SEE CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT

# DAILY WITNESS

Fair and Colder

L. No. 248 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1909. PRICE ONE CENT.

## FIRE LOSS PROBLEM

### Ch mblay Issues Fall W g to Householders n Prevention

### DAMA IN EUROPE ONLY A FRACTION OF THAT IN AMERICA

ay, head of the Mont- tment, this morning is- annual notice to house- inspection and precau- to prevtnt fires. He

t the approach of winter ty to warn the citizens means to prevent fires, erally so frequent dur- son. As in the past years, the public to seriously lowing hints:

rubbish of any kind ac- and your stoves, furnaces

t hot ashes on cellar wood work. Put them as required by the city

to shut off the electric fore leaving your busi- for the night, for when ws short circuits often are the origin of many

inflammable goods too jets. All jets should

strongly recommend 'the sbestos or sheet iron under Quebec heaters. In the r last inspections, we no- in about sixty percent of re these heaters were them on the bare wood- without any protection what- being overheated, s are very dangerous, and very strict in insisting that d in such a way as to eli- danger of fire.

should be exercised in lamps and matches. Chil- not be left alone in the there are matches within

people have the habit of turn- and then leave them during the whole night. This often results in lamp ex-

should be swept regularly s it is necessary.

twenty-fifth of the current shall start our semi-annual the whole city. That in- be a complete and very in all cases where negli- ving our by- found immediate steps for the prosecution of instead of granting a past. It is time now public should be convinced of observing these by-

pleased to make these in- the purpose of teaching how to prevent fires, and they will conform to our in- in their own interest. no reason to envy any Am- in so far as personnel or concerned. Our firemen trained and capable of giving account of themselves under stances.

allow me to call your the fact that in America to be numbered among Last year America lost as 58,000,000, while the total its gold mines hardly reach- This shows that the wealth which is annually de- counterbalances the re- industries and is lost to anybody. These would be otherwise advan- for the prosperity of if the insurance cov- the losses on the other zens must pay for it increase in insurance

presented by the fire felt for a long time marked progress could keeping down losses by forced upon the popular that there is a fire loss average layman at that a certain num- a certain percentage just as necessary a ma- Providence as our fore- think of the epidemics that these great and de- nies of sickness, which of thousands, are pre- that they are now pre- people, individually give proper heed to governing the matter understood.

probable that when citi- ow that in Great Brit- France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland the loss per capita, the for insurance, and of life by fire are tenth of the correspond- America, there will, upon the popular un- there is a fire prob- ple, the city of Berlin, tion about one third ago, rarely exceeds in annually, whereas in proximates five million

reasons for the huge losses which in Eur- y-two cents per capi- amount to about $3.02 One might say that our rigorous and that the our buildings is in- European cities; but justify this astounding and in my opinion the that the majority of of our business men, that their stocks re insured for nearly and are confident in experience of our the perfection of fire- s, while the Euro- tomed to depend more precautions to prevent the ability of the fire-

zens will try to pre- h as possible by fol- mentioned directions een the fire loss in gh the fire loss has since the establish- n of inspection, im- yet to be expected, lic will do its duty tion.

## STREET WORKS AUTHORIZED

### City Council Approves Expenditure of $33,665 by the Road Committee

### ALD. PROULX FAILS TO CARRY APPOINTMENT OF VETERINARY SURGEON

A considerable amount of business was transacted by the City Council at its meeting yesterday afternoon, principally owing to the fact that very few matters entered on the order of the day were of a controversial character. The business related in the main to the adoption of certain reports, chiefly those of the Road and Finance committees. They provoked no discussion of any note. Whether this was because Aldermen L. A. Lapointe and Robinson, who had opposed them in Finance Committee, were absent from the Council meeting is a matter for conjecture. Be that as it may, Ald. Lariviere, who has been one of the most ardent opponents of the Road Committee's programme, said there was no reason to object to yesterday afternoon's propositions. They all referred to necessary work, and even if it could not all be completed, the purchase of the material now for use next year would not be harmful in these instances.

A noteworthy report from the Police Committee was held up, and, after its recommendation had been questioned, it was referred—or, rather, it was taken back for further consideration. The recommendation was to the effect that Lieutenant Lafleche should act solely as veterinary surgeon in the police department, with the enhanced rank of captain, and his salary increased to $1,000 a year.

'How many horses will he be called upon to look after?' asked Ald. Gallery.

'Forty or forty-five,' replied Ald. Proulx, the chairman of the Police Committee, who proposed the adoption of the report.

'So few as that!' exclaimed Ald. Gallery. 'Why, in the Incineration Department, there are about one hundred and forty horses to attend to, and the two veterinary surgeons who are called upon receive fees amounting to only about five hundred dollars a year.' Ald. Gallery went on to maintain that the report of the committee was altogether out of order inasmuch as it proposed to create a new office. Nothing was provided for in the appropriations for a permanent veterinary surgeon, and to recommend now that money be varied in order to provide for such an official was not proper. The Council could not vary a policeman's salary in order to engage a veterinary surgeon.

Alderman Lavallee opposed the report, and suggested that as Lieutenant Lafleche was a competent veterinary surgeon, he might be engaged next year to act in that capacity for all the horses of the corporation.

When, however, Ald. Levesque moved to amend the report to the effect that the officer named should be appointed as from January 1 next as veterinary surgeon for the horses of the police, fire, incineration, and water departments, at the same salary that the Police Committee now proposed to pay him for the exclusive duty of doctoring the forty-five horses of the police department, the Mayor ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that it proposed to create an office for which funds could only be voted when the annual budget was presented.

This was a ruling Ald. Gallery had asked for in relation to the original report, and Ald. Couture, a member of the Police Committee, at once moved to withdraw the report in order that his committee might give it further consideration.

This was agreed to.

The adoption of the reports of the Road Committee, as approved by a majority of the members of the Finance Committee, meant the authorization of street and other works to be executed by day labor at a total cost of $33,665. These include the following:—

For the operation of the Outremont quarry, $25,000.

To pave Fortification Lane from St. Lawrence Boulevard to St. Peter street with granite blocks, $10,600.

To construct permanent sidewalks on Panet, Plessis, and Demontigny streets, with New York bluestone, $12,050.

To construct permanent sidewalks with Seysell Asphalt on Maisonneuve and Visitation streets, $7,210.

To pave Rachel street with scoria blocks from St. Denis to St. Lawrence Boulevard, $6,860.

To construct a cement sidewalk on St. Monique street, $1,350.

To construct permanent sidewalks on St. Denis and St. James streets, at a total cost of $1,375.

In regard to the pavement for Fortification lane, Ald. Clearihue asked if the lowest tender had been accepted for the supply of granite blocks.

Ald. Giroux, chairman of the Road Committee, replied that the lowest tenderer was not able to supply the blocks.

Ald. Clearihue—Well, is the next lowest tender accepted?

Ald. Giroux—Yes, sir.

'Very well, that is all right,' acquiesced Ald. Clearihue.

The recommendation of the Health Committee, as approved by the Finance Committee, that a caretaker's dwelling house and other additions be made to the Levesque Bath, on Mary Ann street, was agreed to without discussion.

The report of the Finance committee declining to concur in the Health Committee's proposal to buy further land for a site for a bath in the northern part of St. Denis Ward was referred back to the Finance Committee for reconsideration.

The Finance Committee's recommendation to settle a number of small claims, amounting altogether to $4,900, was adopted, with the exception of one claim of $250 for loss sustained through a cow, belonging to Mr. Alphonse Champagne, having fallen into a culvert in St. Henri Ward. This report was referred back for further investigation by the road department, which was repairing the culvert at the time of the alleged accident.

Ald. Lariviere begged leave to call the attention of the council to the fact that complaints had been made before the Royal Commission that old bricks had been used in the construction of new sewers. He was chairman of the Road Committee at the time this was alleged to have been practiced, and he asserted that his administration therefore came under suspicion to a certain extent. He courted investigation and asked that the city surveyor be requested to make a report to council on the subject, stating whether or not old bricks had been used in the manner alleged, and if not, what became of the bricks.

Ald. Lariviere also asked that Mr. Barlow might report if it was true that men from St. Bruno had been given preference when applicants had been engaged by the department, in the same way that St. Eloi men had been preferred in the fire brigade. Further, had any favor been shown by the Road Committee to Mr. Giguere when his tender for the construction of the Sherbrooke street sewer was accepted.

Mr. Barlow will be called upon to reply to these questions in writing.

The Chambre de Commerce wrote, asking the council to adopt a by-law giving the Montreal Street Railway Company the right to carry freight over its tracks in the city.

The letter was referred to the Road Committee.

The recommendation of the Fire Committee that Sub-Chief St. Pierre be promoted to the rank of deputy-chief of the fire brigade was unanimously adopted.

### ALD. DAGENAIS EXPLAINS.

In regard to Thursday afternoon's meeting of the Finance Committee, at which reference was made to Ald. Robinson's complaint that the Health Committee had paid too much money for some of its supplies, Ald. Dagenais, chairman of that committee, stated to a 'Witness' reporter yesterday afternoon that he did not admit there was any ground for Ald. Robinson's complaint. As a matter of fact, Captain Durocher, who had full liberty in purchasing supplies, reported that Ald. Robinson was wrong in saying the department was paying too much for goods.

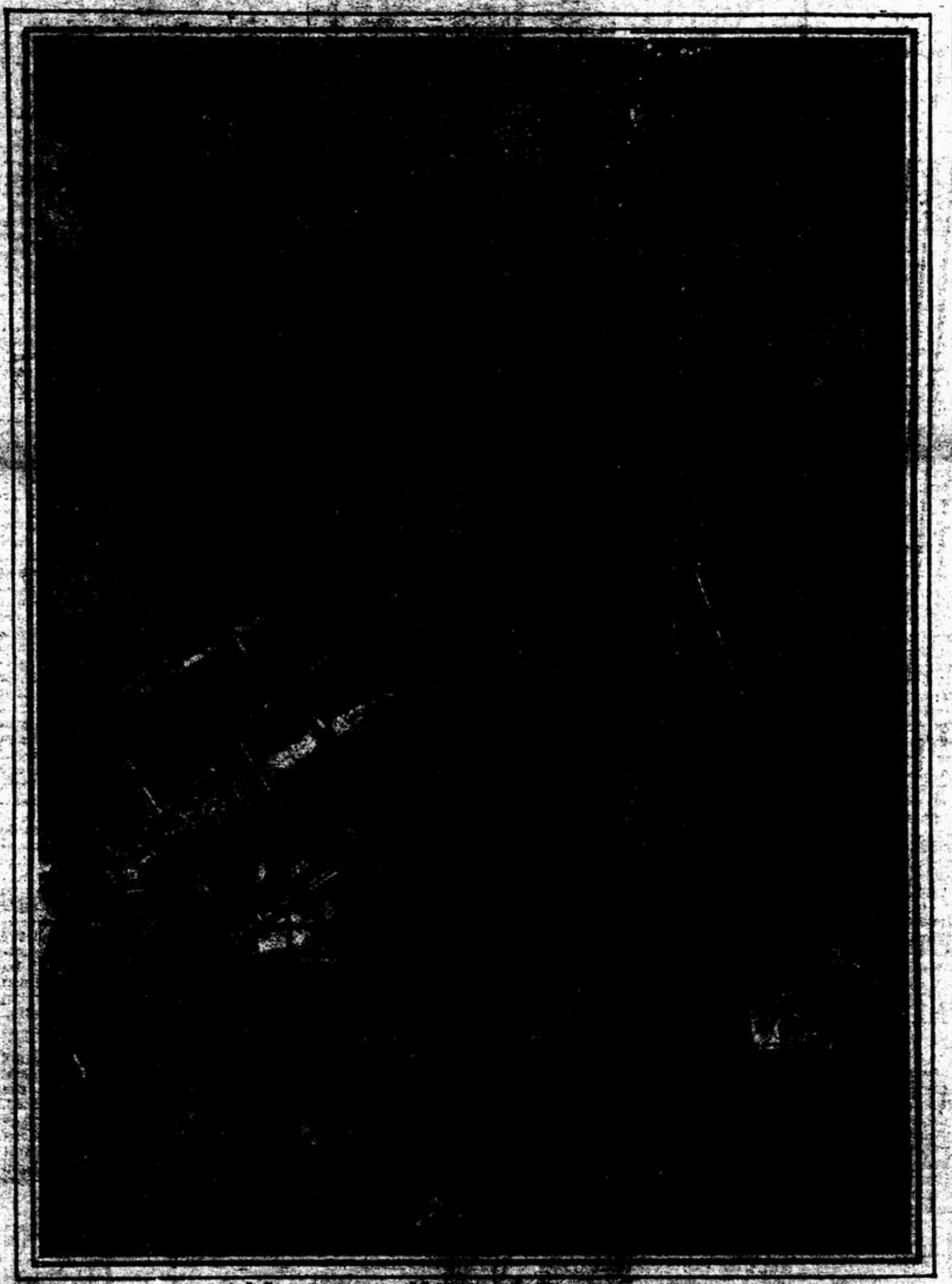
## POLITICAL SPEECHES TO-NIGHT.

### Senator Dandurand and the Hon. W. A. Weir Will Attend Reform Club Social.

Owing to a misapprehension many people gathered in the Reform Club last night in the expectation of hearing addresses delivered by Senator Dandurand and the Hon. W. A. Weir. These gentlemen will speak at the club social gathering this evening, when there will also be an excellent musical programme. Members and friends are invited.

### Military Lectures.

In the new military course at McGill Major Eaton will deliver courses of lectures on military history and strategy and military administration; Captain Tyrell will treat of military topography and military engineering, while Major de Bury will take charge of military law and military tactics. There has been some talk of forming a cadet corps in connection with McGill.



WATCHING MARS AT GREENWICH.

The planet Mars, says the 'Sphere,' being now in unusual proximity to the earth, is a prominent object in the heavens the greater part of the night. Mars is due south (on the meridian) about midnight and is two million miles nearer than when Mr. Percival Lowell observed it in 1907 from his great observatory in Arizona. This brilliant amateur astronomer claims to have seen canals in Mars and thus to have established the fact that there are beings on the planet; if so, these enormous canals would show greater engineering capacity than we on the earth possess. Few astronomers, however, accept his theory. Our artist when he was in the observatory (Greenwich) was struck by the solemn stillness of the place while the astronomers are at work on their delicate observations. The room, of course, is quite in the dark except for the light which creeps in from the night sky and the little electric lamp which enables one of the observers to make notes in his observation book.

## LORD ROBERTS MAY COME

### Told Dr. Parkin He Would Like to if He Could Escape Speeches.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, former principal of Upper Canada College, and now organizing representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, arrived in Montreal from England last evening, and is staying at the Windsor Hotel. He is about to enter on a long tour of the educational centres of the United States in the interest of the trust.

As to the progress and development of the Rhodes scholarship campaign throughout the world, Dr. Parkin said there are now 189 Rhodes scholars at Oxford, twenty-four being Canadians, and about eighty-nine Americans, two from each state in the Union. It was, he remarked, very interesting to watch the American young men, who go to Oxford thinking their own land is away ahead of any other country in the world in education, and finding the superiority of Oxford and its surroundings.

Dr. Parkin saw Lord Roberts a few days before he left London, and says Lord Roberts told him he was very desirous of again visiting Canada, where he made so many warm friends a year ago. If he came, however, it would be with the understanding that he would not have to make so many speeches as during his last visit. His doctor had told him, he remarked, that speechmaking was very objectionable to the average Englishman, and especially to the soldier.

## ARABLE LANDS ON N.T.R.

### Ten Million Acres in One District in Ontario.

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—In the report of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission for the last fiscal year issued on Friday some interesting references are made to the amount of arable lands along the route of the new line. Settlers have already commenced to go into the country adjacent to the railway between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction, where there is much good land. In district D, which lies to the west of the Ottawa River in Ontario, it is estimated that there are ten million acres of good agricultural land contiguous to the new railway.

## ONLY FEELINGS.

### A Liberal View of Conservative Party Opinion.

'The 'Canada' holds that the Liberals themselves should be glad of the proposed great Conservative convention of 1910, as it will more clearly define the position of both political parties, and the article adds:—'What renders discussion with the Conservative party difficult at present is the fact that, on all vital questions, there is no "party opinion," but simply "feelings of groups," and these groups are often further apart from one another in their views than even from the Liberal party itself.'

## GOES TO SOLDIER'S GRAVE

### South African Veteran to be Buried Under Auspices of 'Last Post Fund.

The late A. W. Walters, who either fell or jumped from the third story window of Lariviere's restaurant on St. Catherine street, near St. Urbain street, and died yesterday from a fractured skull and other injuries, will be accorded a semi-military funeral. Papers were found in his possession which disclosed that he had served in the Imperial Light Horse in the Boer war.

The suggestion was thrown out in yesterday's 'Witness' that this was a case for the 'Last Post' Fund, and it has now been learned that this new, but vigorous organization has taken the matter up, and the late South African veteran will be buried under its auspices.

The cortege, among whom will be a number of ex-army and navy men, will file up outside the undertaking establishment of Jos. C. Wray & Bro., 290 Mountain street, at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and then wend its way to the cemetery.

Military and naval men are invited to join in this last mark of respect.

## MR. R. L. BORDEN

### Leader of Opposition Addresses a Conservative Audience in Halifax

Halifax, Oct. 15.—Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, addressed an audience of his admirers last night, on he faults of the Liberal Government, charging then with 'the reckless squandering of public money for partizan purposes, the systematic encouragement and protection of camp followers engaged in plundering the public treasury, the degradation of public life by lowering those high standards of public honor which prevail in the Mother Country, and the colossal blundering in the administration of great national undertakings.'

The total cost of the Newmarket canal, he said, would not fall short of $1,250,000. This canal, he declared, is a jest and a by-word wherever the actual facts facts and conditions are known.

The practice of denying or burking investigation in cases where it is abundantly evident that the public treasury has been unjustifiably invaded has been, he declared, common and notorious, as in the cases of the dredging of the St. John Harbor, the motion to press the inquiry of the Civil Service Commission, and the Pugsley case.

In closing, Mr. Borden enlarged on the matter of the National Transcontinental Railway, which, he said, had not given breadth to Canada, nor opened up the Peace River District, and the cost of the division from Winnipeg to Moncton alone had been three times the government's estimate.

## 'EYE OPENER' LIBEL SUIT

### Carruthers Guilty on Every Count is Verdict of Jury.

### THE JUDGE MOST UNCOMPROMISING AGAINST ACCUSED.

Kentville, N.S., Oct. 15.—'Guilty of libel on every count.' This was the verdict which Mr. Moffatt, foreman of the jury, trying the libel suit of the King versus Carruthers delivered at 8 o'clock tonight. It took four and a quarter hours to get an agreement on the part of the jury, the point longest discussed being the charge of keeping Miss Chalifour for immoral purposes at 862 Palace street, Montreal. The jury filed in at half-past seven for instructions as to whether the charge could be applied to other localities. The foreman was instructed that it could not.

Carruthers was accused of distributing the Eye Opener, which contained charges against the minister.

Mr. Justice Drysdale delivered a charge to the jury so uncompromising against the defence that even the most ardent advocates of Sir Frederick were surprised.

J. J. Ritchie, K.C., for the defence, delivered a masterly appeal at the commencement of the session. As the case involved the political destiny of Sir Frederick Borden, he assured the jury that in spite of the fact that a majority of them were reputed to be Liberals in politics, he had absolute faith in their sincerity, and knew they would disregard their political leanings in coming to a decision. Sir Frederick had yesterday made a direct appeal to the jury on political life, calling him (Ritchie) a political lawyer. Mr. Ritchie referred to the perfidy of Pineo in securing a copy of the Eye Opener from Carruthers by persuasion. Mr. Ritchie said Sir Frederick Borden had gone to Montreal under suspicious circumstances. Mrs. Archambault, the only disinterested witness, had testified to his presence in the house for apparently bad purposes.

