government wireless station at Point Arguello reported that the vessel had broken amidships and that immense breakers were dashing over her. The ship will probably be a complete wreck, and it seemed likely at that time that the number of dead would be increased.

The doom of the steamer was sealed late yesterday when a wind stirred a high sea and forced the abandonment of efforts to transfer the passengers of the 'Santa Rosa' to the steam schooner 'Centralia,' which, with the schooner 'Helen P. Drew,' had previously made abortive efforts to float her. Up to that time there was no apprehension of danger among the officers of the stranded vessel. It was thought she could be floated. Captain Faria answered wireless inquiries with the statement that the ship apparently was lying easy and would be floated at the crest of the tide.

As the wind rose, however, the 'Santa Rosa' swung broadside to the breakers and began to break up. The crash of breaking timbers and overstrained steel could be heard by the wireless men at Point Arguello.

The first lifeboat was launched at dark after every effort had been made to establish boat communication with the 'Centralia.'

The shore lay only three hundred feet from the broken ship, but the lifeboat could not make it. It bobbed like a cork on the crest of the breakers and the next instant was submerged.

HAYTIAN REBELS SIEZE MANY NORTHERN CITIES; PRESIDENT SIMON LEADS TROOPS AT FORT LIBERTE



TOWNS IN HAYTI WHERE TURBULENCE PREVAILS.

General Simon, His Ministers and 3,000 Soldiers Arrive at Revolt Centre.

GENERAL JEAN GILLES IN INSURGENT TRAP

Despatches from Cape Haytien state that General Antoine Simon and his Ministers, with 3,000 troops, have arrived at Fort Liberté, prepared to take the field against the rebs who have seized the cities in the northern part of the Republic, where the situation is believed to be serious.

A HAYTIAN REGIMENT ON PARADE.

Goodwin's Limited

OWNING AND OPERATING

A. E. REA & CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

GOODWIN'S SEMI-ANNUAL SALE! THE SALE THAT HELPS WITH SUMMER SHOPPING

Summer Mattings

Several times we have spoken of the Ideal and Cool SUMMER FLOOR MATTINGS. These we have just pointed out here in speaking of SCOTCH WOOL SQUARES and INDIAN RUGS.

Japanese Matting and Mats

FINEST JAPANESE MATTING, woven with Cotton Warp, in plain and fancy patterns, in Green, Brown, Red and multi-colored matting. Regular .30 and .40 qualities. Monday, per yard .... **.25**

Or, per roll of 40 yards for $8.00

Japanese Matting Mats

These Mats are nicely stencilled in Eastern Designs and Colorings, on a very fine quality of Matting.

Size 36 x 72 inches ..... .39
Size 72 x 72 inches $1.25
Size 72 x 108 inches $1.45
Size 108 x 108 inches $2.25

India Palmetto Mats

100 ONLY, of these most durable India made Palmetto mats, made from the Palm Tree Leaves. They are washable, and just the thing for summer use. 24 x 40 inch, each ..... **.35**

Scotch Wool Squares

11 Only, large size Scotch All-Wool Squares, in eleven different patterns. This is an opportunity to cover that large room with a Good Square at a very small outlay.

3 only, 3½ x 4½ yards. Reg. marked price, $15.95 .... $11.95
2 only 4 x 4 yards. Regular marked price, $15.95..... $11.95
1 only 4 x 4½ yards. Reg. marked price, $13.50.... $ 9.98
4 only, 4 x 5 yards. Reg. marked price, $21.00.... $15.75
1 only, 3½ x 4½ yards. Reg. marked price, $25.00.... $18.90

Indian Dhurries Rugs

10 ONLY, of these Indian Dhurries Rugs, in bright Indian colors.

1 only, size 3 x 6 feet. Reg. marked price, $3.00, for.. $1.50
4 only, size 4 x 7 feet. Reg. marked price, $4.70, for.. $2.35
2 only, size 6 x 9 feet. Reg. marked price, $9.00, for.. $4.50
2 only, 7.6 by 10.6. Regular marked price, $13.15, for.. $6.37
1 only, 9 x 12. Regular marked price, $18.00, for.. $9.00

—Second Floor Up.

Have Your Walls Cool, Anyway!

We guarantee that you don't want to sit and look at Wallpaper which will intimate anything like Hot Weather.

SALE OF WALL PAPER

Many Choice Lines are being closed out every day. For Monday's selling we offer:—

390 Rolls, Two-Tone GERMAN WALL PAPER, beautiful soft shades of Golden Brown, Green, Yellow, Tan, Wood Brown, Linen and Red, for dining-rooms, hall, living rooms, and gentlemen's bedrooms. On Sale, Monday, at, per roll .... **.25**

760 Rolls, Very Attractive ENGLISH FLORAL BEDROOM PAPER; colors of Pink, Green, Yellow, Blue and Old Rose. All on White and Ivory White grounds. On Sale, Monday, at, per roll .... **.25**

DYED BURLAP, per yard .... .25

VARNISH TILES, Washable .... .25

—Second Floor Up.

Men's Warm Weather Suits

Recent weather indications have made a bigger demand for our **OUTING SUITS.** We are still selling them, however, different styles, At **$8.75**

MEN'S TWO AND THREE-PIECE SUITS FOR OUTING, 2 and 3 button, single breasted, three button coat, with soft roll lapels, and medium weight, half lined. Sizes 34 to 42 Monday **$8.75**

—First Floor Up.

Ladies' Underwear

Monday will see Lingerie Garments keeping up their good reputation at this store by joining in GOODWIN'S Semi-Annual Sale.

CORSET COVERS, made of Fine Nainsook, full front, trimmed with V shaped yoke of all-over embroidery and Val. insertion, neck and armlets finished with Val. edging, beading and ribbon; other styles in all-over embroidery. Regular .75, for .... **.49**

PRINCESS SLIPS, made of Fine Cambric, trimmed with wide embroidery insertion, neck and sleeves with frill to match, skirt with deep flounce, tucked and finished with eyelet embroidery. Regular $1.25, for .... **.98**

NIGHT GOWNS, made of Fine Longcloth, trimmed with square yoke, of embroidery, and clusters of fine tucking, in sizes 56, 58 and 60; also made in oversizes. Regular $2.00 and $2.25, for **$1.50**

LADIES' DRAWERS, made of fine Cambric, with wide frill of fine quality embroidery, some with tucked and hemstitched frills. All sizes, also, oversizes .... **.59**

—First Floor Up.

THE LAST OF

Black Mohair Hats

There will not be many more chances to buy Black Mohair Shapes this season. They have sold splendidly. We have left 144 absolutely new ones, the price for which will be changed on Monday from $4.50 to $1.89. They are very fine Mohair material, splendid shapes, and at a price which will appeal to those who are judges of the BEST MILLINERY.

MONDAY **$1.89**

—First Floor Up.

THE FAMOUS DETROIT JEWEL GAS RANGE



Is now on sale at our stores. The Jewel is made by the largest stove works in the world, and its reputation as the perfect GAS STOVE extends from coast to coast. See it before you buy, $21.00 cash and $23.00 on monthly payments.

Full particulars sent upon receipt of name and address.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

UPTOWN STORE: 358 St. Catherine St. W.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.

ARBITRATION ASSURED

No Doubt of Treaty Now, Mr. Taft Tells Christian Endeavor Society

Atlantic City, N.J., July 8.—In a speech to the International Christian Endeavor Convention here last night, President Taft declared that the negotiations for the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States had reached such a stage that there is no doubt as to the signing of the pact. The president expressed the hope that eventually half a dozen European countries may sign the treaty.

Referring to the Christian Endeavor Society, Mr. Taft said:

'Such a movement cannot but have the most beneficial effect upon the citizenship of a nation like this, and I should be lacking in appreciation of those currents of popular reform and individual uplifting if I did not seize such an opportunity to pay a just tribute to those who have deserved so well of the republic.' From praise of the society the president turned to peace and arbitration, which he said could be expedited by the influence of such organizations.

DYNAMITE WENT OFF.

A charge of dynamite went off before the workmen were ready for it, at the new viaduct at Lachine yesterday, and William Skeith, aged 33, of 138 First avenue, Ville Emard, was seriously injured. If he recovers he will probably be blind. He is in the Western Hospital.

PETITION FROM AFAR.

Arkansas Sends Appeal for Clemency in Neapolitano Case.

Little Rock, Ark., July 8.—A local paper to-day mailed to Earl Grey, of Canada, a petition bearing the names of 21,011 Little Rock residents, asking for the pardon of Mrs. Angelina Neapolitano. Governor G. W. Donahey headed the petition.

CARRIED AWAY IN STORM.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 8.—Two deaths, the wrecking of five motor-boats, on the Ohio river and a narrow escape from destruction of the Pittsburg-Cincinnati Packet 'Queen City,' was caused by a severe storm that broke over this city last night.

On the Ohio side of the river, near Bridgeport, Fred Young, a mill worker was feeding his pigs when a small run overflowed almost in an instant, and carried Young and his pigs in a violent torrent down the hill side into Bridgeport, where they were lodged under a stone culvert. Young was dead when his body was found, but the pigs were alive.

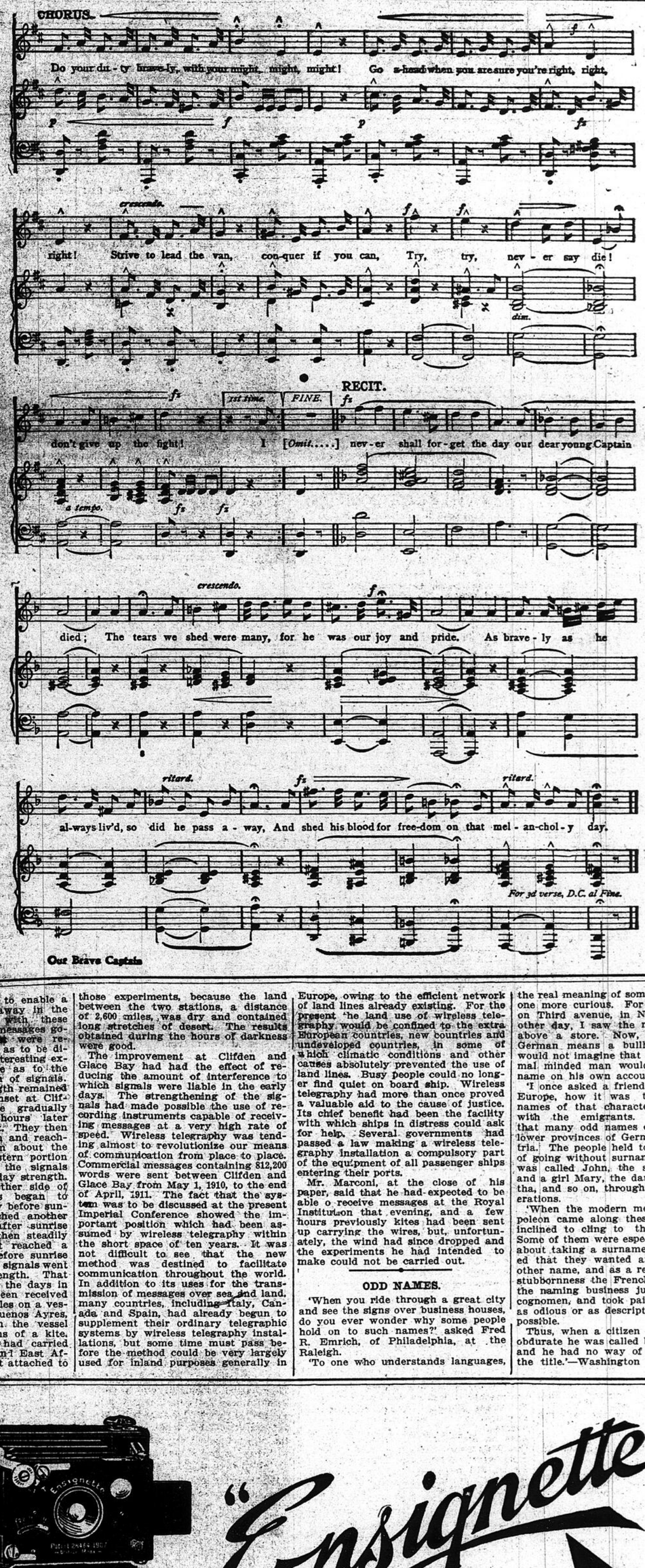
VETERAN ACTOR DEAD.

New York, July 8.—Thomas T. Hayden, the actor, known from coast to coast as 'Blind Tim Hayden,' is dead at his home in Brooklyn, following an attack of pneumonia. He had been sightless for thirteen years. Before he became blind as the result of an accident, he played many prominent parts.

OUR BRAVE CAPTAIN



Copyright, by the American Melody Company, New York.



Our Brave Captain

Copyright, by the American Melody Company, New York.

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.'

Dudley Warner said. 'Happy is that family who can eat onion together,' but I sometimes think as I see everywhere the isolated reading that occupies us all—Happy is that family who can read and enjoy reading aloud together. Yet it has become a rare art seldom indulged in, and sets one wondering if it be difficult, or simply a matter of indifference in this hurried age.

Is the eternal scribbling that goes on in schools and significantly carried on by so-called 'scribbling books' to blame for the failure in oral training, or are good readers born, not made, and material has run short?

For there is not anything simpler, and at the same time, more inexplicable, than being able to give the proper tone and emphasis, so as to pluck the substance and flavor from the words. Yet amid all the 'ologies' supposed to be taught, few attain the height of agreeable oral reading.

In the wonderful Book of Books, the true standard of reading is given where it tells how the learned priest read to the people the law of Moses. 'They read in the book in the law of God—distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused the people to understand the reading.'

Giving 'the sense' explains the element necessary for a successful reader. Taken as a physical exercise, it is of great value and efficacy to be able to read aloud.

Cicero in one of his letters writes of curing himself of troublesome weakness, by reading aloud for some hours every day, and physicians have recommended it for people of weakening lungs. But for all that it may be classed as a lost art with the present generation.

DESTROY THE WEBS.

It is a matter for regret that in the city some of the ornamental trees along the streets are losing their leaves from the depredations of insects. If a caterpillar falls on one's coat or dress, it is not enough to call for some one to take it off and call it horrid, but it should bring to mind the denuded tree and be a gentle reminder of its pitiful condition. And it is time the guardians of beauty and utility awake to their responsibility, and endeavor by the best means the study of forestry has devised, to conquer the enemy.

As mentioned in a previous article, the devastation is easy to see in country places, and will be felt in future years, when the dead trees are chopped down; but no man can go into his neighbor's orchard or woods even to fight his enemies, as long as there are no laws to prohibit the enemy's lodgment through the carelessness of the owners.

There is a great deal of ignorance on the subject, but the wealth and intelligence of the city can be brought to bear to save the beautiful trees that should be the pride of every good citizen.

TROUBLE WITH ASTERS.

Mrs. W. W. G.—The same disease has affected my Asters of late years, and the conclusion reached is that it depends on the condition of the soil which causes 'stem rot', a fungous disease that has its inception in the seed bed, but does not manifest itself until plants are ready to bloom.

The preventive is frequent stirring and drying of the surface soil about the plants, at all the stages of their growth and avoidance of damp and sour soil. Plants started in a hotbed are more liable to attack than if seed is sown in the open.

Some experienced growers blame eel worms, as they are an acknowledged enemy to the Aster. They are microscopic, live in the soil, and first attack the roots of a plant, afterawrds living on the tissues.

A plant so affected is incurable and it is best to pull up and burn all suspects, while it might be well to disinfect the soil which can be done by the application of 'Apterite', but there is very prospect of losing the Asters for this season.

VIRGINIA CREEPER.

L.M.C.—I notice the same appearance on Virginia Creeper here, and the only remedy is to spray with Bordeaux mixture in which is a little Paris green, and keeping the ground clean below the vines, burning all leaves and rubbish, so as to dislodge the enemy. Arsenate of Lead will not discolor the foliage so much, and you can purchase the mixture prepared for spraying.

Take off and burn all infested leaves within reach and another season spray with Bordeaux in spring.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE PEST.

'A subscriber's wife' has the sympathy of all good housekeepers in such an invasion, and, if in her place, I should advocate strong measures—after vacating the house for awhile. But Hydrocyanic acid is such a deadly poison I cannot recommend it for use by an amateur, and it is too dangerous unless its properties are understood. Your druggist can give you Formalin and directions for use, but these poisonous drugs are not for handling by those who do not know where the danger lies, and they are all poisons of the most virulent type.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

G.H.—The specimens were in a shrivelled condition, but the yellow perennial is likely St. John's wort, and the white wild flower with its terminal cluster of brown flowers, that should be white, is Dentata Diphylla, and abounds in moist woods. Scarlet runners are usually exempt from troubles, but this season they seem to have shared the general failure. It appears to be a matter of soil and condition, or it may be defective seed, causing mal-nutrition. When the parcel supposed to contain leaves of poison ivy came to hand there was only one leaf in it, and it certainly was not poison ivy at all.

The only sure method of destroying it is to dig it out, and burn at once, for half-way measures will only destroy it for a time.

WATERING THE GARDEN.

Inquirer—If once begun, watering must be continued, otherwise it is a positive injury to the plants. Out of doors at this season of the year a thorough soaking is necessary, and to prevent baking of the soil it must be stirred frequently, but never when wet.

Good gardeners believe in frequent hoeing instead of watering, which they call a 'dust mulch,' and in a dry season, whole fields are kept in good growth by this method.

You certainly seem to have more than your share of garden troubles, but will learn by experience.

SANSEVIERIA LEYLANICA.

Mrs. A. R. — You are fortunate to have raised such a fine specimen from a slip, and to have it come into bloom two seasons, for it is a plant that rarely blossoms in cultivation, when restricted. It would be a pity to divide it, and far better to re-pot it, and it may blossom again. The plant likes a rather heavy soil and plenty of moisture. It is a native of Africa and the East Indies, where it goes by the name of Bow-String Hemp, because of the strong fine quality of the fibre it yields that is used in the manufacture of cordage and fine string.

It is beyond the skill of the writer to give the name of the plant from a single crumpled discolored leaf, or to inform M.L.B. whether it would make a pot plant. A little more of the plant is necessary for identification, and forwarded in better condition.

SWEET PEAS.

R.V.T.M.—The cause is hard to find, nor do we knew a remedy for stem rot in peas; on my own rows there are spaces where they look just like your speciment enclosed, and without any apparent cause have dried away.

There is no doubt it is some defect of soil, probably the presence of bacteria, that causes the tissues to dry out.

BLACK AND RED RASPBERRIES.

Eustace.—There is a difference in the methods of these raspberries, each requiring different culture. If you wish to plant the red ones it can be done at any time in autumn, the roots being planted four to five inches deep, just low enough not to be disturbed by a cultivator.

Set in rows 6 to 7 feet apart, the plants being three feet apart in the row; mark the ground so that it can be cultivated for economy of work, both ways in the same manner as corn.

Red raspberries reproduce themselves by suckers, and as the branches become older these must be cut off, as they will fill the rows with a mat of plants that will bear inferior fruit. For this purpose the suckers must be treated as weeds, and not left in the ground if not wanted.

The black cap raspberry is propagated from the tip of its canes and must be buried in the ground in July or August, otherwise it will not reproduce. The rows should be further apart, as it needs more room, but the fruit is well worth the trouble of growing, and with ordinary care there is chance of a good crop.

GROWING CHERRIES.

F.R.—In this province growing cherries is a very uncertain proposition, although fifty years ago the small, red cherry was in every farmer's yard or garden and bore quantities of fruit. But there are seasons now when there is no return for labor.

It is best planted in friable soil, and does not succeed in stiff clay. There should not be more than four branches left when planting, cutting these back, leaving only a foot to each branch.

The trees should have cultivation the first few years, and after that will do well in sod or grass, and be longer lived for this situation.

But there is no use attempting to grow the black cherry or tender sorts, for they do not survive in this climate, even when mulched. Large cherry trees must not be pruned, for they resent it.

HOT WATER.

A subscriber, who has just discovered the uses of hot water, asks that it be inserted for the benefit of suffering humanity.

It says: Headache will often yield to the application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

A strip of flannel folded several times lengthwise and dipped in hot water applied about the neck of a child suffering from croup will soon give relief if kept hot.

For sore throat and rheumatism it is valuable, and taken freely half an hour before bedtime is one of the best cathartics.

ALYPIA OCTOMACULATA.

Mrs. McN.—The above is the name of the insect that is destroying your Japanese ivy.

The caterpillars are of a pale bluish color, with slender black lines, and an orange colored band across each segment.

They are the larva of handsome, velvety blue-black day flying moths, which expand about an inch and a quarter across the wings; have two large pale yellow spots on each front wing, and two white spots on each hind wing.

It is well to catch and destroy them whenever seen, and they may be picked by hand, but for the destruction of the larva that does such damage feeding on the leaves, as you describe, an insecticide must be used as a spray, using a teaspoonful of Paris green in two gallons of water. Hellebore either in powder, or in water, is efficient and not so dangerous to birds and animals or to foliage, but sometimes fails if not fresh. If you can send the spray from a force pump it will be best, otherwise it is best reached from an upstairs window, and the main point is to spray the underside of the leaves and all the branches.

WIRELESS WONDERS.

Mr. Marconi Tells of Progress in the Practical Use of His Invention.

William Marconi recently read a paper before the members of the Royal Institute of London on wireless telegraphy. He said, according to the London 'Post,' that the system of sending messages by wireless telegraphy had extended to a remarkable degree during the last few years, and many of the difficulties which appeared at the outset almost insurmountable had been gradually overcome, chiefly through the improved knowledge obtained of the principles involved. The experiments which he had been fortunate enough to carry out on a larger scale than was possible in ordinary laboratories had had novel and unexpected results. Why was it that the distances traversed at nighttime were greater than those traversed in the daytime, and why was it that greater distances were made between north and south than between east and west? Why was it that mountains and land generally obstructed the waves in sunlight and seemed to offer no obstacle at all during the hours of darkness? The generally accepted reason why sunlight interfered with wireless telegraphy was that the ionization of the gaseous molecules of the air absorbed some of the energy of the electric waves. Long waves were affected by daylight to a lesser degree than short waves.

Recent observation revealed the interesting fact that it was easier to send messages between north and south than between east and west. A ship a thousand miles away off the south of Spain or in the Mediterranean could almost always communicate during the hours of darkness with stations on the coast of England or Ireland, while specially powerful instruments were wanted to enable a ship the same distance away in the Atlantic to communicate with these islands. It seemed as if messages going between east and west were refracted in such a manner as to be diverted north or south. Interesting experiments had been made as to the variations of the strength of signals. During daytime the strength remained steady. Shortly after sunset at Clifden the signals became gradually weaker, and about two hours later they were at their weakest. They then began to strengthen again and reached a very high maximum about the time of sunset in the eastern portion of Canada. After that the signals went back to the normal day strength. At Glace Bay and the other side of the Atlantic the signals began to strengthen steadily shortly before sunrise at Clifden, and reached another high maximum shortly after sunrise at Clifden. The energy then steadily decreased again until it reached a minimum a short time before sunrise in Canada. After that the signals went back to normal day strength. That occurred on 98 percent of the days in the year. Signals had been received over a distance of 4,000 miles on a vessel going from Italy to Buenos Ayres, the wires connected with the vessel being held aloft by means of a kite. The Italian Government had carried out tests between Italy and East Africa. Considerable interest attached to those experiments, because the land between the two stations, a distance of 2,600 miles, was dry and contained long stretches of desert. The results obtained during the hours of darkness were good.

The improvement at Clifden and Glace Bay had had the effect of reducing the amount of interference to which signals were liable in the early days. The strengthening of the signals had made possible the use of recording instruments capable of receiving messages at a very high rate of speed. Wireless telegraphy was tending almost to revolutionize our means of communication from place to place. Commercial messages containing 812,200 words were sent between Clifden and Glace Bay from May 1, 1910, to the end of April, 1911. The fact that the system was to be discussed at the present Imperial Conference showed the important position which had been assumed by wireless telegraphy within the short space of ten years. It was not difficult to see that the new method was destined to facilitate communication throughout the world. In addition to its uses for the transmission of messages over sea and land, many countries, including Italy, Canada and Spain, had already begun to supplement their ordinary telegraphic systems by wireless telegraphy installations, but some time must pass before the method could be very largely used for inland purposes generally in Europe, owing to the efficient network of land lines already existing. For the present the land use of wireless telegraphy would be confined to the extra European countries, new countries and undeveloped countries, in some of which climatic conditions and other causes absolutely prevented the use of land lines. Busy people could no longer find quiet on board ship. Wireless telegraphy had more than once proved a valuable aid to the cause of justice. Its chief benefit had been the facility with which ships in distress could ask for help. Several governments had passed a law making a wireless telegraphy installation a compulsory part of the equipment of all passenger ships entering their ports.

Mr. Marconi, at the close of his paper, said that he had expected to be able o receive messages at the Royal Institution that evening, and a few hours previously kites had been sent up carrying the wires, but, unfortunately, the wind had since dropped and the experiments he had intended to make could not be carried out.

ODD NAMES.

'When you ride through a great city and see the signs over business houses, do you ever wonder why some people hold on to such names?' asked Fred R. Emrich, of Philadelphia, at the Raleigh.

'To one who understands languages, the real meaning of some names makes one more curious. For instance, over on Third avenue, in New York, the other day, I saw the name Rindkopf above a store. Now, that name in German means a bullhead, and you would not imagine that a healthy, normal minded man would take such a name on his own account.

'I once asked a friend, familiar with Europe, how it was that so many names of that character come to us with the emigrants. He explained that many odd names come from the lower provinces of Germany and Austria. The people held to the old habit of going without surnames, and a boy was called John, the son of Joseph, and a girl Mary, the daughter of Martha, and so on, throughout many generations.

'When the modern methods of Napoleon came along these people were inclined to cling to their old ways. Some of them were especially stubborn about taking a surname. They insisted that they wanted and needed no other name, and as a reward for their stubbornness the French in charge of the naming business just bestowed a cognomen, and took pains to pick out as odious or as descriptive a name as possible.

Thus, when a citizen was unusually obdurate he was called bullhead or ox, and he had no way of getting rid of the title.'—Washington 'Post.'



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THE SKIN IN SUMMER

With the doffing of the collars worn in winter and the exposure of a greater surface of skin to the sun's warm rays should come the more constant use of the parasol, writes F. H., in the New York 'Tribune.' It should be carried for the sake of the complexion and for the sake of the daily strengthening light. Those who are so fortunate as to live in the country or in the suburbs can dispense with the hat, at least on all but the stateliest full dress occasions. The parasol will be far better.

But the freckles that beset the skin—how can they be prevented? Watch for the first of the insidious little golden specks and rub your face promptly with the freshly cut half of a lemon. Let the juice and even a little of the pulp dry on, remaining for at least two hours, or even all night. Remove with warm water and rub in a little cream (natural cream, that is, a la Queen Alexandra, if report speaks truly) or cold cream or olive oil. Not this last if you have a tendency to grow hairs, though. Olive oil is an excellent hair grower. If the lemon irritates the skin, dilute it with one-half glycerine.

Another remedy for freckles which have established themselves is a mixture of glycerine, rose water and lactic acid—two ounces of the latter, one of the glycerine and about fifty drops of rose water.

The wearing of a yellow veil, according to some English authorities, is a preventive of freckles.

But tan is another, though far less disfiguring, possibility in the summer. To some skins it is actually becoming on the face. But when one wishes to put on a low necked gown for a dinner or a dance and to dispense with sleeves altogether—ah, then the tan, suddenly ceasing just above the elbow and just below the collar-bone, is not beautiful. The sunshade, the use of cold cream before going out and possibly a veil—a plain gauze one, not a spotted or patterned net—are recommended.

For other marring of the skin one has to look within. A beautiful complexion cannot be put on—that is, for keeps. It has to be grown out. The great enemy of clear skins, rosy in hue, satiny in texture, is poor blood. A torpid liver is another, and constipation is the last, and perhaps the deadliest.

Good food, plus plenty of oxygen, will make good blood. But what is good food for one constitution is the reverse for others. This is an individual matter, and no rule of general application can be laid down. If in doubt, your best plan will be a chat with a reputable physician who understands your constitution.

There are, however, very few who will not do well to eat pastry or sweets in moderation, fruits and fresh vegetables in abundance, meat in moderation, hot bread not at all (toast in preference to any other form of bread is insisted on by some trainers of athletes). Liquids should be taken in abundance, too—especially water. Those who are benefited by alcoholic drinks are very few. Here, again, the physician's word is to be taken. Some digestions derive benefit from a glass of ale or of thin, sour wine with the meal, but water is the drink there are no 'ifs' about. The cry against tea and coffee is very common—but few, indeed, are those who care for a breakfast without coffee, or who do not feel better for a cup of tea in the most jaded hours of the long afternoon. The time when tea and coffee may be profitably abandoned is at the noon lunch hour. Drink water or lemonade or some non-stimulating beverage then.

The torpid liver calls for dieting under medical advice. But many persons have derived benefit from a glass of hot water into which the juice of half a lemon has been put every morning. No sugar—or your drink will be useless. Certain exercises are given in all manuals on physical culture as an incentive to the liver to be up and doing.

The third enemy to a good complexion—constipation—should be remedied at once. If drugs are constantly needed—so is the doctor. But most people can cure themselves if they will. The following are one or two very simple remedies, which at least have the merit of being harmless.

'Take a fig; cut it open; insert two or three senna leaves; close the sandwich; eat it.' This can be done two or three times a week, until absolute regularity has been established. Regularity is the great thing in this matter, and can be acquired.

Another simple remedy is this: Mix one tablespoonful of powdered—very finely powdered — charcoal with enough honey to make a paste. Eat this in three portions, one each night. On the fourth night take a simple purgative. This last is important, as the charcoal accumulates the impurities in the system and must be expelled, carrying them.

Plenty of water—some doctors say ten glasses a day—is a valuable aid in beautifying the complexion.

While the majority of physicians deprecate the use of cathartics, except in extreme cases, many declare that their use is a lesser evil than habitual constipation—and that the taking of a mild aperient, even nightly, is to be preferred to the uncleanness of the condition that demands the remedy.

In conclusion cleanliness, inside and out—and inside as much as out—is the secret of health and beauty.

LOVE IN THE VALLEY

Lovely are the curves of the white owl sweeping,
Wavy in the dusk lit by one large star.
Lone on the fir-branch, his rattle-note unvaried,
Brooding o'er the gloom, spins the brown eve-jar.
Darker grows the valley, more and more forgetting;
So were it with me, if forgetting could be willed.
Tell the grassy hollow that holds the bubbling well-spring—
Tell it to forget the source that keeps it filled.
Stepping down the hill with her fair companions,
Arm in arm, all against the raying West,
Boldly she sings, to the merry tune she marches,
Brave in her shape, and sweeter unpossessed.
Sweeter, for she is what my heart first awaking
Whispered the world was; morning light is she.
Love that so desires would fain keep her changeless;
Fain would fling the net, and fain have her free.
Happy, happy time, when the white star hovers
Low over dim fields fresh with bloomy dew,
Near the face of dawn, that draws athwart the darkness,
Threading it with color, like yew-berries the yew.
Thicker crowd the shades as the grave East deepens,
Glowing, and with crimson a long cloud swells.
Maiden still the morn is; and strange she is, and secret;
Strange her eyes; her cheeks are cold as cold sea-shells.

—George Meredith.

FOR THE NEW HOUSEKEEPER.

If new tinwars is rubbed over with fresh lard and then thoroughly heated in the oven before it is used, it will never rust afterwards.

The same is true of all iron cooking utensils, such as muffin pans, skillets, and kettles.

Unfortunately, comparatively few new housekeepers use iron cooking utensils which cook more evenly and are better for many things, but nearly every housekeeper has at least one iron kettle. If she wants this to be smooth and forever rustless let her try greasing it and setting it away for a while before she cooks in it.

TO REMOVE GRASS STAINS.

Now that summer frocks and country life are at their height, it will take the greatest care to keep grass stains from one's clothes. If such stain is soaked in alcohol it will come out. If this is not successful try soaking it in kerosene or molasses.

FROZEN DISHES

Caroline French Benton, in the New York 'Observer,' writes:

Too many people think freezing ice cream is a great deal of trouble, when really if one knows how to do it in the modern, easy way it is a mere bagatelle of housekeeping. The old-fashioned way was tedious enough. Many a grown man remembers how in his boyhood he used to twist and turn a tin pail in another pail filled with ice, till the ice cream proved after multitudinous investigations to have 'come.' The price was grudgingly paid even by the boy-lover of the frozen dainty. To-day we know an easier way of making it. The secret of quick freezing is a double one:—First, the freezer must be packed long enough in advance to have a coating of frost inside it all over, when the cold cream is poured in; if this is not done, the process of freezing will be delayed till the ice cools the tin to this very point and meanwhile the freezer will require more ice and salt while the first wastes. The second part of the secret is in mixing the ice by measure, not by guess; most cooks put in a little ice, then a little salt, and so on in layers till the pail is full; but that is not the way to make an ice cream freeze quickly; instead measure the ice (which, by the way, need not be broken smaller than egg size, but which must be evenly broken), using a large dipper or pan; put two measures in a pail or dishpan and add one of salt and stir the two together; repeat till there is enough to fill the freezer pail, and pack it in solidly about the freezer, turning the latter occasionally to see that the ice does not lodge anywhere and make it stick. The cover, of course, must be on all the time. When the pail is full throw a heavy cloth wrung out in the water left from the mixture of ice and salt and lay this over the whole to keep it cold; leave it in a cool place for at least half an hour. Meanwhile see that the cream to be frozen is not only made in advance long enough to have it very cold indeed, but in addition chill it in the refrigerator if possible. Then when all is ready put the cream in the freezer, put on the cloth again and let it stand ten minutes till it begins to harden on the edges; then turn evenly and add more ice and salt as it lowers, and in fifteen minutes a quartful should be frozen; take out the paddle, scrape the cream down the side of the tin, press solidly down and cover; heap ice and salt all over now, even on top, being perfectly sure the stopper is in the top to keep out the ice water.

Lay the cloth over and stand the whole in a cool, dark place, such as a cellar, for two hours. All this should not take time, though telling in details makes it seem as though it would do so. If the cream is made in plenty of time, perhaps even the day before it is needed, if it is a custard and kept cold, then the whipped cream can be added at the last, the whole put in the chilled and frosted freezer and frozen immediately. Once this way is learned the making of sherbets and ices and creams and parfaits and all such good things will seem nothing.

One of the simplest sorts of cream is what is called the American, or Philadelphia. This is the foundation of all fancy creams, but it is good as it is. To make this, scald a pint of rich milk or very thin cream with a cup of sugar; cool it, flavor and set it aside; when ready to freeze put in a pint of whipped cream. To this you can add any sort of crushed and sweetened fruit, half freezing the cream first and adding the fruit when the freezer is re-packed. Or you can put coloring in, such as pale green, and flavor with pistache; or you can add orange or any fruit syrup, or rolled maccaroon crumps; or you can begin by melting the cup of sugar till it is brown and then stir it into the scalded milk hot; this makes caramel ice cream, and pounded nuts are especially good in it.

As to ices, those are begun with boiled sugar and water; to a cup of water add a cup of sugar and boil to a thread; then cool, add lemon juice or anything else you wish and either freeze as it is or add the unbeaten whites of three eggs; if a good deal of lemon juice is used, then more water can be added with it. If any other flavoring other than lemon is desired, make the ice exactly in the same way, but use the juice of one lemon and then add fruit juice to taste; the lemon is always put in to bring out a decided fruit flavor.

Crushed and sweetened fruits are good frozen; red raspberries, sweetened with sugar syrup with or without lemon makes a beautiful sherbet. Orange sherbet is made by adding the juice of oranges with that of one lemon to hot water, and sweetening as always with syrup. Plain sugar added to a sherbet is never so good as when the sugar is boiled.

Water melon cut out in good sized pieces with the seeds removed may be added to the cream in the packed freezer, to lie untouched for four or five hours. Peaches may be treated in the same way, both being sweetened, of course.

Cantaloupes may be cut in thick rings, one laid on each plate and a spoonful of rich vanila or caramel cream put in the centre of each ring. These same little spicy melons may be cut up into bits, sweetened with syrup and frozen to a pale green sherbet.

WHAT ECONOMY TAUGHT ONE FAMILY.

I had been earning $18 a week and spent all of it for the support of my family, consisting of wife, two children and self. So you may imagine my distress when, a year ago, my employer suddenly told me he was compelled to reduce all salaries at least one-third. That meant only $12 for me. I dreaded going home with the news.

I was needlessly alarmed. My wife was most sensible about it. She advised me to keep the place until I could do better. 'Half a loaf,' she said, 'is better than none, and,' she added, 'we must move at once.' I disliked the idea, for we had a nice flat, with furnace heat, for $18 a month. But my wife found a cozy little place for $13, which had one room less. That was a large saving. Later we rented the parlor alcove, which had a couch-bed and folding doors, to a lodger, who paid us $1.50 a week. That cut our rent down to about $7, and we suffered no appreciable inconvenience from his presence.

Our marketing had ranged about $7. We immediately renounced poultry, game, early fruits and vegetables, and expensive roasts. We had only one course. We inaugurated fish dinners twice a week. I know a finnan haddie, costing 10 cents, with sauce and potatoes and boiled rice, makes a dinner fit for a king and much more nourishing and digestible than the dinners some kings have. We had a man call for orders, and paid weekly bills. We inaugurated a cash system and we studied advertisements and bought here and there, wherever staple goods were sold at cut prices. We bought in quantities when we could. When eggs were low we used many of them. They are nourishing, easily cooked and may be prepared in a multitude of ways. We had beef hearts roasted, and beef and lamb flanks cooked in various ways. They are good, wholesome and economical.

My wife made many articles of clothing which she formerly bought. She also made over garments for the youngsters, aged four and two years. She exchanged labor with her neighbors. One woman did our laundry work to pay for sewing, at which my wife was an adept.

I sifted and resifted the coal-ashes, so that we kept our five rooms warm and comfortable on an average, the year round, of 75 cents a week.

I kept an eye open for chances. In a lot near me were several dead cherry trees. I offered to buy them, but the owner said I could have them for removal, and I sawed and chopped them up and got at least a cord of wood from them. We didn't make mournful work of our economies. We thought that wouldn't pay. We seasoned all our privations and discoveries with jokes, and kept happy and merry through all.

And it is a curious fact that we actually saved more money that year on a reduced income than we had in all those other five, when we had our $3 a day. That was my wife's thrift. Now I am getting my old pay again, but we have decided to stay where we are.—The 'Circle.'

STONE COFFINS.

An interesting discovery was made at Spittal by a number of workmen. Digging operations in connection with the building of a fish-curing establishment were being carried on, and a quantity of human bones were turned up. This was followed by the unearthing of a number of stone coffins, each containing human remains. The coffins bore no resemblance to the massive sarcophagus recently disinterred at Berwick, but consisted simply of rough stone slabs.—London 'Globe.'

A CHEERFUL UNHURRIED DINNER.

If you are in a hurry, eat lightly. There is no virtue in gulping down a large meal just because it is mealtime. While the mind is actively engaged in the details and responsibilities of business, the digestive apparatus is in no condition to undertake heavy work. The blood-supply is drained off elsewhere, giving all the contribution it can to the brain; and if a quantity of food be taken in, it simply remains undigested in the stomach.

It is worth a very special effort on the part of every man to compass one meal each day which shall be leisurely, uninterrupted, and cheerful. The arguments for this are not based on indigestion only; they have to do with the mental health of the individual, and with the welfare of the family as an institution.

The dinner-table is the centre of the family life, and the family is the social unit. The common meal draws all its members together under informal and familiar conditions.

An energetic effort to leave one's work and responsibility behind in the office or at the counter, a leisurely bath and a change of clothes, the deliberate resolution to be agreeable and to make the meal a pleasure for all concerned, even though it costs an effort—that is not only good for the digestion and the whole state of the body, but it serves a social purpose of great importance.

It is the fashion in some quarters to sniff at the pleasures of the table as if they were essentially of a rather inferior character. Perhaps they do not belong in the loftiest rank, but they are perfectly normal; and more than that, they afford a natural medium for the real interchanging of ideas, for real reciprocity. The after-dinner state of mind exists only after dinner.—Selected.

DOUGH FOR CLEANING WALL PAPER.

The following is a most excellent and simple method of cleaning wall paper: Take one quart of flour and stir in five cents' worth of ammonia and enough water to make a stiff dough; work and knead until smooth, then wipe the paper with this batch of dough, working it so that a clean surface will be presented with every stroke. Go over the paper in this way and your paper will be clean.

THE LITTLE LAME FRIEND

HARRIET T. COMSTOCK, in the 'Christian Register'

(Continued.)

'You said,' Barbara suddenly exclaimed, 'that you would show me the way to the land of happiness—do you remember that first night?'

''Course I do!' You never would think but what another little voice spoke! It was so different from Barbara's every-day voice. 'Let's go today!'

'Let's' said Barbara, springing up. 'No matter if Aunt Jane did say I mustn't pry.' The last part of this Barbara whispered to herself.

The two went quietly out of the nursery. Doris had left her crutch behind and was 'leaning heavy,' so Barbara walked slow.

'I like Aunt Phebe,' Barbara confided as they stole up the attic stairs, 'I do—not—like—Aunt Jane!'

'O,' Doris replied sweetly, 'but she's so kind when you're sick! Do you remember that jelly she made like an ear of corn?'

This was very strange, for Barbara was thinking that moment of the time when she had had measles, and, sure enough, Aunt Jane had made a corn jelly for her, too, then!

'Well,' she admitted, 'she's always suspecting folks. Aunt Phebe never does unless she has to! Prying indeed! You and I don't want to pry, do we, Doris?'

And Doris clung closer—the attic was quite shadowy—and laughed a dear, little laugh. Then she led Barbara right over to the low window before which stood an old chest marked 'Bettina's things!'

Of course Doris could not be expected to know that she was doing wrong. Aunt Jane did not even know of Doris's existence, so she opened the chest promptly, and things began to happen!

The big attic was all in gloom except by the western window. It was deliciously thrilly and smelly, and the chest was certainly enchanted. Inside the cover was a tiny crutch!

'Gracious!' cried Barbara, 'I thought we left that downstairs.'

'They put it here—a long time ago!' Really Doris's voice sounded quite sad.

'Who?'

'Aunt Jane and Aunt Phebe!'

I think Barbara would have closed the chest then, for her throat felt funny; but at that instant she saw the loveliest little white dress just like the one Doris wore!

'I'm going to see if it fits!' she panted. And it did! Then she let her hair down and cried gleefully, 'Now we are twins!'

Then how can I describe the toys? They were so quaint and precious! Two Chinese dolls in flowered 'nighties' and such wobbly, jolly heads, with patches of stiff black hair on top! And the most fascinating set of dishes with castles and ships and lighthouses sprinkled over them!

Barbara set them out for tea at once, and she and Doris and the two nodding Chinamen had the time of their lives. There isn't a child who reads this but will know what they had to eat—the things children always have when they plan their own meals and grown-ups are not consulted!

And books! Dear me! what books! Doris and Barbara lay upon the floor by the window and just forgot everything!

:Barbara!' The call came like a terrific shock. It took Barbara a long while to get within hailing distance for reply.

'Yes, Aunt Jane!' Then in wild confusion she gripped the tiny crutch, and was in such a whirl and maze that she could not think.

'Come here at once! Why do you not hurry?' Aunt Jane, at the stair foot, sounded severe and terrible.

'And you told her not to pry.' It was Aunt Phebe who added this.

'Why do you not come?' Again Aunt Jane spoke.

'I'm coming—auntie; but I'm coming slow, for I have the little—lame—girl!'

It was out, the dear precious secret!

'What?' Two frightened voices spoke together, and the aunties trembled and turned pale.

'I'm—carrying—her—crutch.' Poor little Barbara was coming to herself now, and she was full of terror. Down the narrow stairs she came slowly, and the setting sun streamed through the hall window just in time.

It was not Barbara whom the old aunties saw coming toward them, but the dear little long-lost sister, who, many, many years ago, had put aside her crutch and travelled away to the Far Country!

The golden hair fell away from the dreamy face and upon the old yellowed muslin. It was not Barbara but the lame child of long ago.

It was Aunt Phebe who understood first, and she began to cry softly, kneeling right down on the floor by Barbara. Then Aunt Jane tried to speak, but could not! The tiny crutch unnerved her. So she knelt down, too, and reverently took the crutch in her hands.

With the taking of the crutch the make-believe Doris seemed to fade away.

'Forgive me!' pleaded Barbara, 'I was so lonely! I disobeyed, but up there,' she pointed to the dark attic, 'I forgot. The dolls—and the dishes and the books—I was so happy!' The poor little head was bowed, and, with the golden hair hiding the sad face, it seemed as if Bettina, indeed, stood before the aunties.

Something gripped the hearts of Aunt Phebe and Aunt Jane, and suddenly they put their arms around Barbara!

And now you may all think what you please, but I am going to believe that the dear child-spirit of loving little Bettina came into the nursery with the moonlight and the south wind that first, dreary night! I am going to believe that she understood all about it, and meant to lead Barbara—her sweet little niece whom she had never seen before—to the happiness she herself had known. I believe it is God's way to help and comfort little lonely children sometimes.

The old aunties grew wondrous kind and tender as the years rolled on. By and by Barbara did not make believe so much, but she thought and thought and remembered until she grew very like the sweet Aunt Bettina she had never known—really!

But then, perhaps, she knew her best of all; for I am as sure as I can be that little children in their play see a great many people and things that we grown-ups never see at all unless we put our magic caps on, and then we see and know true happiness.

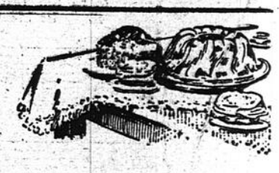
There are more playmates in every nursery than even mothers guess. And they are such real and precious friends! They talk and laugh and join in the frolics, they creep into small beds when no one is looking, and are so comforting when the house is still and dark.—'Christian Register.'

WINDSOR TABLE SALT



"Is this the kind, Grandma?"
"Yes, this is Windsor Salt"
"Well, I forgot the name so I asked the grocer for the best table salt he had, and he said Windsor Salt was what everybody used, so I took it".
"Well, he is right about everybody using it, and it certainly is the best".
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It is not always the fault of the oven

when Cakes and Pastry turn out stodgy and indigestible; it is invariably owing to the use of a cheap and inferior baking powder or raising flour.

To ensure success on the next occasion, see that you purchase a Tin of

BORWICK'S
BAKING POWDER.

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All Sugars do not look alike, if placed alongside each other. Every Grocer knows this. We want the Consumer to know it. Insist on having

Redpath

EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

You will not only have a good Sugar, but the best on the market. The clear white color proves the superiority of "Redpath" Sugar.

When buying Loaf sugar ask for REDPATH PARIS LUMPS in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Established in 1854 by John Redpath

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The starching of a shirt is done by a double process, one girl doing the wristbands, and another the front. The special and recently perfected machine installed at the

TOILET LAUNDRY

"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW,"
for starching is made with the principal aim of forcing starch into the cloth without injuring it.
SEND US YOUR NEXT PARCEL.
PHONE UP 3480. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

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It would be a pleasure to show you our goods.

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Also PLATERS AND JAPANNERS.

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BELL TEL. UPTOWN 1878.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin St., (near C.P.R Tracks)

THE BOYS' PAGE.

TO FIND TROUT AND CATCH THEM.

Of all places where the angler is likely to find trout, at any season, the meeting of two streams is best; there, in the quiet water between and on either side of the strong runs, feeding trout are sure to be lying, watching to seize whatever the stream brings in the way of food. Such places should always be fished with great care.



—Photos by Sallows.

THE PLEASURE OF ANTICIPATION.

Trout often congregate about the sides, because aquatic insects upon which they feed are there most numerous. They choose a feeding place, below some large stone, or where the river runs beneath the bank. Such places are always sure to hold good trout. The best feeding places are generally occupied by the largest fish, and if captured, the next largest takes its place.

The fishing is best, from the time the sun is well up, to shortly after midday. Natural flies get on the water after the mist rises, from seven to nine a.m. From one till five p.m., if fishing is poor, take a rest till the sun is low, then fish till dark.

On cold sunny days, fish the warm side of the stream. It is there that the flies congregate. Where food is, trout go.

Make the most of your time after a good shower of rain. Fish quickly every likely spot with the greatest care.

Toward dusk put on larger flies. Trout cannot see so well then, and are much less likely to detect the artificial nature of the lure.

When you strike a fish, be quick, but gentle. As a general rule, strike a salmon more slowly than a trout, a trout than a bass, a lake fish than a river one, and a large fish than a smaller one.

Never be in a hurry, especially when you see a large fish rise. Take your time, as he will his, and the result will not disappoint you.

Remember that a short stiff seven-foot rod is best for worm fishing. It enables you to get through bushes easy, and to plant the bait in the right spot. Have the gut only three feet long, because oftentimes you only need that length to place a worm in otherwise difficult places. Use a bright, red worm, a 'wriggler,' not a dead one. Have the rod and yourself at all times invisible to the quarry. In this lies the secret of a full creel.

Minnow fishing is quite as deadly as worm fishing for speckled trout, and it should be worked exactly in the same way. It is necessary to have one-inch minnows, dead or alive, but they must be fresh and shiny. They should be hooked through the lips on a small No. 8 hook. No shots, just allowed to run along with the water flow—especially where rocks make the water rough, and where it is swirled rapidly by underneath banks. Large minnows, two inches long and over, are no good.

The best way to keep minnows fresh for a day's fishing, is in damp moss, closed up in a good sized worm box or have the moss wrapped up in a large dock leaf, placed in a corner of the creel. Small minnows soon die in water confined in a pail or can— besides being a nuisance to carry.

Worms should be also kept in damp moss, not earth.—Louis Rhead, in 'The Outing Magazine.'

THOSE WHO HAVE FOLLOWED THE STREAM.

What memories come back to him who has travelled by river ways, of camps regretfully left behind or human scenes which he has floated past, ethereal as a dream! There is always a wistful moment of parting from a pleasant camp, on tiny island or wooded bank. You rise before the sun is free of the valley fog, plunge in the cold water, catch a fish, perhaps, build up the fire in last night's embers, and while the coffee boils you look down the river way which beckons cool and strange in the light before the day. The great trees on the bank behind you rise ethereal, phantom shadows against the ochre dawn. The fire snaps yellow and warm. Ahead the stream winds into the mystery of the morning. You eat your breakfast, strike your tent, load the canoes, douse the embers, which sizzle pathetically, and with a backward glance of gratitude at your inn beneath the stars, you slip down the current for a new day's adventures. No officious landlord comes out to the curb to say good-by. No bell-hop is seen running to you with a morning paper and an eye hungry for tips. What the world is doing you neither know nor care. The morning mists are rising from the water. The stream lies clear ahead. The sun is golden on the distant hills. And your paddle digs the water till the little boat leaps with the joy of health and freedom.

Or it may be that twilight steals upon you while you are still paddling in search of a camping place free of the haunts of men, of towns and befouling mills. In the gathering darkness you see lights on the water ahead, hear the sounds of music and voices. Presently you have glided into a fairyland. Lawns come down to the water, gay with Japanese lanterns. The landings are decked with color. Canoes are floating in procession, like bright water flies, with lamps at prow and stern. As your dark and travel-soiled craft shoots into the radius of these lights, the faces of girls flash at you, you hear the tinkle of their laughter, you move through the fairy scene and pageantry as through a dream, thrilling strangely to its human joy, yet strangely not a part of it, passing on to your lonely camp in the woods below.—From 'Rivers,' by Walter Prichard Eaton, in the July 'Scribner.'

THE DOG REMEMBERED TOO WELL.

'Loon' is the name of a dog of the hound variety that makes his home at a small settlement in Nova Scotia. In 'The Tent Dwellers' Albert Bigelow Paine says that his companion on a fishing trip had often spoken of Loon as a dear and faithful friend, so that Mr. Paine looked forward to witnessing a touching reunion.

Eddie had met Loon on a former visit, and had recorded the meeting in his diary, wherein Loon had been set down as 'a most intelligent and affectionate young dog.' He produced the diary now as evidence, and I could see that our guides were impressed by this method of systematic and absolute record which no one could dispute.

He proceeded to tell us all he knew about Loon, and how glad Loon would be to see him again, until we were all jealous that no intelligent dog was waiting for us at Maitland to sound the joy of welcome and to speed us with his parting bark.

Then all at once; we were at Maitland and before Loon's home, and sure enough there in the front yard, wagging both body and tail, stood Loon.

It took but one glance for Eddie to recognize him. Perhaps it took no more than that for Loon to recognize Eddie. I don't know; but what he did was this. He lifted up his voice as one mourning for a lost soul, and uttered such a series of wails and lamentations as only a hound in the deepest sorrow can make manifest.

Once more he broke out into a burst of long-drawn misery, then suddenly took off under the house as if he had that moment remembered an appointment there and feared he would be late. But presently he looked out, fearfully enough, and with his eyes fixed straight on Eddie, set up still another of those heart-breaking protests.

As for Eddie, I could see that he was hurt. He climbed miserably down from the waggon and crept gently toward the sorrowing hound.

'Nice Loon; nice, good Loon; Don't you remember me?'

'Wow-ow-oo-ow-wow-oo-o!' followed by another disappearance under the house.

'Come, Loon, come out and see your old friend, that's a good dog!'

It was no use. Loon's sorrow would not be allayed, and far beyond Maitland we still heard him wailing it down the wind.

Of course, it was but natural that we should discuss the matter with Eddie. He had assured us that dogs never forget, and we pressed him now to confess what extreme cruelty or deceit he had practised upon Loon in his puppyhood, that the grown dog had remembered, and reproached him for to-day. But Eddie remained silent.

A WALRUS BABY'S APPETITE.

In the June 'McClure's' Ellen Velvin, in her article on 'Critical Moments With Wild Animals,' tells of the capture of Silver King, the great polar bear in the New York Zoological Park, and as a contrast to Silver King's ferocious temper she tells of a little walrus captured on the same expedition.

In delightful contrast to Silver King is a little Atlantic walrus, also caught in Kane Basin at the same time, and presented by Paul Rainey to the Zoological Park. He is yet a baby, only six months old, and for homeliness and comical facial expression he is not to be equalled. For every one but his keeper, George Snyder, he has nothing but hatred; but for him he will go anywhere and do anything. His affection began to show itself by his flopping in his awkward way after his keeper every time he moved. For this Keeper Snyder called him Flip-Flop, and this has been shortened to Flip.

'Mr. Snyder was anxious to weigh him one day. This would have been something of an undertaking under ordinary circumstances, as the weighing machine was some distance away. But the gate was opened, the keeper went out, saying 'Come on, Flip!' and out came the young walrus, and followed him not only to the scales, but on the scales, where, by giving him one or two clams, he was kept long enough to be weighed.

'Flip weighed at the time of his capture 150 pounds. Since then he has gained enormously, as he has a huge appetite. He eats over thirty pounds of fish daily—three meals a day—in the shape of clams, codfish and butterfish, from which all the bones are carefully removed. He always seems to be ravenously hungry, and eats greedily, with many grunts, puffings and sighs. He is the most absolutely happy and contented 'wild animal' I have ever seen in captivity, just as Silver King is the most restless and discontented.

OCCUPATION AND EXERCISE.

No matter what your occupation, how many or how few muscles it involves, you are exercising a far larger number of muscle strands than you have any idea of, and, for the most part, in such a way as to do you no good and them harm, rather than good, unless the exercise be of a nature to allow of frequent rhythmic, undulating changes of movement, position and attitude of the entire body, or large parts of it.—Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in March 'Outing.'



A RETURN TO THE ATTACK.



THE JOYS OF REALIZATION.

WHEN EXPLANATIONS ARE UNNECESSARY.

Almost any one can show a good reason why he failed; the exceptional person pushes past the good reasons for failing, and succeeds. And it is noticeable that the time for lengthy explanations is not after one has succeeded, but only after one has failed. The successful accomplishing of anything calls for no explanation; the result explains itself. But failure to accomplish must, of course, be laboriously explained. When a present-day airship experimenter fails in a test, he can always give the most satisfactory reasons for the failure. But when Orville Wright more than met the United States Government requirements for the test for which he had been preparing, and made the most remarkable and successful flight that had then been made with an aeroplane, the papers gave no detailed explanations of how it had been done. The fact was the thing that most interested the public. 'The world is looking for the man who can do something, not for the man who can explain why he didn't do it.' Facts are always better than explanations.—'Sunday-School Times.'

Puzzles

ENIGMA.

(Sent in by Margaret Duncan.)

My first is in nap but not in sleep;
My second is in jump but not in leap;
My third is in mountain, but not in dell;
My whole is something within a shell.

WORD SQUARE.

(Contributed.)

An insect.
A number.
A girl's name.
To read.

A DIAMOND.

(Sent in by J. D.)

1. A consonant.
2. Cry of a domestic animal.
3. A month.
4. A deed.
5. A consonant.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

A PYRAMID.

G
B E D
G O O S E
H O R R E N T.
M A L I G N A N T
M A S Q U E R A D E R

WORD SQUARE.

P O R T
O D O R
R O M E
T R E E

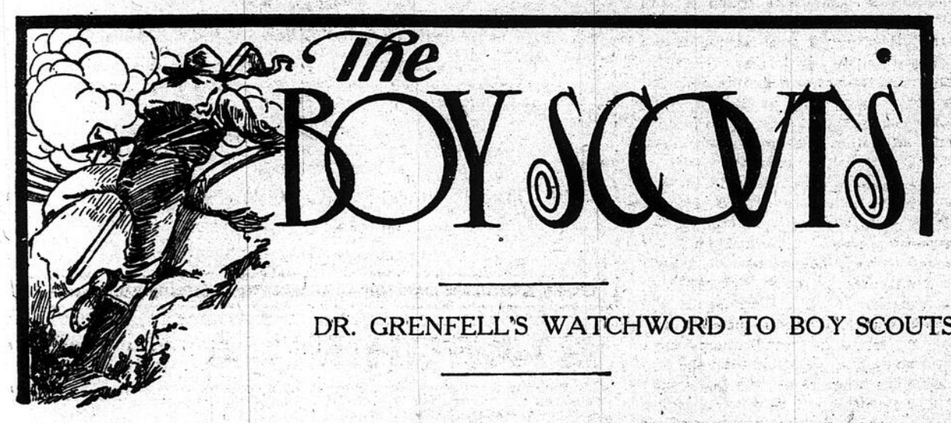
A DIAMOND.

C
A R E
C R O W N
E W E
N

Answers to last week's puzzles were received from Jean Cartier, Montreal, with one error.

Original puzzles have been received from Robt. E. Brown, Waterbury, Conn., which we shall be glad to use later.

Why does nothing seem incongruous or humiliating to the happy? To happy people, bent on pleasure or interesting business, buses, cabs, and trains are accepted gaily. But misery renders the mind, sensitive and critical; it fears to be made grotesque, and the first pang of discontent is also the first yearning for pomp—which is a disguise—or, failing that, invisibility.—John Oliver Hobbes.



DR. GRENFELL'S WATCHWORD TO BOY SCOUTS.

Dr. W. T. Grenfell, of Labrador, wrote this letter to the Boy Scouts:

'I was reading to-day a letter from a man called Tertullian. It was written to his school, and the letter is nearly 1,800 years old.

'I expect you will hardly believe it, but the school was really and truly to prepare the scholars to meet martyrdom bravely, and not to flinch at the suffering.

'Here is a thing he says: "An overfed body may be good for the beasts, but it is no use to God.'

'A wink is, or should be, as good as a word to a Scout, so you know what I mean.

'If you are to be plucky and brave, and "worth while" when trouble comes, you must keep yourself hard and fit.

'Some silly fellows think that religion is all cant, but before we laugh, let us show that we can do better than those poor, brave Christians in Nero's time, who went to the schools for the martyrs.

'In Labrador we have got no penny blood-curdling novels and five editions of a newspaper a day. Lots of our boys can't read and write. But they can endure hardness, like good soldiers.

'Last winter one boy of fifteen was left with two teams of huge Eskimo wolfish dogs, while the doctor and his men travelled off to kill some deer.

'He was warned not to move, or they would possibly be lost. As it happened, the men got parted by heavy snowstorms, and only found a house fifty miles away on the third day after. They at once sent a gang of men to look for the boy. Do you think he had run away all that long time, and during those dark, cold nights? Not a bit of it! He was just where they had left him. That's the kind of Scout the world wants and God wants, too—not a man to talk a lot, but one who is loyal and can be counted on.

'If you want a good hymn to stir the blood and pluck of the youngest Scouts, I would suggest one that begins. 'Only an armor bearer,' and the refain is:

Surely my Captain may depend on me,
Though but an armor bearer I may be.

'He may not be big, but a Scout must be faithful, and he's as good as ten men.

'I've had to look old Father Death in the face once or twice, and there is nothing in the world that helps you to keep cool and give him the slip like not having the skeleton of an impure life to weaken you and trouble you. The best thing in the world isn't gold and silver or food and clothing—no, not by a very long way.

'If I left a watchword with you, brother Scouts, it would be, 'Learn to keep your eyes open and to see chances where you can be useful.' You'll have a life than and career behind you that kings will envy in vain.'

NORTH MONTREAL BOY SCOUT LEAGUE.

The above league was organized to assist the scoutmasters of the North End in their splendid work in that bailiwick. The scout movement is active and growing at such a rate that the present staff of scoutmasters are overburdened, and this league of parents purposes to take over some of the necessary outside business which the scoutmasters have not time to keep up with. For instance, club rooms for the boys are needed, and here the parents have a chance to inquire and search out suitable places for the growing numbers of boys anxious to learn to be 'real men.' Scoutmasters are needed also, and the parents should assist in this by looking up the right men.

The presence of parents at the meetings of the scouts from time to time will not only encourage the officers, but bring the parents themselves in closer touch with their boys through this mutual interest and encourage the boys in the necessary effort to live up to the high standards set before them, while parents can frequently assist their boys in their work.

The new league has appointed a committee of parents to visit the various troops in the north end, dropping in at odd times informally and observing the work. This committee will report at the next meeting, Thursday, July 20th, at the rooms of Fairmount Branch, Y.M.C.A., and the work of the troops observed be received. If any suggestion occur that will help the boys or scoutmasters, such ideas will be noted and sent to the officers. It is not in any shape or form intended to interfere with the excellent officers doing this great work, but merely that the onlooker may see some point to be improved, and it will be brought to the notice of those best qualified to judge of its value and utilize the suggestion. It is entirely optional with the officers to use the ideas suggested or not. The officers feel that, absorbed in the actual work, as they are, some valuable ideas may not occur to them, and they will appreciate the encouragement afforded by these suggestions as well as the more concrete matter of finding club rooms, etc., for the rapidly growing troops of this section.

Those parents who remember the amount of spare time they had as boys, with no occupation, or properly directed aim, feel that it is nothing less than a stroke of genius that has combined fascinating interest in useful occupations, self-discipline, resourcefulness and high mindedness with excellent fun, in a way no normal boy can resist.

The work of this league will no doubt be observed with interest by other sections who also need parental encouragement and assistance. The success of its work will rest on its continuing to be an advisory body for scoutmasters to rely on for help and absolutely non-interfering with the actual work of the present organization.

We hope great things from this league.

FROM THE SCOUTS ABROAD.

Boy Scout Editor, the 'Witness':

Our noted Outremont Coronation representative on his way to the 'Old Country,' earned for himself the title of 'Seasick Bill,' and it was a common thing to hear 'Seasick Bill' tooting up the alleyway.

There are five 'Silver Wolves' on board from Ontario. Montreal scouts had better be working hard and qualify themselves for badges. King's scouts are also in the majority.

W. A. Smart and E. Almon both rendered stunts in the concert 'on board and did them well, too, both receiving encores.

One of the funny incidents in the concert, happened when the chairman was distributing the prizes for the sports. He said he was glad to see there were two little girl's names on the list of winners, as he hadn't kissed a girl since he left home. But when one of their names was called, he was somewhat abashed by seeing the little girl's mother coming forward to receive her daughter's prize, as the little one had already gone to bed.

'Seasick Bill' skinned his knees in the sports, owing to his feet being too large for the deck. Never mind, 'Seasick,' it was a skin game.

We were very shocked to find W. A. S. one day in the library, very much interested in a book entitled 'Love is Blind.'

When the above scout returns, ask him who 'She' was.

None of the scouts were seasick on board. Oh! No! Only sick of the sea.

As we were approaching Ireland we noticed the sea turning a green tint. Very extraordinary.

Even the sea was sea-sick.

While sea-sick the following were composed by G. R. M. and W. I. C.:

And the muscles of his brawny arms
Stood out like German tea,
The boy stood on the burning deck,
Will you pass the prunes to me.

To be sung to the tune of the 'Maple Leaf.'

Then swell, the sound, both loud and long
Till rocks and forests quiver,
The boy stood on the burning deck,
But we go on for ever.

When W. I. C. ordered roast beef, he was surprised on turning round, to find a plate of cabbage (garbage.)