In regard to Hester Chalifour, Mr. Ritchie said she was a self-confessed perjurer. Any evidence given against Sir Frederick was strong and cogent evidence for the defence. She lied to shield Sir Frederick, not to condemn him. Mrs. McPharland's evidence was classed as manifestly untrue. The story of Mr. Wickwire's visit to Baltimore to see the star witness, who did not speak to him about the evidence she would give was belittled. Her evidence was utterly discredited. The photograph of the house at Outremont, bought by Sir Frederick's $2,000, was shown to the jury. Mr. Ritchie asked why Sir Frederick, who was not a chicken, paid $2,000 to a bad woman. He read the contents of the letters from Miss Chalifour to her mother.

Mr. Ritchie spoke for an hour and a half, when W. E. Roscoe, Crown prosecutor, took the floor. He spoke for nearly two hours. His address was equally as eloquent as that of Mr. Ritchie. He charged the latter with misleading the jury and with misrepresenting facts and acting contrary to court procedure.

Mr. Roscoe argued that Sir Frederick's private actions, so long as he did not break the law, made no difference. If Sir Frederick's private life was under consideration the fullest investigation would be courted. The action of Mr. Pineo in getting the Eye Opener by subterfuge was defended. The only question to be tried, he contended, was whether the defence had proved their innocence. If the statements in the paper were true, Carruthers should be acquitted; otherwise not.

Mr. Roscoe, in a scathing arraignment, picked the entire evidence of the defence's witnesses to pieces and concluded shortly before 2 o'clock, when a recess was declared for dinner.

At 3 o'clock Judge Drysdale began the delivery of his lengthy charge to the jury. The definition of defamatory libel was given. The libel in question was, on its face, one of the worst possible in reference to a public man. The first charge was that Sir Frederick had enticed a girl away from home for immoral purposes. Secondly, he was charged with separating another woman from her husband. The last charge was that he had kept the girl in a house on Palace street, Montreal, for immoral purposes. In regard to the charges, defendant had pleaded that the statements were true, and that he believed on reasonable grounds that they were true. In regard to the belief that the libel was true, the Judge said reasonable grounds did not exist, and he withdrew this from consideration by the jury. The second justification advanced was that the matter was one of public interest. He had ruled that matters of long ago, having relation to the present position of a man, in order to guide the electorate, should be discussed if they were true. The judge held that if the charges could be proved the libel would be justified. Each statement would have to be considered separately, as there were several libels.

The evidence was then reviewed as the legal situation appealed to him. Those testifying to the truth of the libel were several. The first was Mrs. Maria Allison. The judge thought even if Sir Frederick called on Hester Chalifour at Montreal, it was doubtful if this was ground for the assumption that he had enticed her there. Where is the evidence that Sir Frederick kept the girl at 862 Palace street, in Montreal, for immoral purposes? asked the judge. He found no evidence to this effect.

In regard to Mrs. McPharland having been separated from her husband by Sir Frederick, the judge said there was no reasonable evidence to this effect.

Miss Archambault's evidence was then reviewed. He told the jury to consider if Sir Frederick was ever seen at her house by Miss Archambault.

Judge Drysdale thought it would be well to disregard the evidence of Hester Chalifour. She admitted herself a blackmailer, a liar, and an abandoned person. No stock should be taken in her statements.

## PATIENTS TURNED AWAY

### General Hospital so Full, ihat Balconies are Used as Wards.

### THIRTY-FIVE MORE BEDS THAN THE REGULAR CAPACITY.

With every bed in every ward occupied; with cot beds tucked away in every available corner, and the balconies enclosed and being utilized as wards, the cases in the General Hospital this week totalled 239, or thirty-five more than the capacity of the hospital as one of the officials ambiguously expressed it.

The sick and surgical wards are alike, crowded to overflowing, and Dr. Tees, the medical superintendent, states that they have been obliged to turn away over thirty urgent cases during this week alone. These, of course, were sick cases that applied in the usual way, but there is always room for the patients brought in by the ambulances, no matter how many more cases there are in the hospital than the wards can hold. Another cot is put up somewhere or a convalescent vacates his couch to make room for the unfortunate newcomer. 'We do the best we can,' said Dr. Tees.

The casualty cases alone number about 110, and there are about 220 cases in the sick wards.

These, of course, are exclusive of the patients who are treated in the outdoor department.

The staff points with pardonable pride to the records of the ambulance calls, which show that the outfit from the General has only been beaten twice by another hospital, and it was the Notre Dame in both cases, when answering a call.

## THE ST. REGIS LICENSE

### Frustrated in First Attempt the Hotel Company Tries New Tactics

The St. Regis Hotel license, application for which was recently made before the Commissioners for the new premises being erected on the site of the old St. Gabriel Church, St. Catherine street west, opposite St. James Church, was a subject for discussion at the meeting of the executive of the Dominion Alliance last evening. The application was favored by Judges Choquet and Bazin, but was opposed by Mr. Recorder Weir. The Alliance claimed that the license could not be granted without the unanimous approval of the commissioners, while counsel for the applicants declared that only the approval of two members of the board was necessary.

Mr. J. H. Carson, vice-president of the Alliance, called the attention of the meeting to the fact that an application is about to be made for the transfer of the license of O. Leroux at 761 St. Catherine street east to the St. Regis Hotel Company, Thomas Gallagher president. Mr. Carson said it was evident from this move that the St. Regis people were doubtful of being able to secure the license for St. Catherine street west without Mr. Recorder Weir's vote, and they were now seeking to obtain that of the east end hotel which, later, could be transferred to St. Catherine street west on the approval of only two commissioners.

It was decided to oppose this new move by all possible means, and the opinion was expressed that the commissioners would surely not lend themselves to such schemes, especially when the need for a bar on St. Catherine street west had not been shown in the former case.

The temperance demonstration, to be held under the auspices of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union to-morrow afternoon, was brought to the attention of the meeting officially through an invitation from the Union to the Alliance to be represented at the gathering. The invitation was cordially received, and an effort will be made to have a strong delegation present. It is proposed to meet at the corner of St. James and St. Gabriel streets at 2 o'clock sharp and join in the procession, which will march to St. James's Cathedral for a religious service. Male members of the Alliance executive and representatives of all temperance organizations affiliated with the Alliance are earnestly requested to be present.

This being the first meeting of the executive since the death of the Rev. G. G. Huxtable suitable reference was made to the work of the late secretary. A resolution of sympathy was also passed for Mr. W. H. Lambly, of Inverness, on the death of his wife.

The Rev. H. Gomery reported, from Cote St. Paul, that a by-law was before the council of that municipality to limit the number of licenses to one for each thousand of the population, the same as in Montreal. The mayor of the town was supporting the measure, believing it to be in accordance with the views of the majority of the residents of the town.

Mrs. Radford made brief reference to her visit to the Twelfth International Congress on Alcohol, which met at the Imperial Institute in London last July. Although not a delegate she enjoyed the meetings very much, and considered the event a most important and significant one. She complained that Canada had not been adequately represented.

Ald. Carter, president, presided at last night's meeting.

### Good Templar Church Parade.

There will be a Good Templar church parade to-morrow evening. Members of the order will meet in Upper Gordon Hall, corner of St. Catherine and Mountain streets, at 6.30 sharp, and will march to Olivet Baptist Church. A special service of great interest has been arranged, and the Rev. J. O. Sullivan will preach on 'Unsolved problems of the twentieth century.' Friends and enemies of the temperance cause are both specially invited to attend.

### INJURED GIRL CLAIMS $8,000.

Miss Eva Longpre, who, in March last, while working in the shops of the Alliance Manufacturing Company, had her hair caught in the shafting connected to her loom, pulling her hair out and causing serious injury to her scalp, has now entered an action claiming $8,000 damages from the company.

### MARKET FACTORS.

A recent characteristic of the market in Wall Street has ben a disregard of all factors affecting values, and a consideration, solely, of technical factors. Large earnings go almost unnoticed, reports of increased activity in iron and steel and other lines receive no attention, and discussion concerns itself chiefly with how much of a stock the pool has sold and whether the short interest is of large or of small proportions. The temporary tightness in money, due to the needs of the crop-moving season, seems now to be regarded as a matter of bearish import, although everyone conversant with the situation understands that if it is maintained for any considerable length of time it will attract large quantities of lendable funds to Wall Street. Of course, the higher rate adds something to the cost of carrying stock, but this would be a small offset were securities to appreciate substantially in value.

That the technical situation should receive large consideration from professional speculators is to be expected. These rarely take a fixed position. They are forever turning around, from this stock into that, from one side of the market to the other. What they want is an opportunity to make small profits quickly, and to make them often. They know that the law of action and reaction applies to the market almost as unerringly as to mechanics, and they are always endeavoring to catch one movement or the other. The element of values they do not study at all, and some of them are incapable of studying it. Yet it is from this class of operations that most of the tips emanate, and it is really these whom the outsiders are following when they think they are following the large interests. The latter work in silence. When talking of the technical position the professionals are dealing with the one subject which they thoroughly understand, but the technical situation may change greatly from day to day, and the man who operates to-day on what he heard yesterday regarding a short interest or an over-extended bull account, may take a very wrong position. Ye there is nothing, which the outsider is less likely to understand than the technical situation, and yet of no subject is more intimate knowledge claimed.

## TRADE ACTIVITY IN TORONTO AT BEST SPEED

tinue active. The demands being made upon wholesalers and manufacturers are keeping them busier than they have been since 1907 and indications are that this state of affairs will continue right over the end of the year. Retail trade in fall lines is now good and store-keepers are finding it necessary to replenish their stocks. They are also ordering in expectation of a good spring business. Trade in drygoods has already been large in this connection. Prices on most staple lines are very slim. On cottons, woollens, knitted goods and several other lines quotations are being revised and retailers are showing a tendency to place orders before further advances are made.

Business in clothing for both men and women continues large. Grocers report an excellent demand for regular lines. Values are generally steady to firm. The movement in hardware holds brisk, the Western demand for building materials and goods of that nature being large. Business in structural steel has been heavy. Values are generally steady to firm.

Country trade is fairly active and collections generally good. Western remittances continue to improve and are now considered very satisfactory. Produce comes forward freely, but prices, according to Bradstreet's, generally hold steady to firm.

## ADVICE TO EXPORTERS

### DEALERS IN APPLES CAN MAKE OR MAR GOOD TRADE CONNECTIONS

Mr. J. M. Mussen, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Leeds, has some pregnant remarks on a somewhat new phase of the apple trade.

'During the last few years,' says Mr. Mussen, 'there has arisen a desire, which is manifesting itself more and more year by year on the part of fruit firms in the large inland centres, to obtain their apples direct from the actual growers in Canada. This has been made possible by the confidence created in the grading and packing of Canadian fruit. Nothing should be done on the part of exporters to undermine this feeling of confidence, and nothing more disastrous could happen to the apple trade, which has taken years to build up, than to send over to this market apples improperly graded and badly packed. Bad packing on the part of a Canadian exporter, not only spoils the reputation of that particular exporter's fruit alone, but the whole of Canadian fruit in the eyes of a new importer on this side.'

It is therefore evident that the matter of packing and grading is very important; so much so as, in some cases, to make or mar good trade connections.

Among other suggestions by Mr. Mussen, is one in which he points out the value of personal application.

'It would well repay Canadian apple men,' he says, 'to make a visit to this country in the "off season" and make investigations on the spot; they would then come into contact with the sellers and learn infinitely more than they ever could by correspondence.

'A good suggestion is also made that if a thin sheet of cardboard were to be inserted at the top and bottom of each barrel or box before fixing the tops, it would act as a means of keeping out the dust and grit which unfortunately enters the barrel during transit, and marks the apples by eating into the fruit, causing them to become spotted.'

## BAKERIES REPORT AN IMPROVING TENDENCY

Trade generally among retail bakers is picking up well with the return of cool weather, the re-opening of the schools and colleges and the opening of the social and theatrical seasons, says the 'Canadian Baker Journal.' A couple of good holidays will be along presently, for which the retailers would do well to make special preparations. These are thanksgiving and Hallowe'en. Both these occasions furnish excellent subjects for special window trims.

Special Hallowe'en or Thanksgiving assortments could be offered at an attractive price. These could be advertised in the window, using good displays and good show cards, and also by means of picture post cards or small but neatly printed slips or folders. These could be sent to a special mailing list in most cases.

The advance and continued firmness of sugar are important factors in the situation from the manufacturer's point of view, though no doubt with the constant fluctuations and change in style and names of lines this feature can be adequately provided for in most cases. Nuts are in very light demand at present ad will continue so for some little time.

## CHEESE IN ENGLAND

It is said by an authority in England that a fair trade is being done there in Canadian cheese. Exporters in Canada confess to a little disappointment that bigger blocks are not taken up by the English importers. The prices are not tempting, and the sale in the country is small comparatively there being fierce competition from English, Scotch and Dutch, also a big make of factories, which comes in at a lower price.

Capital paid up, $6,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits, $4,400,997.
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### MR. HALL CAINE ILL.

London, Oct. 15.—Hall Caine, the author, suffered a severe attack of heart trouble during last night. His condition to-day is such as to cause much anxiety. MUST

## ST. PAUL HAS NO INTEREST

### IN RAILWAY DEAL OUT WEST—ST. PAUL EXTENSIONS GOSSIP.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 16.—The mystery which has enshrouded the identity of the backers of the north coast road, projected from Tacoma and Spokane to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, bids fair to be solved by the process of elimination. Through one of its officials, the St. Paul disclaims any interest in the proposition.

The St. Paul's coast extension recently purchased about two million dollars' worth of terminal property in Spokane, although the main line of the Puget Sound road runs across Washington about thirty miles south of that city. The North Coast has mapped out a line from Tekoa, on the Puget Sound's main line, to Spokane, and the inference had been that the Puget Sound would use this to get into Spokane. But the St. Paul people now announce they will commence at an early date to build their own line.

The North Coast Company has also purchased terminal property in Spokane, paying for it between $750,000 and $1,000,000, and this land practically adjoins that on which the Puget Sound will build. Officials of St. Paul pronounce this propinquity a mere coincidence.

According to the map, the North Coast will have about a thousand miles of road, but the old surveys may be abandoned and new ones made; any number of changes may be made. The only thing definitely known is that it will run between Spokane and North Yakima, half way across Washington, for it has already purchased expensive terminal property in the latter place.

With St. Paul eliminated from the list of possible backers, no other large interests remain but the Hill roads or Oregon Railroad & Navigation. These roads have also denied any affiliation. Some time ago it was rumored Chicago Northwestern might be back of the enterprise, intending to use it as a western outlet linked with its present system of an extension from Landor, Wyo., westward. But northwestern representatives say that the physical obstacles are so great as to make such a step impracticable.

The theory of railroad men generally is that the North Coast is being financed by a clique of capitalists who intend to operate it independently, or to sell it, as a valuable local feeder to one of the larger systems.

## FLOURISHING CONDITIONS IN WESTERN CITIES

Communications from Winnipeg say all lines of business continue to move freely. Wholesalers are busy sending forward sorting parcels of fall lines and they report excellent prospects for spring business. Collections are good. In past years general trade has not been much affected by the crop movement until much later in the season than has been the case this year. The early movement and the rapidity with which the crop has been handled have much helped the general situation. A large amount of building is still going on here and there is also considerable activity in city real estate.

Authorities in Vancouver and Victoria say the outlook for business continues excellent all along the coast. Retail trade is active and wholesalers report good sorting orders covering a wide range of lines. Local industries are actively engaged and the demand for skilled and unskilled labor is not entirely filled in some districts. Collections, according to Bradstreets, are good.

## TRADE ACTIVITY MUCH AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

Wholesale houses in most lines report a fairly active fall business, and considerably ahead of this time last year. Dry goods houses say there is a very good demand for heavy fabrics, prices of which are firm in sympathy with the raw material.

Hardware merchants state there is a very good inquiry for both heavy hardware and shelf goods at firm prices. The grocery trade is improving in most of the leading lines. There has been some heavy buying in refined sugars, as the market for raws has shown considerable strength during the week.

The first direct cargo of dried fruit from the Mediterranean ports arrived this week with heavy consignments of currants and raisins for the wholesale trade.

Manufacturers and jobbers of boots and shoes are busy on fall orders. Some houses have their spring samples now on the road, but travellers state that so far they are not booking many spring orders, as itp is a little too early yet. Rubber goods are in good demand. Remittances from the country are satisfactory, but city collections are, according to Bradstreet's, a little slow. City retail trade is fair.

## Confidence in U. S. Stocks

Philadelphia, Oct. 16.—Mr. Cook, president of the Guarantee Trust Company, who has just returned from Europe, states that there is an entire restoration of confidence in London in American prosperity and future prospects. No doubt money rates will advance, and, in fact, have advanced, but loans can be secured in London to any reasonable amount at the present time for American use.

'One factor making for this willingness to entertain new business is that the great Continental banks have, through their branches, so competed for the local business usually monopolized by the English money lender, that the private London banker and the smaller stock banks must cultivate new fields or be crowded out of the running.

'Barring a war scare which may happen, there will be sufficient accommodation to take care of our market during the fall, but I look for a general rate not under five percent.'

## HIGH PRICES FOR BACON

Latest communications from the English market show that there should be a more aggressive effort to export bacon to that market. An authority says: 'The run of prices of all descriptions of bacon on the English market has been extremely high, and dealers have to go back almost a generation to find a parallel in the high prices. The demand has been small, but so has the supply, and it is thought that these extreme figures will hold out till the beginning of the winter.

'Canadian is in very small compass on the market, and in some places has gone off the market, the supply being so very meagre. Irish has averaged 74s. to 78s., the same price for Danish, and Canadian 74s. to 76s.'

## THE MAN WHO FOUND THE WALDMAN MINE

MR. J. H. WALDMAN.

## WALDMAN MINE HAS BIG VEINS

### WILL SHIP ORE IN FEW WEEKS—SOME INTERESTING DETAILS

The most important development that has occurred in connection with the Cobalt camp during the past few months has undoubtedly been the evolution of properties situated in the celebrated Gillies Limit into regular mines. And, perhaps, more important still, from a local standpoint, is the fact that the honor of proving the value of the limits goes to Mr. J. H. Waldman, who not only was confident enough in the location to purchase a property on it, but used his own private wealth to go in and prove the values that were to be found on it.

From the outset, Mr. Waldman stood practically alone in the belief that the formation in the Gillies Limit, more especially at the point where the present Waldman silver mines are situated, was the same as on the most successful and richest of the larger Cobalt propositions, such as Nipissing, Coniagas, Kerr Lake and Crown Reserve. The majority of the engineers, who had practical experience in the camp rather incline to the view that such formation could not be found on the limit which the government had kept off the market for so long a period, and it was owing to their opinion that the officials of the government even considered anything like the prices they did, and it was finally decided to place some of the portions of the limit at auction.

Long before this auction took place Mr. Waldman, who had been a frequent visitor to the camp, and a close student of the actual conditions that prevailed throughout the entire section in which the silver belt is situated, had had an opportunity of studying at first hand the natural manner in which the formation of the big properties should extend, with the result that before the auction took place he had made up his mind the portion of the property he wished to secure for himself.

Mr. Waldman was fortunate enough to be on the property at the moment when the workmen came across the vein that showed an abundance of native silver, and proved to the world that the Gillies Limit was destined to be a very valuable district.

So confident was Mr. Waldman regarding the property, that immediately after having secured it at the auction, he at once made arrangements to place a large gang of men at work on it, using his private means to carry out all the preliminary development work. In addition, he remained on the property himself for some days, taking a hand in the work, satisfied that within a very short time he would be able to find a silver ore body which in time would justify the sinking of a shaft, and the carrying out of development work along practical and systematic lines.

The Waldman property will become a shipping mine within a few weeks, with the result that adjoining properties will no doubt be more valuable. This has already proved to be the case, as evidenced by the recent purchase of the Young O'Brien mine. Already a staff of some seventy men have been placed at work on the property, special attention being given to the sinking of the shaft with a view to deciding just what portion would be most advisable to work. Right from the beginning Engineer O'Connell had very good reports to make regarding the quality of the ore encountered at the different levels, and up to the present time the analysis made show that the greater the depth the richer the ore is in native silver.