Some of the items on the menu were rather refined, e.g.,

Salome Duckling.
Stewed Parsons (Parsnips.)
Garbage (Cabbage.)
Juice (Water.)
Oyster fat-eyes (Patties.)
All good cures for sea-sickness.
That is all for the present.
Yours truly,

G. R. MACKAY.

Dear Sir,—So far, so good. We are having a ripping time (note the English), I myself, only being seasick for one day, but as I happened to be one of the first, earned the good name 'Seasick Bill.'

Almon ought to have his seaman's badge, as I don't think he has been overcome by that awful torture, seasickness.

Smart was troubled very much, but is now quite well. Please tell him not to sleep with his clothes on, when seasick, it makes one worse.

Thank Mackay for his sedlitz powders for me, also for his kind attention during my illness. Take my advice when ill, and call on him, as he is a pro., at wrapping one up in blankets (perhaps.)

Yours truly,
W. I. CUNNINGHAM.

FIFTH MONTREAL (OUTREMONT) TROOP DOINGS.

During the past few months the patrols of this troop have been interested in a contest to see which patrol would maintain the best record for attendance, efficiency, etc. Up to last Friday, when the matter was decided, so close was the competition that difficulty was found in awarding the prize, and finally the Peewit and Otter Patrols were accounted the best where all were good, and the prize originally intended for the best patrol was doubled so that both equal patrols would receive staves on which were burnt the names of the recipients, with the feet and inch marks also burnt in, making useful measuring rods for their scout work.

On Saturday 24 boys of this troop assembled at 10.30 a.m., at their club house, properly 'prepared' to go into camp for two weeks near Knowlton. Tents, blankets, and kits were packed into a rig and dispatched to the station, and the happy band of scouts, under the direction of Assistant Scoutmaster Scrafield, formed into patrols, and with their indispensable bugle band at the head marched off to take cars to the Windsor Station, where the courtesy of the C. P. R. enabled them to get aboard and settle down with their belongings comfortably in advance of the usual time, thus keeping together under good control. On arriving at Knowlton, baggage was packed on a car and the officers went into the town for fresh meat, vegetables, and other necessaries, which load was also packed on vehicle for transportation, and the troop merrily started for camp, arriving at 5.30 p.m.

Here they had a chance to practice the scout work of tent pitching, bed making, cooking, etc., and at 6.30 sat down to a good meal with such appetites as boy scouts are entitled to after a period of energetic work. 7.30 saw the debris cleared up and paraphernalia washed up and then a much needed wash (no swimming at this time) was enjoyed by the boys in the river. After singing songs to the accompaniment of a mouth organ, and otherwise disporting themselves, the boys turned in at 9.30, lights out sounded. At 6 a.m., Sunday camp was roused, and a swim enjoyed at 6.10, the river at this point being shallow for a great distance out. Scoutmasters proceeded to take the outer distance and all scouts had to keep within the limit thus indicated. When the officers, judging by the temperature of the water, decided that it was time to go ashore, the word was given. By 7.30 breakfast was over and things cleared up in proper scout style. At 10 a.m. the several patrols formed up and marched to their respective churches in the locality. Dinner arrived in due order, and after the work of clearing up the afternoon was spent in various occupations, arranging for the ensuing week's work, preparing necessary kits, etc.

During this camp tests will be passed, new members becoming qualified 'tenderfoots,' tenderfoots passing to 2nd class scouts, and 2nd class scouts to 1st class. Much enjoyment is in prospect for the boys, and they will no doubt return invigorated and 'alert,' ready to do a good turn to the scouts who could not go at this time, by helping them 'be prepared' for their tests in their turn.

A small group of scouts belonging to this troop will go out next Friday for a week with their comrades, the scouts remaining will carry on their usual work under the direction of their patrol leaders, and no doubt have good work and reports to present to their scoutmaster on his return.

COULD SEE MANY MILES.

A couple of English boy scouts started to climb a hill, but when they reached the top they were disappointed to find that they couldn't see very far because of the mist. There was a countryman sitting on the hill, and they thought they would have some fun with him.

So one boy said: 'You can see a long way from here when there is no mist, can't you?' 'Oh, yes, my lads, I can see a very long way,' replied the man. 'Can you see as far as London?' asked the boy scout.

'I can see further than London,' replied the countryman. 'Can you see America, then?' he was asked.

'Yes, I can see much further than America,' replied the countryman. 'Further than America!' exclaimed the boy scouts, and they laughed heartily.

'Yes,' quietly explained the countryman, 'when the night is clear and there is no mist, I can see all the way to the moon.'

The boys stopped laughing.—'Christian Globe.'

TROOP MAGAZINES.

B.-P. in a recent number of the 'Scout,' draws attention to one troop venture, 'The Monthly Gazette' of the St. Barnabas Troop, Liverpool, and commends it over his own signature as 'an excellent journal.' He draws particular attention to two good things in one of the numbers:

'One is a list of Scouts and their addresses to whom members of the troop could write or send postcards. These addresses were of Scouts in Canada, Egypt, Transvaal, Australia, England, and Cape of Good Hope.

'I should like to see this idea carried further.

'Then the second good thing was an article by Mr. C. H. Buttery, of the Royal Life Saving Society. He gives a lot of useful hints on swimming, and I am glad to see that he backs me up in saying that the easiest way for a beginner to learn swimming is by swimming dog-fashion at first.

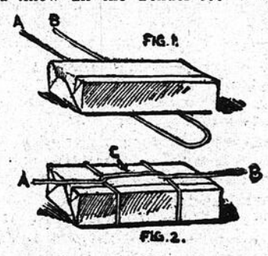
'He recommends crawling along the top of the water with the hands palm downwards, fingers closed and slightly bent in order to scoop the water towards you.'

Such a notice and commendation by the Chief Scout shows the value of a troop paper. We understand Outremont are already running one, though we have seen little of it. Cannot some of the other troops in the Dominion hustle and do the same?

The local editors in Montreal would like to hear of any other journals being issued, and hope troops who may be so far forward will communicate with the scout editors at this office, giving information as to publication and terms of sale.

A CAMPING REQUIREMENT.

Can you tie a parcel neatly, even if you know all the Tenderfoot knots?



You ought to be able to, as you will be sure to need the art for summer camp.

A recent number of the 'Scout' with the accompanying sketch, gives a way by which a parcel can be easily and quickly tied up, without using a number of knots and loops:—

'First take your length of string, double it, and lay your parcel upon it as shown in Fig 1.

'Then pass the ends A and B through the loop C, and pull them in opposite directions; the result is shown in Fig. 2.

'The parcel is then turned over, and the ends A and B are tied together in the usual way.

'This is a good dodge to use in the case of heavy or fragile parcels, as it is only necessary to turn the article over once, and there is no need to move or pull it about.'

MAKING OBSERVATIONS.

The Scout Editor,

Dear Sir,—I had often noticed the paper-making wasps very busy on the pine trees, and on the 1th instant while my sister and I were out getting the cows. She also noticed them, and after slight examination said that they secured their paper from off the pine trees, but since then I have looked into the subject and find rather that they secure their paper from an entirely different source. The wasps which are responsible for the well-known paper nest are chiefly social wasps, belonging to the family vespida. The paper which they use in making their nests is composed of fibers of weather-worn wood which they obtain from fences and the sides of unpainted buildings.

The wasps known commonly as 'yellow jacket's', are often spoken of as 'Hornets.' These are the wasps that make the large conspicious nests in the branches of shrubs and trees. They also plaster them unto the sides of large rocks and hang them from the roofs of buildings. Some species of wasps do use the bark of healthy trees and the wood, where it is partly exposed, for the purpose of paper-making. The pine trees are not unlikely ones for this purpose.

I remain yours sincerely.
LOIS ST. GEORGE.
Tramore, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

NONSENSE NOVELS.

Everybody who has read Professor Leacock's first volume of humorous selections or has heard him speaking in his dry witty manner has been looking forward to a treat since the announcement of his recent book, 'The Nonsense Novels,' and in this no one will be disappointed. The book consists of a series of stories, mock-heroic in nature, and constituting humorous skits on the modern novel in its many varieties. Throughout, the humor is rich and varied, and shows that now-a-days rare quality of being funny without being vulgar. Sense and nonsense are mingled together most happily, while the wide range of subjects treated, and the brilliant satire running through the whole volume undoubtedly mark Dr. Leacock as the foremost Canadian humorist of the time.

The titles themselves are sufficiently absurd and ingenious as well as distinctive of the contents. 'Maddened by Mystery, or the Defective Detective,' is the title of a thriller which everyone must enjoy who has tried to follow the complicated plot of the modern detective story. Another tale of mystery covers the field of the spirit-world novel, and Professor Leacock satirizes this group in a style which is inimitable. The suggestion of mystery and the unseen is heightened by the use of letters to designate the spirit bodies. Q., the spirit dealt with, through Annerly, the medium, had formerly lived in X., in the south of England, and was betrothed to M., and had a favorite dog Z, which followed him in and out of X. on his daily walk. By a clever play on these letters the story is carried on to the crisis when Annerly, the medium, decamps together with the money of the victim. 'Guido, the Gimlet of Ghent: a Romance of Chivalry,' is an absurd exaggeration of the novels dealing with mediaeval romances, so popular a few years ago. The commencement of the romance is certainly unique: 'They had never seen one another. . . . They did not know one another. . . . Yet they loved. Years before Guido had seen the name of Isoldi the Slender painted on a fence. He had turned pale, fallen into a swoon and started for Jerusalem.' On the same day Isoldi, in passing through the streets of Ghent, had seen the coat of arms of Guido hanging on a clothes line and had swooned. The coat of arms is described as 'a lion, proper, quartered in a field of gules and a dog, improper, three-quarters in a field of buckwheat.' 'Gertrude the Governess, or Simple Seventeen,' quite evidently derives its inspiration from 'The Undesirable Governess,' so popular a short time ago. Gertrude enters an English family as governess, and immediately the son and heir falls in love with her and declares his intention of marrying her. This results in a stirring scene with his family, but a rapid change in their attitude takes place when, at the psychological moment, it is discovered that Gertrude is an heiress in disguise, and she is received with open arms by all. 'The Sorrows of a Supersoul, or the Memoirs of Marie Mushenough,' said to be translated by machinery, out of the original Russian,' is an obvious satire of which the title is perhaps the best portion, while a 'Hero in Homespun, or the Life Struggle of Hezekiah Hayloft,' deals in an original but as thoroughly a blood-curdling manner as any of the novelists with the problem of high finance in New York.

One of the best of these sketches is the Scotch one, 'Hannah of the Highlands, or the Laird of Loch Aucherlocherty.' It is written in a style which sufficiently reminds one of the Waverley Novels to add spice to the digs at the Scotch weather and feuds, and, to be correct throughout, it is introduced by the following stanza:

'Sair maun ye greet, but hoot awa!
There's muckle yet, love 'isna' a'—
Nae more ye'll see, howe'er ye whine,
The bonnie breaks of Auld Lang Syne!'

The simple words rang out fresh and sweet upon the morning air. It was Hannah of the Highlands. She was gathering lobsters in the burn that ran through the glen.' The story goes on to deal with the feud of the McWhinuses and the McShamuses, and it is difficult to deal with it without spoiling it. The description of the Glen of Aucherlocherty, however, cannot be passed over:

It was here in the glen that Bonnie Prince Charlie had lain and hidden after the defeat of Culloden. Almost at the same spot the great boulder still stands behind which the Prince had lain after Barnockburn; while behind a number of lesser stones the Covenanters had concealed themselves during the height of the Stuart persecution. . . . Indeed, most of the great events of Scotch history had taken place in the glen, while the little loch had been the scene of some of the most stirring naval combats in the history of the Grampian Hills.

Another, the best of the whole collection is the sea story entitled, 'Soaked in Seaweed, or Upset in the Ocean.' In this there is the usual blood and thunder and a search for treasure hidden on an unknown island. During the expedition there is the usual fight with pirates:

'The two ships were brought side by side. They were then lashed tightly together with bag string and binder twine, and a gang plank laid between them. In a moment the pirates swarmed upon our deck, rolling their eyes, gnashing their teeth and filing their nails. Then the fight began. It lasted two hours—with fifteen minutes off for lunch. It was awful. The men grappled with one another, kicked one another from behind, slapped one another across the face, and in many cases completely lost their temper and tried to bite one another. I noticed one gigantic fellow brandishing a knotted towel, and striking right and left among our men, until Captain Bilge rushed at him and struck him flat across the mouth with a banana skin.

'Caroline's Christmas, or the Inexplicable Infant,' is a most ridiculous travesty of the modern Christmas tale. The series ends with a peep into the future, entitled 'The Man in Asbestos, an Allegory of the Future.' In this one a view of the future of woman is given and a return to the simple life, as the result of the 'Great Conquest of Nature, the final victory of Man and Machinery' is vividly depicted. Altogether, the collection is far ahead of anything of its kind that has appeared for a long time, and will undoubtedly fulfil the aim the author expressed in the preface, that 'this little book may bring some passing amusement in hours of idleness, or some brief respite when the sadness of the heart or the sufferings of the body forbid the perusal of worthier things.'

The book is handsomely bound in cloth, and is printed in large clear type, and the Canadian edition is published by the Publishers' Press, Limited, Montreal.

A TRIO OF TALES.

So similar in bulk are the paper-covered novels issued in Greening's Colonial Library that one wonders if these publishers only limit their issues to a particular length of volume, but on closer investigation a long story is seen to be set up in small type, while the shorter variety blossoms out in pica. The shortest of three recent additions to the 'Library' is 'The Master Wit,' by May Wynne (Greening & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.), a story of Boccaccio. The wild, mad days of old with their loves and their hopes, their romances, their comedies and tragedies, their sudden dangers, hairbreadth escapes, heroic darings and doings, with treachery, tyranny and swift, sudden changes of scenes and actors are depicted in the love-story of the great Taleteller and his friends. There is in the book a good deal of what is colloquially styled 'working up the agony,' and it is almost too plentifully sprinkled with 'Diavolo's,' 'Corpo di Bacco's,' 'Santa Maria's' and many other expetives. But eac hat last wins his own true love and the romantic reader closes the book untroubled by any doubt as to 'all living happy every after.'

'The Bourgeois Queen of Paris,' by Janet M. Clarke, is a tale of the French capital in the sixteenth century, when the Roman Catholic and Protestant factions were struggling for ascendancy. With the exception of Coligny, the Protestant leaders are not shown in flattering colors; but the historical setting is quite subordinate to the romantic aspect. Anita Nitouche, the Bourgeois Queen, and Constantia Dengier, the natural daughter of Benvenuto Cellini, an attendant of Mademoiselle Nitouche, are the chief female characters. Anita's lover, the Count de Courcy, and Sir Eric Courtenal, a young Englishman, the bearer of state messages to the Huguenot leaders, and the lover of Constantia, claim in turn the chief interest of the reader. After much tribulation and many dangers the sound of marriage bells is heard.

Much stronger than either of these two stories is 'The House of Torment,' by C. Ranger-Gull, in its second edition. It is a tale of the reign of Mary Tudor and Philip of Spain, and shows very careful study of the period. The martyrdom of Rowland Taylor, the persecutions of Queen Mary's reign, the adventures of John Commendone, and the sufferings and escape of himself and party from the bands of the Spanish Inquisition, are the chief incidents in this vivid story that grips the reader's interest at the beginning and holds it without slackening until the end.

SPEECH-MAKING.

Of practical help to the tyro in the art, and containing hints which a master of oratory need not disdain to use, is this volume, 'Speech-Making,' by Edwin Gordon Lawrence (The A. S. Barnes Company, New York, $1.25 net). The author explains how speeches should be constructed and how they should be delivered, and many famous speeches are here dissected and analized for the instruction of the student. Much of the work is rudimentary in character as, after long experience in teaching, the author has learned not to take too much for granted, either in the intelligence or attainments of his students. The construction of speeches, their analysis, composition, and delivery are treated in separate chapters. Speeches are divided into five classes, the philosophic, the demonstrative, the forensic, the deliberative, and the social. A detailed study of the speeches of Brutus and Marc Antony, and of several of Paul's addresses are followed by examples of the divisions of a speech and of complete speeches. The examples are selected from English, American and Canadian orators.

SHORT POEMS.

A book of verse, entitled 'The Quest of a Soul,' is by Martha Arnold Boughton (Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto). The longest poem in this collection, which titles the little volume, is the oft-sung theme of the search after happiness. Beauty, Riches, Pleasure, Learning, Fame, all fail in guiding the Soul's craft to its haven until Love comes to take the guidance. The other verses consist of tributes, places, the cycle of the year, and poems on miscellaneous topics. Glaring faults are not in evidence, neither is marked excellence nor originality of theme or presentment.

TABLE D'HOTE.

Among the summer fiction novels just published is another of W. Pett Ridge's bearing the title, 'Table D'Hote,' a companion volume to 'Light Refreshment' (Toronto: The Musson Book Co., Ltd., $1.25). It consists of a series of anecdotes and character sketches told in Mr. Ridge's pithy and interesting style, and will be equally popular with its predecessor. The characters are mainly well-known London types, and allow of clever pen-pictures, the reading of which will while away a few hours very pleasantly. One of the best is that of the 'Retiring Inspector,' who officially had always been gruff, aggressive, and domineering. On retiring, he set up a small shop but soon found that he had to mend his manners and become the servant of the public. He continued, however, to lord it over his daughter, Harriet, until she too became independent by getting married. The sketch ends pleasantly with the old inspector in the parlor over the shop looking after the baby and quite contented, while Harriet is at the counter serving goods of excellent quality at current prices. 'My Brother Edward' is another of the pen-pictures most cleverly done. In this an uppish, lazy, young London clerk who thinks only of himself and personal appearances, is complaining of the injustice of this world by which his brother Edward, a hard working, industrious young man who had gone in for engineering, and was not afraid of getting dirty, had succeeded in life while he had not. The book contains seventeen of these storiettes in all.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Clerical Control in Quebec,' by Edward McChesney Sait (Toronto: The Sentinel Publishing Company); 'Index Pocket Maps (Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.); 'Mendelism,' by R. C. Punnett; 'Manual of Gardening,' by L. H. Bailey; 'A Big Horse to Ride,' by E. B. Dewing; 'Lollardy and the Reformation in England,' by James Gairdner, C.B., LL.D., D.Litt.; 'The Golden Bough,' by J. G. Frazer, D.C.L., LL.D., Litt. D.; 'The Cruise of the Snark,' by Jack London (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada); 'The Story of Quamin,' by May Harvey Drummond (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons); 'The Moral Problem of the Children,' by Rose Woodallen Chapman (New York: The Mary Wood-Allen Fund Committee); 'Woman and Labor,' by Olive Schreiner (Toronto: Henry Frowde); 'Water Wireless Telegraphy,' by Habibur Rahman Khan. Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada. Edited by George M. Wrong, M.A., and H. H. Langton, M.A. (Toronto: University Press).

LITERARY NOTES

A PROTEST.

The 'Bookman' protests against the growing use of profanity by ambitious writers of fiction, not alone on grounds of good manners and decency, but from purely literary consideration as well, says the New York 'Post.' It is not merely inartistic; it stamps unmistakably the beginner and the ineffectual workman. In the hands of the master, on the contrary, 'it is a kind of reserve force, a battalion of the Old Guard, to be held strongly in leash, and to be released only at the vital moment.' And the writer gives an illustration from the memorable chapter of 'Vanity Fair,' in which Lord Steyne is bullying the women of his household who have objected to the presence of Mrs. Rawdon Crawley at Gaunt House. He confesses also to recalling one oath in Du Maurier's 'Pete, Ibbetson' which he will never forget. 'It is held back until the great moment of the story and then let loose with lurid and terrible effect.' Such achievements are possible only to the writer who does not waste, but conserves, his maledictions.

KIPLING TO-DAY.

'Lest we forget' that Kipling was once a poet, says the New York 'World,' the following stanza from his effusion on The Declaration of London' is useful as a reminder by contrast with what was:

Wait till the money goes!
Wait till the visions fade!
We may betray in time, God knows;
But we would not have it said,
When you make report to our scornful foes,
That we kissed as we betrayed.

'Wait till the money goes' is a good campaign slogan and the four metrical lines containing the admonition against kissing and betraying would make excellent prose with the capitals knocked down. But the verse illustrates the difficulty of adapting the divine afflatus to the uses of opposition politics. This is making a party hack of Pegasus, with the result that the poem renders Alfred Austin's verse lyrical by comparison.

A poet capable of Kipling's high flights should devote his pen to more elevated themes. What he might have written on the coronation in the free play of his fancy we may infer from what he wrote of 'the price of admiralty' and are left to regret the motives of politics or prudence or whatever they were that restrained his hand.

A SHY AUTHOR.

About twelve years ago, Pierre de Coulevain, now one of the most popular of French writers, published her first novel, 'Noblesse Americaine.' It attracted the attention of some eminent French critics, and won for its author, who was absolutely unknown in literary circles, an Academy prize, writes Alys Hallard, translator of 'The Unknown Isle.'

Two years later, 'Eve Victorieuse' appeared as a serial in the 'Revue de Paris.' Messrs. Calmann Levy brought it out in volume form, and another Academy prize was awarded to its author. An English translation was brought out in America and in England. 'Sur la Branche' was published two years later. It has since appeared in six languages and has reached its 140th edition in France. 'The Unknown Isle' came next. It has now reached its 112th edition in French and has just been published in America and England by Messrs. Cassell & Co.

As the translator of Pierre de Coulevain's books, I am constantly being asked for personal notes about her. I can only repeat what she has so often said herself, that she gives her books to the world, and that she asks any friends to respect her wish for privacy with regard to her own life. She has always avoided interviewers and shunned in every way the popularity dear to the heart of many writers. From her books it is easy to see that she is no longer young. The shrewd observation, the immense tolerance, and above all the spirit of fairness and justice pervading her work testify to a long experience. Pierre de Coulevain is a remarkable linguist and has a perfect command of the English language. On account of her health, and perhaps, too, on account of her great popularity, Pierre de Coulevain has found it difficult these last few years to continue writing in Paris.

ON WILLS.

There is a curious but very real interest to the average human mind in such a book as 'Ancient, Curious and Famous Wills,' by Virgil M. Harris (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.), for there seems to be no accounting for some of the eccentricities of the human mind, and epitaphs and wills have always provided ready outlets for the whims and fancies of certain men. The title of this book abundantly explains the book itself, and the contents are chosen from the earliest records of the power of the dead hand over the property left behind to the wills of the present day. The will of a New Englander, probated in San Francisco, some time ago, gives some idea of the attacks on his property which a modern man of wealth may have reason to fear, and the shrewd way in which one man decided to offset them:

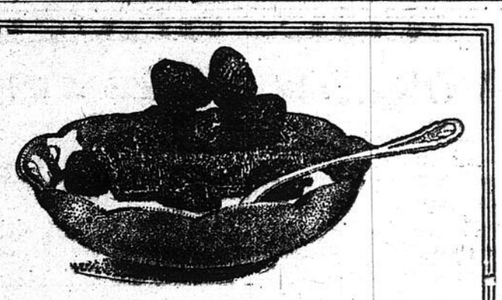
I do hereby declare that I am not married and that I have no children. I have noticed, however, the facility with which sworn testimony can be procured and produced in support of the claims of alleged widows and adopted children, and the frequent recurrence of such claims in recent years. I therefore make express provision in this my last will as follows: I give and bequeath to such person as shall be found, proved, and established to be my surviving wife or widow, whether the marriage be found to have taken place before or after the execution of this will, the sum of $5, and to each and every person who shall be found, proved, and established to be my child by birth, adoption, acknowledgment, or otherwise, and whether before or after the execution of this will the sum of $5, and I declare that I do intentionally omit to make for any of the persons in this paragraph referred to any other or further provision.

Queen Alexandra has given £1,000 to endow scholarships for a boy and girl of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, in recognition of the devotion with which the police invariably discharge their duties

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 neighbors 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.

Be Good to Your Stomach



Be good to your stomach—it will return your kindness a thousand-fold in health, happiness and strength for the day's work. Nothing so delicious, wholesome and nourishing in Summer as strawberries with

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a food that makes muscle, bone and brain without taxing the digestion. Shredded Wheat Biscuit with cream and a little fresh fruit for breakfast will keep the stomach sweet and clean and the bowels healthy and active—better than medicine or any "Spring tonic."

Heat the Biscuit in an oven to restore crispness; then cover with strawberries, raspberries or other berries and serve with milk or cream, adding sugar to suit the taste. If you haven't tried it you don't know all the joys of Summer—more healthful, wholesome and nourishing than soggy white-flour short-cake—always clean, always pure, always the same price. Try it today. Your grocer sells it.

THE ONLY CEREAL BREAKFAST FOOD MADE IN BISCUIT FORM

A WARNING AGAINST TIGHT COLLARS.

Much mysterious ill-health may be due to our custom of throttling the neck with a tight collar, we are told by Dr. Walter G. Walford, in an article contributed to 'The Hospital' (London,) Dr. Walford first reminds us that in cases of fits, fainting, and unconsciousness generally where first aid is required, it is customary, at the first step, to unfasten the neck-clothes of the sufferer. So, too, the anesthetist knows very well the importance of having no tightly fitting neckbands, for any obstacle to the free circulation of the blood in the cerebral vessels introduces danger. It is remarkable, however, he goes on to say, that no one seems to have noticed the fact that slight obstacles to the free circulation of the blood through the vessels of the brain may be injurious even to those who are in good health. We read:

'The fact is well known to veterinary surgeons, who tell us that neck constriction through badly fitting harness is a causative factor in 'staggers' in horses, and I have myself relieved a horse of this distressing symptom by relaxing the throat lash. It is equally well known that dogs suffer a great deal through having to wear tightly fitting collars. Is it too much, then, to argue that those of us who wear our own collars too tightly buttoned may find in that practice some explanation of symptoms ascribed to other causes?

'Any one who has seen many cases, suicidal or otherwise, of fatal neck constriction must have noticed three things: first, the small amount of actual constriction necessary to cause serious results; secondly, the fact that death in such cases is almost painless; and thirdly, that such deaths can not be caused by closure of the windpipe, as is so commonly supposed, except in rare instances, and then it can not be painless. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that many of us must often unconsciously place ourselves within a danger zone, and that if we do this regularly we are bound to suffer for it in some way. The nerves and vessels of the neck are sufficiently close to the surface to suffer from continual pressure such as is exercised by tightly fitting collars.'

The writer goes on to mention numerous instances where he has known tight collars to cause headaches, 'rheumatism,' appletic symptoms, vertigo, sickness, and other evidences of cerbral congestion, which were at once relieved by loosening the neck wear. He says in conclusion:

'The neck is not a cylinder with parallel sides, but is more or less cone-shaped, an important difference which we often lose sight of. In investigating the condition of one's own collar one is apt to slip the fingers under it and raise to a level where the circumference of the neck is much smaller and where the difference between size of collar and the diameter of neck seems less marked. When the collar is allowed to slip back it naturally drops down into its ordinary working position where it presses on important and sensitive structures. The point to be remembered is that it is the lower edge of the collar that does the mischief, especially where it lies against the structures just above the clavicle. . . . . .

'One or two hints in conclusion. It is just as well not to relax the neck-clothing too suddenly. Also, never be content with merely relaxing the collar; see that there is no constriction, however slight, at the upper end of the thorax, and that the shirt bands are never tightened, and pay particular attention to the collars of the patient's night-clothing. It is a little difficult to get patients to see that these hints are important. Prejudice, custom, and the erroneous idea about catching cold are hard to contend with. But it is worth while to insist and to see that your advice is carried out to the letter. The resultant benefits are too great and too striking to be disregarded.'

THE UNWELCOME POLLOCK.

(From the 'Kennebec Journal.')

Never in the history of man have pollock been so plenty along the Maine coast as they are this summer. Pollock fishing is furnishing a good sport for scores of fishermen about the mouth of the Kennebec river, and even the oldest inhabitant does not remember when they were to be found in such quantities. How to get rid of the pollock is becoming a serious question, for they are devouring the little herring like hungry wolves.

Then they bother the codfish, a slower acting fish than the pollock, and force them off to the eastward. Again, the pollock attracts the dogfish, and the latter wages war upon the cod and other fish.

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KING EDWARD IN THE EAST.

In the autumn of 1861 the Prince visited Germany, and for the first time met Princess Alexandra of Denmark, his future wife. During October while Prince Edward was still at college, his father was taken ill; and the young Prince was immediately sent for. After a short illness, Prince Albert passed away It affected his son so much, that the tour to Palestine, which had been previously intended, was now thought a desirable change for the Prince, so he and a small party travelled together. They visited Cairo and saw the Pyramids, went up the Nile, and finally landed at Joppa. They then rode to the Holy City, escorted by a troop of Turkish Cavalry, the former having never been entered by English Royalty for 600 years. They visited Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho and Bethany, and many other places of interest. The Prince (and Dr. Stanley at his request) were allowed to see the cave of Macpelah, which Abraham had bought, and where Sarah, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were buried. For 700 years not even Royalty had been allowed such an honor, and the Turkish officer who guarded the tomb said: 'That for no one but the eldest son of the Queen of England, would he have allowed the gate to be opened, indeed the Princes of any other nation should have passed over his body before doing so.' After six weeks spent in Palestine, they returned. On March 10th, 1863, the Prince was married to Alexandra of Denmark, and on this occasion Marlborough House was presented to him by the nation. One of its beauties is the plate room, where the most wonderful things in silver and gold are to be seen. A touching tale is told of a piece of silverware belonging to this room. One day the Prince saw a blindman and his dog trying in vain to cross a crowded street—darting forward, His Royal Highness led them safely across the road. Shortly after, he received 'a massive silver inkstand, with the following: 'To the Prince of Wales, from one who saw him conduct a blind beggar across the street. In memory of a kind and Christian action.' The giver was never known, but the gift was one of the most highly prized, received by our late King.

We must now pass over many years—the year 1875 will particularly interest the children of India as it was then that Prince Edward went on his Indian tour. Here he was received with great pomp, and every possible honor and attention was shown to the future Emperor. It would take long to describe all the wonders of that wonderful visit; the silver throne on which he sat, the servants holding peacocks' feathers and horse tails, and palm fans;—the Rajah of Kolapur in his purple velvet and countless gems and turban of pearls and rubies was the first to receive the salutations of the Prince. Then after the Rajah drove away, came up the Maharajah of Mysore, a boy of thirteen, ruler over five millions of people; his arms, neck, wrists and ankles smothered with pearls, diamonds and rubies, whilst jewels hung from turban to shoulder. Amongst others came a poor old man (a ruler) just risen from an illness, who had travelled many miles to see the English Prince. Then came up the Gaekwar of Baroda, 'a crystallized rainbow,' weighted from top to toe with such a miracle of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls, as can hardly be imagined. There is no room to tell more about this part of his visit. Prince Edward spoke of the pleasure his trip to India had been, 'a visit that he had looked forward to as the dream of his life.' 'I can only say how much pleased I am to have spent my 34th birthday in Bombay—I shall remember with satisfaction the hospitable reception I have had from the Governor and all here as long as I live!' At Poona he rode a huge elephant and for the first time saw a cheetah hunt. And then he visited Madras, where he had a splendid welcome. At Calcutta he spent Christmas Day. At Benares he visited the grand temples, and was presented by the Maharajah with his own walking-stick, 'a stout shillelagh with a gold handle and gold studs.' At Jalpoor, Prince Edward shot his first tiger, the carcase being brought to the Maharajah's palace, and the town illuminated the same night. And now, after seventeen weeks in India, the future Emperor returned home, bringing with him many beautiful presents, besides 'a regular menagerie of leopards, bears, monkeys and horses.'

Lord Rosebery states that it is his intention to be known as the Earl of Rosebery, although he has been granted an earldom of the United Kingdom as the Earl of Mid-Lothian.

Excursions to Western Canada

The Grand Trunk Railway System announce that on Tuesdays, July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22nd, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Homeseekers' Excursions will be run from all Stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at reduced round trip fares.

The well-known double track line of the Grand Trunk from the East to Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "International Limited" from Montreal daily at 9.00 a.m., and which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana. In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered.

Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities en route, there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit at the stations with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called Immigration Examination, and there is no detention at any point.

Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the Border.

Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

In addition to the above routes, the sale of tickets is also authorized via Sarnia, and the Northern Navigation Company's magnificent steamers across Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

For further particulars apply to any Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, or Mr. A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

The Day of Miracles Not Past.

A Toronto "Star" reporter investigated the case of Mr. Geo. Warner, and found that after thirteen years of almost total deafness, he had been cured by inhaling Catarrhozone.

This proves that where Catarrhozone treatment is employed, impaired hearing and deafness can be cured. Catarrhozone always brings quick relief, and is warranted to give lasting satisfaction. All sufferers from Impaired Hearing, Deafness, Head Noises and Ringing in the Ears are advised to inhale Catarrhozone and derive the great benefit it is capable of affording. Price $1.00, small size 25c, at Druggists.

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WORLD'S WELFARE

MISSIONARY EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

The question of changing the name of the Young People's Missionary Movement has confronted its leaders for several years, because the name does not define the purpose nor properly characterize the activities of the movement.

A proposal to change the name was referred by the Board of Managers to a special committee, and after a year of careful study it was unanimously voted to adopt the name Missionary Education Movement, which the Supreme Court of New York has ordered to be effective July 10, 1911. The name, Missionary Education Movement, is similar in form to the two other great educational agencies of the country, the National Education Association and the Religious Education, and will tend to give missionary education its proper place in the educational world.

The former name not only suggested primary connection with young people's societies, but it also failed to indicate the comprehensive nature of the policies and objectives of the Movement. The use of the phrase, 'Young People's,' has resulted in the general inference that it is an organization of young people, and confined to the field of young people's societies. This limitation has been noticeable in practically all approaches to ministers or groups of laymen, when seeking co-operation in reference to any department of work.

The purpose of the Movement in relation to young people is not altered, nor are its practices changed, but it is keeping pace with extensive educational developments in the Boards, resulting in an enlarged field of activity. The work of the educational departments of several mission boards has undergone an extension. Some have included, in their constituency, brotherhoods and colleges, and all have come to recognize the need for missionary education among adults. Moreover, there has been a growing tendency on the part of the Mission Boards to look to this Movement for co-operation in all lines of missionary education. These developments recognize the Movement as an agency to assist all Boards in promoting missionary education for any class, group, or constituency, and on any subject of sufficiently common interest to warrant one agency in acting for several others.

Thus the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at its session in 1911 appointed a committee on co-operative publications, and requested this Movement to act as the agency for the preparation of this material. The Home Missions Council at its January meeting this year also requested the Movement to render a similar service for the Home Mission Boards.

Furthermore, the incorporation of missionary expositions in the policy of the Movement has also emphasized the necessity of a name adapted to the inclusion of this important activity.

The Missionary Education Movement is a federation of the Home and Foreign Mission Boards to promote missionary education. It is under the direction of representatives of the Boards. In addition to the activities referred to above, the Movement edits and publishes home and foreign mission study text-books, helps for leaders, and maps, charts, libraries, and other accessory material for use by the Boards in all departments of the local church. All of the literature is sold at wholesale prices to the Boards and retailed by them to individuals in the local church. The Movement also conducts institutes and summer conferences for the training of leaders for the Mission Boards.

The name Missionary Education Movement gives a correct idea of the organization. It is a missionary organization, an educational organization, and a Movement. There are other missionary organizations, other educational organizations, other Movements, but this combines the three ideas represented by these words. The name Missionary Education Movement clearly represents the purpose and truly indicates the nature of the work and the comprehensive character of the constituency of the Movement.

SEVEN MILLIONS AND NO DOCTOR.

(S. Pollard, in the 'Christian World.')

Is there any one with imagination keen enough to picture what would happen if all the hospitals in London were closed, if all the surgeons disappeared, and if not a single doctor or trained nurse were left to care for the sick of the world's greatest city? London without a doctor! Seven millions of men, women and children bearing their sicknesses alone!

I remember well nursing a brave comrade through a severe attack of smallpox when the nearest doctor was two months' journey from us, and the nearest telegraph station was a fortnight away. That was nearly a quarter of a century ago. Many things have changed since then, but many bad things still remain.

The Chinese province of Kweichow, in the north-west corner of which I am writing this, has a population estimated at seven millions. There is not a doctor in the whole of this province. Missionaries are working in nine centres, but although several of these missionaries are married women, there is no medical missionary in the whole number. The sister province of Yunnan, ruled by the same viceroy, and having twelve millions of people, is a little better off, for normally there are three medical missionaries working in it. At present, however, two of these are on furlough, and the lady missionary doctor of the United Methodist Mission at Chaotong Fu is the only medical missionary in the two provinces, among about twenty millions of people. In connection with the French Consular service at Yunnan Fu, and with the Chinese Imperial Customs at three centres, there are official doctors, who in the latter case care for the foreigners, and in the former for natives as well. In Yunnan, therefore, one can get medical help in four or five different places. In Kweichow, however, no medical help is obtainable. Seven millions and no doctor! London without medical help!

Do these seven millions need medical help?

A few weeks ago I heard of a family near my home where fever was raging. I walked the few miles to the village where the sick people lived, and then through mud and snow made my way to the poorest house in the very poor village. Pushing my way through a half-open door made of bamboos, and quite incapable of keeping out the wind or cold, I found myself in one of the poorest homes I have ever been in. There was but one room, and that was partly underground. The hillside and some rocks came right into the room. A few sheaves of bracken were piled up one side of the door to help keep out the cold, and on the other side of this bracken were a man and his wife and three children on the mud floor, all ill with typhoid fever. There was no bedding at all, and the almost naked mother, burning with the merciless fever, was trying to feed at her breast a thin, half-starved baby, who was shrivelled up with the heat of the internal fire. No one dared come in to nurse them, for all the villagers were terribly afraid of 'the black disease,' as it is termed. A brother of the father used to bring a jug of water each day and place it outside the bamboo door. No one else would come near. As I sat down by the side of this group of poverty-stricken, typhoid-smitten people my heart was full of sympathy and of fierce rebellion. How I wished I could telephone for a doctor and a trained nurse! But I was in Kweichow, a province b' ger than England, and no doctor in the whole province! Why all this suffering and this terrible loneliness in the twentieth century after Christ? I shall not forget how that typhoid mother with the typhoid baby looked at me as she sat on the mud floor in her dirt and nakedness. I wish I could make every Christian in England feel that look, with its burning dread and frightened terror. As the mother looked at the little one she said, 'He never smiles now, teacher.'

Leaving that home of misery, and with a sad, rebellious heart I walked down to another poor home in the same village, where a few days before I had called to see a young girl of seventeen who also was stricken with typhoid. Here again the poverty of the home was distressing. The walls were open all around, the wind came in everywhere, and the snow-cold danced about, pinching everybody and exulting in its power to torture and stab. The patient was lying on the floor with an old, undressed goat-skin between her and the earth. Her head, with its unkempt, but beautiful long tresses, was resting on a hard board, and a few potatoes in a small basin showed what her diet was. Her brother, who had just recovered from the same fever, was her nurse, but was not able to do much. How such a beautiful girl as this would have been cared for at home! The white sheets and the soft quilt, the nurse's gentle touch and the doctor's skillful care! I smoothed the uncombed hair and touched gently the forehead that had been unwashed for days, and tried to make the fever patient feel a little of the sympathy we felt for her. I told her how we had missed her from the services, and how Jesus loved her, and how we wanted her to get strong again soon. She was too ill to smile back. My eyes and face smiled, but in my heart there were rebellion and indignation. Why, in the twentieth century, should there be a province of seven millions left without one follower of the Great Physician going about with healing touch and life-giving sympathy?

A few days ago one of my friends, a Miao preacher, came into my study in distress. He had been visiting a village about thirty miles away, and had found a mother who had just died. She had given birth to a little daughter, and then complications ensued. A doctor could, I think, easily have saved the mother. But the doctor was not to be had. The mother died, but the little girl lived. Then came the problem what to do with the little one. There was no one to feed it, and it was proposed to bury the baby with the mother. My friend stopped this tragedy, and now came to know what could be done with the rescued little lassie.

About ten miles from the same place a mother died in similar circumstances. The friends were apparently helpless, and when the grave was dug and the coffin pieced together in the grave while the dead body of the mother was lying on the ground by the side, there was a motherless baby lying near by hungry and helpless. The dead mother was lifted into the coffin, and then the living little girl was placed by her side. The lid of the coffin was placed firmly on the top, the grave was filled in, a few brambles were thrown over this to keep away marauding wolves or ghoulish dogs, and the men went home. Who heard the cry of the little one?

The children are suffering and mothers are dying, and there is the cry of pain in the land, the terrible, desolating cry of poverty, loneliness and great agony. And this is the twentieth century after the Great Physician broke His heart for a sinful, suffering world!

MISSIONS IN THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

(From the Report of the Missionary Department of the International Sunday Schoool Union, presented by William A. Brown, superintendent, at the Thirteenth International Convention just held in SanF rancisco:

The passing generation has registered so large an advance in missionary interest and activity, that to-day we are living in the greatest missionary age the Church has ever known. Not since the morning of the Resurrection and the lifetime of the Apostles has there been so strong a desire to carry the Gospel to the uttermost part of the earth. Upon has has literally come another 'fullness of times.' And had we eyes to see we might easily discern these very days to be big with promise of the missionary hope for the speedy evangelization of the world. For the battle line of our Lord's surely conquering army of peace and good will is farther flung to-day than ever before. An innumerable company, uncountable, confess faith in the So of God and believe in the Saviour of the World. The name of Jesus—that name which charms our fears and bids our sorrows cease'—the name of Jesus is fast coming to be the sweetest word in all the myriad tongues of men.

Many factors enter into making this present age an unparalleled missionary opportunity. There is, first of all, the fact that the world itself is so well known and now lies open to the largest possible freedom of travel. Intrepid souls have sailed every sea and surveyed all the continents. The last dwelling place of the most remote citizen of the globe has been found. And through modern means of transportation and communication, all the people on our planet are now accessible to the Gospel story. The past century has made of the entire world one vast neighborhood, and some day the dissemination of the Truth as it is in Jesus, will make of all mankind a Christian brotherhood—an all-embracing empire of love.

Then, too, missionary successes single out the present age as one of real opportuneness One short generation ago, the first Christian convert was baptized in Uganda; to-day Uganda is nearly a Christian nation. A few years ago Korea was a hermit kingdom, tightly sealed against every influence of the Gospel; to-day a Korean Christian community of a hundred thousand is asking God for the conversion of a million souls. Our generation has seen as many souls baptized in one day as were baptized on the day of the first Pentecost. And not long since there passed into the more radiant presence of his Master, the soul of him who saw the stacked bones of a cannibalistic feasts, and yet who lived to see the day when these Christianized cannibals partook of the Lord's Supper. The record of such marvellous work is the Acts of the Apostles lived over again.

However, by far the greatest heritage from the modern missionary enterprise, is the mastery of the languages of men. It is almost past belief that to-day the story of the redemptional love in Christ Jesus has been translated into the tongues of all but a few fractions of millions of the children of men. And the truth that is to make all men free, is now proclaimed in thirty times as many languages as were spoken on the day of Pentecost. Many noble foundations have been laid by the apostles and prophets of the divine enterprise of Christian missions. Growing Christian communities witness the faithful planting of that seed whose harvesting shall make glad the angels of God. Established hospitals which bear the sufferings of many, printing presses whose leaves are for the healing of the nations, Christian churches and educational opportunities as free as the air in a multitude of heathen lands are saying, 'Whosoever will, may come.' And they are coming—coming faster than in any other age, not excepting the early days of the Christian church. And, too, the missionary enterprise itself is becoming more Christian every day, as the beautiful spirit of charity and co-operation is winning an ever widening sway over the minds and hearts of men.

And the present is an age of almost missionary enthusiasm in the Church at home. Missions have so far captured the imagination of our youth that the largest gathering of students on the American continent is the convention of the Student Volunteers for Foreign Missions. And the men of Christendom —no less devoted than the rest, but lacking leadership—have lately undertaken their full share of responsibility in obedience to the Master's final command. Few greater sights have ever gladdened the eyes of the oft weary watcher on the walls of Zion than to see the hosts of men assemble to plan the Christian conquest of the continents. The field campaign of the Laymen's Missionary Movement will long remain one of the most inspiring events in recent church history, and prophetic of what will be when the Church is thoroughly militant and missionary. While the successful Woman's Jubilee— commemorating fifty years of beautiful ministry on the part of Western woman in Eastern lands—is of unusual missionary significance, as wel las a tribute to the organizing ability of the consecrated women so well trained in missionary leadership. That during the past few years several million copies of missionary booksk have been sold, is an evidence of the depth and the genuineness of the present missionary awakening. And lately the effectiveness of large missionary expositions has been successfully demonstrated by the 'Orient in London,' and a similar striking presentation of the 'World in oston.' Then, too, it is not to be lost sight of that the recent World's Sunday School Convention in Washington was a great missionary gathering. And we may well believe, with the best informed, that the World's Missionary Conference last year in Edinburgh marked the beginning of a new era in the missionary enterprise.

MISSIONS IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Into a needy world so full of promise for evangelization and into a Church finally awakening to its supreme missionary obligation, comes the modern Sunday School, gathering in its vast membership the most responsive ages in life and holding in its possibilities the key to the missionary situation. The place of the Sunday School in the missionary enterprise is in every way strategic. For in the Sunday School there is room for every one. It has been said, 'Missions is a man's job.' If by that it is meant that men share with all others in the missionary responsibility, it is altogether true. But in reality missions is everybody's job. And it has been said, 'This is the only generation we can reach.' How true it is that in an evangelistic sense, we alone can reach the generation now living. But in the methods of the Sunday School and in the plan of reaching the childhood of the race, we shall reach not only this present generation but shall also preempt all coming generations to the end of time.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY STANDARD.

The International Missionary Standard for the Local School, in substantial agreement with all denominational agencies, provides for the following five points as places for supreme emphasis :

(1) Adequate Missionary Instruction. The Missionary educational campaign in every Sunday School should be comprehensive enough to reach all ages and continuous enough to produce lasting impressions. It is a law of our being that we cannot be interested in that of which we know absolutely nothing. Interest in missions will be commensurate with our knowledge of and attitude toward the enterprise which lies closest to the heart of the Master. Material for Missionary instruction is now abundant and of splendid educational value. For in Missions we see God at work in the world right now, and the victories of the Cross and the transforming power of the Gospel are the most effective apologetics for the divine origin of Christianity. To withhold a knowledge of missions from the growing youth of Christendom is to do them an irreparable injury.

(2) Definite Missionary Prayer. How true it is that everything vital in all Christian enterprise hinges on prayer. The vision of the expanding Kingdom of God has always come to men on their knees. Yet in our day of strenuous activity we are learning most everything except to pray; and prayer has almost come to be a 'forgotten secret of the Christian church.' Prayer is vital to genuine Christian living. No life can be sustained by activity alone. And much of the unreality of the spiritual is due to a lack of prayer, for spiritual reality and even God himself soon fades out of the life of the man who does not pray. There is, then, a large place for such instruction in prayer as shall discover for the members of the Sunday School the paths which lead to power and to peace through the mighty ministry of intercession.

(3) Systematic Missionary Giving. Giving, to be thoroughly Christian, should be systematic, proportionate progressive, perspective. This teaching should be a definite part of the regular instruction in the Sunday School. Children should early be told all the uses to which their offering: are devoted. For the youth and the adult there ought to be careful and prayerful instruction in the privilege of Christian stewardship. And because of the great educational value in giving itself, large opportunities should be provided for the missionary offerings of the Sunday School, with the final attainment of a weekly pledged offering from every scholar. We cannot too often remind ourselves that they who are pressing most earnestly the solicitation of funds from the growing generations are, by that, making a great contribution to genuine Christian character.

(4). Practical Missionary Activities. It is altogether true that we ever learn to do by doing. And most folks find themselves in seeking to find others. Therefore, to keep the missionary motive bright and to make permanent the developing missionary impression, an abundant provision must be made for the enlistment of all in special forms of practical missionary service. It is thus through missionary activity that we are to save the missionary passion from becoming a mere pastime. Cumulating opportunities on every hand call to immediate action for the welfare of men and the saving of society. Our youth, especially, need such training in missionary service. And this always carries with it great reward. For however much we may do for another, we really do far less for them than the doing of it does for us in the development of Christian character and the cultivation of Christian graces. In so binding the Sunday Schools into an aggressive force, is provided the mightiest home missionary agency on our continent.

(5) Enlisting Missionary Recruits. For this is needed such spiritual discernment as will enable the Sunday School teacher to note the deepening missionary desire on the part of the pupil, and to aid into bringing to fruition the high forming purpose to devote the life to the extension of the Master's Kingdom. No Christian youth living in a deeply religious atmosphere goes out of the teen age without facing seriously the question of the ministry or missionary service. And what will it mean for the saving of the world when our youth, numerous and fresh as the mornin dew, shall go forth to fight God's battles!'

To make effective such a missionary standard in any Sunday School might well claim the loving interest and the hearty devotion of the most capable leader in the entire membership. For it is a far-reaching programme worthy of our best. Many schools have already attained the full stature of this standard. And there yet remains for such schools the greater obligation of aiding others, less devoted, to likewise enter into the blessing and the privilege of Christian missions. Through this co-operative effort the next three years should see an effective missionary organization in all the sixty-five Associations of the International field; an active missionary superintendent in at least four thousand counties and townships; strong missionary committees in no fewer than fifty thousand Sunday Schools, with five hundred thousand people planning, praying, giving, work people planning, praying, giving, working for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ among men.

The winning of the world is so great a task that after all that has been done we are now really just at the beginning of the missionary enterprise. Yet I thank God for a vast missionary task—a task so large that none of us is able to do it all alone. For it is only as we work together that we can at all hope to make disciples of all the nations. Still, by this very working together in the missionary enterprise, we may enter into that larger Christian brotherhood where we shall have fellowship one with another; and we, now of the many names, shall love best of all and be supremely devoted to the one Name, which is above every name. And when once this is true of all believers as it is now true of some, we shall pass on swiftly to the coronation, and theer will dawn upon the world the larger hope for the coming of that day when 'the kingdoms of this world are become the Kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign forever and ever.'

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in

THE MONTREAL 'WITNESS,'

also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1911.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)

.....

No. 9. (D)

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

July 16th, 1911.

Manasseh's Wickedness and Penitence. 2 Chron. xxxiii:1-20.

Golden Text— Cease to do evil; learn to do well. Isa. 1:16-17.

(1) Verses 1-2—Whose son was Manasseh and what was the character of his father?

(2). When the son of a good father becomes a bad man how do you account for it?

(3). To what extent may good parents be assured that their children will also be good?

(4). What scriptural or philosophical ground is there for the belief, that children may be so trained that they will certainly be Christians?

(5). Upon which depends most the character of children, the father or the mother?

(6). Verses 3-5— In what particular respect did Manasseh sin against God?

(7). That land was rife with idolatry, and God made strict laws against it; why did he do so?

(8). What were in those days the grave evils of idolatry?

(9). What habits, to-day, among Christian people, are equivalent to idolatry?

(10). What are the results of present day idolatrous habits?

(11). Verses 6-7— What is meant by 'enchantments, familiar spirits and wizards?'

(12). Why does the Bible forbid use of all such occult things as mentioned in verse six?

(13). Ho wdo you class palmistry, looking into the tea-cup for signs, thirteen sitting at the table, unlucky Friday and similar 'signs?'

(14). How do you estimate a witch, or a wizard, that is a bad person supposed to have the power of exercising, mentally, an evil influence upon another?

(15). What is your estimate of those that have 'familiar spirits,' persons who claim to communicate with the dead?

(16). Verse 8.—How long did God say that the Israelites should possess the land of Canaan, and on what conditions?

(17). Which of God's promises if any, are absolute or unconditioned?

(18). Verses 9-10—When good people become degenerate, are they or not generally worse than those who have always been bad?

(19). How did God probably speak to Manasseh and his people, and how does God speak to sinners to-day?

(20). Verse 11.— God is here said to have brought the army of the king of Assyria to war with Israel, and to take Manasseh prisoner as a result of his sin. Does God in these days punish sin in any such material way?

(21). Veyrses 12-20 — What is the general effect of punishment upon sinners?

(22). Why did not Manasseh know that the Lord was God before his punishment and repentance?

(23). God freely forgave Manasseh the moment he repented; does He always act the same way with sinners?

(24). Were all the effects of Manasseh's sins blotted out, as well as the sins themselves? (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Lesson fr Sunday, July 23rd, 1911. Josiah's Devotion to God. 2. Chron. xxxiv:1-13.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

July 16, 1911.

MANASSEH'S WICKEDNESS AND PENITENCE.

II Chronicles xxxiii: 1-2.

Golden Text:—Cease to do evil; learn to do well. Isa. 1: 16, 17.

If the son had reigned like the father Jewish history would have to be rewritten. Hazekiah blended piety and patriotism; he threw the exemplary power inciden. to high position entirely on the side of a pure faith. He did more: he broke down and swept away the shrines of a base religion; he did not waver fron. his high stand during a reign that extended over nearly a third of a century. Instead of perpetuating this admirable policy Manasseh reversed it. He went through the whole catalogue of pagan vices, and led his people through it also—forcing those who were unwilling. From sorcery he went on to human sacrifice. The 'chronicler' says he caused the people to do worse than the heathen; the perverts rivaled those who had been born in their dark faith. Theirs' was the greater condemnation as they sinned against light. The depths of their apostacy can scarcely be fathomed; cults never practised on Jewish soil were now introduced; putrid streams of lasciviousness flowed everywhere. The climax was reached when perhaps within the very courts of the temple a phallic emblem was set up. The bitterness of it was that the worst king of Judah reigned the longest. He had more than half a century in which to unmake his nation and complete recovery was never made from this dreadful lapse. Persecution naturally attended apostacy; tongues were raised in protest. there were knees that would not bend, but Manasseh made a short shift of these. He hurled the recalcitrant nobles from the cliffs—filled Jerussalem with blood and introduced a Jewish reign of terror. But it is a long lane that has no turning. Manasseh was warned before he was struck, but he was insolent, obstinate, defiant; he deliberately sinned against full light The turn was sharp when it came. The haughty king was brought to the dust. But the glory of divine justice is that its penalties are not inflicted as matter of vengeance, but are intended to be reformatory as well as exemplary. The moment that exiled king came to himself God heard his suplications and restored him to his throne.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

Heathenism smouldered during Hezekiah's reign and Manasseh might have quenched it forever. Instead—he fanned it. For nations as well as individuals ascent is always difficult; descent is easy Moral heights are reached by the pains of self-denial. They are held by continual watchfulness. . . There is a moral gravitation which accelerates the descent of man or nation turning to the nether way; entangling compromises seem imperative; power of resistance diminishes; velocity toward hell increases in incalculable proportion. . . These conditions call for a moral earnestness on the part both of individual and nation which will not allow the beginning of evil. . . The prophets Jeremiah, Zephaniah and Micah paint the nocturn of these evil times. . . During his captivity Manasseh had opportunity to study paganism on its native heath. He saw the fruits of its ascendency during long ages. He could compare and contrast them with the fruits of the pure theistic faith of the Hebrews. Thus again honey came out of the eater. . . The exemplary power of divine clemency in the case of Manasseh can hardly be estimated. In a brutal and unforgiving age when the conqueror delighted in torturing his prisoners to death inch by inch the Lord set his prisoner free the moment he was genuinely penitent. His punishment was reformatory not vindictive. . . But Manasseh's past could not be effaced. He could not stop the course of the evil example of half a century. Sin is a fire that leaves its scar. History affords many parallels to the lapse under Manasseh; witness the English Restoration after the Commonwealth and the Florentine reaction after Savonarola.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 10.—II. Chron. xxxiii. 1-20.
Tuesday, July 11.—Psa. cxix: 65-80.
Wednesday, July 12.—Heb. xii: 1-13.
Thursday, July 13.—Psa. xciv: 1-23.
Friday, July 14.—Prov. iii: 1-12.
Saturday, July 15.—Job. v: 17-27.
Sunday, July 16.—Rev. iii: 14-22.

DON'T NEGLECT CATARRH



CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE,
(Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service.)

Who will Give Free Advice on Curing Catarrh to All Who Ask For it.

Take it in hand at once! Drive it out of your system before it ruins your health—your happiness—your very life itself!

Don't be blind to its dangers, because it works so quietly. Catarrh wrecks more lives than all the other diseases put together—it leads on every year to thousands upon thousands of deaths.

Are you making that common, dangerous mistake of thinking Catarrh a trifling ailment? Are you fooling yourself with the idea it's only a stubborn, obstinate head-cold that in time will 'cure itself'?

Don't deceive yourself any longer! Catarrh can't cure itself. While you heedlessly neglect it, you're fast becoming a hawking, spitting, foul-breathed nuisance—an object of disgust to everyone you meet. **Worse still—you're allowing Catarrh to get down to your lungs.**

Once Catarrh settles on the lungs it's no longer Catarrh—it's Consumption. Consumption often results from neglected Catarrh, and great numbers of people die every year just because they've neglected Catarrh.

CURE YOUR CATARRH NOW—don't let it run on another day. Write to me at once, and let me give you really helpful and valuable

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

on just how to cure Catarrh. It shall not cost you a cent, and it's bound to be of wonderful aid to you.

Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. For twenty-five years I've been studying and curing Catarrh. Now I offer you, without any expense whatever, free consultation and advice on curing your trouble—the benefit of my wide knowledge and beneficial discoveries.

Don't let this chance go by—accept my assistance to-day! It's promised in genuine sincerity and friendliness. People all over North America, who've already received my advice, gladly testify to what it has done for them. I'll cheerfully send you names and addresses of those who have sought my aid. Now they are cured of Catarrh, as they willingly bear witness.

Learn at once how Catarrh can be cured—thoroughly and successfully.

Simply answer my questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the free medical advice coupon and mail it to me without delay. Address **Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 97 Trade Building, Boston.** *Don't waste any time—delays are dangerous. Do it NOW.*

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It entitles readers of this paper to free medical advice on curing Catarrh.

Is your throat raw?
Do you sneeze often?
Is your breath foul?
Are your eyes watery?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you have to spit often?
Do crusts form in your nose?
Are you worse in damp weather?
Do you blow your nose a good deal?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have a discharge from the nose?
Does mucus drop in back of throat?

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

TRACKED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

Many Criminals Caught by Aid of Long Island Railroad's Pack.

(New York 'Tribune.')

'Bloodhounds have been the means of greatly diminishing the depredations of thieves on the railroad's property,' said an official of the Long Island Railroad. 'During the last two years they have successfully trailed and brought to justice more than one hundred such marauders.'

Three years ago Long Island was invaded by a band of dangerous criminals, whose operations included dynamiting station safes and robbing private residences. In their efforts to capture these yeggmen a number of railroad patrolmen were killed and others severely injured. Automobiles and teams of fast horses aided the bandits in making their escape. The Long Island Railroad equipped its policemen with motorcycles and also employed several expert bicyclists to assist in running down the plunderers, but the robbedies continued. Recalling the good results obtained by German, English, French and Belgian municipalities through the employment of highly trained police dogs, Superintendent Robert E. Kerkam, of the Long Island's police department, purchased two English bloodhounds, which were immediately trained for service. From this pair six pups have been bred. One of them died last year, leaving a pack of seven.

A few important cases in which the dogs have lately taken part were narrated by Superintendent Kerkam:

'Copper bond wires were being cut on the Manhattan Beach division, putting signals out of order and seriously affecting train movements. Taking the scent from the cold steel rails, the dogs followed the trail to an East New York liquor shop, from there to the thief's residence, thence to a junk dealer's and finally to the Italian foreman of a gang of laborers, who had committed the theft.

'A station on the east end of the island was broken into and the contents of a ticket box stolen. A trace of blood was found on a piece of window glass that the burglar had smashed with his hand. He walked about a mile and a half and then got a rig. The bloodhounds trailed him and he was captured, although he had a twelve-hour start and was driving hard when overtaken.

'Aside from tracking railroad thieves the dogs have assisted in clearing up many burglaries and other crimes in various Long Island communities. One interesting instance was that of a little girl abducted by an Italian at Huntingdon. The entire surrounding country was searched day and night by residents and local policemen without result. Some one telephoned to the Long Island's police headquarters, and three hours after starting the hounds had located the girl and her abductor.

'A store at Rockville Centre was robbed several times in a way that baffled detection. Instructions were given not to disturb any of the evidence left by the thieves, with the result that when they made their next visit they were arrested, the dogs having followed the trail directly to the burglars' home. When the Catholic church at Westbury was robbed the hounds tracked the burglars to their hiding place, where the stolen church vessels were recovered.

'One man and a well schooled bloodhound are worth more than six ordinary patrolmen in country work,' said the superintendent, 'and cost less than two patrolmen. Good bloodhounds are expensive, but the excellent service they render brings back lar egrtnsure ffi hefis2ves UmLgt large returns on the initial investment.'

IMPROVEMENT IN PIRTUGUESE AFRICA.

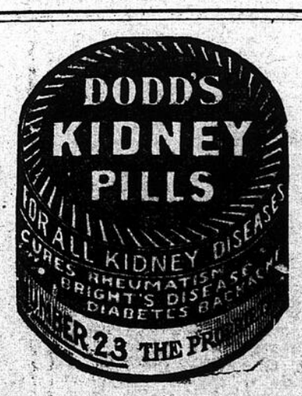
(The 'Missionary Herald.')

Letters from Mr. Woodside at Ochileso, West Central Africa, report stirring events at the station. The governor general of Loanda recently sent a commission to this, as to all the mission stations in Bihe, inquiring as to the stopping of the slave trade. Word had gone out some time before that there was to be no more such trading, and these men came to see if the order was being heeded. The missionaries were favorably impressed with the officers, who showed themselves gentlemen, and much in earnest in their task. A written question was submitted to each missionary inquiring definitely as to his knowledge of any abuse of the native. A trade in runaway slaves reported by a native was carefully investigated at the mission station; the slaves were freed and the white trader was severely reprimanded.

When the slaves were told they could go where they pleased they strangely chose to remain with their old master. But where could they go? They could never find their way back into the interior, and they were doubtless afraid that without a home they would be seized by some one else. Their master was charged that he must no longer consider them as slaves, but pay them regular wages and suffer them to leave whenever they wished.

False charges made by certain traders against the missionaries were not confirmed. The officials informed the missionaries that within a year rum selling would be prohibited in the region, though wine might be allowed out of deference to the grape growers of Portugal. The suggestion of the missionaries, that a school should be opened for white and mulatto children, was heartily approved by these government representatives, who declared that children would be sent from the coast, that the school would be sure to draw a large patronage, and that the governor general would be greatly pleased at such an arrangement. They went away apparently gratified with the work of the mission.

The increasing eagerness of the people to learn to read is very encouraging. A new outstation is to be started at a village three hours away from Ochileso, where five years ago the missionaries were not welcome; now the whole village, including the chief, is eager for a school. In expectation of it, some young men have bought primers and are teaching themselves, encouraged by a visit from one of the outstation young men, who in two days gave them quite a start. They propose to build a house for a teacher and a schoolhouse right away. Other villages are asking for teachers, and there are fine openings for schools. Additions to the station communities are constantly being made, mostly of young families or young people — a very desirable class.



HORSE WITH A MOUSTACHE.

One of the greatest curiosities ever seen in Paris is a horse owned by Jas. Flanagan, of this city, who conducts the livery stable at 2d. and Main streets. The animal is a Western horse, and has as perfect a moustache as any human being could possibly grow. The appendage is plainly in evidence, in the right place, on the upper lip, and the men at the stable have evidently given the animal as much attention as one would receive at an up-to-date barber shop, for its moustache is parted and curled, and the equine resembles in a marked degree the printed pictures of several foreign noblemen who have traded their titles for American millions. We believe, however, that the horse presents this piece of upper adornment than the last foreigner who swapped his title for the millions of a New York heiress. A well known Main street merchant hired this animal one day this week, and when his attention was called to the perfect moustache it had, immediately returned the horse to the stable, remarking that he wouldn't drive anything to a heavy delivery waggon that resembled a human being as much as does this horse.—'Paris Kentucklan-Citizen.'



Summer Resorts

TADOUSAC

At the little chapel of St. Croix, on June 21st., Miss Russell Jas., formerly of Montreal, was quietly married to Mr. Geo. Languedoc, of Ottawa. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of moire antique. Mr. and Mrs. Languedoc left for a short trip up the Saguenay, and in future will reside in Ottawa.

Mr. Justice Weir has arrived accompanied by Mrs. Weir and Miss Weir. They intend staying the summer.

Mr. Harcourt Smith will occupy Dufferin cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Yuile, of Montreal, are spending the summer here.

Mr. Justice Dunlop, and the Misses Dunlop, of Montreal, and Miss Boswell, of Scotland, are spending the summer at the Tadousac hotel.

Mrs. C. MacDougall, of Montreal, is spending the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. DesLauriers, of St. Anne De Bellevue, who have been here for the past two weeks, have returned home.

Dean Evans, of Montreal, and his family are spending the summer here.

Mr. John D. Kerman, Mrs. Kerman and Mr. Robert Kerman were here on a short visit.

Mr. S. Hunter has left for Utica, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Tilley, of Montreal, who were here for a few days, have left.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Salisbury, of Brookline, Mass, accompanied by Miss Donner, of Boston, Mass., are spending the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo. L. Soucy, Grand Isle, Me., were here during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. McNaughton, and Miss E. Moore, of Montreal, spent a few days at Tadousac.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Adams, of New York, are at the Tadousac hotel.