This was clearly demonstrated by the remarkable discovery made this week, at the sixty-seven foot level, when ore carrying 10,000 ounces to the ton was taken from the mine. Altogether, the prospects would indicate that the Waldman will be one of the Cobalt features of the season.

## Mining Market Leaders

La Rose, Nipissing, Crown Reserve and Silver Leaf still continue to lead the market. Prices are slowly but surely stiffening and it would appear that the selling movement which characterized the market for the past few weeks in some of the issues is about over.

Disquieting and other rumors which were in force have either materialized or evaporated, and there does not appear to be anything unfavorable on the horizon for Cobalts for the time being, and with the pending reduction in the royalties in view and the general expansion of the camp better prices should prevail.

### VERDUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Ladies' Aid Society in connection with this church had a very successful afternoon social in the church on Thursday afternoon. The tea tables were presided over by Mrs. J. Sureal and Mrs. Wm. Lytle, and reflected great credit on these ladies for the manner in which they had them decorated with flowers, and covered with tasty eatables. Quite a number of the ladies who have lately joined the church, turned out for the first time and were introduced to all present by the President, Mrs. T. P. Drumm.

Various schemes for helping the church were discussed and all present were unanimous and enthusiastic in their decisions to do all in their power to push the good work forward.

## NIPISSING AND LA ROSE GAME

### EFFECTS OF SLUMP IN NIPISSING—QUESTION OF MERGER

The chief consolation in the Nipissing-La Rose affair is that legitimate mining proceeds. The record of the Cobalt camp, the shipment of 69,834 tons of silver ore in less than six years, cannot be changed by manipulation of the stock markets. Just over two years ago, when the investor showed strenuous faith in Cobalt, when Nipissing soared point after point to 32, when otherwise sane prophets were predicting the 50 figure, Nipissing took a tumble. The slide was from 32 to 14 in a single day. For two years Nipissing has tried to lead a better life, but the public have refused to allow this self-cleansing process to go further than fifteen dollars per share. Everybody had a theory for the occurrence. Everyone still holds a theory. The Nipissing stock has never recovered from the ill effects of whatever brought about the slump. It first fell to fourteen and is now around ten.

The next event of importance was the formation of La Rose Consolidated, which included several other properties besides La Rose itself. The directorate of La Rose and Nipissing became closely interwoven. While operating separately, the directors of each company were largely interested in the other. A big block of La Rose stock only a few weeks ago was placed in London. Last week without any warning, La Rose and Nipissing were flung into the market at declining prices, the former sinking to 5⅞ and the latter to 10. For this every reason has been advanced, from a rumor that a conflict had occurred regarding the proposed merger of the concerns, to a story that the drop was due to a typhoid outbreak in the silver camp. New York can explain the Nipissing crash of two years ago. Folks are asking to-day whether New York can, if desired, tell the truth of the present fiasco.

There are two obvious inferences to be drawn from the incidents—someone has been hurt and someone has benefited. When the question, Who? is answered, the rest will be easy to guess. Only the other day people were saying that La Rose was treading the paths of stock market virtue in order to help the public forget Nipissing. And now is a picture of La Rose, the virtuous, in its white linen frock, besmirched with mud, savoring of that which blackened Nipissing. The directors of the two companies know not what has happened, they say. Mr. E. P. Earle, the Nipissing president, tells the 'Monetary Times' that he thinks the break was in the nature of a raid. Mining may proceed, but unless some official and satisfactory information is afforded regarding this apparent manipulation, the Cobalt stock market will have received a bad blow. Then there will be the consolation that mining proper and stock market gambling are two different things, a fact which will not always console the man who has placed his money in these properties.

The two companies have shipped nearly one-third of all the ore sent from Cobalt since the beginning of the camp. In other words, seventeen million ounces of silver have come from these properties. Both have carried on a consistent mining policy. Both have paid dividends fairly regularly and to the extent of nearly six million dollars. They have been two of the few which have maintained abroad the reputation of the Cobalt camp. That good work seems to be disappearing. Some will say that Cobalt is suffering for the sins of Wall Street. It may be so, and is a hint that Canada should have first stepped where New York was not afraid.

Now that Nipissing and La Rose have come to grief, La Rose thus failing to make good its colleague's shortcomings, the question of amalgamation may be nearer. A merger of the two companies under a new name would obliterate past records and give the market a new leader. Was the decline in La Rose and Nipissing manoeuvred by persons unknown in order to acquire stock at low prices prior to an amalgamation of the two companies?

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Mrs. Thomas Symington has sold to Charles A. Peters, M.D., house No. 370 Mountain street, 25 x 112, for $10,000.

H. W. Edgar Stewart has sold to H. Henry Pick lot No. 593-46, St. Antoine ward, superficial area 2,227 feet, fronting on St. Antoine street, for $5,000.

Mrs. M. Hicks has sold to Messrs. Hickey & Aubert, houses Nos. 414 and 414a St. Antoine street, and 416 and 416a St. Antoine street, for $12,990.

Wm. Dunlavy has sold to J. J. Milloy lot No. 45-18 St. Lawrence ward, with houses on Park avenue, for $13,000.

### Sherbrooke May Sell Street Cars.

A private dispatch from Sherbrooke says that the municipal authorities there are disposed to sell to the local street railway company their Westbury water power for a small advance on the cost price of about $16,000, the money to be advanced by the Montreal Street Railway Co., with the intention of having the line extended between the two cities.

### INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Inland revenue collections for the month of September totalled $1,366,654, as compared with $1,402,532 in September in 1908.

### EDUCATION OF THE LITTLE TAFTS.

President Taft has had few decided theories in regard to the children's mental development; but he has advocated the democratic training of the early grades in the public schools, and all the children have had that as a grounding to their education. In the days of Mr. Taft's administration in the Philippines, Robert and Helen Taft went from the Governor's palace in Manilla out to the graded school each morning, and except in one particular this instruction was not supplemented with what, in boarding school curriculum, are catalogued as 'extras.'

This one 'extra' consisted of training in the modern languages. The President himself speaks only English, and he has felt this a serious handicap often in his career, though he confesses that now, with the White House interpreters as official prop and Mrs. Taft, who is a splendid linguist, as mediator in the social sphere, he feels less lame linguistically than ever before. But from the days of their earliest schooling there have been French and German governesses or tutors for the children.—New York 'Tribune.'

## SILVER MONEY CIRCULATING

### SHOWS A DEFINITE INCREASE—FACTS AND STATISTICS.

Washington, Oct. 16.—During September silver money in circulation as subsidiary coins increased from $130,495,373 to $138,448,872. In standard silver dollars there was an increase of $1,021,718. These two together make a gain of $8,973,215. There was also a gain in silver certificates, represented by an equivalent amount of silver money held in the treasury, of $1,606,277, making a grand total of $10,581,492.

It is thus apparent that in spite of the assumption that the use of silver in currency is diminishing, there was nevertheless a considerable increase in the uses of silver, either as circulating coin or as the basis for circulating notes in the practice of the government. Total increase of money in circulation in the United States between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 this year, was only $25,036,200, of which $10,581,492, or over forty percent of the total increase, was represented in silver.

The position of silver in the general sotck of money in the United States contrasts:—

| | General stock. | In circulation |
|---|---|---|
| Standard silver dollars .. .. .. | $564,188,812 | $ 73,578,729 |
| Silver certificates .. .. .. .. .. | | 479,690,831 |
| Subsidiary silver. | 160,026,752 | 138,448,872 |
| Total silver .. | 724,215,564 | 691,718,432 |
| All moneys. .. .. | 3,424,608,541 | 3,121,310,026 |

The value of silver certificates in circulation comprises 15.3 percent of all moneys in circulation in the United States. Next in rank are the subsidiary coins, and last of all the standard silver dollars. Of the general stock of standard silver dollars, little more than thirteen percent is in circulation, while over eighty-six percent of the subsidiary silver was in use the first week in October.

### A REMARKABLE NILE FISH.

(From 'Scientific American.')

A very peculiar fish (Tetrodon fahaka), which is called 'fahak' by the Arabs, is formed in large numbers in the Nile at high water. The fahak belongs to the group of globe fishes. In its normal condition it is ten or twelve inches long and of elongated shape. A thick mucus covers its entire body, with the exception of the abdomen, which bears numerous spines. The fish has a thick head, with a broad forehead and protruding eyes. The dorsal and anal fins are small, circular, and transparent; the caudal fin is larger, and of orange yellow color. In general, the colors of the fahak are bright and harmonious. The back is very dark blue, the sides are striped blue and orange, the abdomen is yellow, and the throat snow white. The mouth is of peculiar shape, each jaw being divided in the middle so as to produce the appearance of four large teeth, whence the name Tetrodon, meaning four-toothed.

The most interesting peculiarity of the fahak is its power of inflating itself like a balloon, by drawing in a large quantity of air. Usually it swims in the manner of other fishes, but when danger threatens it rises quickly to the surface of the water and begins to pump air into an extention of the gullet. By this means, the abdomen of the fish soon becomes so greatly distended that it exceeds the rest of the body in size. The fish loses its equilibrium, turns over, and floats on its back, and at the same time the spines of the abdomen are erected. By this transformation the fahak is protected against the attacks of its enemies. If one of these seizes it, the aggressor is wounded by the spines and thenceforth leaves the unpleasant creature alone. If the inflated fish is grasped by the hand it endeavors to draw in still more air, as if it were well aware of the importance of this action to its safety. When the danger is past the air escapes with a slight hissing noise, and the fish gradually resumes its normal form.

The fahak is found in many streams of West Africa, but most abundantly in the Nile, which it ascends from the Mediterranean. It penetrataes into the irrigating canals and ditches, and there lays its eggs. When the flood subsides, great numbers of the fish are left stranded and become the prey of birds of all sorts. They are also eaten by the peasants. Occasionally the use of the fish as food appears to cause poisoning. There is a story of two American sailors who died soon after eating the liver of the fahak. Such cases, however, appear to be very rare, and they are perhaps to be attributed to the use of decomposed fish. On the other hand, the fugu fishes, or Japanese species of Tetrodon, are extremely poisonous. As in the case of the European barbel, the muscular flesh is harmless, but certain other parts, especially the roe, liver, milt, but also the skin, abdominal wall, and intestines, are so poisonous that they have been used in Japan as a means of suicide, and murder from the immemorial. In the Asiatic seas fugu poisoning often occurs among sailors and natives, and in Japan the sale of all species of Tetrodon is forbidden by law. The fahak is a great source of delight to the Egyyptian children, who drive the inflated fish around and harry them until they literally burst. The children also inflate the dried fish and make handballs of them. The fahak is often found in curiosity shops, where it is bought by travellers, as a memento of the land of the Pyramids. The fahak was known to the ancient Egyptians. Its representation occurs twice on the walls of a temple at Deir-el-Bahari.—'Scientific American.'

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Your pains and aches from KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR STOMACH TROUBLE will begin to disappear the first day you take GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES.
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## WILL SPEND MUCH MONEY

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY PROVIDING FOR CONTINGENCIES.

Boston, Oct. 16.—There is understood to be a decided difference of opinion on the part of various members of the Pennsylvania directorate as to the form the forthcoming financing of the road shall take.

That group of directors of which Henry C. Frick is the recognized head has openly declared itself in favor of a stock issue of from eighty to one hundred million dollars, at a price to allow stockholders substantial rights estimated at from six to eight dollars per share.

Another group is composed largely of interests who favor a second issue and the meeting at this time [illegible] and squarely of the revenue [illegible] some months ago as to whether the road shall sell its bonds by competitive bidding.

There is no pressure in the matter of Pennsylvania financing. The $79,000,000 of securities which the new stock or bonds will fund mature sixty million dollars March 15 next, and nineteen million dollars July 1, so that the company, with its big cash surplus can very well wait even until Jan. 1 before planning definitely for new financing.

Within the next six months the Pennsylvania will have two hundred million dollars' worth of property in and about New York, now entirely unproductive, for the first time come into earning power. The total cost of the enormous improvements in New York will slightly exceed a hundred million dollars, but about forty-two million dollars of this amount has been taken from income or charged to profit and loss, so that the book valuation of the investment will run only fifty-eight million dollars to sixty million dollars.

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### 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 his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

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

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

# AGAINST FORCES OF ANARCHY

## Spanish Government Note Says An International Stand Must be Made.

## A BITTER FIGHT OVER RECENT EVENTS EXPECTED IN THE CORTES

[illegible] forces of Anarchy ...... s

Ma[illegible], Oct. 15.— A bitter fight is a[illegible] in the Cortes as a conseque[illegible] recent events. It is expected th[illegible] Senors Ortego and Lecux will lead [illegible] opposition.

Th[illegible] Imparcial today says that the count[illegible] on the verge of a precipice, and [illegible] Premier Maura responsible for th[illegible] situation. It adds: "The patienc[illegible] the country has reached an end [illegible] protestations abroad prove that [illegible] is a common patrimony of [illegible] democracy."

Th[illegible] Liberal says: "Parliament must [illegible] the desire of the people to arre[illegible] movement of retrogression [illegible] annihilating them."

[illegible] Government has issued a semi-off[illegible] reprobating the demonstra[illegible] abroad, and expressing the c[illegible] that government and the p[illegible] everywhere will ultimately justi[illegible] Government of Spain, beca[illegible] note says, the time is ap[illegible] when all forces for order m[illegible] together against interna[illegible]hy.

[illegible] municipal council held a stormy se[illegible] today, during which recent [illegible] events were discussed with so [illegible]ness that the Republican and [illegible] aldermen withdrew from th[illegible]. The Socialist member, Senor [illegible]sias, began a declaration of prot[illegible] against the putting to death of F[illegible] and when the president of th[illegible] tried to silence him, shouted: "[illegible] continue until I am dragged [illegible] the heels." The sitting was th[illegible] suspended, but when it was re[illegible] Senor Iglesias returned to the cha[illegible] amid a tremendous uproar, and final[illegible] the Socialists filed out in a body and were followed by the Republicans.

BOMB IN BARCELONA.

Barcelona, October 15.—A bomb was exploded early today in the street fronting the Bishop's Palace. Flying pieces of the metal seriously injured three policemen and a citizen.

The report that some Frenchmen had been executed here is untrue.

PARIS RIOTERS SENTENCED.

Paris, October 15.—Five ringleaders of Wednesday's rioting were today sentenced to imprisonmetn for periods varying from two to six months.

REMAINS OF FERRER.

Barcelona, Oct. 15.—The relatives of Senor Ferrer were permitted to follow the body to the grave. It lay in an open coffin, according to the Spanish custom. Bullet holes were visible in the forehead. The authorities refused to permit interment to be made in a private grave and buried the body in a common ditch. Permission was granted the family, however, to mark the spot with a stake.

SOLDIERS INJURED.

Paris, Oct. 16.—The 'Matin's' Barcelona correspondent says that a bomb was exploded yesterday at the Roger De Flor barracks on the spot where the Captain General would have stood at an inspection of the troops. Several soldiers were seriously injured.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT OTHER PLACES.

Pisa, Italy, Oct. 15.—During a demonstration here to-day a mob attempted to set fire to the Cathedral, but succeeded only in burning one of its doors.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 15.—Five thousand workmen held a demonstration to-day, during which violent speeches were made against the execution of Ferrer and a Spanish flag was burned. A Socialist demonstration has been arranged for Sunday.

A bomb was exploded to-day at the Spanish consulate in Rosario, and the consulate building was somewhat damaged.

Geneva, Oct. 15.—A Ferrer demonstration to-night culminataed in serious rioting, during which the mob overpowered the police and wrecked the offices of the newspaper 'La Tri[illegible].' Many persons were injured.

### A BLOW TO FARNHAM.

C.P.R.'s Decision to Close Railway Shops Will Affect Property.

The decision of the C. P. R. to close its shops at Farnham will make considerable difference to the prosperity of that place, for the shops have for [illegible] past employed from 300 to 500 men and the monthly pay roll has averaged about $20,000.

The Farnham shops were built many years ago, in the days of the old Southeastern Railway, and were taken over by the Canadian Pacific when it absorbed that road. Since then the shops were greatly enlarged, and a plant for building cars installed as well as the old repairing plant. Of late years, however, with the perfecting of the Angus shops it has been the policy of the C. P. R. to centralize the work there, where they have the best equipment that modern science can supply, and it is in accordance with this policy that the Farnham shops will be closed down and the [illegible] moved to Montreal.

The date of the change has not yet been decided, but it is expected [illegible] will be soon. Nor have [illegible] of the rearrangement been [illegible], but it is expected that a [illegible] number of the mechanics who have been employed at the Farnham [illegible] be moved into Montreal and [illegible] at the Angus shops.

### DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Man K[illegible]s His Wife and Himself as Result of a Quarrel.

[illegible], Oct. 15.—Yesterday Harry [illegible] Englishman, shot and killed [illegible] himself and tried to kill [illegible] in the home at the corner [illegible] and Holbrook streets, New [illegible], as a result of a quarrel.

PIANOS TO RENT.

[illegible] rented from $2.00 per month [illegible] Six months' rent allowed if [illegible] One-price system and [illegible] of payment. Sole agency [illegible] and Pianola-Pianos. [illegible] demonstrations at NORD[illegible] Limited, 589 St. Catherine [illegible]. 'Phone. Uptown 2664.

# SULTAN SELLS RIFF MINES

## Mulai Hafid Said to Have Disposed of them to German Company.

## IF TRUE GRAVEST CONSEQUENCES MAY FOLLOW THIS ACTION.

Paris, Oct. 16.—The Matin's correspondent at Oran, Algeria, telegraphs a sensational rumor to the effect that Mulai Hafid, the Sultan of Morocco, has sold the Riff mines, which were the cause of the trouble between Spain and the Moors on the Riffian coast, to a German company. The correspondent explains that such a transaction would be perfectly feasible, as the Spanish held the mines by reason only of a payment of $15,000 to Roghi, the pretender, who was recently put to death by the Sultan. Should the fact of the sale be confirmed, international consequences of the gravest character would appear inevitable.

# THE VIAUVILLE TRAGEDY

## Dynamite Charge Exploded and Killed Workman

One killed and four injured is the toll of death following a premature dynamite explosion in Viauville, exclusively reported in yesterday's 'Witness.'

A wife and four children were left without a husband and father when Joseph Prevost, 46 years of age, who resided on Casgrain street, St. Louis, attempted to drive home a dynamite charge with a crowbar. Four Italians who were with him at the time succeeded in getting sufficiently far from the scene of operations to receive only minor injuries, with the exception of Antonio Gabrillo, who is still in the Notre Dame Hospital, and complains of internal injuries.

The men were in the employ of the Harris Excavating Company, who are laying a drain in Maisonneuve to the river. During the progress of the work considerable blasting has been done, but up till yesterday no accidents have occurred. Prevost had completed loading a charge for a hole and was driving it home with a crowbar when it exploded. He was instantly killed, being horribly mutilated.

The four Italians who were with him commenced to retreat when Prevost put the charge in the drill, and were therefore beyond the range of serious injury, with the exception of Gabrillo, whose injuries may prove serious.

A waggon from the morgue removed the body of Prevost, and one from the Notre Dame Hospital conveyed the injured to that hospital. Coroner McMahon will hold an inquest this morning at which all the Italians who were with Prevost will give evidence.

# SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Corsican | Montreal, | Oct. 16. |
| Sicilian | Montreal, | Oct. 16. |
| Kastalia | Montreal, | Oct. 16. |
| Hurona | Matane, | Oct 15. |
| Empress of Ireland | Quebec, | Oct. 15. |
| Manchester Import | Quebec, | Oct. 15. |

OUTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victorian | Quebec, | Oct. 15. |
| Empress of Britain | Martin River, | |
| Megantic | | Oct. 15. |
| Montfort | London, | Oct. 15. |
| Mount Temple | London, | Oct. 15. |
| Montreal | Belle Isle, | Oct. 15. |
| Lake Erie | Montreal, | Oct. 16. |
| Hesperian | Montreal, | Oct. 16. |
| Sardinian | London, | Oct. 15. |
| Inishowen Head | Father Pt., | Oct. 15 |
| Sokoto | H Father Pt., | Oct. 15 |
| Athenia | Martin River | Oct. 15. |

LARGE SHIPMENT OF APPLES.