Miss B. MacDougall, of Montreal, is expected here shortly.

Mrs. Stiebel has left for Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Ross, of Montreal, entertained on board her yacht on Dominion Day the Misses Dunlop, Miss Boswell, of Scotland, and Mrs. C. MacDougall, and in the evening the crew gave a concert, and the singing was thoroughly enjoyed by those on shore.

MASCOUCHE.

The Rev. A. J. Martin, who spent the week in Montreal, has returned.

Miss Eva Pringle, Miss Hattie Humes, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Robinson, of Montreal, were guests of Miss May Robinson for Dominion Day.

Mr. Henry Fion, Miss Bertha Hodgson, Miss Ida Stormand, Miss Margaret Forbes, of Montreal, were guests of Miss Hodgson's father, Mr. J. Hodgson, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hodgson, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. Richard Robinson.

Miss Laura Smith, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. John W. Alexander for a few days.

Miss Smith leaves shortly for Atlantic city.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Robinson, of Montreal, have been guests of Mr. William Robinson. Mrs. Robinson will remain for a few weeks.

The Dominion Day picnic was a success.

Mr. Herbert Alexander was in charge of the races.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Robinson, of Montreal, were recent guests of Mr. John Robinson.

Miss Mabel Brereton, Miss Alice Brereton, were among others from Montreal who spent the week-end here.

Mrs. John W. Alexander entertained a few friends on Saturday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Laura Smith. Among those present were—Messrs. E. Ewan, for the summer months.

Miss Emma Ewan, of Montreal, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. C. Robinson, C. Hodgson, H. Alexander, and G. Alexander, and the Misses Forbes, Stormand, C. E. Alexander and L. Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Riddington, for a few days.

Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Lalonde, Mr. Lefebvre, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. King, Mr. Durochier, of Montreal, were among week-end visitors.

Mr. Harold Denovan, Miss Margaret Carmichael and Miss Lily Carmichael were here for Dominion Day.

Miss Dorothy Nantel, of Toronto, was here for a few days this week.

Dr. Renaud was here for the week-end.

ST. ANDREWS BY-THE-SEA.

Miss Greene, of Montreal, is receiving a welcome on her return to the Algonquin Hotel, where she will spend the summer months.

Mrs. C. M. Thompson and family have arrived from Cambridge, Mass., and will again occupy Mr. F. H. Grimmer's residence for the season.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy enjoyed the week-end at 'Fort Tipperary.'

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cowley, and baby, of Toronto, are spending the season at 'The Inn.'

Professor Smith, and Miss Smith, of Cambridge, Mass., are expected at an early date to occupy their summer cottage at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea.

Mr. C. R. Hosmer arrived from Montreal on Friday last, to enjoy the cool breezes at his beautiful summer home, 'Hillcrest.'

Mrs. Roger N. Allen, of Boston, is at the Algonquin Hotel.

Mr. Fred Shaughnessy and Mr. William Shaughnessy, were week-end guests at 'Tipperary.'

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Grimmer and Miss Bessie Grimmer, are summering at Kennedy's Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. McColl have returned from a pleasant visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker and family, of Ottawa, are spending the season at the Algonquin Hotel.

Mr. Alfred Hinton, arrived from New York on Friday, to join Mrs. Hinton and family at the Algonquin, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith paid a brief visit to Montreal during the past week.

Mrs. George Wright and children, of Toronto, are enjoying the restful charms of the 'Inn.'

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Stewart, of Ottawa, have returned to the Algonquin, where they will spend the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Emery, of Toronto, have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Hibbard.

Mrs. Robert Gill was hostess at a very pleasant little verandah tea at her pretty summer cottage, 'East View.' Among the guests were Mrs. D. a. Shirries, the Misses Shaughnessy, of Montreal, the Misses Hinton, of New York, and Miss Howland, of London, England.

Professor Chas. Copeland, of Harvard College, is paying his annual visit to St. Andrew's By-the-Sea.

Mrs. Horsey, of Montreal, is staying at the Algonquin.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar and family have arrived from Cambridge, Mass., and will occupy the Park Cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Brehn, have returned to St. John's, Nfld., after a pleasant visit with Mrs. C. M. Gove.

Dr. Sills and Mrs. Sills, of Geneva, N.Y., and Prof. Kenneth Sills, of Cambridge, Mass., are again at their summer cottage, 'Field.'

Miss Marion Fraser, of Ottawa, is enjoying the sea breezes at 'The Inn.'

Mr. William Wallace has arrived from Providence, R.I., to spend the summer at St. Andrew's By-the-Sea.

Professor and Mrs. Bailey, and Miss Bailey, of Fredericton, are spending a few weeks at the Biological Station.

Miss Helen Eden, of Halifax, N.S., is among the latest arrivals at the 'Inn.'

HUDSON ON THE LAKE.

Strangers there this week are Messrs. C. Hilton, H. Dobll, P. McGuire, F. T. Bell, F. Tyhoon and S. Bogarth.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sutherland are occupying a cottage here.

Miss White, who was a guest at the Parsonage, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Robert spent Dominion Day, the guests of the Rev. Father Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hughes and little son spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hughes, at Kirklea East.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scott and family have moved out to their cottage near the brook.

Mrs. E. B. Giles and family are guests at the Charteau Du Lac.

Miss L. Roffey, who has been visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Keene, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Melville spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Burdon at Bella Vista.

Mr. George Brown and Miss Hilda Brown, who were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey McNaughten, have left for Shawbridge.

Miss A. Kennedy spent a few days with her cousin, Mrs. Keene.

Mr. Fulton Waters visited Mr. and Mrs. Burdon over the week-end.

The Misses P. and K. Hodgson spent Dominion Day in Quebec.

Miss Florence Vipond has returned from Manitou, where she has spent the last year.

Miss N. Gunlock and Miss S. N. Watson are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Fuller is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Hodgson.

Mrs. Bain and Mr. James Bain are guests at Mrs. Craven's, Valcourt.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

Sir Montagu Allan was the guest of Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Guest, during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell spent a few days at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McCall spent a few days with friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Duncan MacTaggart were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Bennet.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Langlois spent the week-end with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Frazer spent the week-end with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith are spending a few days in St. Annes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson are now occupying their residence on Lower Road.

Miss B. Rainville was the guest of the Misses Ouimet, during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Aldridge, spent the week in St. Anne's.

Miss K. Stroud spent the week-end with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore, spent Tuesday in St. Anne's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Olgilvie, are now occupying their cottage in Summerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Binnie were the guests of friends during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gordon will be occupying their residence very shortly.

Miss K. Williams spent Tuesday in St. Anne's.

Mr. F. Monk spent the week-end in St. Anne's.

LITTLE METIS.

The Ladies' Aid Society is very busy arranging and carrying out plans for their annual sale in the Union Hall on the 12th of July.

Mrs. G. A. Grier gave a delightful lawn party at 'Summerholm' on the evening of Dominion Day.

Mrs. Wheeler, of Montreal, formerly of England, intends holding a series of concerts in the Union Hall, the first being on the 19th of this month.

Mrs. S. Baylis and the Misses Baylis are settled here for the summer.

Mr. C. B. and Mr. Blair Esdaile have joined Mrs. C. B. Esdaile at 'Mossside.'

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Jeffrey Burland have returned from England, and are at 'Kilmarth.'

Mr. Chas. Grier, who spent a week at 'Summerholm,' has returned to town.

Justice and Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields have gone to town, returning to their new cottage here in a few days.

Mr. Archie Grier is visiting his parents at 'Summerholm.'

Col. and Mrs. Wood, of Kingston, are visiting Prof. and Mrs. Cappon at the 'Crags.'

Mrs. H. M. Ami and Miss M. Ami, Ottawa, are the guests of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Burland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bovey, Montreal, are staying at the Cascade before occupying their cottage, which is being renovated.

Miss A. Ruggley, of Washington, U. S. A., and Mrs. J. V. V. Olcott, of New York, are the guests of Mrs. Chas. Trenholme at 'Villa Meda.'

Miss Hilliard, Montreal, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. M. H. J. Lyons.

Mrs. Fred Molson and family, of Montreal, are occupying their cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ramsay, of Montreal, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. R. Bolton and children, Quebec, are at the Misses Astle's.

The Rev. A. T. Jones, Cowansville, Que., is spending some time at Miss M. A. Astle's.

Miss L. Savage, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Grier.

Miss A. Stratchan, and Miss Johnston, of Montreal, are visiting at Mount Patton.

Miss McCormick is the guest of Mrs. Walter Patton.

Miss F. Aitkins, England, is staying at the Parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. Nowers have opened their cottage at Lighthouse Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McGoun, Sault au Recollet, are registered at Turriff Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Urquhart and family will spend the season at the St. Lawrence House.

The latest arrivals at the Cascade are: Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman, Miss Molson, Mrs. Slater and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laing, Mr. Laing, jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Bovey, Montreal.

At Seaside Hotel: Miss D. Jackson, Brockville; Mr. D. McArthur, Montreal; Miss M. McArthur, England; Mrs. H. Kosser, England; Mrs. F. Hague, Miss D. Hague, Montreal; Mrs. Thos. McFarlane, Boston; Miss J. McFarlane, St Johns, N.B.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Walsh, Miss R. Walsh, Ottawa; the Misses Forbes, Montreal; Dr. Parrock and family, Lennoxville; Mrs. Patterson and family; Mrs. Ayer and family; Miss Cornish, Dr. Hingston and family, Montreal; Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, and Miss Maynard, Ottawa.

Mr. E. Shaw, Kingsey, is the guest of Mr. J. Smith.

Mrs. Blais and family, Montreal, are spending the summer at their cottage here.

At Boule Rock: Miss Caverhill, Mrs. E. S. Merritt and family; Mr. G. A. Parkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tait and children, Montreal; Mrs. K. Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. Sharples, Quebec; Mrs. W. B. and Miss C. Dawson, Ottawa; Mrs. Jas. Bell, Miss Arnton, Messrs. M. and S. Kavanagh, Montreal.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Miss Ida Campbell is the guest of her cousin, Miss Aggie Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Lee are spending the summer here.

Mrs. J. Fleming spent the week-end here.

Miss Flossie Hall was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Meldrum, for the week-end.

Mr. F. Webber was here on Saturday.

Miss Mabel Dryden was the guest of Miss Glena O'dell for the week-end.

Miss Lizzie Hall was in Chateauguay on Saturday.

The Misses E. and V. Watson visited friends here on Saturday.

Miss Enid Owens spent the week-end here, the guest of Miss Effie Richardsn.

Mr. Clarence Powell spent Saturday in Chateauguay.

Mr. Fred Ritchie spend the week-end in Chateauguay.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Currie and family visited friends here on Saturday.

ORMSTOWN.

Mrs. J. E. Buswell and three children and her sister, Miss L. Rossiter, are spending the summer with Mrs. John McKee.

Mrs. A. McEwen has gone to spend a couple of months in Rifle, Iowa, with her sons.

Misses Ruth and Geneva Bell, of New York, are spending their holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sellars, of Barrington, Que., were the week-end guests of Mrs. J. I. Geddes.

Miss Kyle, of Moovers, N.Y., is the guest of her cousin, Miss B. Gray.

Captain Newton and Miss Cook, of Montreal, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cook.

Miss F. Biltcliffe, of Westmount, was the guest of Miss May Geddes recently.

Miss M. Graham, of Herdman, spent the last week with Mrs. Wm. Cullen, Allan's Corners.

Miss L. E. Alexander, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Miss C. Sadler.

Miss Ina Sparrow, of New Erin, was the guest of Miss D. Henderson last week.

Mrs. H. E. Taylor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Winter.

Mrs. Wm. Fagan, of Chicago, is the guest of her parents at Gatehurst.

The Misses Curran, daughters of Mr. H. Curran, are visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. W. B. McLean, of Montreal, came out last week.

PHILIPSBURG

Miss Marion Graham was the guest of Mrs. Ross Crawford last week.

Mrs. Langley and son, Mr. Ralph Langley, of New York, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ferris for the past month, left for Richmond, Vt., on Monday, accompanied by Miss Ferris.

Miss Burley, of Montreal, spent the week-end with Miss Addie Hastings.

Mrs. Flawn, of Montreal, has opened her summer cottage on Lake street, for the summer.

Mr. Frank Burlers and Mr. Charles Cameron and little daughter were here calling on friends last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Montgomery were in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Powers and Mr. Clarence Powers, of Farnham Centre, and Mr. C. S. Powers, of the Eastern Townships Bank, Coaticook, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have arrived in town.

Messrs. Watt and Small, of Montreal, were here for Dominion Day.

Mr. Ernest Thompson, of New York, is in town.

Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Lilian and Margaret Wilson, of Bellow's Falls, are spending the summer here with Mrs. Somerville.

Messrs. Harry and Herby Brown, of South Stukely, spent a few days here with their sister, Mrs. S. Nickle.

Miss Natelene Campbell, of Pigeon Hill, and Mrs. Amy Mitchell, of St. Armand, were the guests of Mrs. John Campbell.

Mrs. Hemsley gave a party on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Jean, the occasion being her eighth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. John, of Lachine, are spending the summer here.

Mrs. Lunan and little daughter have returned to their home in Montreal, after spending a few weeks here with Mrs. S. Nickle.

Mr. Rolf Struthers is the guest of his cousin, Mr. Clarence Edy, for a few weeks.

The Rev. Mr. French, of Montreal, spent a few days here last week.

Some of the Montrealers who are here are: Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe and nephew, Mrs. Labelle and family, Mrs. Lacoste and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arliss, Mr. and Mrs. Provoasieur, Messrs. Paul, Shannon, Lyle, Ramsey, L. Dickson and Maurice L'Meure.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Haurer and Mr. and Mrs. E. Reuter, of Cowansville, and Mrs. L. L. Hungerford, of Swanton, were here on Dominion Day.

Recent guests here were: Col. and Mrs. Crawford, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Timmis, of Lachine; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Timmis and family, of Montreal.

Prof. and Mrs. Wells and daughter, of Waco, Texas, are visiting Prof. Wells's father here.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown and family, of Woodstock, are guests of Mrs. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Ludington.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland have opened their cottage near the Head. Mr. Holland, jr., spent the week-end with his parents.

Mrs. and Miss Savage have returned to Green Island, after having spent a couple of weeks in the city.

Mrs. and Miss Cushing have opened their cottage 'Inchbrachie,' for the season. Mr. Walter Cushing and Mr. Baron were up for Dominion Day Miss McDougall is also a guest at 'Inchbrachie.'

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lapierre, Mr. Rene, and the Misses Lapierre, are occupying their summer home at the head of the Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Strackhouse, sr., of Lachute, are at 'Idylwylde' for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thom and Master Tracy Thom, are guests at 'Liberty Hall.'

Mr. and Mrs. Larkin spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Donnelly are spending the summer in a cottage near the head of the Lake.

Mrs. and Miss Roger, of Brownsburg, are spending a few weeks at their 'Island Home.'

Mr. and Miss Lawlor, of Hawkesbury, are entertaining a party of friends at 'Montmere.'

Among recent guests at the 'Manor House,' were Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, of Sherbrooke street, Westmount, and their little daughter.

Dr. and Mrs. Patti, have opened their cottage and are entertaining several friends.

Mrs. Cook, with her son, Mr. J. Stanley Cook, were at their camp on Victoria Island over the 1st of July.

The Misses Loudon and Mr. Warren Loudon were recent visitors to the Lake for a few days.

Mr. George McGarry and his son, Mr. Allan McGarry, were guests of the Misses Tester over Dominion Day.

Mr. Wm. Muir, of Aberdeen Avenue, Westmount, and the Misses Muir, have opened 'Bide-a-wee' for a season. Mr. Wm. Muir, jr., was with them for the week-end.

Mr. Archie Brodie, and Mr. Arthur Ray, were among those who spent the week-end at the 'Semi-Ready Camp.'

Miss Gertrude McCaw and Miss Berni Padoni have returned to the city.

Miss Winnifred Crossley is a guest of the Misses Muir for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar and family are at their cottage on the cliff.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGee and Misses McGee, are occupying their cottage for the season.

Among those who were at 'Jahastacus,' for the week-end, were, Messrs. James Blackwell, Hamilton and Silver.

TERREBONNE.

Dr. and Mrs. Desjardins and family have moved out to their cottage for the summer.

Miss Ernestine Moody has returned from Swanton, Vt., where she has been the guest of Miss Marion Hungerford.

Mr. Stanley Walsh spent the past week, the guest of his brother, the Rev. H. C. Walsh.

Mr. Clifford Moody spent Dominion Day with his mother, Mrs. Mathias Moody.

Mr. George Sumner was a guest at Sunnyside one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Daoust and child are spending some time here.

Miss Arnold has returned from Toronto, and is spending a few weeks with friends here.

Miss Eva Parent is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Henderson.

Mr. A. D. Pelton has returned home. Mr. and Mrs. Pelton are now occupying their handsome new residence, just completed.

Mr. Alex. McKinnon, of Barre, Vt., spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. W. McKay, prior to his leaving for Aberdeen, Scotland.

Miss Annie H. Gilmour is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. Moody.

Miss Helen Earle, who spent a few days at Maple Hall, has returned to her home in Charlottetown, P.E.I., accompanied by her nephew, Master Norman Earle.

Mrs. C. A. Kimpton and son, Master Douglas, spent the past ten days in Ste. Therese, guests of Mr. A. Millar.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Devlin and family, of Ottawa, have come to spend the summer months with Mrs. R. Masson.

Mrs. Stokes is spending a few days with Mrs. B. Rowe.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moody, of Albany, N.Y., are visiting relatives here.

Miss Thornber was visiting friends in the city for a few days this week.

Miss Myrtle McLeod was the guest of her cousin, Miss Myrtle Moody, for the past week.

Mrs. W. D. V. Earle and son, Master Ernest, of Brockville, have come to spend the summer months with her father, Mr. Henry Moody.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Devlin, Mrs. R. Masson, Miss H. Whiteford and Mr. R. Masson took a trip to Ottawa on Saturday in the launch belonging to Mr. C. Devlin, M.P.

Messrs. O'Neill and Saunders, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. Matthew Moody for the week end.

Others who spent the week end here were Messrs. C. Woodford, A. Parent, Waugh, Desjardins, Blanchard, Forget, Gelinas, St. Pierre, Henderson, Rowe, Stokes, Whiteford, Dupras and Auger.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Mr. Archibald L. MacDougall and Mr. John Patterson, of Montreal, spent the week end at St. Gabriel de Brandon. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parkes and Miss Vivian Scott were the guests of Mrs. Robert Brodie, of Pine Grove Cottage, recently.

Mr. John Davidson spent last week end at the Green Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Moriarty, of Montreal, are staying at the Laurentide House.

Mrs. Elma Peters and daughter arrived at the Laurentide House early this week.

The Misses Mabel and Mary Poupore are staying at the Lake Cottage.

Mrs. Gowdey and Miss Mabel Gowdey have arrived for the summer and are staying at the Green Cottage.

On Sunday last a banquet was given in honor of the Rev. Georges Granger, son of Madame Ulric Granger, of this place, who has just been ordained priest at the Seminary in Montreal. There were illuminations and fireworks after the banquet was concluded. The Rev. Mr. Granger is to be chaplain to the Sisters of Ste. Anne, at Lachine.

Miss Margaret Thompson, of Ottawa, arrived at the Laurentide House on Thursday.

NEWAYGO

Mr. Harold Smith and Miss Elsie Ingham are visiting Mrs. Dick for a couple of weeks.

Mr. H. K. Martin and Miss S. A. Noble were week-end visitors at 'Kwitcherkicken' cottage.

Miss Ruth Montague is the guest of Miss Mabel Goddard.

Miss A. Brodie, Miss N. Birch, and Mr. Edward Leetham, of Ottawa, are at Cedar Lodge.

Mr. Wm. Dennis spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Jas R. Dennis, at Birchdale cottage.

Mr. Bert. Thorpe spent the week-end at the Lake. Mr. Walter Thorpe is at Hill Top cottage for a few weeks.

Mr. Cecil Moisley spent the week-end at Gahnobway Cottage as the guest of Mr. Percy Booth.

Miss C. Booth is here for some time.

Mrs. J. Latham, Miss Ermina Latham and Arthur Latham are spending the summer at 'Mountain Rest.'

Miss May Davis is spending a few weeks with her friend, Miss May Borrie, at 'The Birches.'

Mrs. Edward Smith, Miss Dorothy, and Master Willie Smith are spending some time at Mrs. Borrie's cottage, 'The Birches.'

Other week-end visitors were Miss L. Hamilton, Mr. H. J. Borrie, Mr. Cornelius Borrie, Mr. S. Reid, Mr. J. Noonan, Mr. Davey, Mr. C. Booth, Mr. H. Ohden, Mr. G. I. Goddard, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. R. Dick.

WEIR.

Miss Adams, Miss Wells, Mrs. Woodley, Miss Grace Woodley, Mrs. W. D. Armstrong and Master Gordon Armstrong and Henry Shippell are among the guests at Round Lake House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Johnston and Master Gordon Johnston have arrived.

Dr. Smillie, of Arundel,' was a visitor at Cedar Camp, one day last week.

Mr. W. D. Armstrong was here at the last week-end.

Mr. Frank E. Munn is spending his vacation at Cedar Camp.

Mr. Owen T. Gallagher, Master Gerald Gallagher and Miss Mildred Gallagher, of Montreal, are guests at Cedar Camp.

KNOWLTON.

Mrs. James Carmichael entertained the members of the parochial Guild of St. Paul's Church at the Rectory, on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Louise Williams, who has been spending a month in Knowlton, left on Monday for New York, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. England returned from Montreal on Tuesday.

Mrs. Owens, of Montreal, is visiting at Mrs. Henry Knowlton's.

Mr. Archie Baillie, of Montreal, passed the week-end with his family on Lakeside Avenue.

Miss Daisy Hall returned from taking the Saguenay trip the latter end of last week.

Messrs. Maurice Burke and Herbert Whitley, of Montreal, are summering at 'Camp Mohawk' on Brome Lake.

Miss Jean Carmichael has been in Montreal visiting friends for the past fortnight.

Mr. Neil Coughlin, of Montreal, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Foster, at 'Blarney Castle.'

Mr. Kennedy, of McGill University, is passing some time in Knowlton and vicinity.

Mr. Woods, of MacDonald College, has been in town during the past week.

Mrs. Seale, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. S. J. Carter on the Heights, this month.

Mr. Pelton, of Montreal, has joined his family, who are sojourning in Knowlton this season.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Marler, of Ottawa, will again pass some weeks on Eagle Island.

Among those recently registered at the Lake View House are Mr. and Mrs. D. N. MacVicar, Mr. and Mrs. Delmege, and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Teetzel, all of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Williams left the first of the week for St. John, Halifax, New Glasgow and other Maritime points.

Mr. Woodley, who was out from the city for several days, returned early in the week.

Miss Bessie Bradley, of Montreal, has been spending some time in Knowlton.

Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Florence Mitchell, of Granby, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Williams.

Professor Kneeland and Mrs. Kneeland have arrived from Montreal at their cottage on the Heights, where they will spend the summer as formerly.

Mr. T. Foster has come from Montreal, where he has been for a number of weeks.

Messrs. J. T. Donald, F. Donald and H. Roast, of Montreal, have been staying at the Lake View House.

Mr. T. B. Gould and family, of Montreal, are here for the summer months.

Mr. Davies and family have come out from Montreal, and are sojourning at Mr. P. England's cottage on Lakeside avenue.

Miss Mabel Whitley, of Montreal, has been spending the week here with friends.

Miss Dorothy Bancroft, who has but recently arrived from Providence, R. I., for the summer, has been spending the past fortnight in Waterloo, the guest of Miss E. Stevens.

All the young people participated in the dance given in the Lake View House hall on Saturday evening last.

Mrs. Nathaniel Pettes is home from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell, in Montreal.

Mr. R. H. Reid and Miss Reid are stopping at the Lake View House.

Mr. and Mrs. John Callighan, of Hamilton, Ont., are at present visiting relatives on the Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Stevens, of Waterloo, and Miss E. Forbes, of Montreal, called on relatives in Knowlton the latter end of the week.

Mrs. G. G. Gales and child are summering at 'The Anchorage,' Mr. Gales coming out from Montreal for the week-ends.

Mrs. Charles Gurd, of Montreal, is at 'Lordelle,' for the remainder of the season.

Mr. D. M. Wilson, of Montreal, was at the Lake View House recently.

Mrs. Goodchild and family of Montreal, are again spending the months of July and August at Mrs. Wood's house on Main street.

Mr. F. A. Knowlton has returned from Montreal.

Mr. Angus MacKay, of Montreal, passed the week-end here with relatives.

The Hon. S. A. Fisher, of Ottawa, has been at 'Alva House' for several days during the week.

LACHUTE.

The Rev. Thos. Mitchell spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mrs. Bernard Le Roy and little son, of Morepark, Cal., are spending some time with Mrs. Le Roy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hamilton.

Mrs. Charters and family, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. W. J. Simpson, have left to spend some time at Old Orchard, Maine.

Mrs. Clauson, of Pembroke, Ont., is the guest of her father, Mr. John Armstrong, of Lachute Road.

Dr. Morrow, of Montreal, was a week end guest in town.

Miss Nora Christie was in Hawkesbury this week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Lamb.

Mr. Robert McFaul left on Tuesday to join Mrs. McFaul, at Gaspe, Que.

Mrs. Chas. Stainforth and two children, of Arundel, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wilson.

Mr. Banford, accompanied by his two daughters, Clara and Lowell, left this week for a trip through the Thousand Islands.

Mr. Thos. Burwash, of Carmongy, Alta., is the guest of his brother, Mr. H. E. Burwash.

Mrs. Paul Jousse and children, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., are guests of Mrs. T. Jousse.

The Methodist Sunday-school picnic took place last Tuesday at Sandy Hill, Upper Lachute. In spite of the heat, a large number of scholars and friends turned out, and a pleasant day was spent by all.

'The Nightingale Social Club' held a much enjoyed social last Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Kate Massiah, East Ward.

MAPLE GROVE.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Walkum, Miss Catherine Moore, Miss Catherine Malchronne, Misses Harrison, Miss Brant, Miss Seymore, Mr. T. Russell, Mr. E. Beck, Mr. J. Junod were week-end visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Telfer, Miss Cunningham, Miss J. Cunningham, Miss J. Callan, Miss M. Munroe, Mr. Bean and Mr. R. W. Telfer spent the week-end here.

Miss L. Fraser and Mr. Delth are on a visit to Miss Laura Brown, at 'Uneeda Rest' cottage.

Miss Edith Fessenden, Miss Falle, Miss Roxborough, and Mr. Darly spent a few days with Mrs. Skelcher at 'Sunkist Ranch.'

Miss Pearl Bowers will spend the summer with Mrs. E. Lawrence.

Miss Pearl Owen has returned from a visit to Granby.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Waugh, Mr. and Mrs. Masson, Miss Helen Masson, Miss Morrison and Mr. Doyle spent a few days here.

Mr. H. Hamlet, of Montreal, was a visitor over the week-end.

Miss Sandilands, Miss Cagney, and Mr. W. Bowden were the guests of Mrs. J. V. Vantier.

Miss Marion Teuch, Brantford, and Miss M. Teuch, Waterford, are at present on a visit to Mrs. S. W. Teuch.

Mr. and Mrs. Hooper and Miss Daisy Hooper, of Outremont, spent the week-end with Mrs. Dinwoodie.

The usual weekly dance was held on Saturday evening. There was a large attendance.

Miss B. Ford, who has been visiting here, left for Portneuf on Monday.

Miss F. Dollimore spent a few days with Mrs. A. B. Rogers.

Miss Pollock was a week-end visitor at 'The Comets.'

For the benefit of summer residents a post-office, called 'Arcanum,' has been opened at Mr. A. Hebert's farm.

Mrs. W. Robertson and Master Ronald are visiting Mrs. E. Parker, at 'The Limit.' Mr. W. Robertson stayed over the week-end.

Mr. A. Clark, Montreal, is at present on a visit to Mrs. J. Jenkins.

Mr. Tom Dunsmore spent a few days at the 'Miri Michi.'

Miss Greenbank and Mr. Bates were guests of Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Moore and the Misses Moore are now in possession of their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith, of Montreal, have been spending the past week with Mrs. W. Butler.

Messrs. Dunwoodie, Nicol and Jones are now on a motor launch trip to New York.

Messrs. Taft and Freund spent the week-end at 'The Rocket's Camp.'

Miss Hatton, Mr. Underhill and Mr. Alguire spent the week-end here.

Mrs. W. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. T. Roberts, Miss Roberts, and Mr. Macdonald were visitors over the holiday.

Mr. J. Jenkins has returned from a business trip to the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Descelles and family are now in possession of their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bennett, and Messrs Cook spent the week-end at Hill Crest cottage, the guests of Mrs. Cunningham.

SHAWBRIDGE.

Mr. D. J. Laurie, Mr. D. W. Becket, Miss Mary Erskine, Miss Jessie Erskine, Miss Edith Menzies and Mr. Jas. Menzies, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. James Menzies on Dominion Day.

A large number of people visited the Boys' Home on Dominion Day afternoon and witnessed the field and other sports participated in by the boys.

Mr and Mrs. F. Bell and family are installed at 'Shady Nook.'

Miss L. Beadie visited Mrs. McQueen during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Dow, of Halifax, are paying Mrs. McQueen a visit.

Miss F. Virtue was a week-end visitor of Mrs. McQueen.

Mr. and Mrs. James Menzies and family arrived last week for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bannon and family are again occupying their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Kearns are installed in their new cottage for the season.

Mrs. Millar and family are in their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Stallan, Mrs. Bulman and son, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Darwin and daughter, are guests of Mrs. Wm. Shaw.

Mrs. Kuight and little daughter are guests of Mrs. Osborne Shaw.

Miss Jessie Eaves and Miss Schoolbred have been spending a few days with Miss Ella Morison.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Childs ad Miss Geraldine have been the guests of Mrs. A. I. Morison.

Mr. M. Alex. Morison is spending a few days with his mother.

Mrs. A. Bell and son are guests of Mrs. J. W. Stimpton, 'Glenbower Cottage.'

Mr. Jos. Stephens, of Beverly, Mass., and E. A. Dudley, of Beverly, Mass., were here for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine are guests of Mr. P. LeBlanc.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt and Miss R. Pratt were here over the week-end.

Miss G. Cleary was the guest of Miss May Girard for a few days last week.

Mrs. Wm. Murphy and sons spent Dominion Day at 'Beverly Farm.'

Miss Robinson, Mr. H. Cleary were the guests of Mrs. R. J. Cleary over the week-end.

Mrs. Saunders and family are guests of Mrs. C. L. Girard.

Mr. D. Swinton spent Wednesday at 'Mountain View' Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Rollin and daughter

Important to Grocers and Consumers!



Registered Trade-Mark

The absolute purity and healthfulness of

BAKER'S COCOA and CHOCOLATE

are guaranteed under the pure food laws of Canada. Made by a perfect mechanical process, they are unequaled for delicacy of flavor and food value.

**The New

are guests of their aunt, Mrs. McLaren.

Mrs. Thompson, her sons, George and Alfred, Mrs. Freidman and daughter Bernice, Mrs. Cowen and family, Mrs. Wineberg and son Warrin and maid are here.

Among the week-end guests were Mr. W. Cleary, Mr. B. Cleary, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. A. W. Bell, Mr. R. Morrell, Mr. N. Cowan, Mr. W. Cowan, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Wineberg, Mr. Foreman, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Freedman, Miss R. Cleary, Miss F. Cleary, Miss Robinson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. B. Hall.

Masters Arthur and Fert Young are guests of Mrs. Young.

BEACONSFIELD.

The Rev. Mr. Built, of Lennoxville, who is in charge of St. Mary's church for the summer months, has taken up his residence at the Grove.

Mr. Benjamin Burland and Mr. A. Williams were weekk-end guests of Mrs. T. P. Butler.

Mr. Lawrence Cluxton was a recent visitor at the Grove.

Mr. Martin, of New York, who has been visiting Mrs. E. C. Pratt has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Weinfield have taken a cottage for the summer.

Mr. Burr spent the week-end at the Grove.

Miss Petty Robertson, who has been the guest of Miss Edith Pincott at the Golf Links, has left to spend the remainder of the season at the sea.

Mr. LLewell has returned from spending his holidays in Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Bonin were recent visitors of Mrs. P. B. Migneault.

Mr. Tom Mackay has returned from a trip to Winnipeg.

Miss Dorothy Robertson is visiting Miss Flossie Peck.

Mr. George Draper, who has been spending his holidays in the Old Country, is expected home next week.

Among the guests at the Grove this week were Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Joyce, Mr. Hamel, and Mr. A. Baby.