The Allan line steamer Hesperian, which sailed this morning for Glasgow, with a general cargo, carried among other things the largest shipment of apples which has left this port this year, and has been beaten only once before, when an Allan boat carried 25,000 barrels in her hold. The Hesperian's load consisted of 16,000 barrels.

MR. MUIR WILSON'S BODY ON VICTORIAN.

The body of Mr. Muir Wilson, ex-M.P. for Attercliffe, Sheffield, was carried on board the Victorian, which sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool. Mr. Wilson died recently insane, while on a tour of the Dominion, at Vancouver.

TO ATTRACT GRAIN TO AMERICA.

At the next session of the United States Congress it is more than probable that President Taft will consider some method of arranging rates so that grain will be attracted to American ports. It has been pointed out by the 'Witness' on different occasions that no artificial means will restore this grain trade because New York is no longer the logical port. Montreal has that advantage on account of its geographical position. If a globe is consulted it will be seen that the grain output of the wheat producing areas of America find Montreal the nearest route to Europe. The wheat belt of Canada, the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence lie closer to the North Pole than lines nearer the equator, therefore the northern route is preferable because it is shorter, chaper and is the logical outlet. There is little doubt, however, but what President Taft's administration will deal with matters affecting the marine status of the United States. The first step in this direction was the establishment of a tariff on foreign built yachts, which is aimed to promote this branch of marine industry. The American people are realizing that their shipping interests are not as large as they should be according to their wealth and power in other phases of activity, and this question will be seriously considered at the next meeting of Congress.

THE ALLAN LINE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 16.—Sir Montagu Allan interviewed to-day at Liverpool, said the Allan Company would continue on the same lines as heretofore. Though he had crossed on a C. P. R. steamer there was nothing in the amalgamation report.

ALLAN LINE FLAGS HALF-MAST.

The Allan line steamers lying in the harbor are flying their fleet flags at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of Mrs. Andrew Allan's mother, wife of the president of the line, who died recently in Quebec.

ARTHABASKA TO BE REFLOATED.

A despatch from Tobermory, Ont., states that work on the wrecked C. P. R. steamer 'Arthabaska,' is progressing rapidly. The 'Alberta' is taking her cargo, and when she is made sufficiently light tugs will make an effort to pull her off the rocks. At the time of the accident there were only three passengers on the boat.

# EMOTIONS DIFFERED

## Incidents Regarding the Exile of the Ex-Shah and His Queen,

Teheran, October 15.—Mohammed Ali, ex-Shah of Persia, a prey to the deepest melancholy, sat alone in a room at the Russian Legation, weeping over his bitter fate.

The Queen, in another room, was giving vent to her rage. The last day of their life in their capital had come. The cortege was forming that was to escort them from their kingdom.

Sitting on the floor around the Queen were her mother, the Hazrete Olia, a dignified statue of grief, and two ladies-in-waiting, while her father, Kamran Mirza, who was suffering from gout, was propped up in an armchair. To this family scene two European ladies, old acquaintances of Her Majesty, were admitted.

Mohammed Ali, coming into the room, said to one of them: "You see, madam, to what pitch things have come!" The lady replied with a flood of Persian compliments, with the idea of encouraging Their Majesties. She pointed out that they were both in good health, that they had the consolation of seeing their son reigning over Persia, and their other son the heir to the throne, and that a journey to Europe would do them both an immense amount of good.

At this the Queen could no longer control her anger. She burst out: "Oh, the scoundrels! Oh, the sons of burnt fathers! They want to send me to Europe to live among the unclean! If I happen to die, who will wash my corpse? Those unclean hands! No! Never, never!"

"But what would have happened to Your Majesty and the Shah had not the Faranghis (Europeans) taken you under their protection?" said one of the ladies. The Queen would only reply: "I will go to Kerbela, Najeff, or some other place, but I will not live among the unclean."

"Will you, then, leave the Shah alone after all the trouble he has passed through?" "I do not care," was the pettish answer.

Mohammed Ali Shah was so annoyed at this that he left the room.

Early in the afternoon the fourteen waggons of the ex-Shah's caravan were being hurriedly loaded. Outside the Russian Legation a big crowd gathered to see the show. About ten minutes to four the Sepehsalar (the ex-War Minister) came out of the Legation, followed by others of the Shah's retinue.

He stopped and addressed the Persian Cossacks, saying: "I am going. God will take care of you." Some of the Cossacks answered, "God be with you." A voice from the crowd said, "Pity you did not follow the Sheikh Fazlulla," (who was hanged by the Nationalists on July 31.)

At 4 o'clock there was a great stir made inside the Legation. A state carriage drawn by six white horses was brought forward, and Mohammed Ali, dressed in black, looking very pale, came out of his appartments. All those present bowed before him, and His Majesty very graciously returned the salute.

Before the procession had gone more than a few yards the ex-Shah saw Sir George Barclay, the Britsh minister. He stopped the carriage, made a sign for Sir George to approach, and addressed to him some words of thanks.

As the caravan again set out there was great confusion. The ex-Shah's carriage was surrounded by hundreds of beggars, to whom he distributed silver coins. On reaching the main road the procession was properly formed, with Persian and Russian Cossacks and Indian Lancers, the carriages of the Britsh and Russian diplomatic representatives, and those of Mohammed Ali's retinue and of the Queen and her ladies.

The public in the streets were greatly astonished at the respect paid by the Europeans to the dethroned Shah and the dignity with which he was escorted on his long journey to his new abode at Odessa.

NEW C. P. R. PRAIRIE LINE.

It is announced from Winnipeg that the new main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Northern Alberta, which will connect Winnipeg with Edmonton, will be completed this week. It will tap the Calgary and Edmonton road at Wetaskiwin, and it may be, in the course of years, these trains will extend far beyond Edmonton into the great North-West of the Peace river, the Athabasca river, the Mackensie river country, and to the Pacific Coast.

Possibly two months will elapse before trains can be operated regularly, but by the close of the year it ought to be possible to operate trains on a regular schedule all the way from Winnipeg to Edmonton over the new line. Among the towns on this line, which will indicate the route of the railway, Portage, Minnedosa, Yorkton, Sheho, Lanigan, Saskatoon, Wilkie, Hardisty and Wetaskimin may be mentioned.

ADVANCED FREIGHT RATES UNLIKELY.

Yesterday afternoon a committee of general freight agents from the Canadian Freight Association met in the Place Viger Hotel, to discuss matters pertaining to the affairs of the association. The meeting followed on the regular quarterly meeting of the association held on Thursday, in the Grand Trunk offices. The agents report a quiet situation, with no likelihood of any immediate advance in freght rates.

# GRATEFUL FOR ECZEMA CURE

## Any Sufferer Can Write to Mrs. D. McGillivary, of Nanton, Alta., for Full Information.

There are undoubtedly many frauds in the testimonials of medical firms—letters written by friends or even employees of the advertiser. But, on the other hand, in some cases the testimonials are thoroughly genuine, gladly offered by prominent citizens, who are grateful for the cure.

Such a case is that of Mrs. D. McGillivary, of Nanton, Alberta, who cured her two children with D.D.D., and is glad to tell others about it. She wrote on September 3rd last:

'Your letter to hand of recent date. I must thank you for so kindly inquiring about my order and also the child. I am glad to say I received the three one dollar bottles of D.D.D. and two cakes of Soap safely, and am delighted with the result of both prescription and Soap. The Soap is all that is required to complete the treatment. The little boy of two years and a half is to all appearance cured of the dreadful Eczema.

'My baby girl at two months broke out with the same rash and I treated her with D.D.D. and am perfectly satisfied she is cured to our great joy. I feel sure it is a splendid remedy for all skin diseases and can highly recommend it. I will be glad to recommend it to any one suffering with skin trouble.'

If any reader of this paper should write to Mrs. McGillivray, we request that a self-addressed stamped envelope be enclosed.

For free sample bottle of D.D.D. Prescription write to the D.D.D. Laboratory Department, M.W., 23 Jordan St., Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

# HORSES FOR WAR

## Likely to be Bred and Trained in Canada Under Imperial Authorities.

An impression prevails among military men that the British War Office may shortly arrange to have the produce of bureau stallions trained for war purposes in Canada, and it is thought that a place near Montreal would be eminently adaptable to the purpose, inasmuch as the stock could be placed on board and shipped at very short notice. One to speak in commendation of such a scheme is Major Samuel Harris, secretary of the National Bureau of British Columbia, who passed through Montreal yesterday en route to London. He thought that England might even go a step farther, and collect the bureau colts in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba as two-year-olds, keeping them on a government range until they are three years old, and than sending them east to be trained. On his way here from Vancouver Major Harris inspected the work of the bureau in the western country, and reports everything satisfactory. The farmers and breeders, he says, are all enthusiastic regarding the bureau plan and are much pleased with the stallions sent there. He estimates that a stallion will serve on an average eighty mares next season.

Major Harris expects to interest many prominent Englishmen in the work of the bureau, which is already highly regarded in the Mother Country. The British Government may be asked to put twenty of the National Bureau stallions on the King's Premium list.

### MONTREAL BURNS CLUB.

Opening Meeting For The Season Was Very Enjoyable.

The Montreal Burns Club opened its season last evening with a successful and well attended social.

The chairman, Mr. W. Drysdale, said it had been well said that Burns was one of the most commanding figures in Scotland's history, but he belonged also to the far shining company of those who spoke for all ages. His love of liberty was as strong as his passion of love. Most Burns clubs confined their membership to men only. It always seemed strange to him that clubs existed for the purpose of keeping green the memory of the man who wrote the finest love songs in the world should exclude from their membership that entire section of the community among whom the poet had said he had spent his happiest hours. The Montreal Burns Club had set an example in this respect, and had found among the fair sex some of its best workers.

The following took part in the programme:—Miss K. Wallace sang 'Scots wha hae,' and took part with Mr. H. Linn in the duet, 'Crookit bawbee.' Both were heartily appreciated. Miss K. McIntosh recited 'Gordon Highlanders,' and gave an Irish selection with good effect. Being a former pupil of Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, she shows careful training. A piano selecton, 'Ye banks and braes,' by Mr. A. Baird; a song, 'Anchored,' by Mr. T. Clark, and Mr. W. H. Linn in his selections from Harry Lauder, pleased the audience very much. Bagpipe selections were given by Pipe-Major D. Manson and Mr. Dyce, the latter dancing very nicely. A piano solo by Mr. A. Baird was very much enjoyed.

The next meeting will take place on the third Tuesday of November. A choir is being organized, under the leadership of Mr. J. R. Bain, who has had long experience, and parties wishing to join will kindly communicate with the secretary, Mr. W. A. Will, or the president.

### TOUCHED LIVE WIRE.

Vancouver, Oct. 15.—Allan Newbould, a stone mason employed on the power house extension at Lake Buntzen, came in contact with a live wire and was instantly killed. He was 28 years old and a recent arrival from England.

# NEWS IN BRIEF.

Part of the 154 grains of radium chloride (equivalent to 15½ grains of pure radium), which represents the output of eighteen months from the works at St. Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, is to be put on the market by the Austrian Government. The Viennese hospitals and scientific institutions will first be supplied free of cost and the rest will be offered for sale at the price of $75,000 a gramme (15.4 grains). The precious store, the largest quantity of radium that exists in one mass in the world, is at present in a burglar proof safe at St. Joachimsthal, guarded day and night by armed watchmen. For conveyance to Vienna, the radium will be packed in a lead capsule, and a number of responsible officials will have charge of the tiny parcel.

At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition in Seattle, yesterday, the grand prizes for an agricultural exhibit and also for traffic display, were awarded to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a gold medal to the Alberta Provincial Exhibit. This latest Alberta triumph follows close upon the success of Mr. Geo. Lane, who with his Bow Valley Percherons swept the board.

The inquest into the fatality on the I. C. R. at Nash's Creek on the morning of Oct. 6, in which John Morton, Robert J. Whalen and Wm. Morrison lost their lives, opened in Campbellton yesterday. The evidence showed that there was considerable discrepancy in the time when the accident is reported to have occurred. Of the three lawyers taking part in the inquiry, Mr. Ralston, who states he is appearing for the widow of John Morton, occupied the most of the time, and his questions seemed to point to an endeavor to pick flaws in the rules of the system. The inquiry is creating a great deal of interest here. The hearing continued this morning, when an adjournment was to be made until some time next week, as the firemen and brakemen injured are not in a condition to give evidence.

The freedom of New York was presented to Dr. Cook yesterday. Dr. Cook had asked that the ceremony be postponed until after all his proofs had been presented, but the Board of Aldermen decided that New York believed in him and wanted to tell him so now. Feeling such belief in him, Dr. Cook said gratefully, made this the proudest moment of his life. The charges against him, he said, were based simply on the evasive answers of his Esquimaux friends, who were loyally keeping the secret entrusted to them. As for the denial of his reaching the summit of Mount McKinley, it was a deliberate falsehood, and he was already arranging a second expedition to go after the records he had left at the top.

### LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION.

Port Arthur, Oct. 15.—Commissioner Quibell, of the Dominion Police, yesterday said that whiskey peddling in tthe railway construction camps is being carried on on a wide scale in spite of rigid efforts to suppress it. The great profits of the trade make it attractive to smugglers and others. Constables are patrolling the camps all the time, and as evidence of their activity it is said they have seized and destroyed fifty cases of whiskey within the past three weeks. Twenty cases were secured last Monday. These were emptied down the sewer here.

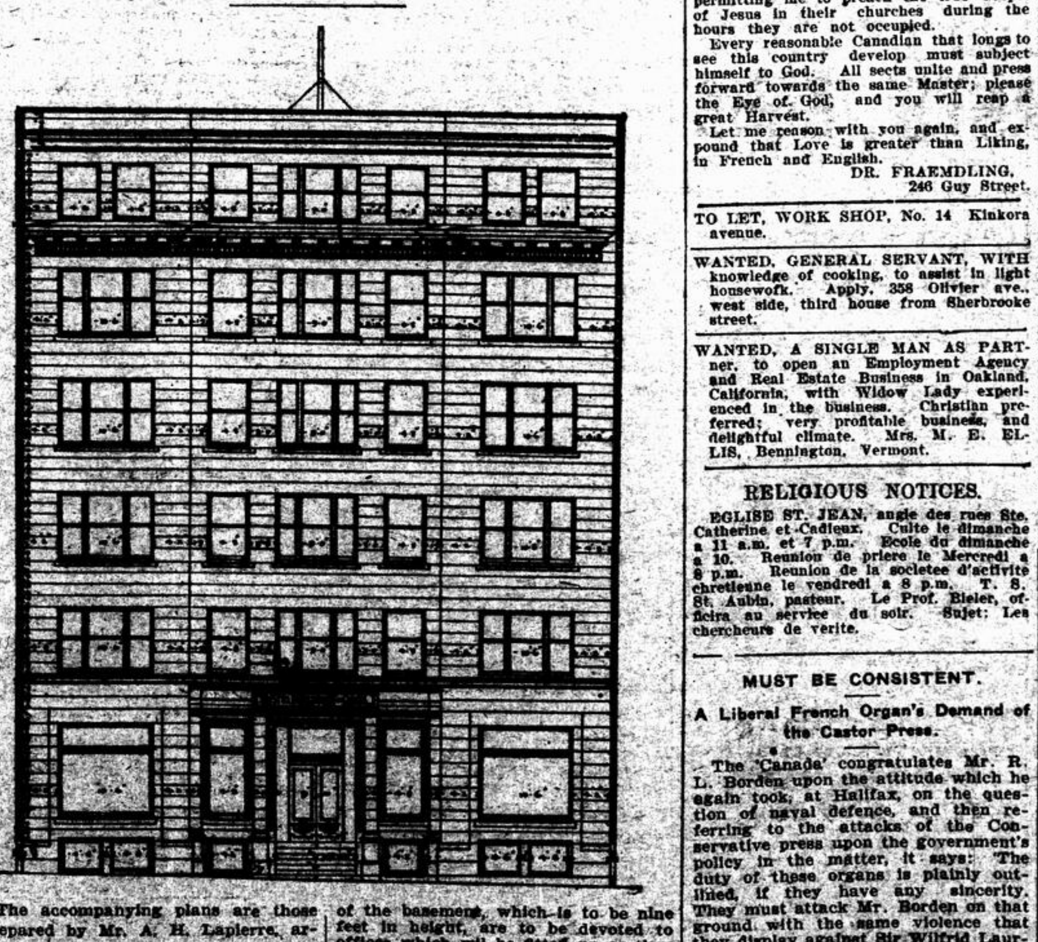
### TICKET AGENT MISSING.

Winnipeg, Oct. 15.—Daniel Cummings, city ticket agent for the Great Northern Railway here, is missing. He left his home a few days ago and no trace of him can be found. Mr. Cummings had been very despondent over the loss of his young wife, who died recently.

SAILORS REWARDED.

A despatch from London states that Captain Kelly and Apprentice Azemar, of the steamer 'St. Helena,' were today presented on behalf of the Canadian Government with a silver bowl and silver watch, respectively, as souvenirs of the rescue of the crew of the barque Osberga, of Nova Scotia.

# ST. JAMES STREET'S LATEST OFFICE BUILDING.



The accompanying plans are those prepared by Mr. A. H. Lapierre, architect, for the Trust & Loan Company of Canada's new six-story building which is being erected on the lot recently acquired from the Credit Foncier-Franco-Canadian, on the south side of St. James street, near the corner of St. Lambert hill. The first story will be fifteen feet high, and the other eleven feet, making the total elevation from sidewalk to cornice 85 feet, with a frontage of 67 feet, and a depth of 88 feet. The new home for the Trust & Loan Company of Canada will be absolutely fire proof and up-to-date in every particular, half of the street floor being for the company's own offices, and the other half either for a bank or insurance company, as the case may be. The entrance from St. James street will be imposing and will lead to a vestibule with white marble walls, and the hall will separate the two main offices of the structure on the ground floor.

The upper stories, as well as a part of the basement, which is to be nine feet in height, are to be devoted to offices which will be fitted up as they may be desired by intending occupants. From the stret to the vestibule there will be seven granite steps, although the entire building will be constructed from stone secured in the vicinity of Montreal, as Colonel Edye, manager of the company, and his executive are of the opinion that this material is more lasting than a great deal of the stone secured outside of the Dominion. There will be a fast elevator running from the basement to the upper story, surrounded by an iron stairway with marble steps. A large vault will also be provided for the two offices on the ground floor, while a series of vaults will extend to every stoy above for the accommodation of the offices on the upper floors. Good light thas been obtained by the architect by means of wells. The lower floor is to be tiled, and all the others are to be of hard wood.

The new structure will be lighted by electricity and heated by hot water.

NOW that the cool weather has come YOU will be thinking of making your Dens and Sitting-rooms Comfortable and Cosy.

We have a large new stock of Mission Furniture and Large Easy Chairs, in our New . . . Furniture Department that we think will interest you.

Leather Effect in Wall Paper to Match Furniture.

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## WANTED

A HALL OR MEETING PLACE. Christians of Montreal! I appeal to you to use your influence in order that I may obtain a Hall; if Pastors and Classic ministers consider themselves unworthy of permitting me to preach the true Gospel of Jesus in their churches during the hours they are not occupied.

Every reasonable Canadian that longs to see this country develop must subject himself to God. All sects unite and press forward towards the same Master; please the Eye of God, and you will reap a great Harvest.

Let me reason with you again, and expound that Love is greater than Liking, in French and English.

DR. FRAEMDLING,
246 Guy Street.