Mr. Justice Guerin and Mrs. Guerin are spending a short holiday at the Grove.

ARUNDEL, QUE.

Mrs. A. Adrian and daughter, and Mrs. Kirk and daughters, are here.

Mr. Chris. H. Gouldon was at his cottage, 'Munnohannit' at Bark Lake for the week-end.

Mr. Wm. Morrison has returned from the West.

Mr. J. Skelly is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Ale. Dewar.

Mr. J. Skkeklly is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Alex. Dewar.

Mr. John McOuat of Brownsburg, was here last week.

Mr. Robt. Inglis has opened his cottage at Bark Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McGrandel spent a few days last wek with Mrs. Chas. Moore.

Mr. Chas. Mountain is spending a few days here.

A party of Jesuite Fathers have encomped at Bark Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ferrie and family have arrived here to spend a few days with Mrs. Wm. Evans. Mr. Ferrie returned to Montreal after the week-end.

Mr. Chas. Anderson was a guest at 'The Hemlocks' for the week-end.

Mrs. Wm. Staniforth returned to Montreal on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Elliott and daughters opened their cottage, 'The Hemlocks,' at Bark Lake last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott returned to Westmount on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Anthes, of Westmount, are occupying 'Myrtle Cottage.'

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Flanagan have opened their summer residence, 'Sylvan Grove,' on Beavan's take.

Mr. H. J. Silver, B.A., returned to Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are guests of Mrs. G. F. Fletcher at Bark Lake.

Mr. F. Higginbotham, of Westmount, was at his cottage at Bark Lake for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith and family have opened their summer cottage at Bark Lake.

Mr. N. W. Jordan has left for Montreal.

Mr. Chas. Moore spent the wek end at his cottage at Bark Lake.

Mrs. F. Kingross and Alex Kingham are occupying the Kingross' at Bark Lake.

Mrs. Chas. Staniforth has returned from Lachute.

Mrs. Arthur Graham, who has been under treatment in the Royal Victoria Hospital, has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Cooke and Misses R. G. and V. Cooke went to Lac Ouimet for Dominion Day

Among the guests here are: Messrs. David and N. Miller, M. Tippograph, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walsh, and family, Mrs. F. C. Smith and daughter Nellie, and Misses Pansy Drew, Dora Mockley, Sadie Miller, Adele Gethings. The week-end kuests were:—Messrs. A. Fortin, J. P. Abel and Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Glass and son are here.

Mrs. B. Hall and Mr. Howard Little are here.

Mr. Sydney A. Filion has moved his office to Greenville.

Mr. John Patterson has left for Sixteen Island Lake.

LAC DES ILES.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mott and family have opened their home at the Lake.

Mrs. H. E. O. Bull is spending the summer at 'Bon Repos' Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. England and family are here.

Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Griffith have left the Lake for an extended trip to Europe.

Mrs. Fennell P. Turner, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. John R. Mott.

Miss J. Jordan and Miss N. Jordan, of Montreal, are spending a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson, of Westmount, are at their summer cottage.

Mr. Harold R. Griffith is at the Lake for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Milligan and the Misses Milligan, of Montreal, are at 'Green Gables' Cottage.

Miss E. A. Laurence, of New York, has been visiting with Mrs. A. B Griffith.

Miss F. Daly is here.

Mr. A. Reid, of Montreal, spent Dominion Day at the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Penman and family are here.

Mr. W. H. Leach spent a few days at the Lake this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Bougie and family are here for the summer.

Miss G. Desmarais is spending two weeks at Ludger LLeroux's.

Prof. Jas. McConaughy and Mrs. McConaughy and family, of Mount Hermon, Mass., have opened their summer home.

Mrs. G. A. Ross and Master George Ross, of Westmount, spent a few days this week with Mrs. D. W. Ross at 'Coeurjoie.'

It is statde by the management that on account of unexpected delays the new Hotel Charlebois will not be ready for occupation this summer.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Dominion Day was celebrated here by a baseball match, and a dance in the evening at the boathouse.

The Misses Pyke, 'The Oaks,' have opened their house for the season.

Mrs. Bancroft entertained the Ladies' Guild of St. James Church at the rectory.

Mrs. Henry Hodges is to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. W. H. Nolan, 'Ashlands.'

Mrs. Dew and family are occupying 'Belcourt,' on the St. Charles Road.

Miss Ramsay, Westmount, is a guest at Mount Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Coultart and family are here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Williamson and family are occupying their cottage.

Mrs. E. S. Jaques and family have settled in their new cottage.

Mrs. J. R. Barlow has as her guests her daughter, Mrs. Everett Jeffries, and Mrs. Knowlton, Toronto.

Miss J. Duggan is visiting Miss Helen Mumford.

The Rev. J. J. Martin spent a day visiting the boys' camp at the Heights.

Among the week end visitors here were: Messrs. D. Gilmour, C. Mitchell, Carlyle Brodie, Jack Barlow, Ellery O'Connor, Bert Dettmers, R. Filer, Stanley Matheson, V. Delmege, and J. Briggs.

The Hudson Heights Tennis and Bowling Club will hold a side-splitting dime entertainment, local talent, in the boat-house on Thursday, July 13th, at 8.15 sharp.

LAKE MANITOU.

Miss Margaret Holden and Mr. Herbert Lanson spent last week-end here, the guests of Mr. Arthur Holden.

Mrs. Jopling and Mrs. Stanley Jopling, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson last week.

Mr. Erlo Reddy, who has been spending some time at the Manitou club, has left for a visit of two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Black.

Col. Robert Starke and Mr. Lamplow spent last week-end at the lake.

Miss Isabella and Miss Alison Strathy returned last Tuesday from their trip to the Saguenay.

Miss Louise Townshend left for Montreal last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have sailed for England.

Mr. Charles McNichol spent last week-end at the Manitou club.

Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Cushing, who have been spending some time at their camp, will return to town on Sunday night.

Mr. Warwick Chipman and Mr. Hoare spent the week-end at the lake, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hebden.

The Count and Countess d'Ivry are spending some time camping up Johnson's Arms.

Miss Ethel Jamieson and Mr. Wilfrid Moteman spent last week-end here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock.

Mr. J. Pollock, jr., is spending two weeks with his parents at their cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Miss Ogilvie spent the week-end here, the guests of Mr. J. Walker.

Miss Edith Harrower and Miss Evelyn Woods spent a few days with Mrs. Alex Strathy last week.

Messrs. R. B. Heward, M. de Bay and D. Davidson spent last Sunday at Lake Manilou.

The Rev. Mr. Bushell, Mrs. Bushell and family have arrived at the lake for the summer.

Service was held last Sunday at the Pavilion for the first time this year. The Rev. Mr. Bushell gave the address.

KAMOURASKA

The tennis court opened on Tuesday for the season.

Mrs. Tatune and Miss M. E. Tatune are spending a month here.

Mrs. Laberge and family, Quebec, have rented a cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shaw, Quebec, were the guests of Mrs. John Thorn for the week end.

Mrs. Heggie and family are again occupying their cottage.

Mrs. Patton and family have taken a cottage for the summer months.

Mrs. Dettwold and family, Toronto, have taken a cottage for the season.

Mr. Raymond Garneau is spending the summer at Ward's.

Mrs. Almon and Miss Almon are the guests of Mrs. Graham.

Mrs. Dupres and family are spending the summer here.

Mrs. Graham has opened her cottage for the summer.

Miss Irene Le Mesurier, who has been spending a week here, has returned home.

Mrs. Jack and Miss Jack are spending a short time here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carroll and family, Montreal, are spending the season here.

The Misses Grange, Ottawa, are the guests of Mrs. Graham.

Dr and Mrs. Nadeau, Quebec, are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Laberge.

Mr. Flemming, Otawa, is spending a month here.

Miss Dorothy Acer is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Ross McLernon.

Mrs. Ed. Wurtele, who has been the guest of Mrs. Denoon for the past month, has returned home.

Miss Carbray is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alf. Carroll, for the summer.

Miss Evelyn Johnson is the guest of Miss Mary Hunt.

Miss Cowell and Miss Margaret Cowell are the guests of Mrs. Alf. Carroll for a few weeks.

Amongst those who spent the week end here were: Messrs. J. Thom, W. J. LeMesurier, C. Elliot, J. Laberge, S. E. Oliver, J. Hewitson and A. E. Scott.

Years of Suffering

A Desperate Case of Catarrh in the Head.

"My father had catarrh in the head for a long time. It was such a desperate case that he didn't know what to do, but one of his friends recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla. He got a bottle immediately, and as soon as he commenced taking it he felt relief and after the use of two other bottles he was completely cured. He was so well pleased he has ever since recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla." Delle Aline Begin, Levis, P. Q.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE PAVING CONTRACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is not an exact statement of the case to say that a lucky contractor tendered for $400,000 worth of paving, and deposited a cheque for one-fourth of the legal amount. This was a general tender, but the contractor specifically limited his tender to $100,000 worth of business, and therefore his cheque for $10,000 made the exact ten percent. deposit required. The Controllers made the mistake in not observing the clause limiting the tender to $100,000, and awarded $150,000. Later, noticing this error, they corrected it by dividing the extra $50,000 among the other tenderers.'

The above is certainly an exact statement of the case, and it is exactly to that state of the case that the contractors have a right to object.

A greater injustice could not be perpetrated on the other contractors, who tendered in good faith and were prepared to carry out any contracts they might be awarded. Is it not precisely for this reason that the ten per cent. deposit is demanded, so that irresponsible contractors may be debarred from tendering for more than they can accomplish?

The exact amount in this case was $320,000, but he might just as legally have tendered on the whole, thus quadrupling his chances of getting the $100,000, which he desired. This is proved by the result; he gets $150,000, leaving tenders for $170,000, on which he does not get a dollar. Now had he tendered on $100,000 only his whole tenders might have fallen on the $170,000, which he did not get. The others who tendered according to the letter of the law, prepared to take what they got, and made the legal deposit, got small contracts or none at all. Is not this making the tenders a farce or a lottery—the more tickets you take, the greater your chances, and in this case one did not even need to pay for his tickets. As to the disposition of the balance handed back we need not speak, as the courts are now called on to determine the legality of that high handed proceeding.

However, as it has now been declared legal that a man may tender for as much as he pleases, deposit as little as he pleases, and take whatever suits him, it only remains to be seen how this will work out when, perhaps a dozen or more contractors claim this privilege.

FAIR PLAY.

CONCERNING DOCTRINES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The 'humbugging' goes deeper than Mr. Currie apparently is aware of. And others than Mr. McIntosh have incorrect notions about 'doctrine.' Going to the same authority, Webster, I find that doctrine is first, 'the act of teaching'; and second, 'that which is taught; what is held, put forth as true.' But that which is taught, held, and put forth as true may not be true—and, according to Mr. Currie, this fact is illustrated in many of the so-called Protestant churches. Every man likes to think that this is not true of his particular church, but in order to get at the truth it may be well to raise the question whether the truth is taught in any of them. We may admit, I suppose, that truth is taught in all, but whether the doctrine that is 'most needed' is taught in any of the churches we might leave open to question. Surely we can afford to subject our most cherished belief to a provisional doubt; and the more necessary they are deemed to be for our highest welfare, the more we need to do this. I think it was at Queen's University, some years ago, that a professor said to his pupils, 'These are my ideas, gentlemen, revised up to date.' This is something 'most needed'—revision up to date.

Reverting to the matter of doctrine, however, it may be well to say that in the sciences, doctrines are theories; and this is not less true in the queen of the sciences, theology. We speak of the doctrine or theory of gravitation, the doctrine or theory of evolution, and we may, and do, speak of the doctrine or theory of the Atonement. In passing, it may be well to say that the earliest definite theory of the Atonement was held as the orthodox theory in the church for nearly a thousand years, and then discarded.

Again, it will be well to remember that doctrines or theories are devised in order to explain facts. If they do not serve this purpose surely they are worthless. Dr. Geo. A. Gordon tells us that Professor Park was reported as having said to his students that many of the doctrines in his 'perfected Calvinistic system' of theology had become unpreachable. And, adds Dr. Gordon, 'To say of certain doctrines that they cannot be preached is from my point of view a complete confession of their worthlessness.' These doctrines do not explain the facts. It is likely that none of the doctrines are true. They are appreciations of truth, but that they are true is inadmissible. And it would appear necessary to the further progress and higher welfare of mankind that some more 'discarding' be done. Dr. W. N. Clarke said, speaking to the students at Johns Hopkins University, 'We have wasted centuries in devising needlessly complicated explanations of things.' Yes, and the explanations do not explain. We are humbugging ourselves as we cling with such tenacity to these theories, and we are standing in the light of our fellows, even while we preach what we fondly believe is 'the Gospel.'

As for regeneration, I wonder whether any one needs it more than the 'ultra evangelical.' That hardness of heart, or imperviousness of mind, which caused Jesus to despair of benefiting certain men, seems only too characteristic of these evangelical chaps. They need a reversion to childhood in order that truth may find entrance.

FRANK HOLMAN.

SOME VIEWS ON THE BIBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In view of the widespread interest in the Bible, and incidentally in the question of the Higher Criticism, I also would like to give an opinion.

In my view the Bible is a progressive revelation of the mind of God. It is not, however, by the Bible that we are saved, but by the atoning sacrifice of Christ that the Bible reveals. Hence that is the central fact of revelation, toward which all other facts point. It may be true, indeed, that if man had not fallen, the Incarnation of Christ would still have been necessary in order to enable men more clearly to understand the nature of the Godhead. But the testimony of Scripture confirmed by universal observation and experience is, that man has irretrievably fallen. It was necessary then that the God-man should die to vindicate the truth of God, and indirectly to show hope to man. The atonement has thus become the focus of attention in the sacred record. As Bowring beautifully expressed it:

'In the cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time,
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime.'

The next question is who then are capable of interpreting the Scriptures? I answer, those only who, having definitely submitted to the claims of Christ as their teacher and guide, and recognizing themselves as saved by his death on the cross, realize that the Bible is mainly a record under the direction of the Holy Spirit of this redemptive process from the earliest ages until its consummation in Calvary and the Resurrection.

It may be said that this is a narrow view to take and is at variance with the accepted Protestant view that every man has a right to his own private interpretation of the Scriptures. In view, however, of the limitations of the human intellect, it is the safest theory to hold. Notwithstanding the protests of philosophers, it is impossible for any mind to study a new subject without a certain degree of bias, one way or the other. Hence he is only asked to approach the Divine revelation with a mind biased toward Christ, its creator. A student of any literary author is asked when commencing the study of that author to take a sympathetic attitude toward that writer. This is all that is asked here.

It may be admitted further that the Old Testament writers and prophets did not fully realise this redemptive message. Isaiah, for instance, saw far more clearly than Abraham into the meaning of the atonement. As an analogy to this limitation of the sacred writers, we may speak of the character of the knowledge of him who was the great anti-type, Christ, the supreme revelation of God. Even Jesus, may we not reverently say, did not understand till near the close of his earthly career the nature of this redemptive process in all its details. Paul says, 'Christ existing in the form of God, counted not the being on an equality with God a thing to be grasped, but emptied himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men.' That is to say, he emptied himself of omniscience and the other qualities of the Godhead, and thus was in a position to learn obedience by the things that he suffered.'

M. R. T.

NE TEMERE AND MODERNISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In my communication to you of a previous date I urged, as you may remember, those who might otherwise be misled, not to forget that the Ne Temere was merely an off-shoot of 'The Pope and Modernism,' a recent monumental decree of His Holiness, which can be got as other official decrees can, from New York for a trifle. I venture, in this letter, to quote what the Pope says in this respect, so that your readers who have not the time to look into this matter, may see for themselves. The present is a time requiring the utmost energy of body and mind in the defence of liberty. The people are literally being overwhelmed by the general advance of the Church of Rome and its allies, following upon the directed orders of its general. No patriot will stand idly by and carp at the efforts which our chief journals, both lay and denominational, are making to rouse the people to a sense of their danger. Some, alas, there may be who although they are aware that the Pope has declared war on modern liberty, are yet willing to preach the peace that they know does not exist, for business reasons. We cannot help that. It is the fate of all great movements, that some do not see, and others will betray. The quotation I refer to is as follows:—

'THE MAGISTERIUM OF THE CHURCH.'

'But it is not enough for the Modernist school that the State should be separated from the Church. For as faith is to be subordinated to science as far as phenomenal elements are concerned, so too in temporal matters the Church must be subject to the State. They do not say that openly as yet—but they will say it when they wish to be logical on this head. For given the principle that in temporal matters the State possesses absolute mastery it will follow that when the believer not fully satisfied with his merely internal acts of religion proceeds to external acts, such, for instance, as the administration or reception of the sacraments, these will fall under the control of the State. What will then become of ecclesiastical authority which can only be exercised by external acts . . . . . ? Pius X., Pope.'

It will be seen from the above that the Ne Temere, being concerned with one of the Roman Catholic sacraments, is, as it were, a trial order sent out to test the strength of the State. If the Ne Temere, which concerns marriage, a thing vital to both State and people, prevails over the will of the people, then the back of the State is broken and the way made plain for whatever may follow of the orders of the church. The Pope here makes the issue quite clear.

J. H. BURNHAM.

Peterborough.

RUSSIAN PRINCE TO WED

But Royal Family Decides Year Must Elapse First

St. Petersburg, July 8. — Emperor Nicholas has within the last three weeks held a family council, at the Tsarkee-Sele Palace, attended by all the adult members of the Imperial house, in order to consider the question of the engagement of Princess Tatjana Constantinovna, daughter of Grandduke and Grandduchess Constantine Constantinovitch, to Prince Constantine Bagration. This engagement was announced some weeks ago.

The Council presided over by the Czar, decided that while the engagement might be allowed to subsist, no marriage should take place until early next year; that in the meantime Prince Bagration should be relieved of his military duties as lieutenant of the Chevalier Gardes at St. Petersburg and sent to travel abroad, and to visit America; while the Princess' parents have taken her away from St. Petersburg, down to their beautiful country place in the Crimea, on the shores of the Black Sea. The young people are not to see or to hold any communication with one another, until the new year, and then, if they are still of the same mind, but only in that case, is the wedding to take place at St. Petersburg.

It will be the second union, since the days of Peter the Great, of a princess of the imperial family of Romanoff with a man of non-royal and non-imperial rank. The only other instance was that of Grandduchess Maria Nikolajewna, sister of Emperor Alexander II, and who after the death of her first husband, Max de Bearharnais, Imperial Duke of Leuchtenberg, married, with the reluctant consent of her father Count Nicholas Strogonoff, known as the most handsome and the strongest man of the Russian Army. To this union there was born a daughter, who married General Count Vladimir Scheremitieff, at the head of Alexander III's military household, and whose son, Count Serglus Schermitiles, married to a cousin of the same name, is now military attache of the Muscovite embassy at Constantinople.

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NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD

Keen pleasure has been accorded Anglo-Jewish circles by the appointment of Mr. Lionel Abrahams, C.B., as Assistant Under-Secretary at the India Office. Mr. Abrahams was born in 1869, he was educated at the City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford. There he obtained many distinctions and gained the Arnold prize. He entered the India Office in 1893, and was rapidly promoted. In 1898 he became Assistant Financial Secretary, and Financial Secretary in 1902. He was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1902. Mr. Abrahams has held important communal offices and is well known for his Anglo-Jewish historical research work.

* * *

It is rumored that Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General of England, is to become a Lord of Appeal, and receive a Peerage.

* * *

The blood libel in Russia will not down, and further sensational charges have been made against the Jews by the Black Hundreds. In many parts of Russia the Jews are in a state of panic owing to these monstrous libels. The forces of Liberalism, however, are defending the Jews against the vile insinuations of the scum of the Empire, and are taking effective measures to kill once and for all this atrocious libel.

* * *

There have been many Italian Jews honored by the King during the recent jubilee of Italian Constitutional Unity. Among ten new Senators two are Jews, both of them professors at the Athenaeum at Florence. They are Signor Giulio Fano and Alessando Lustig. Both are distinguished medical men. Signor Ernesto Nathan, the Mayor of Rome, has received the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and Signor Eduardo Philipson, of Florence, the same high distinction, in recognition of his philanthropic work.

* * *

Alarmist reports of attacks on Palestinian colonists have been received which are very much overdrawn. As a matter of fact, the rioting was confined to one colony, the new Zionistic colony of Mechaviah. At this point the Arabs attacked the colony to revenge the death of one of their number, who had been shot in attempting to kill a Jewish watchman. Several Arabs were killed in the fight and many wounded. There were no Jewish casualties, but the cattle were driven off and much damage done the crops.

* * *

The elections of the Central Committee of the Ica have been held, but the results will not be known for some weeks, as the contributors in distant parts of the world have not yet sent in their votes.

* * *

The French army in Morocco is protecting the Jews and Moors against the depredations of the revolting Berbers.

* * *

The Hungarian papers state that the Emperor-King has appointed Dr. Samuel Kojn, Chief Rabbi of Buda-Pest, member of the House of Magnates. His Majesty has already signed the decree, and the appointment will shortly be announced in the official journal.

* * *

Thanks to the energetic efforts of Rabbi Katzerelbogen, of St. Petersburg, the Finnish Senate (which takes the place of the cabinet there) has decided to petition the Czar in favor of abolishing the prohibition of Schita in Finland. The Fins have learned that anti-Semitism does them no good in Russia, and also no good in the London money market, as their last loan there was a complete failure, owing to the opposition of the great Jewish banking houses.

* * *

A by-election to the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies was to have taken place at Dressberg on a Saturday. But as a very large number of voters are strictly observant Jews, who would not vote on the Sabbath (Saturday) the election was postponed to a week day, as the result of the representations made to the authorities by the Chief Rabbi of the Orthodox community.

* * * *

The Minister of Education has again introduced into the Cabinet Council the question of abolishing M. Schwartz's illegal circular depriving the Jewish secondary schools of the privileges guaranteed to them many years ago by the Czar. Meanwhile, he has suspended the operation of the circular till the autumn, thus saving the schools from a critical position.

* * *

In the Italian army there are now two Jewish generals. They are Generals Coen (Leghorn) and Capi (Bologna).

* * * *

A new Diamond Bourse has been opened at Amsterdam. The number of persons who frequent it exceed 1,200, all of whom, with the exception of ten, are Jews.

* * *

Odessa has been startled by the news that the famous (infamous) M. Pelican, general Tolmatcheff's assistant and the leader of the anti-Semites of the municipality, failed this year to secure his election on the executive of the municipality. His defeat will greatly endanger his office of controller of the Jewish communal funds which he recently acquired with the aid of the Prefect.

* * *

The Governor of Jerusalem has ordered that military bands shall not play in public on the Jewish Sabbath. A similar proviso is already in force with regard to Friday (the Moslem Sabbath) and Sunday.

* * *

Herr Z. L. Rabbinerson, of Kieff, has presented to the Jewish Central Library in Jerusalem a large and valuable collection of Hebrew books and manuscript.

* * *

The Town Council of Neustadt (Germany) has presented a site for the erection of a home for aged Jews, which will cost 100,000 marks.

* * *

In several villages in Northern Roumania attempts are being made to incite the populace against the Jews. The feeling is identical with that which led to the sanguinary pogroms of 1907, and the feeling in Jassy is so intense that the Mayor has advised the Jews to remain in their houses as much as possible.

* * *

The proceedings of the English Jewish Ministers' Conference was on the whole a decided success, but an unpleasant note was sounded at the close of the Conference by the decision of the Preachers to found a separate Conference of their own.

MONUMENT TO WATERLOO

Commemoration of Battle in 1815 is Being Planned

Belgium, July 8.—A committee is being formed to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, which will occur June 18, 1915, and one feature of this celebration has already been decided upon. This is to collect all the bones, which are still found in large numbers on and around the battlefield, and place them in a great tomb, and above this tomb to erect an appropriate monument in honor of the unidentified fallen soldier.

This is an unusual and perhaps unique method of perpetuating among future generations the memory of a great battle. The London 'Telegraph' says of this method that 'it has been reserved for one of the minor nations to conceive a form of celebration humane and chivalrous enough to make a new impression upon the world's imagination.'

The habit between nations is to perpetuate the memory of your own side on the battlefield, and in case your own side lost on that particular battlefield to say as little about it as possible and to be content if the winning side is equally reticent.

The Germans, for example, are just finishing a very simple but most impressive Voelkershlachtdenkmal in the near neighborhood of Leipzig to perpetuate the memory of the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte at Leipzig by the German people, with some Russian help, on Oct. 18, 1813—a battle in which old Bluecher came in on the flank very much as he did later at Waterloo—but it has not occurred to anyone to suggest that the memory of the 50,000 Frenchmen who lost their lives in that dreadful and disastrous rout should also be carried forward by this stately monument.

HERMIT WAS SLAIN.

New York, July 8.—The police have drawn a net over the city to catch the murderers of August Marcion, known as the 'Hermit of the Bronx,' who was reputed to have a fortune hidden away in the ramshackle building in which he lived. The old man was found at an early hour mortally wounded by a stiletto.

A bloodstained revolver, with one chamber empty, showed the hermit had put up a fight before he succumbed to his antagonists.

Marcion had been frequently threatened in black hand letters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane acknowledges with thanks the following legacy and subscriptions:—Estate Malcolm Thomson, per Mrs. Thomson, $500; Mrs. E. S. Cook, $5; Mark Fisher, Sons & Co., $25; Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, $25; Ladies' Parochial Guild, St. Paul's Church, Knowlton, per Miss M. R. Knowlton, $10; Mrs. Colin McArthur, $25; D. Morrice Co., $10; Mrs. G. E. Rogers, $5; William Warren Fund, per Royal Trust Co., $80.

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The King in the Abbey; large picture taken by the official photographer, Sir Benjamin Stone.

The Gilded Coach in Pall Mall; striking general view of the procession, taken from above, showing the massed spectators.

The Royal Progress; Their Majesties and their subjects; the homage of the officials of the city; where the Canadian soldiers stood; the return to Buckingham Palace. The bright sunshine of the second day was favorable to photography, and some wonderful views are given.

The Sunny Smile; remarkable snap-shot of Sir W... in the procession.

The Mounted Police... dian troopers side by... Indian cavalrymen.

The Victoria Memorial; brilliant scene at the unveiling.

The German Emperor's visit; the first of the Coronation festivities.

At the Derby; Their Majesties at the classic English race.

Canada's Seamen; our Navy represented for the first time at a State function.

The King as a Soldier; full page picture of His Majesty at Aldershot.

The Queen and her wonderful train; a picture for the ladies.

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MONTREAL.

THE SERMON.

THE POWERS THAT BE.

(By the Rev. Canon Scott Holland.*)

*Preached at St. Paul's Cathedral, and specially reported for the 'Christian Age,' London, Eng.

Text: Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. . . The powers that be are ordained of God. —Rom. xiii., first three verses.

Does our apostle remember the magistrates who 'rent off their clothes and commanded to beat them, and when they had laid many stripes upon them cast them into prison, charging the jailor to keep them safely'; who gave them no formal trial though they were Roman citizens? Were these rulers not a terror to good works? Gallio at Corinth resolutely refused to go against St. Paul at the clamor of the mob, but there was a long record the other way. Is he not already able to write of his being in imprisonments often, of the stripes he has borne above measure. What of Felix, who saw his innocence, who heard him speak, whose conscience was shaken, who felt all the force of his appeal to righteousness and judgment, and yet left him in prison merely to please the Jews? Or Festus, who was perfectly well aware that there was no real charge against Paul, and who had nothing to report in extenuation of his imprisonment, and yet was willing to do the Jews a favor, and proposed Paul should be sent up to Jerusalem to certain death? Is this the way in which powers ordained of God act? Is this evidence that if we do good we are sure to have praise for the same? Is this the fashion in which governors exhibit themselves as ministers of God, revenging wrath on those that do evil? And what would the apostle have said later on in his life, after he had been chained to a soldier whenever he moved for two whole years in Rome, no specific wrong having been proved against him; or after he had been brought before Nero's court, and found no one to stand by him, and barely escaped with his life? Was Nero, then, ordained of God? Was resisting Nero resisting the ordinance of God?

Looking back on all he suffered, on all that Rome did to him, I do not believe he would have withdrawn a single word. What he wrote after his experience at Philippi he would have reiterated at the end of all. There is no sign in his writings that his high ideal of civil government ever wavered or lapsed. And this is what constitutes the splendor of his ideal. It lies behind the actual facts, a fixed belief that nothing can shake, a faith that is a possession of the soul. It means this: Rome succeeded in implanting in men's imagination an indelible tradition. She had made the whole wide earth aware of what true civil government ought to mean. She had revealed its valid authority. Men saw that the government did not exist to exploit the weak, or to satisfy ambition, or to assert might, or to tyrannise by force of conquest; but it existed as an essential factor in man's self-reliance, it existed to give social force to his conscience, it existed to fulfil righteousness, to give praise to the good and to stamp down evil; it bore the sword of divine justice. That is the one purpose of civil law, and therefore its one justification. Before Rome it had always looked as if it embodied different aims; it had shown itself so hard, so arbitrary, so reckless, so greedy; it appeared to be merely the weapon of ambition, the tool of the conqueror's pride. Rome suddenly let in the light. It allowed men to see the true inner significance of all this law and order. In its essential nature it had nothing to do with greed, or pride, or force. These did not come within its design. On the contrary, they disguised and perverted and destroyed its proper purpose. It was in itself simply the manifestation of right on earth. That is the truth for which this great Empire of Rome stood; that is the principle it embodied. Once let that claim be made, and it has become an ideal which can never be cancelled or blotted out. There may be grievous lapses in detail; bad officials, corrupt governors, selfish, slothful rulers. The ancient greed will creep in once more, and the old cruelties will find their familiar opportunity. But these disasters have now ceased to be overwhelming. They have been detected as failures, as treacheries, as crimes that defy the light. They do not belong to the ideal they profess to serve, and they can be ignored, for they cannot hide from us now the glory they becloud; still we look through them to the sun ruling in the heavens, and still we can see the government can never be meant to inflict moral wrongs; it has no right to own them as its own; its real significance repudiates them It stands to uphold righteousness and to punish the wrong doer. The powers that be have no claim except so far as they are ordained of God. If that be so, we can see why their lapses, and their blunders, and their injustice can be not only ignored, but resisted. St. Paul has no hesitation about that. The words of our text do not silence his own criticism of their acts. They are ordained of God, and they must reflect the mind of God, and the individual consciences of even the humblest citizens are aware of the divine standard and know what the righteousness of God requires. The conscience of the individual can detect moral treacheries and selfish sloth in its rulers.

Therefore the apostle will have these magistrates at Philippi on their knees. He is not going to let them off because they have found out their mistake and repented of it. He takes the rod into his own hands and punishes them. 'They have beaten us openly uncondemned,' he says, 'and have cast us into prison, and now do they thrust us out privily? Nay, verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out.' This prisoner of theirs was master of them, and knew his business. 'And they came and besought them, and brought them out, and desired them to depart out of the city.' We detect an amused sense of the complete, cringing surrender of the magistrates and their anxiety to get this troublesome pair of fellows out of the prison. They desired them to depart, so hurried and flurried they were now! In the next words we feel how little St. Paul spared them; the extreme and deliberate leisure with which he responded to their appeals. 'They went out of the prison and entered into the house of Lydia, and when they had seen the brethren, they comforted them, and departed.' There is proof enough that St. Paul's lofty conception of the divine character of human law never led him to the fallacy of non-resistance. Resist he did, with all his might whenever his conscience demanded it of him. The State might flog or bind him or fling him into a dungeon, but in doing that it only did violence to itself.

Yet all the time that St. Paul was uplifting this high ideal which the Roman Empire for him expressed, there was another Christian verdict being delivered in a very different tone. John, the son of thunder, the man of volcanic soul, was looking out over the same Empire, and to him it was the expression of the powers of the secular world, in their pomp, and wealth and pride, moving to its own bad ends, defying man and God. This holy watcher had but one desire: to see the doom of Rome. He waited for the day when the Angel should cry with a loud voice, 'Babylon the great is fallen!'