TO LET, WORK SHOP, No. 14 Kinkora avenue.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT, WITH knowledge of cooking, to assist in light housewofk. Apply, 358 Olivier ave., west side, third house from Sherbrooke street.

WANTED, A SINGLE MAN AS PARTner, to open an Employment Agency and Real Estate Business in Oakland, California, with Widow Lady experienced in the business. Christian preferred; very profitable business, and delightful climate. Mrs. M. E. ELLIS, Bennington, Vermont.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le Mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societee d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur. Le Prof. Bieler, officira au service du soir. Sujet: Les chercheurs de verite.

### MUST BE CONSISTENT.

A Liberal French Organ's Demand of the Castor Press.

The 'Canada' congratulates Mr. R. L. Borden upon the attitude which he again took, at Halifax, on the question of naval defence, and then referring to the attacks of the Conservative press upon the government's policy in the matter, it says: 'The duty of these organs is plainly outlined, if they have any sincerity. They must attack Mr. Borden on that ground with the same violence that they display against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Will the Castor organs of Quebec which have been trying to make their readers believe that the government was sacrificing our autonomy and sacrificing us to imperialism, will those organs, we ask, continue their stupid campaign, while at the same time, claiming to be with Mr. Borden and his party.'

DEATH OF ST. BLAISE.

Lexington, Ky., October 15.—St. Blaise, the famous stallion, is dead at August Belmont's nursery in this county. His death followed closely that of Ben Strome, another famous horse, who died yesterday. St. Blaise was a chestnut horse by Busse, and was foaled in 1880. He won the English Derby in the year 1883 for Sir F. Johnstone, and later he captured many other big events. It is said his progeny have won more than a million dollars in America.

KEEPING time with progressive ideas—keeping in constant touch with all that's new, beautiful and useful—makes the proficient man—the master store.

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| 2,200 | Bartlett (Treasury) | .3 |
| 1,000 | Bartlett (pooled) | .31 |
| 1,000 | Empire | .07 |
| 4,000 | Everett Lake | .07 |
| 3,000 | Height of Land | .05½ |
| 1,000 | Lucky Boys | .07½ |
| 1,000 | Marcel Mines | .29 |
| 1,000 | Otisse Currie | .30 |
| 150 | Pacific Pass Coal Fields | $48.00 |
| 5,000 | Progress | .07 |
| 500 | Silvers Limited | .12 |

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1909.

We find it difficult to express our acknowledgment to the Canadian press of every political color as well as to many organizations and individual friends for the unrestrained and generous sympathy shown the 'Witness' in the hour of its calamity. We shall preserve and cherish these expressions of kindness, and seek to remember them in days of difference. Our friends will understand the irregularities now occurring to be unavoidable, while we are doing the best we can with conditions that do not shape themselves to our purposes.

Whatever opinion the Germans may have of the British war scare, and however they may ridicule the popular distrust of their intentions, there can be no doubt as to the effect their programme of naval expansion has had in bringing all parts of the British Empire into closer communion and association. For this, at least, we have to thank Germany. It is aside altogether from the point to say no German of distinction, either in public speech or in writing, has given expression to suspicion of Great Britain. Such suspicion would be a wholly gratuitous assumption, for no one could imagine Great Britain acting as the aggressor. British military writers have never discussed plans for the invasion and conquest of Germany, as German military men and journals have been in the habit of doing about Great Britain. We admit gladly, as asserted by an able Lunenburg correspondent, that the present emperor, though his fist has often been effectively shaken, has levied no war, but it has to be noted, on the other hand, that the British policy in Europe has for centuries been pro-German, and was so till the present Emperor ascended the throne and inaugurated a 'world policy' which has been a menace to all other countries and the direct cause of the enormous growth of naval and military armaments. We do not foresee any worse result than this hideous addition to the world's burdens, overagainst which there are the guarantees of peace involved in the consolidation referred to and in the ententes that have supervened. That even the German jingoes are beginning to realize that they have infinitely more to lose by a war than they could possibly gain appears from the deprecatory tone they have adopted of late. Should they follow this up by assuming a less aggressive attitude, they will prove the sincerity of their protestations, and British people the world over will be glad to live with them on the most cordial terms of friendship.

Professor McGoun arraigns the Rev. Mr. Dickie, of Crescent Street Church, for denouncing militarism from the pulpit, and assumes to define the right bounds of the pulpit's duty, a question to which the minister may be assumed to have given more careful thought than the layman. For our part we think that there is nothing that belongs to the Kingdom of Heaven—that is, the coming reign of love and righteousness on earth—that is outside the duty of the pulpit; but what a world of wisdom this calls for! Mr. McGoun prefers to militarism Milton's good old word soldiership, but in offering it he does not merely substitute one synonym for another. It means something different. The word militarism is one that by the common consent of mankind has become a word to ban with. It represents the burden, the waste, the swagger, the social despotism and social demoralization of unproductive standing armies. On the other hand the word soldiership has never lost, through all its long association with militarism, its wholesome note of manhood in action. It is right to draw attention to this difference and to point out that he who would denounce soldiership has no standing ground short of the complete doctrine of non-resistance. If defence or the public enforcement of order is right, then preparation for defence and such enforcement is common prudence and the absence of it criminal. In these days it must be organized and in some there must be professional preparation. The only question open to him who does not deny the duty of defence altogether is how to secure the maximum of soldiership with the minimum of militarism. This we should suppose would be best secured by as little standing organization as possible and as general soldierly training as possible, a training that would set the lads up for peace as well as for the deplorable possibility of strife—a training that would make for health and manhood.

It is an odd doctrine for men who preach or practice violence to insist that when they put their principle in practice they should not be treated as they treat others. We own we are at a loss to put ourselves at the viewpoint of Mr. Gompers, and the organizations for which he speaks, who express high dudgeon at the militia of the country because it is only used to shoot down labor men. It is certain that it is never so used unless the said labor men are in violent and dangerous revolt against the authorities of the country, and Mr. Gompers's position seems to mean that it is right for strikers to riot, destroy and do bodily harm, and that it is infamous for government to prevent them doing so. The same curious doctrine seems to run through the minds of the hundreds of thousands who are giving trouble in the European capitals over the death of Professor Ferrer. It is not, we fear, that they do not believe him to be a promoter of violent anarchism that makes them angry with his punishment, but because rightly or wrongly they regard him as their high priest, and as having died as the very genius of the lawlessness which they are committing. However, when thousands and hundreds of thousands of people become in this manner the victims of unreason it does not become wise men simply to shrug their shoulders and call them fools who can only be governed by force. It is generally fair to assume that, however unreasoning their attitude to outward appearance, there must be behind it something that justifies their course to their instinct, if not to their reason. The only cure for anarchism is the discovery and removal of the real wrongs, whatever they may be, in the sense of injury from which these diseased notions germinate.

President Taft, in a speech before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has declared himself in favor of the central bank scheme. The United States 'Bankers' Magazine' takes this as an indication that the Republican party at the next general election, or possibly in the Congress election of 1910, will be committed to the central bank idea, and to the kind of monetary legislation favored by Mr. Aldrich. This is expected to widen the breach between the eastern and western Republicans, which was so plainly shown in the recent tariff legislation. The question whether the disruption will be of a sort to bring the Democratic party into power depends on the amount of wisdom with which the Democratic party faces such facts. In this matter, will it meet it with simple negation, offering nothing better than the central bank plan, or will it have the sagacity to bring forward a sound measure which would be free from the valid objections that may be urged against the central bank idea? The best banking opinion in the United States favors either a credit currency to be issued by all the existing banks, or a plan limiting the issue to the reserve cities, or some form of union of banks through the clearing houses. This, of course, would be an approximation to the excellent Canadian banking system which so many United States bankers admire. Many, especially western Republicans and Democrats, think they see in Senator Aldrich's plan for a central bank a design to concentrate financial power in the hands of a few favored interests, and there is no question that a central bank might offer temptation to monopoly.

The elevation of Mr. Hays to the presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway Company will be regarded by the people of Canada with satisfaction as it will be considered an acknowledgment both of his successful management and of the wisdom of having an experienced practical man belonging to the country at the head of one of its great transcontinental systems of railways. No one can question the right of the owners of a great railway to be its managers or the abstract propriety of the head office of a company and the domicile of its board being where its stockholders are. In the early history of this railway its mismanagement was no doubt partly owing to the great distance of the arm from the head. At all events, that sort of management was not successful. In the hands of Mr. Hays there has been continued betterment, partly due, no doubt, to the remarkable change in the fortunes of the country which followed the opening of the North-west, partly due to government favor, but also to the introduction of live competitive methods of business by a man well trained under American conditions. The new authority conferred on Mr. Hays with the presidency is probably the best possible compromise between English and Canadian management. The Grand Trunk has been able to increase its dividends under the Hays regime, and dividends are a cheering experience to long-suffering stockholders, which will make their faces brighter at annual meetings. These, it is to be hoped, will be further extended to the Grand Trunk stocks not yet paying dividends, while the development of the Grand Trunk Pacific unburdened by the old incubus gives excellent promise of making up to the coming generation the losses of a generation now by-gone.

### THE USE OF MONEY.

There was a time when enormous sums of money were made over to religious, charitable and educational works with a view to buying the donor's peace with God or to securing through the ages prayers for his or her soul. Now that these selfish, if otherworldly, considerations have dropped out of the count, and people look for salvation by heart change and not by purchase, we do not note that the gifts to God, in the shape of gifts to human betterment, have grown smaller or less generous. Certainly people generally have come to think that fortunes are not private property except in the duty of administering them for the benefit of mankind. The holders of wealth too are realizing that to leave it to heirs or to bring up heirs in the expectation of it is to confer in most cases not a blessing but a curse. And so we hear daily of thousands and hundreds of thousands being thus distributed according to the best wisdom of men whose business shrewdness is proved by their acquisition but still more taxed in the wise disposal of them. Of course these doctrines have not yet had their perfect work. When they do we shall have the true and the only true socialism and the ideal commonwealth. But things seem to be moving in that way, and many people with large means are continually considering how best they can use those means for the good of mankind. It is also being realized that the privilege and duty of serving mankind is not a monopoly of the wealthy, but that every man who is above want owes something to mankind. How much stock each will take in the consols of humanity it is each man's privilege to determine.

It is in making good disposal of money that the greatest wisdom is needed, as everything that is done to ease man's lot is liable to relax the energy of the unthrifty and to encourage the pursuit of frivolity or vice. One who gave long study to this question came to the conclusion that probably the best touchstone to determine the real benefit that any benefaction would confer was whether the people benefited craved the gift or not. He decided by the rule of contraries. If the good was one sought for like food, clothing and so forth, the best service was to encourage those in need by putting them in the way of acquiring the same by their own endeavor, and it was a distinct disservice to do anything to lessen that endeavor. The real benefactions were those which conferred benefits which were as yet unappreciated and would not be struggled for. This is perhaps a crude rule. A better one is the old Latin maxim that the welfare of the community is the supreme law. Yet even when the community is under consideration, the same question arises with regard to it, namely, how far the organized community can be rightly and safely relieved of its duties to itself. If it is an absolute need of the well-being of the community that the children be educated that may well be demanded at its hands. In this case, as in that of the private and personal duties of individuals, it is the part of voluntary beneficence to go in advance and lead the way, to encourage and stimulate, and to create a sense of need that has not yet been felt.

A remarkably fine illustration of this form of patriotism is in the work being done for education in Canada by Sir William Macdonald, who has sought to supply what was lacking and what the provinces could not be expected within measurable time to provide; also to set up throughout the country experimental models of what education should be in a way to stimulate local endeavor, to illustrate what might be accomplished, and thus evoke emulation on the part of others and lead the way to a general provision of better things by the community itself. Every one realizes the limitations, in our day of community action in the administration of public services. Government appointments are for the most part made in party interests and not with a view to the best service. As a result of this the material interests of the people are promoted and cared for in a crippled fashion wherever government administration steps in. When it comes to the people's moral and religious interests it has been treated as a kind of sacrilege to leave them in the hands of government. Such, indeed, are our religious differences of conviction that we cannot agree on such administration. Hence we have those services into which moral and parental guardianship enters as a ruling factor as it were farmed out to those who will carry them on out of desire for the good of those benefited. This has been done, for instance, in the case of the care of the insane, and in that of certain classes of delinquents. The government grants in these cases are rightly limited to the bare necessities. Otherwise we should have the exploiting of the lapsed for profit. If the work is to be done on serviceable and untrammelled lines the public must make its independent contribution.

### THE BOYS' FARM.

The process by which photographs are reproduced in newspapers leaves, as all men know, much to be desired. Still, we do not think those which represent in this issue some of the activities of the lads at the Boys' Farm will come out so badly as not to awake a lively satisfaction in the thought that the lads whose presence there is to be in most cases accounted for by the fact that their opportunities were bad, are being prepared for life among such natural and invigorating conditions, and being braced by such wholesome discipline for that assiduity and self-restraint which are half of life's battles. To those who can compare the frank and happy faces of to-day with the sullen and unresponsive looks that the boys brought to their new training school, the change in a few months is striking and most pleasing. Under any conditions, it is better that such work as this shall be carried out not by a department of government, which, however well organized, will necessarily act under more or less perfunctory regulations, but by those who have the well-being of the boys at heart. In this province such are our diversities of conviction that there is really no other way possible. The government provides for such bare maintenance of the boys as that would cost under the most economic conditions. This will probably be enough along with the product of the boys' labor on the farm to meet running expenses, if not at first, at least when the number of the boys increases, as may be looked for, as the magistrates come to feel more and more confidence in the beneficial result to the boys in committing them. In order to carry on a model institution, however, it is necessary that the first cost be provided by private generosity. The amount needed to this end is stated in the appeal to the public which we print to-day.

The Protestant lads of this province were being cared for by the government at Sherbrooke in a way so undesirable that magistrates were very unwilling to commit any youth to a so-called school where he would learn little or nothing to his benefit and a good deal to his injury. The Boys' Farm at Shawbridge represents a work that has always been contemplated by the Corporation of the Boys' Home for the benefit of such lads as could not be provided for on the voluntary principle at their home. Fortunately, the great majority of boys need only a home from which they will go forth daily to their tasks, and to which they will bring back the money they earn. But there are always some who have not learned to govern themselves, and some that have not been properly governed, and who, without some restraint, will not fall into industrious ways, and there are some who are led into faults of which the law has to take cognizance. With regard to these latter the present view is that while there is hope of restoring them to virtue under oversight appointed by the court, and without other restraint, it is better to give them that chance. There must, however, always be power in the background. There are cases, too, where the physical and moral health of the boys needs other environment than that of what homes they have. For such it is needful that there should be a place of industrial training such as will give them the best chance not to make a failure of life. Such is what the Boys' Farm affords them—physical and moral upbuilding, and the mental and manual training needful to enable them, on leaving, to take their places successfully in the paths of industry. The country that cares for everything but its boys makes the greatest of economic mistakes, to go no further. If it should prove possible to change the old, bad way of putting careless youths, who have done some wrong into conditions that will mature them in evil knowledge and evil imaginings, into one that will reclaim the great majority, we may hope largely to eliminate the criminal class which the older system nurtures. The appeal here made is not to the givers of hundreds and thousands only, but to every one who would like to have a share to the extent of a dollar in so patriotic a work.

### THE PRESIDENT PREACHES.

During his present tour through the Western and Southern States, President Taft has made many speeches at various stopping places, in which he not only vaunted the Roosevelt policies, but gave some of them very advanced interpretations of his own. His policy like that of Mr. Roosevelt is strongly centralizing and national in its tendency, and assertive of the rights of the nation, not only as in the presence of state governments, but over the individual. One whose speeches are all reported needs to say something new every time, even if speaking once or twice a day without resting on Sunday. Not the least remarkable of his utterances was his sermon at Fresno in California. He arrived at that town last Sunday, and his stay being for only three hours, the inhabitants had determined that, if they could not hear him speak on political questions on the holy day, they would ask him to attend an open-air meeting for divine service and deliver a sermon. He consented and about 25,000 people, the largest audience he has faced during his trip, assembled in the square before the City Hall to hear him. On the platform were all the clergy of the city, representing all denominations, and a choir from all the churches. The service consisted simply of a recital of the Lord's Prayer and the singing of hymns. Choosing for his text, 'He who conquereth himself is greater than he who taketh a city,' Mr. Taft delivered an admirable discourse.

Beginning with a reference to the victory won by the man who conquered his desire for drink, he went on to show how much happiness in life depended on attention to small things, observance of the amenities, by which all can conquer indolence, ill-temper and faults in manners, smoothing their own path and making life pleasant for those with whom they come in contact. In the little things in the home, he declared, the greatest victories over self were won. He dwelt on the courtesies a husband should always show to his wife and how the characters of children were formed by what they observed in the conduct of parents. On this simple homely theme he showed how one's own happiness and comfort resulted from consideration of the feelings of others. Here is a sentence worthy of preservation: 'The man 'who considers his wife and children 'before himself in little things at 'home is bound to be successful in 'the world, and secure his own hap'piness.' It is just such reminders of the humbler duties of life that men most need, and from attention to which the proper performance of duty in larger spheres of business and politics result. Carrying the idea into affairs of government, he insisted that unless men personally conquered and governed themselves, exercising self-restraint, they could not expect that those they endow with great power will exercise it with justice, wisdom and moderation.

Incisive were his remarks about people who extol liberty, and yet, as soon as they become a majority, think they have a right to control the minority absolutely, and, if the minority question that right, they send them to jail. Then the minority takes to the woods, so there comes to be an alternation between an election and a revolution and that is called popular government. Things work in this way because the majority and the minority do not govern themselves, do not exercise that self-restraint without which popular government is impossible. This is the application, Mr. Taft observed, of the text which came home to him on dealing with those countries now struggling for popular government. The majority are not good winners, the minority are not good losers. He might have applied his text with even more practical force to his own country and its parties, in view of the fact that during his tour he must have often heard the rumblings of a minority whose discontent is swelling into a chorus, and who are likely to become a majority before the end of his term. Indeed, it may be said with certainty that the present minority must become a majority, because injustice, however strongly intrenched, is bound to fall at last. Popular government is still on the anvil—still in the making. Hammered out in a thousand years of Anglo-Celtic suffering and contest, it now rests on the common sense and self-restraint of the people. It rests upon the knowledge of the majority that it has to keep within the checks of the law and the constitution if the government is to be preserved. The rights of the minority are as sacred as the rights of the majority. Let Mr. Taft and the party of which he is the putative head seriously ponder upon the application of this doctrine to their own case, and try to find out, as the popular phrase of their party has it, 'where they are at.'

## For Mountain Climbers

### WHAT TO EAT, DRINK AND WEAR —HOW TO HUSBAND THE STRENGTH.

(From the 'Queen.')

The medical opinion with regard to mountain climbing is that it is of all sports the most health giving, bringing as it does every muscle of the body into activity. But sufferers from heart and lung complaints must abstain from this form of exercise. Even the strong must take certain precautions before difficult expeditions.

They should learn the art of breathing from experienced mountaineers, while the actual motion of the legs should also be carefully studied. One does not climb mountains as one climbs stairs. Experienced climbers begin very slowly, taking frequent but short rests, keeping their energy in store. Novices spend theirs thoughtlessly and suddenly find themselves incapable of proceeding.

Refreshments taken on the road should be very light, of a vegetarian and as far as possible non-alcoholic nature.

Tea (hot or cold) is a most stimulating as well as refreshing drink and particularly suitable on mountain expeditions. Solid food should consist of bread, gruyere, cheese, chocolate, eggs, dry biscuits, dry figs, slices of cold rice pudding and sugary aliments generally. Liquids should be carried in leather bottles which have already been used to avoid the disagreeable taste they communicate to their contents when new.

Food, clothes and medicines should be packed in Tyrolean bags in thick woollen material, which rest on the hips and do not interfere with the respiratory organs, as those strapped to the back may do. On excursions which last over night a sleeping bag of sheepskin should be taken. As to clothing this must be chosen to combine warmth with the lightest weight possible. One woollen garment next to the skin and a thick woollen suit above this with a shawl to be thrown on during halts, should be sufficient.

Woollen stockings, with nailed boots, a soft felt hat, blue spectacles and a handkerchief to protect the neck from the sun complete the outfit of the climber, who will be also careful to put a pair of stockings or socks and a woollen vest in his bag if the excursion is a long one. This will be sufficient on most ascents taken during the summer, but in the winter more precautions will be necessary, such as fur-lined gloves and caps covering the ears.

Mountain sickness affects most people on first high ascensions. It may be prevented, as also cured, by inhalations of oxygen. Persons in a state of over-fatigue, nervousness or weakness from any cause are particularly subject to it. Mountain sickness is not always felt on first reaching the highest altitude, but very often some little time after on the descent. As for seasickness the best cure is acclimatization, and some people suffer from it only on a first ascension. Many mountaineers have an attack on their first climb every year. The symptoms are the same as those experienced on balloon ascensions.

### ALLEGED PLAGIARISMS.

(From 'Westminster Gazette.')

Lord Kitchener is by no means the first public man who has been taxed with plagiarism. One of the strangest episodes in Lord Beaconsfield's career was an astonishing lapse of this kind. As leader of the House of Commons it became his duty to propose that the House should attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. As was natural, he delivered a panegyric on the merits of the Duke in making this motion. The world was astonished a day or two afterwards to learn that this eulogium was a reproduction, almost word for word, of an article which had appeared in a French review on Marshal St. Cyr, which had generally been ascribed to M. Thiers.

Mr. Disraeli, as he then was, did not attempt any reply to the charge. His plagiarism was the subject of many epigrams, of which the following, which appeared in the 'Examiner' of November 20, 1852, was one of the cleverest:—

'In sounding great Wellington's praise,
Dizzy's grief and his taste both appear,
For a great flood of tears (Thiers) he lets fall,
Which was certainly meant for sincere (St. Cyr).

# MONTREAL IS UNASSAILABLE

## The Predominant Grain Port of North America, Says Mr. Lanigan

## EVEN NOW ONLY ON THE THRESHOLD OF ITS DESTINY

Mr. W. B. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic agent of the C. P. R., who has just completed a tour of the whole of the company's system, declares that the most striking impression which the tour has made on him is that Montreal's position as the dominant grain port of the North American continent is now unassailable, and that this has proved an immensely powerful factor in the battle for commercial supremacy between Canada and the United States. 'Montreal, he said, 'was only now upon the threshold of its destiny as the national port of Canada, the natural head of sea navigation of the unmatched inland waterways of this country. New York, the great rival was situated on the Atlantic ocean, but was reached by no natural waterways, while Montreal was accessible by water from Detroit, Chicago and Duluth, and Fort William, the four greatest grain gathering and shipping points in North America.'

To reach New York from these important ports it was necessary to tranship at Buffalo, via either canal or rail from that place to New York. Another convenient conduit along which the grain flowed to Montreal was provided by the route from Chicago to Fort William via Owen Sound, Collingwood, Midland and Parry Sound on Canadian rails all the way, and with a practical downhill haul.

The considerable and rapid increase in the amount of ocean tonnage now available at Montreal, was another factor in the situation which Mr. Lanigan declared had largely contributed to Montreal's present strong strategic position.

The many additions to the C. P. R. fleet had been a not unimportant item in this respect, and had led that company to reach out for the necessary freight. But, he said, it was Montreal's unique geographical location as a great seaport in the interior of a continent, that was rendering it the natural 'ocean shoot' for the grain of half America. Not only were the export products of Canada drawn there, but the same tonnage from the middle west and the states bordering on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence found an expeditious and economical outlet at Montreal.

Besides all these contributing causes, Mr. Lanigan pointed out the immense increase in the railway mileage of Canada, every yard of which augmented the tributary connection to Montreal, Canadian lines were but so many rivers of grain that all converged on the great port from which the ships sped to satisfy the wheat wants of the world.

The Canadian lines further all had tentacles thrown out into the grain states, which were serving to build up a big grain export business via Montreal quite apart from the Dominion's millions of bushels. The fact was that Montreal was only to-day beginning to realize what its situation naturally entitled to it years ago, and Canadians had just begun to appreciate the priceless asset they possess in the St. Lawrence, navigable to ocean vessels from Montreal to the sea.

The development of Montreal and the corresponding decline of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore as exporting ports for wheat had attracted serious attention in Washington and it was understood that President Taft will be asked to look into the question before writing that portion of his annual message to congress, in December, dealing with the question of railway rates.

The North Atlantic American ports had claimed this year that the trunk line railways serving them had declined to make rates on grain that would permit competition on an even basis with Montreal, and that Europe in consequence will be supplied with North American wheat this season from Montreal and not from ports of the United States.

These American coast cities allege that the railroads could have easily made a rate that would have sent a large part of this export grain to their doors.

The explanation of the American railroads that ports, particularly New York had neglected to provide proper terminals for the handling of large quantities of grain for export might be of more importance than these ports at present were willing to concede. But no matter who was to blame the fact remains that Montreal was advancing by leaps and bounds as a grain exporting centre, and largely because it received yearly a large part of the export grain grown in the United States.

### DEMORALIZING FACILITIES.

Everybody must recognize the advantages of cheap travelling, and the competition among those who undertake to convey the public from place to place is such as to reduce the cost to a minimum. In many cases, indeed, it is stated that the public are practically carried for nothing. The inducement to ride rather than walk is thus a temptation which continually confronts the public. It is not difficult to see in this a process which is calculated to lead to physical, and not improbably mental, demoralization. If a man can reach his home by tram-car or omnibus for a halfpenny he is not going to trouble himself walking the distance. He thus loses, perhaps, daily a valuable and healthful form of exercise because travelling is so cheap. Formerly he walked the distance to save a relatively costly fare. The lift is another example of a modern innovation which encourages idleness, and which, indeed, threatens to make the staircase a superfluous and obsolete channel. This is very strikingly illustrated in a large hotel, wher the great palatial staircases constructed before the days of lifts are scarcely now ever used. Another example of the demoralizing tendency of cheap transit is seen in the travelling platform, which is designed to save so much walking. Everywhere machinery is devised to save physical effort, as though we possessed no means at all for getting about ourselves. Surely this state of things cannot count for sturdiness and healthful activity in the future generation, but is more likely to lead to a state of atrophy which must react unfavorably on the individual. It is open to question whether the human race is better off for at any rate a number of facilities which are constantly thrown in its way. There are, of course, compensations, but not, we think, in all cases.—The 'Lancet.'

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It will be a comfort for you to know that we make BOOTS FOR SORE FEET, and that we REPAIR RUBBERS.
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Tracts for Distribution
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY
BIBLE HOUSE, 74 UNION AVE.

Indian Pillow Covers!
Immense display at
"THE WIGWAM," 138 Peel st.
Low Prices. Open Evenings.

IMPORTANT FACTS.

A quart of milk is practically equal to a pound of beef in food value.—Prof. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The composition of wheat is higher in protein and heat of combustion than any other cereal prepared for human food.—Results of analysis by Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

ORANGE MEAT is simply the whole wheat berry, steam cooked, mixed with malt, flaked and toasted. This process develops in each wheat berry the highest percentage of grape sugars. It converts the starches into a form most easily digested and assimilated. ORANGE MEAT and milk is a perfect food.

## CONTINGENT DREADNOUGHTS.

### Tenders For Construction of Four Invited By the Government.

London, October 15.—The Admiralty has invited tenders for the construction of four contingent Dreadnoughts, which the Government de[illegible] in July last. These are to be completed by March 31, 1912, under severe penalties for delay. The firms [illegible] are asked to submit prices for both battleships and cruisers.

## PETERBOROUGH ELECTION.

### Both Charges of Perjury Against Shepherd Dismissed.

Peterborough, Ont., October 14.—Robert [illegible] Shepherd was acquitted of [illegible] of perjury by Police Magistrate Dumble this afternoon. [illegible] were laid as a result of [illegible] given in the trial of the [illegible] against J. R. Stratton. The [illegible] did not consider the evi[illegible] preliminary hearing suf[illegible] to commit Shepherd

## Barrie By-laws Quashed.

[illegible] October 15.—The by-law by [illegible] of Barrie was to ren[illegible]sistance to the Barrie [illegible]pany to the extent of [illegible] arranging exemption [illegible]cept the school tax, and [illegible] and electricity at low [illegible]shed by Chief Justice [illegible] this morning. The by-[illegible]ked on the ground that [illegible] paid to a number of [illegible] a number of share[illegible]mpany had voted on [illegible] which they were to

# COMING EVENTS

THE BEETHOVEN TRIO'S FIRST CONCERT.

The programme for the Beethoven Trio's first concert in the Windsor Hall on Monday night is as follows:—

1. Concerto Trio Op. 58.. ..Beethoven
2. Sonata (for violin and piano), Op. 45 (C Minor).. .. .. .. .. ..Grieg
3. (a) Pastorale Variee.. .. .. ..Mozart
   (b) Rhapsodie Hongroise No. VI. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Liszt
   Madame Marguerite Froehlich.
4. Dumky Trio Op. 90.. .. .. ..Dvorak

The Beethoven Trio has filled a big gap. Before its concerts were begun, there has been in Montreal insistent cries for chamber music, and lamentations because there was none. That a city of Montreal's size and importance should lack such concerts seemed a reflection upon our ability to produce a musical necessity. Now that the want has been supplied, it will seem a still greater reflection if rival cities and musical critics are allowed to call Montreal 'unappreciative' and 'provincial.' Yet this will be a sorry fact if the Beethoven Trio cannot count on generous support and patronage.

The time is ripe for general extension along artistic lines. From every direction come signs of increased activities and broader interest. At such a period of awakening, the concerts of the Beethoven Trio are opportune. The Beethoven Trio is already popular, already esteemed; and it should not be hampered by the dilatory holding back of material encouragement that has at times in the past interfered with the progress of enterprises of lesser importance, though of like kind.

What the Beethoven Trio can do is well known. Madame Froehlich, is a direct descendant of Anton Schindler, a great friend of Beethoven; and it follows as a matter of course that she inherited the best Beethoven traditions as a birthright. On the Continent and in America, by great teachers and enthusiastic audiences, she has been considered a pianist in whose playing technique and temperament are happily mingled.

Mr. Albert Chamberland is rapidly forging his way to the front. His talents are of a high order; he is thoroughly earnest, and one of those players who can safely be depended upon to do his best.

Mr. Dubois is universally and rightly a favorite. His experience in ensemble playing in Europe and his inside acquaintance with big orchestras make him a valuable member of the trio.

It is significant of the Beethoven Trio's growing reputation that Madame Froehlich, Mr. Chamberland and Mr. Dubois have been booked for three concerts in Quebec this winter, and that negotiations are in progress for engagements in other cities.

The first concert of the series of six concerts takes place on Monday night.

HALLOWE'EN CONCERT.

The Hallowe'en concert of the Caledonian Society will this year be held in the new Windsor concert hall and promises to be very successful. The following well known artists will contribute to the programme: Miss Jessie McLachlan, the famous Scottish prima donna; Miss Ella Walker, soprano; Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, entertainer; Miss Grace Clark-Murray, violinist; Mr. Donald C. MacGregor, baritone; Mr. Merlin Davies, tenor; Pipe-Major W. Johnston, Highland dancer; Mr. R. Buchanan, pianist and accompanist. A short address will be delivered by Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P.

MISS LATTER AT THE Y. W. C. A.

On Friday next the McGill Y. W. C. A. will have the privilege of listening to Miss H. Latter, who leaves soon for Kongmoon, China, where she will represent the American Presbyterian Church in the mission field.

Miss Latter is a very able worker and a good speaker. In 1907-08 she was student secretary for the Dominion Council. At present she is travelling for the student volunteer movement and will visit a large number of the universities and colleges of Canada.

MR. PHILLIPS'S RECITAL.

The Conservatorium will hold its first entertainment on Monday, Oct. 21, when Mr. O'Neil Phillips will give a pianoforte recital in the Royal Victoria College. Mr. Phillips will be assisted by Mr. Merlin Davies. The programme will consist of compositions of the following authors: Bach, Beethoven, Buconi, Chopin, Debussy and Cesar.

Y. M. C. A. MEETINGS.

The second of the series of special 'Just one hour' meetings for men will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion square, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The 'Speaker' will be Mr. W. H. Goodwin, whose subject will be 'Testimony.' The Central Quartette Party will sing and an orchestra will render selections from 7.30 p.m. An invitation is extended to all young men to be present.

ROYAL WELSH LADIES' CHOIR.

The Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir, who arrive in Montreal next Saturday, number from twenty-two to twenty-five ladies, the picked singers of Wales under the directorship of Mrs. Hughes-Thomas. Two concerts are to be given in Montreal, one on Monday night at the New Windsor Hall, and one on Tuesday night at the St. James Methodist Church. Great interest is centred in the appearance here of this noted body of lady singers, who have a world-wide reputation. His Majesty the King, after hearing them recently in Cardiff, said, 'Well, you Welsh people are passionately fond of music, and you have beautiful voices. I have certainly enjoyed your choir immensely. I must congratulate you (Madame Thomas) and your choir on your excellent performance.' The whole British press are unanimous in praising this organization.

MME. SEMBRICK.

With three such artists as Marcella Sembrich, the greatest of coloratura sopranos; Francis Rogers, the eminent baritone song interpreter, and Frank La Forge, the brilliant young American pianist, who visit the Arena on Friday, Nov. 5, it would be impossible to make up an uninteresting programme. However, the programme actually to be performed was received by Mr. Veitch this week, and shows that the event will be of the utmost attractiveness. It is as follows:

PART I.

1. Impromptu F. Sharp Major..Chopin
   Mr. Frank La Forge.
2. Aria from Ernani: 'Ernani involami'.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Verdi
   Mme. Sembrich.
3. Aria from Herodiade .. ..Massenet
   Mr. Francis Rogers.
4. (a) Pastorale.. .. .. .. .. .. ..Bizet
   (b) My Lovely Celia.. .. ..Monru
   (c) The Lass With the Delicate Air.. .. .. .. .. .. ..Dr. Arne
   Mme. Sembrich.

PART II.

5. (a) Nocturne F Sharp Major..Chopin
   (b) Etude G flat.. .. .. .. .. ..
   Mr. Frank La Forge.
6. Duets:
   (a) Gondoliera.. .. .. ..G. Henschel
   (b) It was a lover and his lass.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..R. H. Walthew
   Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Rogers.
7. (a) Si mes vers.. .. .. .. .. ..Hahn
   (b) Widmung.. .. .. .. ..Schumann
   (c) An einen Boten .. .. ..La Forge
   (d) Love's Philosophy.. .. ..H. Huhn
   Mme. Sembrich.
8. (a) Du bist wie eine Blume (Heine) .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Rubinstein
   (b) Clown's Serenade..Isadore Lugstone
   (c) Border Ballad (Walter Scott).. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Cowen
   Mr. Francis Rogers.
9. Valse 'Voce di Primavera'.J. Strauss
   Mme. Sembrich.

THE LYRIC HALL NEXT WEEK.

The moving pictures now shown at the Lyric Hall are equal to the best produced anywhere. The management have made special arrangements to use as their leading features the Biograph pictures which are known as the acme of perfection in moving pictures. Of course the other great makers will also be shown, but the Biograph subjects will always be in evidence. The musical and popular entertaining part of the programme is in the hands of well known singers and Lyric Hall always has an act or two of special importance; making up a splendid entertainment. The moving pictures are on a much larger scale than others shown in this city, and on that account are free from the flicker so much in evidence at these entertainments.

HALLOWE'EN CONCERT AT VERDUN.

A Hallowe'en concert will be held in the Verdun Presbyterian Church on Oct. 29. Tickets are now on sale.

ST. PAUL'S CHOIR CANTATA.

The choir of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Dorchester street west, will give their first recital of the season on Monday evening, October 25, when they will sing the cantata, "Song of Thanksgiving.' The choir, which consists of 75 voices, will give several recitals during the winter months.

THE REFORM CLUB'S SOCIALS.

The Montreal Reform Club will this evening hold the first of a series of informal social reunions in the club 30 University street, when addresses and a musical entertainment will be given.

Senator Dandurand and the Hon. W. A. Weir will be present and speak.

MISS WALKER'S PIANO RECITAL.

Miss Laura Walker, who has been studying in Berlin for the past two years with Burmeister Godowsky and has also received favorable criticism from Aus der Ohe, court pianist to the Kaiser, will be heard in a piano recital on Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, in the Art Gallery. Miss Walker is acknowledged to rank high among the promising young artists of the day.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

Mr. George R. Rorke will address the men's meeting in the Fairmount Avenue Branch Young Men's Christian Association, Montreal Annex, to-morrow, at 4.30 p.m. There will be special singing. All men will be made cordially welcome.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB.

A meeting of the Political Economy Club of Montreal, for the election of officers and the other work of the annual meeting, and also for issuing the programme or syllabus for the current session, will be held on Tuesday at the University Club, at 8.15 p.m.

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CHOOSE THIS
excellent brand for your canned vegetables
French Peas SOLEIL
Asparagus "
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## RIGHT OF PRINCES

### To Hold Military Command in Greece Abolished by Chamber.

Athens, October 15.—Premier Mavromichalis, having announced the desire of the royal princes to have the bills relating to their services in the army adopted, the Chamber of Deputies today, without discussion, voted the bills abolishing the right of the Crown Prince to hold the position of commander-in-chief, and of the other princes to hold military commands.

The adoption of the Military Reform Bill reveals another step in the military revolution which yet may involve the abdication of King George. It is understood that His Majesty feels acutely his abandonment by the great powers in the matter of Greece's aspirations for the annexation of Crete, and has quite seriously considered the possibility of being compelled to abdicate as an outcome of the disappointment of his people. Today King George, who has been living in retirement at Tatoi since the recent military movement, on being informed of the possibility of another revolutionary movement, drove in an automobile to the capital and instructed his three sons formally to resign their army commissions. This done, King George summoned Premier Mavromichalis to the Palace, and informed him that he had persuaded his sons to resign because he was reluctant to permit the Chamber of Deputies to suffer at the hands of the military revolutionists for its loyalty to the Crown.

The Chamber of Deputies met at 5 o'clock this evening. A painful silence followed the Premier's announcement of the decision of the princes, and some thirty loyalist members arose and quitted the House. The Chamber then voted the bills.

King George's unexpected act of self-renunciation, and the fact that the Chamber is now completely dominated by the Officers' League, is regarded in many quarters as being incompatible with His Majesty's dignity and his retention of the throne.

Crown Prince Constantine held the position of commander-in-chief of the Grecian army, Prince Andrew was a captain of the Grecian cavalry, and Prince Christopher a sub-lieutenant in the infantry.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

### Feeling Strong For General Botha as Premier.

New York, October 5. — A visitor at the Waldorf Astoria just now is Mr. Edward Rooth, M.P.P., chief Government whip and first lieutenant of Gen. Botha in the Transvaal Parliament. Mr. Rooth is here on a brief vacation, prior to the completion of his party's organization for the approaching establishment of the Commonwealth Parliament of South Africa, which will be opened some time next year by the Prince of Wales.

It is probable that in May next the Governor-General of the Commonwealth will summon one or other of the respective South African parliamentary leaders to form the Government of the Union.

On this point Mr. Rooth stated that both public opinion and popular feeling indicated Gen. Botha as the first prime minister of the South African Union. The right of election to this Parliament is limited to persons of European descent, the Cape Colony having fallen into line with the other South African states in regard to the exclusion of the native and Asiatic races from the Union Legislature.

The native question is the great outstanding South African problem with which the Union Parliament will ultimately have to deal. Today the colored races in South Africa stand in the proportion of about six to one as against the whites, and a large number of these natives are practically still in a semi-barbarous condition.

Questioned as to the future of the Transvaal gold mines, Mr. Rooth said that the present output of gold averages about $150,000,000 worth per year, and will steadily increase.