These are, I suppose, the two verdicts we have to reiterate to-day. First, it has been the work of some of us in this generation to try to recover and realize this judgment of St. Paul on the human State, that the powers that be are ordained of God, demonstrating His justice, bearing His sword. And we so revive it because ever since the Church and the State became one common Christian society under Constantine the Pauline conception has been driven underneath the surface very largely. Attention has been concentrated so much on the nature of the relationship between Church and State and the peculiar sanctity given to the State by its alliance with the Church that men have almost forgotten the sanctity the State possesses of its own, apart from its connection with the Church of Christ. The character of its independent identity has dropped out of sight, so much so that at times the Roman Church has committed itself to the desperately immoral contention that the State will lose all claim on the conscience if it is divided from the Church. Or we ourselves yield to the same fatal tendency when we assert, or at least imply, that the State, if it ceases to give some public and formal recognition of the Christian religion, will become godless. If we are true to the apostle we can never give way to such a suggestion. Holding by him, we declare human society organized into a State is in itself a divine creation; it has its own God-given purpose, it embodies the divine method, and realizes the divine end. The State is a sacred thing. It exists on its own account, apart from the organic body of Christ, discharging its own office for God, facing its own God-given responsibilities, manifesting itself through its own special experiences. It may receive strength and benediction from the Church, but it has its own service to render for which it answers to God, and the Church has no authority to instruct it in its own affairs. It needs redemption, as every individual soul does, but it must work out its own destiny, as God ordained it. Therefore it makes its claim to the allegiance of the citizen, and in it we find the recovered revelation of the wonder and splendor of that human State to be built here for God.

This does not mean that we hand over our consciences to the state, to do what it will with us. Far from it. We are free to criticize, as St. Paul did. We are just as free as he was to resist, free as he to go to prison or even death in our refusal to submit. Our appeal is from Philip drunk to Philip sober—from the State sinning against itself by committing injustice to that State which solely exists to manifest the perfect justice of God. The State of which we speak in that sense is ideal. States have authority over us because and in so far as they minister to divine righteousness. If they offend against righteousness they falsify their own claim. But all such resistance is an appeal to that true State, that divine creation, which is in reality the base of every form of human society. The State is God-ordained. So speaks St. Paul, and we have been learning to reiterate his speech.

But in so speaking, we are not disloyal to that other voice, the voice of thunder; the voice of the prophet. Babylon is yet with us. We know it all too well. Babylon, the world power, with its sinister weight of crushing traditions. Babylon, with its luxury, and selfishness, and heartlessness, and ambition, the lust of flesh, the lust of eye, and the pride of life. Babylon, with her merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble, and cinnamon, and odors, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men. That terrible inventory reads like a living indictment of the Babylon around us to-day. She is here, strong and proud as of old, and out against her must go the cry that denounces her iniquity and declares her doom. Out from our pulpits must still be uttered a voice saying, 'Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.' And still prophetic souls look for the great Angel who will cast a millstone into the sea, saying with a loud voice, 'Thus with violence shall that great city Babylon be thrown down.'

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

My dear Endeavor friends:

'Get leave to work
In this world—'tis the best you get at all;
For God, cursing, gives us better gifts
Than men in benediction. God says: 'Sweat
For foreheads;' men say:
'Crowns,' and so we are crowned—
Ay, gashed by some tormenting circle of steel
Which snaps with a secret-spring. Get work; get work;
Be sure 'tis better than what you work to get.'

The words of Mrs. Browning set out the end that the united society officers have had in view in preparing the programme for our convention. 'Service' is not only the topic of the meetings it is the aim of the meetings. If one thing is becoming clear to the Christian world of our day, it is that religion that does not lead to unselfish help of fellowmen is not of the Christian type. Christ's life is our example, and His law is our ideal. He says to men who know His greatness, in order to correct their ideas of greatness: 'I am among you as He that serveth.' Our hope is that we Endeavorers will return from Atlantic City with new visions of the opportunities, and joy of service. The enjoyment of a picture is possible to those who understand what to look for. The enjoyment of this convention is to be the experience of those who go to Atlantic City eager to learn where and how they may serve, and who return to their own lives to do as they are taught. Before the Master would allow His disciples to go out to do the only thing on the earth to do—serve—He commanded them to 'wait for the promise of the Father.' Those would have seemed empty days to the early disciples if they had not been spent in the most strenuous of all exercises—earnest prayer.

They were eager to work, but they knew their need of equipment. Shall not our gathering at Atlantic City be an equipment for service, as well as a school of service? If there be tarrying in prayer 'watching in prayer,' for it, it shall surely be. Many comrades of the Quiet Hour are going daily into their secret places. Will not everyone of the comrades make this convention a daily object of prayer?

Pray for delegates, speakers, officers, that the Holy Spirit of God may have full control of the convention, for the good of all who attend, and that 'He might have the pre-eminence.'

UNION EXECUTIVE.

The Executive meeting of the Montreal C. E. Union was held on Thursday evening, June 29, in Mountain street Methodist church. Several items of business were discussed, amongst which were, annual fall rally September 11th, Dr. Francis E. Clark's sixtieth birthday celebration in Ayelmer, and the appointing of a nominating committee for the election of officers for the ensuing year. At the close of the business meeting a social time was spent with some of the delegates going to Atlantic City and Knowlton. The members of the C. E. Outing Club served strawberries and cream and cake.

KNOWLTON, 1911.

In three short days the delegates to the Missionary Conference at Knowlton will be gathered at Windsor station. It will be an exciting time, and the committee will be busy suggesting and helping the delegates to the special car assigned to them. The train will arrive at the Conference Heights, Knowlton, at about 8 p.m., and it is only a few minutes walk up to the Ladies' Lodge, where the advance guard of delegates and officers will be in readiness to welcome you. After supper, when you have done justice to the good things provided, you will register and have your room assigned to you. It being the first night, the lights will not be turned off at 10.15, but will be allowed a few minutes longer.

Next morning the rising bell at 6.30 will waken you, and by 7.10 you will see the delegates crossing the lawn from the different buildings to the auditorium for devotional service, and, by 8 o'clock everyone is ready for breakfast. Thus will the delightful days pass, each day filled with the precious lessons learned at each session, the afternoons devoted to recreation or resting under the trees, talking to the leaders or the missionaries. Dr. Margaret O'Hara, from India, will be there, as also will the Rev. J. Cooper Robinson, of Japan; the Rev. J. A. Mowat, of China. Just to meet with and talk to these newly returned missionaries, who are filled with zeal for the work in their field, makes the conference one of great help and inspiration to the delegates. Then there will be some of us who have met Miss J. Thomas, of Toronto, at the Whitby Conference; we surely will welcome her to our Knowlton Conference, and feel assured that those who have yet to meet her will always remember her and will be glad of the time when they came under her influence. Then there is the chairman of the Conference, the Rev. Wm. McC. Scott, of Toronto, and the secretary of the Conference, and also Canadian secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement, the Rev. H. C. Priest, and the Rev. G. H. Cobbledick, of Quebec, who will conduct a series of devotional and expositional studies on the Bible. Mr. Morris W. Ehnes, of New York, editorial secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement, will conduct a normal mission study class, and we must not forget to mention Miss J. A. King, who did so much last year to make our Conference a success, and who will look after you all again this year to make you comfortable and happy by arranging your rooms for you and taking charge, along with Mr. Harold Mack, of the recreation part of our Conference.

Now as you read of this Conference, the leaders and missionaries with whom it will be our privilege to meet and to live for eight days as one large family, of the delightful drives, boating, lawn tennis, etc., don't you wish you were coming with us and enjoying it too? Don't you feel sorry for yourself that you are going to miss it all? Well, we are sorry for you, and wish you were coming to enjoy it with us, and hope that next year you will be among the delegates to our Missionary Conference.

SUMMER RALLY.

The Rev. F. J. Horsefield, Bristol, England, president of the British C. E. Union, addressed a gathering of Endeavorers in Knox Church, on Sunday evening. Mr. Horsefield said: 'If the life of every active Christian Endeavorer were "handed over" into the keeping of our Master, handed over into the pierced, strong and kind hand of Christ, there would be such a rush of progress in the work of our churches that nothing could stop it. The call for workers in the home and foreign field is urgent, but the volunteers for service are few; many are afraid to "hand over" their lives into the Master's keeping, for fear he might send them to these fields, but they need feel no fear, for as soon as their lives are "handed over" he will bid them "fear not," and make them strong to do all things for his sake.'

The Rev. Mr. Horsefield will be one of the speakers at the C. E. convention, Atlantic City, which opened on the 6th of this month.

LIFE OF A LAUREATE.

The Career of Mr. Alfred Austin.

(From Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Alfred Austin has played a part in public affairs as great as can be assigned to many men whose names are familiar to all readers of newspapers. Most of his influence was exercised 'behind the scenes,' though now in his 'Autoblography' (Macmillan and Co.) the veil is partially lifted, and one is able to see how close and intimate his relations with the public men and the public movements of his time have been. Partly this arose from his connection with journalism—a connection which, begun fifty years ago, lasted until his nomination as poet-laureate in 1896.

For the 'Standard' Mr. Austin acted as war correspondent in the Franco-Prussian War, where he made the acquaintance of Bismarck, and wrote admirable accounts of interviews with the great German statesman while on the march. He also acted as special correspondent at the Berlin Congress —the most memorable diplomatic gathering of the last half-century. At home he was constantly in the thick of political business. Twice he stood for Parliament, but the last occasion was many years ago, and even then he had grave doubts as to whether or not he would be happy in the House of Commons. Later he had no doubt at all, and declined many invitations to contest safe seats. He was also, he tells us, offered the management of the Conservative Central Office—but, he says himself, if the party leaders had searched England through and through they could not have found a man less fit for the appointment, which was, of course, declined. Not a good party man, in the sense that he could not endure the shifts and expedients which partisanship forces upon a man, Mr. Austin was devotedly attached to Lord Beaconsfield, of whom he writes enthusiastically, and to Lord Salisbury, to whom he stood in unusually close connection. He has been intimate, besides, with practically all the other leaders, especially on the Conservative side, in contemporary politics, with men of letters and artists, with soldiers, and people who have done nothing in particular, although their names are well known. In his seventy-fifth year Mr. Austin sat down to retrace the steps of his life, and recall all the interesting events with which he was connected. The result is the 'Autobiography,' in two volumes, which appears after a year's labor, and will surprise by its contents, probably causing many who know Mr. Austin only as a poet, to revise their estimate and opinion of his varied and accomplished talents.

Lord Tennyson.

Lord Tennyson.—From the volumes we have quoted a few passages. Here is an account of Tennyson in his garden, together with a note on work and tobacco:—

'As we walked in the garden, and in the wilder ground beyond it, he asked me several questions about flowers, not, indeed, for information, which he did not need, but in order, I fancy, to see how much, or how little, I knew about them. He had chosen what was safe ground for me. But when I spoke about 'Salvia patens,' pronouncing 'patens' with a long 'a,' he said gruffly, 'Salvia what?' I answered that I was well aware that 'patens was short in Latin,' and that I was only submitting to the 'normal loquendi' of the Bar, the stage, and society generally. He rated this as no excuse, and advised me to call it what it ought to be called. I think it was in observing for himself that I was not ignorant of things rural and rustic he felt kindly towards me, far more than from any mere literary talk we had. When I left, he walked with me as far as the wooden gate that led into the lane. I had come by, and, in answer to my expressing the hope I should be welcome if I came to see him again, he said, but in a half gruff manner, as though he disliked saying anything agreeable, 'I shall always be glad to see you.' But just before this au revoir! he said to me, as we leaned over the gate, 'What a vulgar people the English are. They come here to watch for me; and when they see me they exclaim quite loudly, 'There's Tennyson.'' I repeated this afterwards to Mrs. Stuart Hodgson, whereupon she said that he would have been much more annoyed if they did not come.'

'I remember once asking Tennyson, after reading a passage in Dorothy Wordsworth's journal how William had gone to bed 'very tired' with writing the 'Prelude,' if he had ever felt tired by writing poetry. 'I think not,' he said; 'but tired with the accompaniment of too much smoking.' '

Lord Beaconsfield.

Lord Beaconfield.—A quota is given which brings out the strong friendship which existed between Queen Victoria and her favorite statesman, Lord Beaconsfield:—

'His sitting-room was upstairs, and conspicuous in it was the slanting desk at which he was writing 'Endymion,' his last book, published in 1880, and the letters, not published, and perhaps never to be published, that he wrote regularly to the Queen, describing to her the progress of his novel, assuredly the most astonishing ones ever written by a subject to his Sovereign, at once familiar and respectful. 'See what my gracious Sovereign gave me at Christmas,' I remember his saying, as he opened an 'edition de luxe' copy of George Eliot's 'Romola,' in which was written, in her flowing hand, 'To the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., from his affectionate Sovereign—Victoria, R.I.' As he closed the volume, he said, 'I showed this to ——,' naming a prominent member of the new Ministry, 'and he did not like it. But,' he added, 'I cannot read 'Romola.' '

THE TALLEST TOMB IN ENGLAND.

Near the well known seaport of Southampton, England, there is a remarkable edifice known as Petersen's singular because it marks the burying place of a certain John Petersen, a wealthy tea planter. The man appears to have been rather an eccentric individual, and in order to prove to the world his belief in concrete as a building material set about the construction of this great tower. The building took many years to complete, but is entirely of concrete, and by the time the final layers had been placed had reached an altitude of more than three hundred feet. It is about forty years since the tower was erected, and its present condition is certainly a justification of the faith of the builder. As has been indicated, Petersen left instructions that his body should be placed under the tower, and this was accordingly carried out. Another desire that the chamber at the summit should contain a light was defeated by the firm stand which Trinity House, the lighthouse authority, took on the matter. Such an illumination would have been visible for miles out at sea and would naturally have proved very misleading to sailors.—'Scientific American.'

RUSSIAN RAILWAY WONDER.

When the railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburg was opened, an old peasant determined to take a ride on it to 'Mother Moscow.' The down express and the up express met at Bologoe—half-way between St. Petersburg and Moscow—and the passengers of both trains were allowed half an hour for supper. Among the people who alighted from the other train, the old peasant recognized a friend whom he had not seen for a long time. They had a delightful chat together over their tea in the restaurant, and then, without any thought of what he was doing, the old peasant boarded his friend's train instead of his own. The talk was very merry for some time, but at last the old man became grave and silent, and appeared to be puzzling deeply over something. At last he broke out: 'Ah, Ivan, what a wonderful thing are these railroads. Here we sit in the same car, I going to Moscow and you to St. Petersburg!'—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Montreal.—Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Rev. James Roy, LL.D. 7 p.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Dominion Square. Clergy.

Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
Fourth Sunday in Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 242.
Venite, Elvey.
Psalm xlv., Turle.
Jubilate, Goodson.
Hymns 290, 260.
Preacher, the Rev. W. S. Major.
Recessional Hymn, 540.
Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 291.
Responses, Tallis-Festal.
Psalm xlvii., Davy.
Nunc Dimittis, Garrett in D.
Hymns, 266, 240.
Anthem:—'O Saviour of the World.' Goss.
Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Howard.
Recessional Hymn, 477.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, Rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., Curate. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. R. L. Carson. 3 p.m., Sunday School and adults' Bible Class. Monday—St. Andrew's Brotherhood. Tuesday—A. Y. P. A. Wednesday—Teachers' Meeting. Thursday—Boy Scouts. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector street.—Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Incumbent. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 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.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique Street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, Rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham Street. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, Rector.

CHURCH NOTICES

METHODIST CHURCHES.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. W. Ernest Baker. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance Streets. The Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, 17 Marlborough street. Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., the pastor. Everybody welcome.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts.—The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 2.45 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the Evening Service. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET-METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach at both services. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Class meeting at 10.15. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8. Everybody welcome to all these services. 11 a.m., the Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D. 7 p.m., Mr. J. H. Carson.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made cordially welcome at all services.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. The Rev W. G. Bradford, pastor, will preach both morning and evening. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri Street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH (corner of St. Antoine and Convent Streets, St. Henry). Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher:—Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher:—F. W. Meyers. Open-Air Service, weather permitting, Place Guay, at 8.10 p.m. Sabbath School and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Mondays at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach in the morning. Subject:—'The First Great Prophet.' The Rev. R. R. Nicholson will preach in the evening. Subject:—'The Entry of the King.' Visitors welcome at all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street West. The Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. The Sunday-school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Men's Bible class at 3 p.m., taught by Mr. A. O. Dawson. The public most welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C.S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Tedephone St. Louis 1533.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur Streets. Emil Jestinsky, Pastor, 280 Mance Street. Morning services at 11 a.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

OUTREMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Mr. E. Herbert Gray, B.A., B.D., M.D., C.M., acting pastor. Dr. Gray will preach as follows: Morning service: No. 2 in the series of sermons on 'The Bible and its Books.' Subject: 'The Book of Psalms.' Evening service: No. 2 in the series of sermons on 'Great Questions of the Bible.' Text: 'Art thou he that should come, or look we for another?'

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts. The Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, Chinese Department, at 3 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. On Sunday the Rev. Louis C. Parkinson, of Bath, England, will preach both morning and evening.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois street. Rev. K. J. Macdonald, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Mixed Adult Bible Classes in MacVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 10 o'clock. C.E. Society Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois street. Caretaker, E. Nicholson, 5 Fortune street.

MacVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH, St. Viateur, corner of Hutchison street. —Rev. James G. Potter, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The Rev. Wm. Millar, B.A., of North Troy, Vermont, U.S.A., will officiate at both services. Strangers

GARDENVILLE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Longueuil). Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible Class and Sabbath School at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Notre Dame street West, near Seigneurs street. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. welcome.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai Streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —St. Denis street, near corner of St. Joseph Boulevard. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street. Union services with the congregation of Emmanuel Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. J. Balcom Shaw, D.D., of Chicago. Visitors are welcome.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Elgin ave., Westmount Park.—The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., at both of which Mr. Lochhead will occupy the pulpit. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. L. Gordon, D.D., of Winnipeg, will preach at both services. Subject: Morning—'Is Conscience an Infallible Guide?' Subject: Evening: 'The Last Hours of Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena.' Strangers welcome to all services.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. Pastor, Rev. J. R. Evans. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday School. English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor, No. 369 Clarke Avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor prayer-meeting on Monday evening. Strangers and visitors welcome.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—The Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., B.D., will preach at both services. Subjects for Sabbath, July 9, 1911:—Morning, 'The Nature of Prayer.' Evening, 'Delight in the Worship of God.' Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at close of evening service. The annual service of the Orange Order in Stanley Street Church at 3 o'clock p.m. Sermon by the Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., B.D. Strangers made welcome to all the services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
S. S. and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Men's Own Meeting held at 4 p.m. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen meets at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The pastor will officiate at both services to-morrow.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. J. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. During July this church will be closed, the congregation will unite with Dominion Square Methodist Church, and worship with them.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road (opposite Kensington avenue). Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., Minister. During July and August Melville and St. Andrew's Church will hold union services. The services for July 9th will be held in Melville Church, Elgin avenue (opposite Park).

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH Dorchester Street. Minister Elect, the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, M.A. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M.A., Professor-Elect of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, will officiate at both services.
Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. John Currie, Pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' Meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' R.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning a. 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

THERE'S A REASON!

NO, it is not because I have spent all my advertising appropriation, nor because I have not received a most hearty response from seekers after genuine bargains, nor because some people say I advertise too much, that you have seen nothing about The PLAZA for the last few days.

BUT because as a result of my letting the public know what a good thing I had in The PLAZA for them as well as myself, I have been literally inundated with orders, verbal and written requests, telephones and telegrams for particulars about The PLAZA, and my extensive staff, both Office and Salesmen, have been kept on the jump often until after midnight, and with the view to getting caught up with my work, these are the reasons that you have seen nothing about The PLAZA in the papers for the last few days.

JUST think of a sale of nearly 1,000 lots in two weeks time in the middle of the Summer, with the temperature at boiling point, and my office staff and sometimes 10 automobiles on the jump to take care of the anxious seekers after PLAZA lots, who have already signed up for nearly $60,000 worth of this property.

AND why all this excitement, because The PLAZA has the location. This property is beautifully situated on the Back River, the terminus of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal; with the Montreal Street Cars operating right through The PLAZA now, and prices are so reasonable that anyone can afford to purchase one or two lots, and the man who can afford it can make no mistake at present prices in securing 10 or more of these PLAZA lots, considering the prices and conditions of purchase. Bear in mind, NO INTEREST.

THINK of Lots near the Street Cars for $175.00, and within three minutes walk of a beautiful Park allowance, right on the river front, that would be hard to duplicate anywhere; and there are two other park allowances right on the property as well; with 5 Avenues, one of them a 95 foot Boulevard (with restrictions) running the entire length of the property.

CAN you wonder after reading all these interesting facts why the PLAZA has been such a huge success, and why it was necessary for me to stop talking about it for a while. There are opportunities all about us, if we could only see them, but surely when they are pointed out to us and brought so forcibly to our notice, as in the case of the PLAZA, we should at least investigate these statements and secure some of them.

THE investor and the Homeseeker are very much alike, and either may occupy the situation of the other, therefore, investigate immediately the merits of this PLAZA offer of mine while the excellently situated Lots at such ridiculously low prices last. By securing 10 of them some allowance will be made you, and for a cash payment a discount of 5% is allowed. Don't forget deeds will be forthcoming on complete payment of the Lots.

TO reach the PLAZA either communicate with my Head Office, 517 St. Catherine Street West, or take a Back River car from a St. Denis car any time, and my representatives will meet you on the property, or take an Amherst car north on Amherst Street, to end of line, and my autos will meet you there on Saturday and Holidays.

BRING this paper along, read it on the way out, and then compare my statements with the facts.

IT'S UP TO YOU.

FREE "PLAZA" LOTS

— AT —

Dominion Park

Sign Your Name at
My Booth for a FREE LOT

Open Evenings.

Ottrell

The Uptown Real Estate Broker

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4 DOORS WEST OF PEEL

Ottrell

Please send me all particulars about the "PLAZA."

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Phones: Up 2990 and Up 1728

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 35c; 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 50c per line extra, prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

BIRTHS

BLORE—On Dominion Day, 1911, at 2072 Waverley St., Montreal, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Blore.

MATTHEWS — On Monday, June 19, 1911, at Sandy Lake, Man., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Matthews, twins, a son and daughter.

WALSH — On June 30, 1811, at 24½ Lorne avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Walsh, a son.

MARRIED.

PRITCHARD — EDEY — At Wyman, on Wednesday, July 5, 1911, by the Rev. J. A. MacLean, Mildred E., second daughter of Mr. R. W. Edey, to Mr. W. Fred. Pritchard.

DIED.

ARCHAMBAULT—In this city, on July 7th, 1911, Lizzie Lelievre, wife of the Hon. Horace Archambault, Judge of the Court of King's Bench.

Funeral will take place from Notre Dame Church at 9 a.m.

The funeral cortege will leave 276 Pine Ave., at 8.50 sharp.

Friends and relatives will kindly accept this intimation.

McCRUDDEN — At Cobourg, on July 5, 1911, Rachel J. I. Fuller, third daughter of the late Frederick Fuller, and beloved wife of J. J. McCrudden, and mother of Frederick and Miss Gertrude, Lottie and Olive McCrudden, and sister of W. J. Fuller and Mrs. R. C. Jones.

Funeral will leave her brother's residence, 2570 Mance street, Annex, on Saturday, July 8th, at 3 p.m.

MILLAN — Peacefully passed away, in this city, Thursday, July 6, 1911, Mary J., third daughter of the late Joseph Millan, and beloved sister of the Misses S. and H. Millan.

Funeral from her late residence on Saturday, the 8th instant.

Quebec papers please copy.

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

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1653. (Note change of Address

ESTAB. 1840
JOS. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

Phone St. L. 3390. 2295 PARK AVE.
H. BRENNAN
DECORATOR
Reasonable Prices — Satisfaction Guaranteed

ASHES
Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

C.P.R. KNOWLTON SERVICE.

The Saturday train for Knowlton leaves Windsor St. Station at 1.15 p.m. and returns on Monday morning, leaving Knowlton 6.52 a.m., arriving Montreal at 9.20 a.m.

The 9.00 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. trains from Windsor St. Station daily except Sunday make direct connections for Knowlton.

THANKS THE CITIZENS.

Census Commissioner Admires the Way They Answered Questions.

The ready and obliging manner with which the public in St. James, Lafontaine and east wards received and answered the census enumerators is the subject of warm eulogy by Mr. J. Eudore Painchaud, Census Commissioner, of 307 st. Denis street. In a communication to the 'Witness' Mr. Painchaud desires this paper to convey his thanks to the citizens for their promptitude and courtesy.

LATE W. S. GILBERT'S READY WIT.

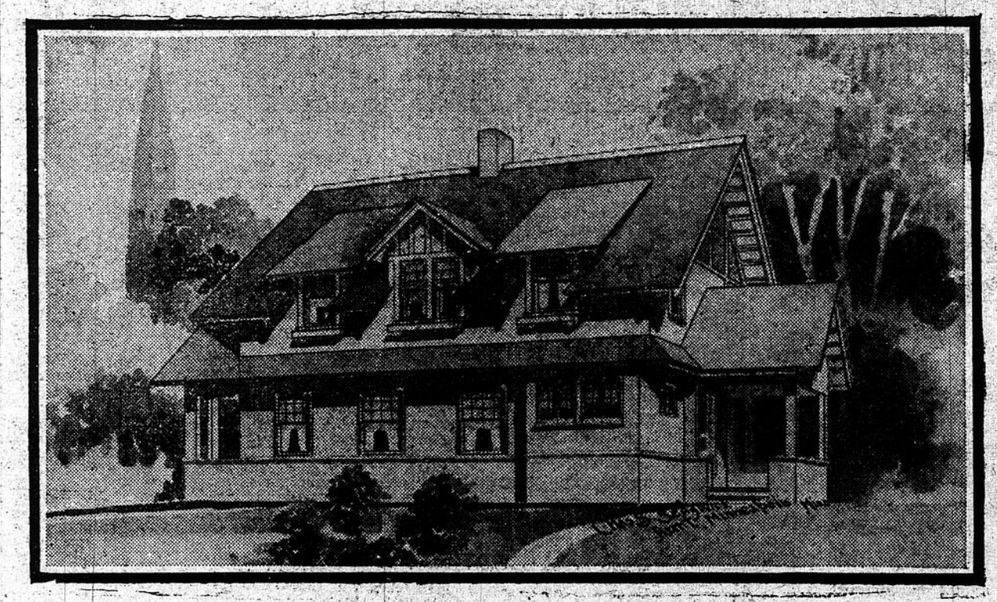
The readiness of W. S. Gilbert's wit is well illustrated by this story told of him, says 'The Bookman.' He and Mr. F. C. Burnand, the editor of 'Punch,' were guests at the same dinner table, where a wise host placed the rival humorists at opposite ends of the room in the hope of distributing equally the witty table talk. Continual shouts of laughter rose from Gilbert's corner, until Burnand, after ineffectual attempts to arouse a similar jocularity in his immediate circle and unable to conceal his chagrin, leaned forward and said in his most sarcastic manner: 'I suppose Mr. Gilbert is telling some of those funny stories which he occasionally sends to "Punch," but which don't appear.' To which Gilbert dryly replied: 'I don't know who sends the funny stories to "Punch," but it's true they don't appear.'

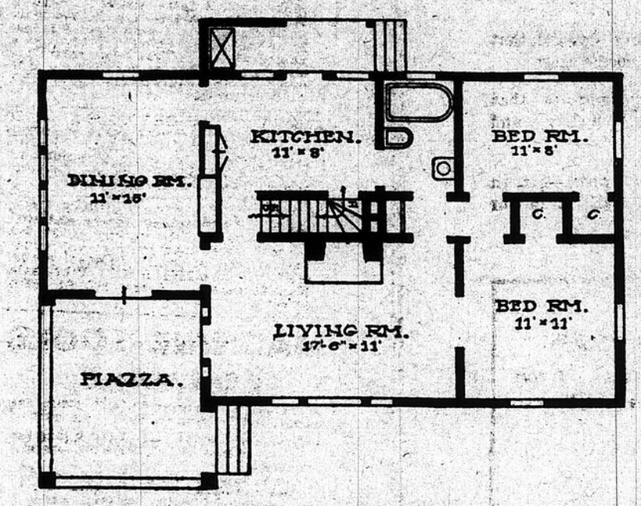
'WINDOW' IN THE JUNGFRAUJOCH.

(From the London 'Globe.')

Another step toward the completion of the Jungfrau Railway, the highest railway in the world, was accomplished on June 14. This was the opening of a 'window' in the Jungfraujoch, as the great connecting wall between the Monch and the Jungfrau is called, at a height of 10,955 feet above sea level, 4,185 feet higher than the starting point of the line at the Little Scheidegg, and 9,075 feet higher than Interlaken. From this unique 'window' a wonderful view will be obtained, embracing besides the glaciers immediately beneath it the peaks of the Schneehorn and Silberhorn, the Lauterbrunnen Valley, the Wengernalp, part of Murren, and a glimpse of the lake of Thun. The 'window' forms a ventilation shaft, also an outlet for the removal of the debris from the tunnel, which formerly had to be transported back to the Eismeer station; lastly, the fact of having reached this spot is a vindication of the plan of a railway to the summit of the Jungfrau.

HALF TIMBER AND CEMENT BUNGALOW COSTING $2,500





The size of this bungalow design is 41 feet 6 inches breadth and 24 feet depth. It is designed in the half timber and cement style that is very appropriate for a one-story bungalow. The height of outside studs is 10 feet, with double sills and plates. The first floor is set up only two feet above the grade, thus keeping the low appearance so much desired. There is space on the second floor for finishing a good room or two and leave storage space. The estimated cost, exclusive of heating and plumbing, is placed at $2,500. This figure does not include any finishing on second floor, and will vary according to local conditions.

The plan calls for a good-sized living room, dining-room and kitchen and two bedrooms, with a convenient bathroom. At the left-hand corner is a wide, liberal entrance piazza. This can be screened in if desired and also glazed in during the winter months, making a fine sun parlor. The exterior treatment is designed to be with half timbers and cement between on metal lath, put on with a pebble dash. The cement may be stained with waterproof wash green, brown or light buff, and the roof shingles stained red, brown or green to suit. Tile makes the handsomest and best roof, but the expense is much greater. Washington fir may be used for finish and also for floors and stained brown or dark mission with very pretty effect. The mantel will look best and be most appropriate laid up in rough sewer or vitrified brick or of field stone, using both large and small. The walls will be best in rough plaster and tinted in browns. The woodwork to be very simple, doors made low and on line with the windows and a wide plate rail carried around all of the first story. Clinging vines and foliage close around the outside wall add much to the beauty.

OUTREMONT !

The Little City of Homes



A CHARMING SPOT IN OUTREMONT—RESIDENCE OF MR. A JOYCE.

OUTREMONT

A charming little town, with the Mountain for a background and roads penetrating the highlands, from which the most delightful of views can be seen. From the situation, one has the finest observation of the glorious Canadian sunset to be had on any part of the Island of Montreal.

Medical men recommend Outremont as a healthy locality to live in. A gradual up-hill drive from the city, one feels a vast difference in the air the moment Outremont is reached. A drive around the mountain will convince you of this. No need of going to seaside or country if you have a home in beautiful Outremont. Twenty minutes' car ride (city fares) from extreme limits of Outremont to St. Catherine Street.

OUTREMONT

The people of Outremont are proud of their community and justly so. They are a progressive people. They enjoy life. They have their tennis courts, bowling greens, curling rinks, skating rinks and toboggan slides. There is a beautiful public park in the centre of the town and extensive playgrounds are being arranged for. Outremont is and always will be the ideal suburb.

THE PLACE TO ENJOY LIFE

OUTREMONT

A suburb specially designed for those desiring to own their own homes. Absolute protection against being surrounded by shacks, tenement houses or stores. Fully equipped fire and police departments. Up-to-date schools and churches of all denominations. A most desirable residential district in every respect. Take a walk through the town. It speaks for itself.

The Council of Outremont do not encourage factories or stores to locate there. Outremont is destined to be Montreal's best home suburb and all plans are being laid with that object in view. Clean streets, beautiful avenues, well kept boulevards, thousands of young maples being planted, permanent sidewalks, all go to impress the visitor that Outremont is the spot for a home. Spend an afternoon or evening out there and be convinced.

OUTREMONT

With its natural advantages backed up by a progressive Council and people is bound to go ahead. High class suburban residences are being built and there will be no deterioration. No person who ever bought land in Outremont has failed to make a substantial profit if he cared to sell. Prices to-day are still reasonable and will never be less. Now is the time to secure a home. A half hour walk in the town will be a surprise to you. Land values going up—delays are costly.

OUTREMONT—A place of natural beauty, perfect air, clean streets, beautiful avenues, shady trees. The ideal place for a home. Think it over now and make enquiries.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., (1) 1.15 p.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *8.00 p.m.

For Halifax and East, 7.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday.

For St. John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.

For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m.

For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., (1) 1.15 p.m., †4.30 p.m. *7.25 p.m., daily.

For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *8.00 p.m.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.

For North Toronto and West Toronto, *10.45 p.m.

For Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.

For Ottawa †8.25 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., §7.50 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.

Vaudreuil and intermediate stations — †8.35 a.m., †8.45 a.m., §8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., §12.01 p.m., †12.30 p.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.10 p.m., B5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., K11.15 p.m.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., G9.20 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.00 p.m.