## Lanark Protest Dropped.

Almonte, Ont., October 15.—The protest of Mr. T. B. Caldwell, of Lanark, against Mr. Wm. Thoburn, M.P. for North Lanark, has been dropped and no further proceedings will be taken. This step is the outcome of negotiations which it is said have been under consideration for a short time.

Oh! That Awful Gas

Did you hear it? How embarrassing. These stomach noises make you wish you could sink through the floor. You imagine everyone hears them. Keep a box of CASCARETS in your purse or pocket and take a part of one after eating. It will relieve the stomach of gas. 918

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment. All druggists. Biggest seller in the world—million boxes a month.

A Message To The Housekeeper In Almost Every Case.
THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

And especially so in th line of food: Therefore, if you want the BEST GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES, go to

WALTER PAUL'S STORES

for there you will find the largest and best assortment of everything in any of these lines that is to be found in the City, or anywhere else, and all at reasonable prices.

Although the preserving season for most fruits is nearly over, yet he is still receiving daily supplies of PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, GRAPES and CRAB APPLES, THE BEST THE COUNTRY CAN PRODUCE.

461 St. Catherine West. 80 University St

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, the SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

P. M. DURAND,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 14th October, 1909.

INVESTMENTS IN
REAL ESTATE

THORNTON PARK—
Situate on Cote St. Paul Road, adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway tracks. Superficial area of about 114,000 feet, English measure. An ideal factory site with all shipping facilities. As this property must be sold to close up an estate, any reasonable offer will be considered.

ST. PAUL STREET—
Opposite Bonsecours Market. Hotel and Warehouse, 99 feet on St. Paul Street with a depth of about 200 feet or 17,200 superficial area. Price reasonable and terms easy.

ROY STREET—
Cut-stone front property, consisting of store with dwelling above and three pairs of flats. Very well built and in perfect repair. 10 percent revenue.

THE JOHN HYDE AGENCY
303-304, Merchants Bank Chambers.

## WITH THE AVIATORS

### The Kaiser Witnesses Flights of Orville Wright at Potsdam.

Potsdam, October 15.—The Emperor William to-day witnessed a half hour's flight by Orville Wright, the aeroplanist. Mr. Wright had done little experimenting during the afternoon owing to the blustery weather, but he made a flight of half an hour before the Emperor, during which he reached a height of about 600 feet. After Mr. Wright descended His Majesty had many questions to ask the aviator and showed himself to be thoroughly familiar with the technical features of the aeroplane. Before leaving Emperor William presented Mr. Wright with an autographed photograph.

Mr. Wright will start for Paris tomorrow. While here he completed the training of his pupil, Captain Engelhardt.

College Park, Md., October 15.—Wilbur Wright took advantage of favorable weather today, and made a public experimental flight, in addition to four successful experimental flights, on which he was accompanied by Lieut. Lahm, one of the two officers who are being trained in the handling of the Government's aeroplane. After two successful flights early this morning, Mr. Wright took off one of the front elevating planes which are generally used in tandem and fastened it rigidly in the rear of the main planes. Mr. Wright's object in making the change, which is a distinguishing feature of the Wright machine, was to impart more steadiness.

## EXTRADITION OF WIFE DESERTERS.

Toronto, October 15.—At a meeting of the associated charities Rev. Father Minehan was appointed convener of a committee to look into the matter of wife desertion and to see what can be done towards making this an extraditable crime. The desire to have the law amended is on account of the increasing prevalence of this offence.

## Cape Breton Liberals.

Baddeck, C. B., October 15.—At the Liberal convention here, A. A. Buchanan, of Neil's Harbor, was today tendered the unanimous Liberal nomination for the forthcoming bye-election for the Legislature to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of John G. Morrison. Mr. Buchanan accepted the nomination.

Next great musical event. Sembrich, the famous soprano at Arena, Nov. 5, with Francis Rogers, baritone. All orders to Mr. Veitch, M5734.

FRASER'S
Delicatessen Department

Drop in and see our Delicatessen Specialties. You will be sure to find some little tasty tid-bit that will appeal to you. Our variety of Delicacies is large and varied, and the quality of every article is the very best obtainable. We have something suitable for Breakfast, Lunch and the Evening Meal.

Here are a few of the most popular lines:

| | | |
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| Fresh Finnan Haddie | | 10c lb. |
| Fresh Smoked Bloaters | | 50c doz. |
| Fresh Kippered Herrings | | 50c doz. |
| Fresh Smoked Salmon | | 40c lb. |
| Fresh Shredded Codfish | | 10c pkt. |
| Fresh Corned Codfish | | 20c tin. |
| Fresh Codfish Steaks | 1-lb | Boxes, 15c |
| Fresh Codfish Steaks | 2-lb. | Boxes, 30c |
| Fresh Codfish Steaks | 3-lb. | Boxes, 45c |
| Fraser's Special Pork Sausages (Fresh Every Morning.) | | 20c lb. |
| Deerfoot Farm Sausages | | 30c pkt. |
| Deerfoot Sliced Bacon | | 40c jar. |
| Fresh Frankfurters | | 25c per lb. |
| Fresh Vienna Sausages | | 25c per lb. |
| Fresh Bologna Sausages | | 20c per lb. |
| Fresh Blood and Tongue Sausages | | 25c per lb. |
| Fresh Meat Cheese | | 25c per lb. |
| Fresh Brunswick Liver Sausage | | 40c per lb. |
| Fresh Truffled Sausages | | 40c per lb. |
| Fresh Lach Ham | | 40c per lb. |
| Hard Salami Sausage, the Epicure's Delight | | 80c per lb. |
| Fresh Potato Chips | | 20c box |
| Fresh Crumpets | | 5c pkt. |
| Dried Sliced Beef, in glass jars | | 40c jar. |
| Large Ox Tongue, in glass jars | | $1.25 jar. |
| Choice Lunch Tongue | | 50c jar. |
| Spiced Beef Ham | | 20c lb. |

Strictly New Laid Eggs.
Cheese of Every Description.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Everything Fresh and the Very Finest Quality.

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Pig Pork Sausages
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All Socks end Stockings sent with the rest of the wash to the
TOILET LAUNDRY
'THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW,'
Are, should they require it, darned free of charge.
425 RICHMOND STREET.

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Be sure that it has a good roof, put on by a responsible roofer whose guarantee is backed by the best workmanship and materials. You will have the best obtainable if the work has been done by

GEO. W. REED & CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Typhoid and several forms of intestinal diseases are caused by drinking polluted water. A Lynn Filter attached to your drinking water supply will ensure your getting water that is pure, clear, and germless.

After testing the Lynn Filter at Macdonald College, Prof. Harrison says:

These results prove your filter to be of excellent quality, and we are glad to state that it shows an efficiency of 100 per cent.

(A complete copy of the above report and analysis on request.)

We will be glad to show you the Lynn Filter in operation at our store.

JOHN BURNS & CO. 228 Craig St. West
Sole Canadian Agents for Lynn Filters.

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OF WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND MEN'S
WOOLEN HOSIERY

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| 360 Pairs of Women's Fine Black Pure Wool Cashmere Hose, in plain and ribbed, fashioned lead double heels and toes. Reg. value 49c. In all sizes from 8 1-2 to 10. On Sale Monday. | 480 Pairs of Children's, Misses and Boys' Fine All-wool Ribbed Hose, made from very fine selected yarns, very soft and elastic, in all sizes from 6 1-2 to 10-1. Reg. value 35c. | 300 Pairs of Men's Fine All-wool Cashmere Socks, in plain and ribbed, very elastic. In colors of black and assorted tans. Double heels and toes. Reg. value 35c. |
| Special Price 35c. or 3 pairs for $1.00 | Special Price Monday, 23c. Pair. | Special 23c. |

Boston Shoe Store Corner St. Catherine and Mansfield Streets.
MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Get Allan's Soda Water

It is the best. It is made with pure Bicarbonate of Soda, and is the only genuine Soda Water made in Montreal. It can be had in bottles and syphons—TRY IT.
Syphons, 10c each, delivered daily.

ROBERT ALLAN, Aerated Water Manufacturer,
80 DORCHESTER STREET WEST.

## Weekly Calendar.

### 15th Anniversary Services of Taylor Church

**SPECIAL SERVICES**

PREACHERS:
11 [illegible]—Rev. E. I. HART, B.A., Dominion Square Methodist Church.
7 P.M.—Rev. A. J. MOWATT, D. D., Erskine Presbyterian Church.
ANNIVERSARY TEA, TUESDAY EVENING, AT 7 O'CLOCK.
All Cordially Welcome to all these Services.

### Douglas Methodist Church

Cor. St. Catherine W and Chomedy Street.

**Rev. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor.**

MORNING SERVICE, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK
Subject ........ 'A WAITING HARVEST'
Anthem ........ 'O! GIVE THANKS UNTO THE LORD.'
Quartette ........ 'GOD SO LOVED THE WORLD.'
Mrs. HALLETT, Miss GRAHAM, Mr. HALE, Mr. HADDOCK.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at Three o'clock.
EVENING SERVICE, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Subject ........ 'THE WORLD THAT SPOTS'
Anthem ........ 'I DID CALL UPON THE LORD.'
Solo, Miss GRAHAM ........ Selected.
STRANGERS ALWAYS MADE WELCOME.

### CALVARY CHURCH

GUY STREET (above St. Antoine)

11 a.m.—Rev. PROF. C. E. BLAND.
7 p.m.—Rev. Dr. COOK.
Continuation of the Story *"The Mountain Removers."*
WELCOME FOR ALL.

### DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

SUNDAY, October 17th. Rev. E. I. HART, B.A., Pastor.
11 a.m.—Rev. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D.
7 p.m.—The Pastor.
Subject—"The Voice from the Flame."
STRANGERS AND VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

### Crescent Street Presbyterian Church

Cor. Dorchester and Crescent Sts.
REV. R. W. DICKIE, Minister, at both services.
Evening Subject—"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."
By the Minister.

### Emmanuel Congregational Church

169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.
*(COLLEGE SUNDAY)*
**Morning Preacher:—Rev. J. K. UNSWORTH, B.A.**
**Evening Preacher:—Rev. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., (Pastor).**
Subject:—"THE OBLIGATION OF UNIVERSITY MEN."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

### ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

St. Catherine Street West.
Rev. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Pastor. The Rev. N. D. DREW, Church Sec'y.
11 A.M.—'ONE CORNER STONE OF THE CHURCH.'
7 P.M.—'THE FALSE AND TRUE WAY OF APPROACH TO GOD.'
DR. SPARLING at Both Services.
THE PEOPLE INVITED.
ST JAMES MEN'S OWN BEGINS SUNDAY, 3 P.M.

### ST. JAMES MEN'S OWN

THE 'MEN'S OWN' OF ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH will open on
**SUNDAY, October 17th, at 3 p.m. sharp,**
IN THE CHURCH AUDITORIUM.
MEN! MAKE IT A POINT TO BE THERE.

### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Sherbrooke Street and Union Avenue.
Rev. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., Pastor.
SERVICES TO-MORROW: 11 A.M.—PUBLIC WORSHIP.
3 P.M.—BIBLE SCHOOL: Adult Classes conducted by the Pastor, Senator GILLMOR and Dr. A. H. GORDON. 7 P.M.—PUBLIC WORSHIP.

N.B.—Students from out of town, attending the Colleges, will find the location of this place of worship very convenient, and are especially invited to make it their CHURCH HOME while in the city.

A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL.

**LYRIC HALL** TWICE DAILY 3 & 8 P.M.
Cor. St. Catherine and Stanley Sts.
NEW MOVING PICTURES
10 Beautiful Subjects
at every performance as well as special attractions.
*Best and Most Refined Entertainment at Popular Prices.*
10c RESERVED 15c and 25c. Children at Matinees except Saturday, 5c.

**BEETHOVEN TRIO**
NEW WINDSOR MUSIC HALL
First Chamber Music Concert
MONDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 8.15 P.M.
Soloist
MADAME MARGUERITE FROEHLICH
Tickets now on sale at Nordheimer's or Archambault's Music Stores. Subscription price book of 6 tickets (available for any concert), $5.00 Single tickets, $1.00. Admission, 50 cents.

### KESWICK MISSIONS

The Rev. GEORGE LITCHFIELD, of Southora, Eng., and Mr. WALTER B. SLOAN, of London, Eng., will address Meetings in
**STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,**
**On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 18-22, at 4 and 8 p.m.**

Messrs. LITCHFIELD and SLOAN are delegates from the Keswick Convention.

*IN AID OF THE ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL*
ARENA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25th
**EVA MYLOTT** World-Renowned Contralto
SALE NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
Star Branch Office, Peel and St. Catherine Streets.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL
**Hallowe'en Concert**
New Windsor Concert Hall, FRIDAY, 29th October, 1909
The Committee has much satisfaction in announcing the following well-known and distinguished artists:
Miss Jessie McLachlan, Famous Scotch Prima Donna.
Miss ELLA WALKER ........ Soprano.
Mrs. BELLE ROSE EMSLIE ........ Entertainer.
Miss GRACE CLARK-MURRAY ........ Violinist.
Mr. DONALD C. MacGREGOR ........ Baritone.
Mr. MERLIN DAVIES ........ Tenor.
Pipe-Major W. JOHNSTON ........ Highland Dancer.
Mr. R. BUCHANAN ........ Pianist and Accompanist.
F. D. MONK, Esq., K.C., M.P., has kindly consented to deliver a short address.
Plan of Hall at Nordheimer Piano and Music Co., 369 St. Catherine street West, where seats can be secured on and after SATURDAY, OCT. 23rd.
PRICES—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. All Seats Reserved.
The limited seating capacity of Windsor Hall and the excellence of the talent secured prompts the committee to advise you to make sure and SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.
W. E. DICKSON, Hon. Sec.

## Weekly Calendar

### Olivet Baptist Church

Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.
**SUNDAY, Oct. 17th, 1909**

### PASTOR SULLIVAN

Will Preach.
**11 a.m.—"The Old Road to the City of Soul—Rest."**
**7 p.m.—"Unsolved Problems of the 20th Century—The Problems of Strong Drink."**

The Good Templars of Montreal will attend the evening service in a corporate capacity.

All Temperance workers are cordially invited to attend this Total Abstinence Rally.

### DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Men, members of the executive, and representatives of all affiliated temperance organizations, are requested to meet at the head of St. James street, corner of St. Gabriel street,

**TO-MORROW, at 2 p.m. sharp,**
TO TAKE PART IN THE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION OF THE
**Catholic Total Abstinence Union**

### MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church
SUNDAY OCT. 17, 1909
Speaker—Mr. W. W. MacCUAIG.
Topic:—THE MEN'S OWN OPPORTUNITY.
Special singing will be rendered by the West End Male Quartette.
All Old and New Members are cordially invited.

### SPECIAL MEETINGS FOR MEN.

'JUST ONE HOUR'—SATURDAY, 8 to 9 p.m.
Speaker—Mr. W. H. GOODWIN.
Central Quartette will sing.
Orchestral selections from 7.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 3.45 p.m.
SPECIAL BIBLE STUDY RALLY DAY.
Speaker—Rev. R. W. DICKIE.
Topic:—'THE BOOK FOR THE MAN.'
SPECIAL MUSIC.
AN INVITATION TO EVERY MAN.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING,
Dominion Square.

### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SHREDDED WHEAT BANQUET,
SATURDAY, October 23rd,
AT SIX O'CLOCK,
STANLEY STREET PRES. CHURCH,
Tendered by the Montreal C.E. Union to the Delegates to the Provincial Convention. Local Society Officers are invited to attend.

C. E. CONVENTION,
THANKSGIVING DAY AT LACHINE
All active Endeavorers should attend. Good Speakers. Able Leaders. [illegible]ly Pr[illegible]
DON'T MISS IT.

THE ROYAL BRITISH COLONIAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS
EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART,
ART GALLERY, 23 PHILLIPS SQUARE.
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 9th.
Daily, 25 cents. Evening, Mondays and Thursdays, 10 cents.
Special rates to Schools and Employers.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, ETC., CLOSED AT MONTREAL.

| Oct. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 9.30 | a.m. | New York, American. |
| *15 | 6.00 | p.m. | " Supply. |
| **15 | 6.00 | p.m. | Victorian, Allan. |
| **16 | 12.30 | p.m. | Megantic, Dominion. |
| 18 | 9.00 | a.m. | Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, N. G. Lloyd. |
| *18 | 6.15 | p.m. | " Supplementary. |
| 19 | 9.00 | a.m. | Majestic, White Star. |
| *19 | 6.15 | p.m. | Caronia, Cunard. |
| 22 | 9.00 | a.m. | St. Louis, American. |
| *22 | 6.15 | p.m. | " Supplementary. |
| **22 | 6.00 | p.m. | Empress of Ireland, Can. Pacific. |
| **23 | 12.30 | p.m. | Ottawa, Dominion. |
| 25 | 9.00 | a.m. | Kaiser Wilhelm II., N. G. Lloyd. |
| *25 | 6.15 | p.m. | " Supplementary. |
| 26 | 9.00 | a.m. | Lusitania, Cunard. |
| *26 | 6.15 | p.m. | " Supplementary. |
| 27 | 9.00 | a.m. | Prinz Frederick Wm., N. G. Lloyd. |
| *27 | 6.15 | p.m. | " Supplementary. |
| 29 | 9.00 | a.m. | Philadelphia, American. |
| *29 | 6.15 | p.m. | " Supplementary. |
| **30 | 6.00 | p.m. | Virginian, Allan. |
| **30 | 12.30 | p.m. | Canada, Dominion. |

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5.60 p.m. Registered before 5.30 p.m.

**Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at Head Office being 5.00 p.m. on Fridays and 11.45 a.m. on Saturdays.

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

### SERVICES RECOGNIZED.

M.A.A.A. Presented Meikle With a Gold Watch.

"Bill" Meikle, whose resignation from the staff of the M. A. A. A. gym, goes into effect today, was last night presented with a handsome souvenir of his twelve years' service with the association. The souvenir took the form of a gold watch with suitable inscription on the inside of the case. The presentation was made on behalf of the association by the president, Mr. E. Herb. Brown, who was secretary of the M. A. A. A. when Meikle first joined the staff in the old clubhouse on Mansfield street. "Bill" as was stated the other day, will now take up the management of the Brighton, the apartment house on Mayor street, which he owns.

### LA 'PATRIE' ROAD RACES.

'LaPatrie' road races will be held this afternoon, the first event, two and a half miles, being timed to start from Lafontaine Park, opposite Jacques Cartier Normal School, at two o'clock.

## OFFICIALS APPOINTED

### Hay and McArthur Will Supervise Montreal vs. Ottawa Game To-day

### LINE-UP OF METROPOLITAN COMBINATION INCLUDES REIFFENSTEIN

The two men to handle to-day's game between Montreal and Ottawa on the former's territory will be Messrs. Hay and McArthur, of Toronto, who were appointed last night after failure to get Messrs. Hayes and Robbins, of Hamilton.

McNamee will be able to take his place in the scrimmage today and Reiffenstein, as forecasted yesterday will, be at left middle wing. Whether Scott or Craig will play the left half back position will not be decided until this afternoon. They are very evenly matched on form shown this season. Scott has a slight advantage in being able to kick with his left foot, while Craig is surer with his hands.

A good sale of reserved seats is reported and with fine weather there should be a crowd of good proportions. Ottawa holds the lead in the series and will fight hard to hold it, while Montreal has a young team anxious to win its spurs.

The line-up today will probably be:

| Montreal. | | Ottawa. |
|---|---|---|
| Stinson | Full back | Johnstone |
| Hamilton | Right half | McCann |
| Duckett | Centre half | Gerard |
| Scott or Craig | Left half | Williams |
| W. Baillie | Quarter | Kilt |
| McNamee | Scrim | Ferguson |
| McAllen | Scrim | McCuaig |
| Colls | Scrim | Kennedy |
| Egan | Inside wings | Phillips |
| Douglas | Inside wings | Church |
| J. Baillie | Mid. wings | Disney |
| Reiffenstein | Mid. wings | Vaughan |
| Cameron | Out. wings | Stronach |
| Armstrong | Out. wings | Christie |

Egan, J. Baillie and Cameron flank Montreal's scrimmage on the right; Douglas, Reiffenstein and Armstrong on the left.