From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.00 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., G9.20 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., 8.30 a.m. daily, except Monday.

From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.

From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *7.10 p.m.

From West Toronto and North Toronto, *7.00 a.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, *8.00 a.m.

From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.55 a.m., *7.00 p.m.

From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.55 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.40 p.m., 7.00 p.m.

From Vaudreuil and intermediate Stations, †7.50 a.m., *8.00 a.m., *8.05 a.m., †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., †11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., B5.20 p.m., (1) 6.25 p.m., *6.40 p.m., *7.10 p.m., K9.50 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., *4.40 p.m., *11.30 p.m.

For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (1) 12.45 p.m., †5.00 p.m.

For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., §9.10 a.m., (1) 12.45 p.m., †5.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †6.15 p.m.

For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., §9.50 a.m., †12.30 a.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.10 p.m., §11.50 p.m.

For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †5.10 p.m., B6.35 p.m., §10.10 p.m.

For St. Agathe, §8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.30 a.m., (1) 1.15 p.m., (1) 1.25 p.m. (from Windsor Street), (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., M4.50 p.m., †5.10 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., §9.00 a.m., §9.40 a.m., §9.50 a.m., †12.30 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., (1) 2.00 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., †5.10 p.m., B5.30 p.m., †6.15 p.m., B6.35 p.m., §10.10 p.m., §11.15 p.m., §11.50 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., 2 p.m., *6.30 p.m. §10.10 p.m. Ottawa, †12.50 a.m., †10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, †7.50 a.m., †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., §7.20 p.m., †7.30 p.m., §8.55 p.m., §10.40 p.m. St. Lin, §7.00 a.m., †8.30 a.m., H7.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m. St. Eustache, †7.50 a.m., †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m., †3.40 p.m., †7.30 p.m., (1) 9.45 p.m., §10.25 p.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †2.00 p.m., †6.10 p.m., K10.00 p.m.

G. Monday only.
†Week days. (1) Saturday. *Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
§Sunday only.
K Saturday and Sunday only.
M Friday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main, 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Connection for Riviere a Pierre Junction and La Tuque. Daily except Sundays. Buffet-Parlor car.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, at 9 a.m., 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Connection for Lake St. John District, on Saturdays.

For L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.

For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal 8.45 a.m., Monday and Thursday (Place Viger), 4.00 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday; 5.10 p.m., Friday and Saturday; 1.25 p.m., Saturdays only, from Windsor Street Station.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie and Joliette and Rawdon; 9.15 a.m., Sundays.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.

From Riviere a Pierre Junction, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and intermediate stations, 11.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.

From Quebec, La Tuque, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Also from Lake St. John District on Mondays.

From Joliette, L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, 9.40 p.m. Sundays.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, etc., 8.00 a.m. except Sunday, and 7.20 p.m. daily.

For Malone and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m. and 4.05 p.m., except Sunday, and 9.30 a.m., Sunday only.

For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 7.25 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 5.08 p.m. and 6.20 p.m., except Sunday; 9.30 a.m., Sunday only; 1.00 p.m. and 11.30 p.m., Saturday only; 10.15 p.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.00 a.m., daily, and 10.15 p.m., except Sunday.

From Malone and intermediate stations, 8.50 a.m., except Sunday.

From Utica and intermediate stations, 5.40 p.m., daily.

From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 6.50 a.m., 8.10 a.m., 8.50 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., except Sunday; 10.00 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.05 p.m., Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York and Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.35 p.m., daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., except Sunday.

From Boston, 7.30 a.m., daily, and 9.55 p.m., except Sunday.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to April 5th, 1911.

7.05 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. & H.

*7.16 a.m.—To Richmond and intermediate stations.

7.30 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Sp'gs.

*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.

8.05 a.m.—Sunday only—For Fort Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate stations.

*8.30 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.

8.32 a.m.—Sunday only—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo and intermediate stations.

8.51 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermediate stations.

*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

9.01 a.m.—Sunday only — St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.

9.10 a.m.—Ste. Anne's, Valleyfield, and intermediate stations.

9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.

*9.45 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate stations.

10.00 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York via D. & H.

1.30 p.m.—Saturday only — St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Coteau, Cornwall and intermediate stations.

1.31 p.m.—Saturday only.

1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.

3.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany.

3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.

4.16 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Island Pond.

4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.

4.21 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.

4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.

4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.

5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil and intermediate stations.

5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.

5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.

6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.

*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.

*7.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.

*8.00 p.m.— Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.

*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.

*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.30 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex. Monday, Quebec.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.

*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.

*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.

*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.

7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.

8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.

8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.

8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.

9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.

10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.

*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.

1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.

1.45 p.m.—White River Jct, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.

3.20 p.m. — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.

4.50 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.

5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.

*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.

6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.

*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville daily except Saturday and Sunday.

*7.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.

8.40 p.m.—From Brockville to intermediate stations.

9.00 p.m.—From Fort Covington, Hemmingford and intermediate stations.

*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.

*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

TRAIN SERVICE.

8.15 a.m.—Daily, except Saturday—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Moncton, St. John and Halifax, and intermediate stations.

8.15 a.m.—Saturday only—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Campbellton and intermediate stations.

4.00 p.m.—Express to St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet and intermediate stations, daily, except Sunday.

OCEAN LIMITED.

7.30 p.m.—Daily except Saturdays, for Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys.

11.45 p.m.—Saturday only, to Levis and Quebec.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.15 a.m.—Except Sunday. — Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

6.30 p.m.—Except Monday. — Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m.—From St. Flavie, Riv. du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

7.35 a.m.—Except Monday. Ocean Limited, from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Matapedia Riv. du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis.

645 a.m.—Monday only, from Campbellton, Matapedia, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Murray Bay, Levis, Quebec.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home Hospital acknowledge the following donations:—

Mrs. K. W. Blackwell	$10.00
M. Baillie	1.00
B. Estelle Wilson	5.00
Summer House (Waterbury Centre Vermont)	2.00
Mrs. Ready (Lennoxville Que)	5.00
M.F.P.	5.00
H.J.	5.00
	$33.00

Mrs. John Allan Stanley St.

An invalid chair, and other furniture for hospital use.

And also wish to sincerely thank the Victoria Sunshine Club of Westmount for their energetic and successful efforts on Tag Day, by which the home benefited to the extent of $500.00.

MACREADY AND THE BARON.

(London 'Chronicle.')

A scapegrace baron pawned the coronet he had worn at the coronation of Queen Victoria. Having a slight aquaintance with Macready, he wrote to the actor offering to sell the pawnticket, and suggested that the redecmed item of headgear would be an interesting theatrical 'property.' Macready replied with characteristic sarcasm that if the thing had been owned by a nobleman of mark who had got into straitened circumstances he would have favorably considered the application. But he did not think his stock of 'properties' would be improved by the addition of a gilded coronet that had been worn by a numskull and pawned by a profligate.

THE LAST PASSENGER PIGEON.

('Agricultural Department Circular 80.')

Measures were taken to ascertain whether the passenger pigeon had been completely exterminated. Under the stimulus of rewards offered aggregating altogether several thousand dollars many reports were received of nesting passenger pigeons. The information, however, proved incorrect on investigation, and it is practically established that of the vast hordes of wild pigeons that formerly inhabited the eastern United States there is now but one survivor, a female bird eighteen years old in captivity in the zoological garden of Cincinnati.

THERE IS ONLY ONE "WEST END" IN MONTREAL

The Metropolis of our Great Dominion of Canada.

The "WISE" ones are buying **NOW** BEFORE the big **ADVANCE** takes place.

Now is Your Opportunity

WHILE THEY LAST

KINGSDALE AND QUEENSDALE PARK

LOTS FOR

$125.00 and up.

HOW TO GET THERE—Any westbound St. Catherine or Windsor car. Pay CASH fare, and getting transfer to Montreal West car at Sherbrooke and Victoria Avenues. Get off car at Westminster Avenue, where Agents will meet you with conveyances.

Agents Meet All Cars Week-End Afternoons.

A. G. FOWLER ROSS & CO.

Suite 66, Bank of Ottawa Building,

Tel. M. 2297. 224 ST. JAMES STREET.

CANADA The Greatest Consuming Nation (per capita) of the World

Is Waiting to Buy Your Products

The American manufacturer who's who — and knows—will not be long in realizing that Canada is one of the greatest and finest markets he can have.

Why fuss about trying to sell sixty-five cents worth of goods to an aborigine miles away—when you can sell $5.00 worth to your neighbor—and at the rate Canada is prospering—and increasing in population—a tremendous market will soon be here.

Canada at the present time is the third best customer of the United States, England and Germany alone are buying more.— What will be the condition ten years from now, at the present rate of Canada's growth?

Get started NOW—and remember this—it's some easier to get started SOONER than later.

When you build your branch in Canada, you will build it in Maisonneuve—about six miles from Montreal.

You will do this—BECAUSE

Maisonneuve has the finest wharves in Canada, where the big ocean liners may berth.

Maisonneuve has a railway, on the wharves, right back of where you will build your factory.

Maisonneuve has everything else necessary for you—plenty of labor, gas, water, sewers, electricity, etc., etc.

Maisonneuve factory sites are about one-quarter of what they soon will be—and,

Maisonneuve has a live progressive Council, that will make it worth your while to locate here.

Maisonneuve has got all the big factories that have been recently built in this vicinity, and wants still more.

If you are awake to something good—get in NOW. Cut off this Coupon and mail it in for further facts and figures.

M. G. ECREMENT,
Secretary of Maisonneuve, P.Q.:

I am interested in a factory site. Please send me facts and information about Maisonneuve.

Signed— .....

City and State.....

Kind of business.....

W.

Build It In The Industrial Heart of Canada

MAISONNEUVE

THE LAST SEVENTY-FIVE LOTS AT DORVAL BAY GARDENS

The Picturesque All-the-Year-Round Rapid Transit Suburb

A little more than two months ago, Monday, April 24th last, to be exact, we withdrew **DORVAL BAY GARDENS** from the market.

As we then said, three-quarters of the total number of plots in this new, ambitiously planned suburb had been sold. Never before had a property created such a stir. Never in the history of real estate selling on the Island of Montreal had three-quarters of a subdivision been sold in **SIX WEEKS.** Nor has this phenomenal record been equalled since.

When we took **DORVAL BAY GARDENS** off the market, we stated that we were about to commence improvements, and we would not sell another lot until same were completed.

WE HAVE KEPT OUR WORD, and to-day we invite you to take a look at **DORVAL BAY GARDENS,** and see how handsomely we have redeemed our promises.

See for yourself how we have improved and transformed **DORVAL BAY GARDENS,** until it stands to-day as a veritable paradise of natural and man-made beauties.

What have we **DONE** at **DORVAL BAY GARDENS?**

Well, we have cut **Roads and Streets,** opened **Avenues,** planted **Shade Trees,** installed **Water,** and we have **Erected Houses.**

And we haven't finished with it yet, we have still a few embellishments up our sleeves that are going to surprise and stagger the whole real estate selling and investing world.

NOW, you can come and see what we mean by "a replica of Versailles Gardens at Paris."

NOW, you can see and appreciate our splendid planning of luxuriant avenues and gorgeous drives, and NOW you can realize fully what a fine spot is **DORVAL BAY GARDENS** on the shores of Lake St. Louis.

The accomplishment of these improvements itself constitutes a record on a par with the phenomenal selling.

First put on the market early in March, and fully improved by the first week of July. CAN YOU BEAT IT?

This is one more instance why it pays to deal with a reputable and honest firm, a firm which knows how, and has the capital, to carry out every promise made to its clients.

No mushroom firm with unproved worth, Geo. Marcil & Co have a twenty-four years' reputation as the largest and most reliable real estate developers in the Dominion of Canada.

DORVAL BAY GARDENS to-day is one more concrete success to be added to a score of earlier ones which we have developed in full accord with, and in redemption of, our opening announcements.

Is there anywhere else on this Island inside or outside the city limits, where such **developed land** can be bought at such prices?

Is there anywhere else on this Isalnd where the natural beauties lend themselves so readily to the accomplishment of such an enterprise as **DORVAL BAY GARDENS?**

DORVAL BAY GARDENS offers you country life within fifteen minutes of the city with every opportunity to indulge in **bathing, boating, fishing,** in glorious Lake St. Louis, and country walks, **automobiling** and kindred pursuits on the fine country roads which grace this district.

As stated above, three-quarters of **DORVAL BAY GARDENS** has been sold. There remain only seventy-five plots which we now offer for sale at twelve cents a foot and up.

If you want any of these lots you must hurry up, for selling at the March rate they will certainly not last one month.

Come and see **DORVAL BAY GARDENS** with us. If you haven't time send for our plan and particulars. Everything sent free of cost, and railway tickets supplied without any obligation to purchase.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON can very profitably be spent at **DORVAL BAY GARDENS.** We will conduct anyone desirous of seeing this property to Dorval by the 1.30 or 2.15 p.m. trains from Bonaventure. Representatives meet and leave by all trains.

GEO. MARCIL & CO.,
180 St. James Street:

Please let me have a plan and particulars of your Dorval Bay Gardens property.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

(W)

PHONES

DAY:
MAIN 3791

SUNDAYS & EVENINGS:
ST. LOUIS 3898
ST. LOUIS 3890

DOUBLE FUNERAL.

Stewards From Liners Attended Last Rites on Dead Comrades.

The unusual sight of a double funeral was witnessed yesterday afternoon by the business men of St. Francis Xavier street and other streets leading to the Mount Royal Cemetery. The funeral procession held the crowd of passers-by with solemn reverence and created a sympathetic impression throughout the entire course of its journey.

The first hearse of the cortege held the remains of John Kitcher, who was left behind by the R.M.S. 'Teutonic.' He was suffering from typhoid fever, and died in the General Hospital on Thursday. The other hearse contained the remains of William Tear, a steward on the 'Virginian,' who fell into the river on Thursday morning and was drowned.

The cortege was lined each side by stewards in uniform from the 'Megantic' and the 'Virginian,' some of whom acted as pall-bearers.

The service at the Sailors' Institute at two p.m., by the Rev. James Patterson, a Presbyterian city missioner, while the services at the grave sides was conducted by Mr. Ritchie Bell, manager of the Sailors' Institute.

SEIGNEURIAL CONFERENCE.

Demonstration to be Held at Huntingdon on July 16.

The College of Arms of Canada has made arrangements for a demonstration of the members and descendants of the Seigneurial Orders of Canada, and those holding heraldic rank of an equivalent or similar character, U. E. Loyalists, and others. The proceedings will take place at Huntingdon on Sunday, July 16. Sixty-five of the French and several members of English descent have made arrangements to go, and have secured special arrangements with the G. T. R. The delegation will leave by the 8.05 morning train, and will return at 6.50 by the evening train. Madame de l'Epinay, who had an audience of King George some months ago, will accompany the French delegation. Others besides members of the Order may take advantage of the excursion.

OLD AGE IN UTAH.

Utah has an annual celebration of which but little is known to the outside world. Every year in the fall all the men in Utah who are past seventy years of age are brought to Salt Lake City and entertained handsomely for a week. Their expenses of every kind are paid by public committees which have the matter in charge, and are authorized by the Mormon church to collect funds for the annual festival. Though conducted by the church, the festival is non-sectarian, all the old people being treated alike, regardless of creed or color. The entertainment is lavish, and when it is over the guests are sent back to their homes, feeling that old age is honorable at least in Utah. This year it is expected that the number of guests will range from 12,000 to 15,000. They are divided into three classes and grouped accordingly at all the various fetes and banquets. The first class embraces those between seventy and eighty years of age, and they are marked by red badges. The next class comprises all between the ages of eighty and ninety years, and their badges are blue. The most distinguished class is the third, whose privilege it is to wear a badge of pure white, indicating that they have passed the ninetieth milestone in life's pilgrimage. These lastare proud of their great age, and appear to regard the other two classes as mere children.—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

FORTY-EIGHT HEAT DEATHS.

Toronto, July 8.—Eight further registrations of deaths due directly or indirectly to the heat were made at the City Hall yesterday, bringing the total now on record to 48, an appalling number in proportion to the population. Those registered yesterday included three men aged 56, 62 and 69; two women of 64 and 71, and three children under one year.

WAREHOUSES To Rent And For Sale

H. JOSEPH & CO. Inc.

Three Beautifully Finished Houses.

For Sale—very centrally situated, on the north side of Pine Avenue, just east of University Street. The houses which are well built and beautifully finished are up-to-date in every detail. Each house contains 8 bedrooms and maid's room, 3 tiled bathrooms, open fireplaces and mantels. Will be sold separately.

The Cradock Simpson Company
Real Estate Agents on Commission Only.
(Established 1879.)
205 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL

OVERLOOKING McGILL GROUNDS

A handsome stone-front residence on University street. Interior decorations new throughout. Large, airy rooms. Light on three sides. Immediate possession. Easy terms.

COTTAGE ON CADIEUX STREET.

A Cosy Home on Cadieux Street for $4,000. Will sell furniture, including a piano, at a sacrifice. The cars pass the door. Immediate possession.

Let us show you a two-flat house on Elm Avenue, Seven rooms in upper and ten rooms in lower flat. This property is being sold to close estate.

A. W. D. HOWELL, 212 St. James street

OPPORTUNITIES IN REAL ESTATE--LOTS

2 Rockland Avenue. **OUTREMONT.**
2 Argyle Avenue. **WESTMOUNT.**
1 St. Denis Street,
1 River Front. **ST. LAMBERT.**

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.
2 Mariette Avenue.
1 King Edward Avenue.
1 Corner Maple and Mayfair Ave.
3 Corner Mariette and Monklands Avenue.

BENJAMIN BURLAND, Real Estate,
Main 3089. 303 Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEET, 339 St. James street, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED, Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

LOTS FOR SALE.

CHEAP—THREE LOTS IN WINDSOR Park. Forty percent below market price, for $140 cash. Apply 'Witness' Office, Box L.S.

FOR SALE.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.00; Cut Hardwood, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75 per load. J. C. MACDONALD, 493 William street. Tel. M. 454.

CRAIG SQUARE PIANO, WALNUT case, full compass, very good tone and action. Specially reduced, $75, payable $5 cash and $3 per month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West (corner Stanley).

COUNTRY MERCHANTS—IF YOU are contemplating a trip to the city of Montreal, and if you have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter, who are soon to be married, be sure and make us a call, and we guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices, and best up-to-date goods and very prompt delivery. Our prices are from 25 per cent to 40 percent lower than ordinary prices. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for prompt cash and for 30 days. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers, Store, 350 St. Paul street. Established 30 years.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, CHAPEL style, walnut case, 5 stops, knee swell, very powerful tone. July price, $45, payable $5 cash and $3 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West (corner Stanley).

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables, 1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table; 1 4-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap Wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 1234, Montreal.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, LOUIS XV. style, overstrung scale, beautiful tone, in splendid condition. Special price, $285. Terms to suit purchaser. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherin street West (corner Stanley).

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, Office tables, library tables, rotary and tilting chairs, at 25 percent to 33 1-3 percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:—
1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 3-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 3 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 3 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18 inch Lap Wheel.

These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time.
Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 1234, Montreal.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED — PROTESTANT teacher, holding Elementary Diploma, for Bryson Village Public School, County Pontiac. Term, ten months from 1st September. Applicants please state experience, salary expected, and qualifications. Salary paid last year, $350. Address H. T. HURDMAN, Sec.-Treas., Bryson, Que.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR THE Chateauguay Dissentient School, holding model diploma. Salary, $325, for a term of ten months, commencing Sept. 1st, 1911. Apply, with references, to ROBERT ORR, Sec.-Treasurer, Chateauguay Basin, Que.

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR THE Point Fortune Elementary School. Term, ten months. Apply, stating salary, to GEO. A. BARCLAY, Sec.-Treasurer, Point Fortune, Que.

TWO (Protestant) TEACHERS WANTed for the School Municipality of Ormstown (St. Malachie), for the ensuing scholastic year, for districts Nos. 1 and 9. Salary $230.00 for ten months' teaching. Schools open Sept. 1st. Teachers with diploma preferred. Apply, stating qualifications, up to 22nd July, to P. McLAREN, Secretary, Ormstown, P.Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT FEMALE Teacher, with an elementary diploma, for a rural school; salary $22 per month. Apply, C. F. KAINS, Cushing, Que.

WANTED, FOR THE CHATEAUGUAY Dissentient School, a teacher holding model diploma. Salary, $325.00, for a term of ten months. Commencing September 1st, 1911. Apply with references to ROBERT ORR, Sec.-Treas., Chateauguay Basin, Que.

PROTESTANT TEACHER WANTED, Elementary diploma), for 8 months, commencing Sept. 5th; salary, $22 per month. Apply, ALFRED CLARK, Sec.-Treas., Gramont Post Office, Pondsonby, P.Q.

WANTED—TWO (Protestant) TEACHers for Shigawake elementary schools. Duties to begin about Sept. first, 1911. Apply, stating salary expected, to GEORGE YOUNG, Sec.-Treas., Shigawake, Que.

WANTED—FOR POINTE AUX TREMbles Missions Schools, teacher, male or female, for matriculation classes. Residence in the buildings. Duration of session, 8½ months. Duty to begin in October next. Presbyterian preferred. Applications received up to 1st August. Apply to Principal E. H. BRANDT, Pointe aux Trembles, near Montreal.

WANTED, A TEACHER, HOLDING A first class diploma, for Little Metis School. Salary, $30 per month. Apply, with references, to A. H. McLAREN, Sec.-Treasurer.

WANTED, BY THE SCHOOL COMMISsioners of Westmount, applications at once for the position of Commercial Master. Must be competent to teach English, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, Typewriting and Shorthand (Isaac Pitman's). Also, an Assistant Commercial Master required; must be a good teacher of Shorthand (Isaac Pitman's) and Typewriting. Forward applications and testimonials to the Secretary-Treasurer of School Commissioners, Westmount, P.Q.

WANTED—PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding first-class diploma, for River Desert School. Term ten months. First Sept. to June 30th, 1912. Salary $35 per month. Apply to W. SMITH, Sec.-Treas., River Desert P.O., Que.

TO LET.

Corner Store To Let

Fine Corner Store To Let—With basement and upper flat.
Apply to Manager.
'Witness' Office.

The 'Witness' Block

ACCOMMODATION for one or two tenants—offices or shop. Apply to the MANAGER, 142 St. Peter street.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR HOUSEkeeping in the Hamilton Apartments, 54 Mackay St., one five and one six-roomed. 'Phone Up 4198.

SUITE OF SIX ROOMS IN BISHOP Court Apartments, to rent; this suite is on the ground floor, facing Bishop Street. J. BIRCHENOUGH, 409 Merchants Bank Building. Tel. Main, 7979.

FLATS TO LET.

BRANDON AVENUE, OFF ST. Antoine, cheerful comfortable lower and middle flat. Seven rooms and bathroom. Newly papered. Modern. 461 Lansdowne Avenue, 'Phone 3800 Westmount.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM, SUITABLE FOR YOUNG Lady employed during day, or young man of quiet habits; reference required. Call between 6 and 8 p.m. No. 945 St. Urbain street.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, on bathroom flat; private family, suitable for lady or gentleman. 46 Berthelet street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED DOUBLE Room, bathroom flat, also, double bedded room, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply, 68 Beaver Hall Hill.

BARGAINS.

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY GOOD furs do you go to a general or departmental store of cheap fur sales, or do you go to an old reliable fur store? To the latter we would suppose. Then why go to shops selling miscellaneous goods, to buy your household furniture, who know actually nothing about the construction or finish of furniture. Don't you think it would be more in order to go to firms who have made a life study of the business. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street, is the place to go to, if you are looking for up to date goods, of guaranteed workmanship and best finish, and at the right prices; assortment now complete; one price; one discount.

HIGH CLASS WHITE ENAMELLED bedroom furniture, suitable for your city house or country cottage, at prices defying all competition. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

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

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, HOUSE, with an acre or more of land in or near Ste. Anne's on Vaudreuil. Address particulars to R., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CAST-off Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3067.

SUMMER BOARD.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMmodated half mile from town; good bathing; prices moderate. Apply to THOS. GLOVER, Summerside, P.E.I.

SUMMER BOARDERS WILL FIND good accommodation; terms moderate. Good boating. Close to train, office and 'phone. Apply to Mrs. DAVID GREEN, Arundel, P.Que.

ACCOMMODATION FOR A Few Boarders, farm house, on lake, Laurentian mountains, open year round, good board, boating, bathing, hunting. Box No. 1, Les Lacs, P.O., Que.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

NURSE WANTED—WANTED AN EXperienced nurse immediately, and willing to go Maine Coast for summer. Apply in evenings to MRS. F. W. FAIRMAN, 250 Sherbrooke street west.

WANTED, FARMER'S WORKING Housekeeper, for widower, aged 40; good home; fair wages. E. E. SMITH, Moore's Forks, N.Y.

WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE to go to country—Lake Manitou. References required. Apply 335 Elm avenue, Westmount.

WOMEN WANTED, TO TAKE ORders in spare time. No experience necessary. Our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply, Dept. A., BRITISH CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, 228 Albert street, Ottawa.

THIS MAY MEAN YOU—PERMANENT position to experienced salesman for hardy nursery stock. Grown in Quebec. Best outfit free. Investigate. CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Limited, Montreal.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED, No canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address, NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO., V. 1264, Marden Building, Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING, TINting, Plastering, etc.; experienced workmen; best materials. Reasonable prices. J. BACON, Decorator, 70 Bruce avenue. 'Phone, Westmount, 1588.

COTTAGE TO LET.

TO RENT, FOR THE SUMMER Months, a small cottage in the Village of Huntingdon, partly furnished. Apply to Mrs. CLYDE, Huntingdon, Que.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.

LAURENTIDE PARK — FURNISHED Cottage to let, overlooking Lake Maskinonge; four bedrooms, kitchen, dining room, sitting room, wide verandah. Rent, $100 per season. Half mile from station; three hours from Montreal. Miss HICKS, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.

LITTLE METIS To Let at Reduced Rent for Part of Season.

Merlinwood Cottage, furnished. Besides large sitting-room, dining-room, pantry and kitchen, there are seven or eight bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. on bedroom floor, modern plumbing, hot and cold water at kitchen sink and in bathroom; splendid water from spring above the cottage level, providing water pressure. Modern cooking range, wide verandahs, beautiful view, and large grounds, including pine grove and fine, clean beach. For further particulars, address, Mr. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office, or Telephone Main 4090.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED TO BORROW ON PROPERty at Dorval, valued at $12,000, the sum of $4,500, for 3 or 5 years, with interest at 6 percent per annum. We, however, would accept for term of one year. Security good. GEO. L. LE BEAU & CO., First Mortgage Loans, Real Estate, Insurance and Valuations, No. 40 Hospital street. Main 571; St. Louis 123.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILES CURED—COOK'S FAIRY Salve will give instant relief and cure piles. If it does not as recommended, will refund money. Sold at all principal druggists, 25c.

DON'T BE CARRIED AWAY WITH the idea that because you are offered a big, tempting discount that you are buying your furniture cheap. Try the house with one price, one discount throughout the year, and compare prices, and you will see how much further your cash will go with us. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

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

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat, at the manufacturers' showrooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

TYPEWRITERS—INVESTIGATE REmanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

DO YOU WANT A LARGE BUFFET? We have them. Do you want a small buffet? We have them. Do you want an extension dining table, also chairs, china cabinet, serving table, etc., to match? We have them. We have everything in the new furniture line, and at prices that will be beneficial to you. Had you not better see our stock before you place your orders elsewhere; 30 years' experience in the line is surely worth something. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal. No. 1783. Superior Court. Somerville, Limited, Plaintiff, vs. Maria Egan, Defendant. On the 17th July, 1911, at 2 of the clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, 97 Selby street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of furniture, piano, etc. F. B. GODIN, B.S.C., Montreal, 7th July, 1911.

The 'Witness' is on sale, among others, at the following suburban agents:—

ST. LAMBERT.
MISS DAVIES, Post Office.
HECTOR BISSAILLON, St. Denis St.
J. MAXWELL, Victoria Avenue.

LACHINE.
G. A. RANSOM, 370 St. Joseph St.
G. A. RABEAU, 217b St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL WEST.
JOHN COULTER, Westminster Ave.
D. J. MUNRO, Decarie St.

MONTREAL SOUTH.
MR. SLATER, Lafayette Ave.

VERDUN.
J. W. MATTHEWS, 103 Church Ave.
MR. WILLIAMS, Galt Ave.

If your dealer does not sell the 'Witness,' notify us and we will see that he is supplied at once.
CIRCULATION DEPT., MAIN 4090.

WANT ADS. For The 'WITNESS.'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 801 Wellington Street, West of Subway; J. W. Matthews, 103 Church Avenue, Verdun.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale,
Property For Sale or To Let,
Other Articles For Sale.
20 Words for 10c,
½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

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.



Thronged With Men

Both materials and labor have gone up, as you know, and we should say, conservatively that you are getting your pick of the best patterns and best fabrics in negligee shirts that we ever offered. There is no advance in prices here, and so our stores are thronged with men who want good shirts for little money. Prices 85c, $1.00, $1.25 up.

R. J. TOOKE, LIMITED

177 St. James Street
493 St. Catherine St. W.
473 St. Catherine St. E.

FIREWORKS GRAFT CHARGED.

Enquiry to Follow Fourth of July Celebration in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, N.Y., July 7.—All the aldermen of Brooklyn are up in arms at what they term 'the greatest steal that has ever been foisted upon the city of New York, and the boldest attempt at robbing the public that has ever been tried in any city.' They are fighting mad over the quantity and quality of fireworks furnished their respective districts for the Fourth of July celebration.

Not only are they angry at the exhibition given them, but they are asking all kinds of questions about the price that was paid for the fireworks and the curious transaction involved in their purchase.

An indignation meeting was held at Borough President Steers' office, which was attended by a dozen of the leading representatives of this borough.

After the meeting Ald. Morrison and Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke went over to the controller's office and laid the facts they had gathered and supported by affidavits, before Mr. Prendergast with a notice to hold up the payment of the bills rendered for Brooklyn's fireworks.

Ald. Morrison also stated that the matter would be taken before the grand jury if possible, and those responsible for the alleged 'steal' dealt with severely.

KING GEORGE AND HIS PEOPLE

The most noteworthy fact about King George is his excellent moral character. In this he is undoubtedly representative of the vast majority of his subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, and it is well for the monarchy that King George is a model husband and father; for the age has passed when kings can safely defy the elementary virtues. He is said, on creditable authority, also to be a man of fair ability, and there are indications in his attitude toward the very serious issues now being dealt with by the Ministry and Parliament that his purpose is to keep within constitutional bounds, and how to do the will of the electorate as expressed through their chosen representatives.

There could be no better or safer attitude for a British sovereign. The monarchy is popular, and will remain popular while it continues to accept the popular viewpoint. England is a democracy tempered by loyalty. A monarch of the George type is far better fitted for a successful and happy reign, in the period of political and economic transition that one of greater abilities and more pronounced self-assertion. King George has the cordial god-speed of Americans in his formal assumption of the crown which he has worn for a year past, and all well-wishers of humanity hope and trust that his reign will be notable for progress and prosperity, and for peace with the world at large.—Henry Mann, in July 'Columbian.'

A KEEPERLESS LIGHTHOUSE.

'What do you think of a perpetual lighthouse, needing no keeper, and yet as regular in its flashes of light as one maintained by the government?' asked Albert D. Van Wyck, a globe trotter, at the Raleigh.

'This natural light never fails, and that means much for navigation. It is a volcano on the island of San Salvador. This volcanic lighthouse is about eight miles inland from the port of Acajutla. It is a veritable pillar of cloud by day, and the flash of its light by night has been valuable to mariners for years. It can be seen far out at sea, and a burst of flame has gone upward every seven minutes, without the variation of a second, for many years.

'The few visitors who stop at San Salvador amuse themselves the first few days by holding their watches and timing the outburst of flame.

'A lighthouse fee is collected of all vessels that put in at the harbor nearest the volcano, and no skipper objects. He knows that the valcano is more reliable than the lighthouses kept by human beings on other coasts, and the novelty of the light is worth the price charged by the government. There is the usual detonation caused by the eruption every seven minutes, and the ground is shaken, but, after a short sojourn on the island you fail to notice it, and would be the more shocked if it did not occur.'—Washington Post.

A large force of police left Galway in a government steamer, as an escort to the collector from Galway, who has been appointed by the council at a remuneration of 10s. in the pound for the collection of five years' rates due from the inhabitants of the south and middle islands of Araw.

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I consider the 'Witness' the best managed newspaper in Canada.

Sydney Fisher,
Minister of Agriculture.

The 'Witness' is a clean and reliable newspaper.

—Toronto Star.

MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY 1911

"ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."

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