### CHANGES PROBABLE.

McGill Team Against Ottawa Might Be Altered at Last Moment.

Last night the McGill Rugby team bade farewell to Montreal for a few days and journeyed to Toronto. Captain Dan Gilmore and the team are in the best of spirits and intend to report a win. Even if they are not rewarded with a victory they will give Varsity a good run. Wicky Wilson, the manager, has been keeping the boys in good shape and they have all been training assiduously. There is a possibility of changes in the team in the eleventh hour and Brydonjack may replace Kennedy. The same is true of McLeod replacing Jim Gilmour. The following is the team:—

Full back, Hastings; halves, Lee, McEvenue and Kennedy; quarter, Forbes; scrimmage, Timmins, Ayer and Turnbull; inside wings, Bignell and Dowling; middle wings, Mathewson and Gillmore; inside wings, Gilmour and Goodeve. Spares— Brydonjack, Mc[illegible] Seath.

The second team had its last practice on Thursday against the seniors and made a very good showing. Their wing line is excellent, and broke through on the first team halves much better than Ottawa College did last Saturday. Their tackling is also improving. No practice was held in the gymnasium last night owing to it being impromptu theatre night.

The Lennoxville fourteen are looked upon as easy prey for the local collegians on account of last Saturday's game. The intermediate team has been picked as follows:—Full back, Murray; halves, Ross, Price and Lindsay; quarter, Haultain; scrimmage, [illegible], Gladman and Irwin; inside wings, Johnson and McMurtrie; middle wings, Kartshore and Digby; outside wings, Douglas and Miller. Spares—Shannon and Hooper.

The junior team will play St. Stephen's on the campus. Captain A. P. Davies will be in charge of the fourteen, who will line up as follows: Full back, Gordon; half backs, McLean, Caldwell, [illegible]; quarter, Davies (captain); scrimmage, Gallagher, Kohl and Burland; wings, Oughtred, Harris, Stanton, Lockfield, May and Wilkes.

### INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCCER.

The intercollegiate 'soccer' league opens to-day, when McGill and Toronto will measure strength.

The McGill team should this year do better than heretofore. Of last year's eleven there are still seven in the field and they will take their places against the blue and white. Routledge, Stevenson, Archibald and Adrian are putting up a good game, while several other good ones are developing fast.

Toronto won the championship last year and still have many of their stars among them. The McGill team had their last practice yesterday. The following will be the line-up:

Goal, Bisset; full backs, Stevenson and Christie; half backs, Archibald, Adrian and Crawdy; right wings, Buttenshaw and Fisher; left wings, Routledge and Cowley; centre, Fay.

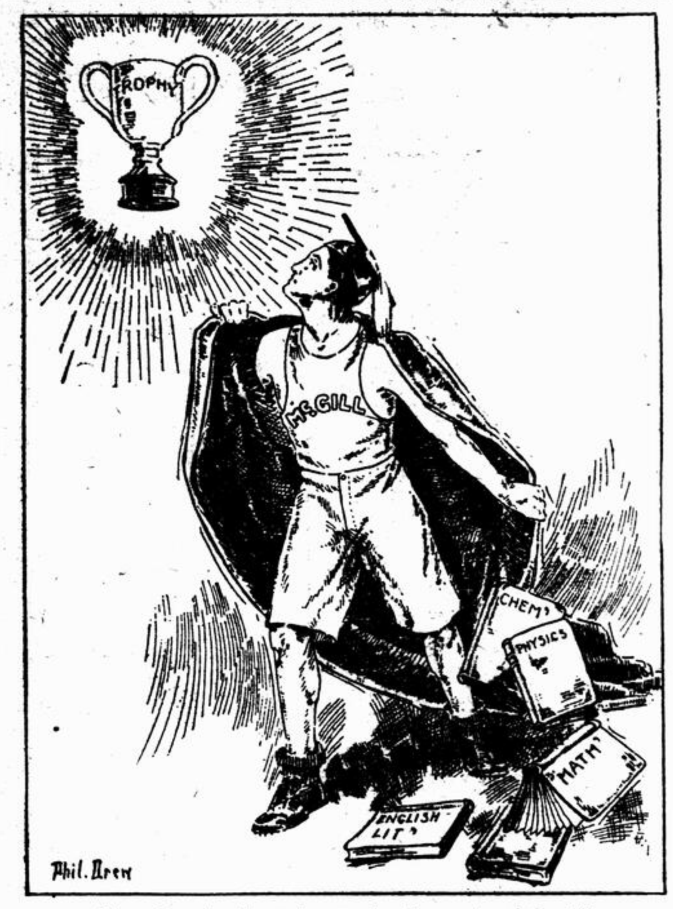
### FOALS MUST BE REGISTERED.

Now that the breeding of thoroughbreds has taken a hold in this province the Canadian turf governors think the time opportune to call the attention of the breeders to the rules regarding the registration of foals which explicity state that foals of this and subsequent years will not be allowed to start in races unless duly registered and named.

The office of the Jockey Club, New York, is designated as the Registry Office for all horses, whether foaled in the United States or other countries, and all horses foaled in Canada must be registered there by November 1, of the year in which they are foaled, but in addition all horses foaled in Canada must be registered at the same time with the Canadian Racing Associations. For the latter registration no fee will be charged.

Registration blanks may be obtained from Mr. W. P. Fraser, secretary of the Canadian Racing Association, Imperial Bank Building, Toronto. Local breeders may also obtain any necessary or desired information at the office of the Montreal Jockey Club, 11 St. Sacrament street.

**Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir**
The Most Noted Ladies' Choir in the British Isles
WILL APPEAR AT — 2 — CONCERTS
Thanksgiving Day, MONDAY, 25th OCTOBER NEW WINDSOR HALL,
Tuesday Evening, 26th OCTOBER ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.
Seats on sale at Shaw's Music Store Wednesday next; prices 50c, 75c and $1.00.



'Avaunt, ye fossils; make way for the great god, Sport!'

## DETROIT OR PITTSBURG?

### Deciding Game To-day for the World's Baseball Championship.

### RESERVED SEATS HAVE BEEN SOLD OUT AND BIG CROWD IS EXPECTED

Detroit, Mich., October 15.—The seventh and decisive game of the great world's championship series between Pittsburg and Detroit will be played here tomorrow, weather permitting. Tonight it is raining, with high winds and the thermometer hovering about the freezing point. A continuance of the same sort of weather is expected, and if the game is played, it will probably be under conditions which will prevent good baseball by either team.

Despite the untoward weather conditions, it is freely predicted that if the game is played tomorrow it will be witnessed by the largest crowd that ever saw a game in this city. The reserved seats were put on sale at Bennett Park today and a wild rush ensued. The National Committee regulated the sale and everything possible was done to prevent speculators from securing the coveted pasteboards. Long lines extended from the ticket windows and waited for hours to get the opportunity to buy reserved seats. The supply was practically sold out before nightfall.

Under the present weather conditions the pitchers will be George Mullin for Detroit, and Chas. Adams for Pittsburg. Each of these twirlers has won two games in the series. Adams defeated Mullin in the opening game, but poor fielding behind the Detroit twirler contributed to his defeat, as he held Pittsburg to one hit less than was made by Detroit. Adams again defeated Detroit in the fifth game at Pittsburg, and this itme he clearly outpitched Summers and Willett. Mullin has pitched three games and won two, while Adams has worked in only two, and both were victories for him.

### STANLEY CUP CHALLENGE.

Nelson Organising Team With Hope to Win Hockey Championship.

Vancouver, B. C., October 15.—It is announced in up-country papers that Nelson has designs on the Stanley Cup emblematic of the Dominion Hockey championship and that a challenge will be sent east within the next thirty days. Already the Nelson people are organizing a team and are securing a number of stars to represent them in the games for the silverware. Tommy Phillips, one of Canada's greatest players, is said to have accepted terms offered by Nelson, while Newsy Lalonde, who played lacrosse in Vancouver this year will also play for the Nelson club. Nelson figures on placing the following team in the field: Goal, Bishop; point, Frank Patrick; cover point, Griffic; rover, Lester Patrick; centre, Eddie Lalonde; left wing, Tom Phillips; right wing, Miller.

### TORONTO UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

Carried On Similarly To McGill's Celebration.

Toronto, Ont., October 15.—The annual inter-faculty games of the big university took place this afternoon at the 'Varsity Oval, amid much good-natured scrapping, waving of banners and college yells. Summary:

Half-mile—1, L. A. Wright, S.P.S.; 2, R. Sheppard, Arts; 3, E. M. Brock, Arts. Time, 2.02 2-5.

100 yards final—1, Frank Halbaus, Arts; 2, Lou Sebert, Meds.; 3, R. Chandler, S. P. S. Time, 10 seconds.

High jump—1, H. K. Hamilton, Arts; 2, H. C. Davis, Meds.; 3, Dougal, O. A. C. Height, 5 feet 5 inches.

200 yards final—1, F. Halbaus, Arts; 2, Lou Sebert, Meds.; 3, R. B. Chandler, S. P. S. Time, 22 1-5.

One mile—1, G. E. Woodley, S. P. S.; 2, E. M. Watts, S. P. S.; 3, T. J. Farrelly, S. P. S. Time, 4.45 2-5.

Shot put—1, A. D. W. Kay, Meds.; 2, R. B. Chandler, S. P. S.; 3, F. Scott, Meds. Distance, 38 feet 3 2-5 inches.

120 yards hurdle—1, L. A. Wright, S. P. S.; 2, O. E. Finch, Medicals; 3, Hugh Calla, S. P. S. Time, 17 1-5 secs. Wright cut the 'Varsity record down by 1-5 second.

Pole vault—1, H. Duke, Arts; 2, A. O. Elliott, Dentists; 3, A. Toole, A. O. C. Height, 9 feet 9 inches.

Discus—1, A. D. W. Kay, Medicals; 2, G. G. Copeland, Medicals; 3, R. B. Cogion, O. A. C. Distance, 107 feet ½ inch.

Football players' handicap, 110 yards from scratch—1, Lemson; 2, Henderson; 3, Gall. Time, 12 seconds.

Quarter-mile—1, Lou Sebert, Medicals; 2, R. B. Chandler, S. P. S.; 3, L. A. Wright, S. P. S. Time, 51 1-5.

Running broad jump—1, H. C. Davis, Medicals; 2, C. S. Cameron, S. P. S.; 3, S. P. Code, Arts. Distance, 20 feet.

Medicals won the class championship, with Arts second.

## STUDENTS HELD SPORTS

### Wild Scenes at the M.A.A.A. Grounds Yesterday Afternoon.

### YELLS GREETED WITH A CHORUS FROM A HORN AND BELL BRIGADE.

M-c-G-i-l-l! What's the matter with Old McGill? She's all right; oh! yes, you bet!

It was McGill's sports day yesterday, and the above sentences, uttered with much deliberation, in an apology for a musical tone, roused peaceful Westmount as students journeyed to the M. A. A. A. grounds and back.

The parade lined up at 2 p.m. on the campus. All the students were provided with McGill and year banners and the caps respective to their years. The large class banners and emblems were given over to a standard-bearer.

Principal Peterson delights to state that McGill students come from all corners of the globe. He might also remark that when coming they always bring with them the rattles and the noisy toys representative of their native ports, for no species of warhoop machine, either ancient or modern, domestic or foreign, was not represented in the collection. These were not for display, but were used with a great good will. The procession started and after passing along St. Catherine street landed at the grounds, where the students scrambled into their places in a most undignified manner. The grand stand was well filled, upwards of 2,000 assembling.

The communications between the two bands of juveniles was a feature of the afternoon. They taunted each other furiously and continuously. The yells were given with good will, but any attempt to give a class yell was greeted by a chorus of horns and bells from the opposing section. The university yell, however, found favor with all, and the whole stand fairly shook with the vibrations of the war cry.

Dean Moyse, Dean Adams, Dean Walton and Dean Shepherd, Dr. Robertson and others were all present enjoying the games.

Following is the result of the different games:—

100 yards, 1st heat—1st, Grundy; 2nd, Babcock; 3rd, Blanchard.

2nd heat—1st, Hollinshed; 2nd, Laforest; 3rd, Greevy.

3rd heat—1st, Galloway; 2nd, Tippet; 3rd, Roy.

Final heat—1st, Hollinshed, seniors; 2nd, Grundy, Freshmen; 3rd, Galloway, juniors. Time, 10 4-5 secc.

16-lb. shot—1st, Jost, seniors; 2nd, Robertson, Freshmen; 3rd, Smith, Freshmen. Distance, 32 ft. 1¾ in.

Half mile run—1st, Thomson, Freshmen; 2nd, Gray, seniors; 3rd, Nares, juniors. Time, 2 mins. 8 1-5 secs.

High jump—1st, Dowie, seniors; 2nd, Jost, seniors; 3rd, Tippett, seniors. Height, 5 ft. 4 in.

Pole Vault—1st, Smith, Sophomores; 2nd, Macdonald, juniors; 3rd, McLeod, Sophomores. Height, 9 ft. 5 in.

220 yards, 1st heat—1st, Blanchard; 2nd, Leach; 3rd, Roy. Time, 25 1-5 secs.

2nd heat—1st, Hollinshed; 2nd, Grundy; 3rd, Green. Time, 25 secs.

Final heat—1st, Hollinshed, seniors; 2nd, Grundy, Freshmen; 3rd, Blanchard, seniors;. Time, 23 3-5 secs.

Broad jump—1st, Tippett, seniors; 2nd, Dowie, seniors; 3rd, Ross, Freshmen. Distance, 19 ft. 5 in.

120 yards hurdles—1st, Dowie, seniors; 2nd, McLeod, Sophomores; 3rd, Hull, Sophomores. Time, 17 secs.

One mile run—1st, Murray, Sophomores; 2nd, Little, seniors; 3rd, Brown, Sophomores. Time, 4 mins., 44 4-5 secs.

16-lb. hammer—1st, Steeves, Sophomores; 2nd, Matheson, juniors. Distance, 96 ft. 3 in.

440 yard run—1st, Hollinshed, seniors; 2nd, Blanchard, juniors; 3rd, Anderson, seniors. Time, 55 secs.

Discus—1st, Rutterer, Sophomore; 2nd, Steeves, Sophomores. Distance, 98 ft., 1¼ in.

Two-mile run—1st, Gray, seniors; 2nd, Sproule, seniors; 3rd, Roy, Sophomores. Time, 11 min., 1 4-5 secs.

Relay race for His Majesty's Cup—Won by 1st year team.

ENGLISH
DRY GINGER ALE
—AND—
SODA WATER.
SCHWEPPES
IS THE ORIGINAL AND UNIVERSAL BRAND.

## CHALLENGE NOT ACCEPTED

### New Westminster Will Not Play Montreal This Year.

### MINTO CUP CANNOT THERE FORE COME EAST UN TIL NEXT SPRING

Following the decision of [illegible] cup trustees, that they [illegible] not to call on New Westm[illegible] fend the trophy this year, [illegible] A.A.A. directors and the [illegible] cutive held meetings las[illegible] the board meeting, it was [illegible] in view of the reasons g[illegible] trustees no further acti[illegible] until after the annual mee[illegible] lacrosse club in Novemb[illegible] reason given by the trust[illegible] New Westminster had [illegible] two series in defence of the [illegible] resolution was passed [illegible] because Montreal's challe[illegible] ditional on a series being [illegible] the present month, and [illegible] fect that the question of [illegible] for next year will be left [illegible] of the incoming executi[illegible] considered best to leave t[illegible] as to whether it will be [illegible] go to the coast next year [illegible] of the men who will have [illegible] ment of the club during th[illegible]

Montreal officers and pla[illegible] doubtedly disappointed at [illegible] a chance for the cup th[illegible] with the regret is also [illegible] ing that perhaps it is jus[illegible] view of the bad weather th[illegible] experienced on the coast th[illegible]

Ottawa, Ont., October 15.—[illegible] D. Ross has decided that [illegible] Westminster Lacrosse Club [illegible] meet Montreal for the M[illegible] year. The challenge will [illegible] cepted until next season.

### 'LET'S HAVE A RACE.'

### Sir Thomas Lipton Will Probably Try Again to Lift America Cup.

London, October 15.—Sir Thomas Lipton, who will sail for New York on the steamer Cedric to-morrow, [illegible] rather more encouragingly [illegible] prospect of securing another [illegible] America's Cup. "I am going to New York," he said, "in the hope of arranging another race. I realize that there are many difficulties in the way, but am convinced that they can be overcome, because I know that the New York Yacht Club is composed of good sportsmen, who, rather than have the race die a natural death, will, I feel sure, do their utmost to meet me. Neither country wishes the race to become a dead letter. I have made three attempts to lift the cup, after been licked fairly and squarely, and I am anxious to make another try. I know the New York Yacht Club wants to build a wall around the old mug, but I look forward to having a fighting chance with a fourth Shamrock under conditions which will be favorable to all. If both boats start on even terms at Sandy Hook, it is bound to be one of the best races the world has ever seen. For the sake of international sport, I say, win or lose, let's have a race."

### PROFESSORS WON.

### McGill Students Defeated in Annual Golf Match at Dixie.

The fifth annual match between the Undergraduates of McGill University and the Staff took place yesterday morning. The match was played over the links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club at Dixie, and resulted in favor of the Professors. This makes the series all even. Two matches have been won by the Undergraduates and one match resulted in an even score.

The first three games were very close. Mr. Alex. Wilson, ex-champion of Canada, won from Mr. Gordon Macdougall by a putt on the home green. The match between the University secretary, Mr. Vaughan, and R. W. Hastings, was also decided on the eighteenth green.

Mr. Digby and the university librarian, Mr. Gould, had an exciting game which resulted all even.

Principal Peterson entertained the two teams at luncheon in the club house, and nearly all returned to town in time for the annual university sports.

The following is the score:

| | University Staff. | Undergraduates |
|---|---|---|
| Prof. Gordon Macdougall vs. Alex. Wilson | 0 | 1 |
| Dr. C. F. Wylde vs. J. C. McDougall | 0 | 2 |
| M. W. Vaughan vs. R. W. Hastings | 1 | 0 |
| Prof. A. S. Eve vs. A. H. Elder | 3 | 0 |
| Dr. A. E. Orr vs. A. C. Ross | 2 | 0 |
| Dr. R. F. Ruttan vs. C. McCuaig | 3 | 0 |
| Dr. W. H. Jamieson vs. T. A. Mallock | 0 | 2 |
| Dr. C. A. Peters vs. F. Archibald | 3 | 0 |
| Principal Peterson vs. D. Blair | 3 | 0 |
| Prof. L. R. Gregor vs. W. N. Shaw | 0 | 1 |
| Dr. F. A. Lockhart vs. R. O. McMurtry | 0 | 3 |
| Prof. J. W. Walker vs. T. Douglas | 0 | 3 |
| Dr. F. T. Tooke vs. E. G. H. Forman | 3 | 0 |
| Mr. W. de M. Marler vs. K. Archibald | 3 | 0 |
| Mr. C. H. Gould vs. R. Dyley | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. J. J. Ross vs. R. Plimsoll | 3 | 0 |
| Dr. E. H. Archibald vs. H. Peck | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 24 | 11 |

## PROPOSED BOULEVARD

### Mr. G Javin, Waterworks Engineer, Says Project is Practicable.

[illegible] project to construct a boulevard [illegible] with the aqueduct from the [illegible] the river-shore on Lachine [illegible] outlined in the 'Witness' on [illegible] night, is receiving very [illegible] consideration. The aldermen [illegible] that the proposal is a very ex[illegible] one, and some regret is ex[illegible] that it was not made part [illegible] of the scheme for the wid[illegible] the aqueduct. The Water [illegible], it is said, might very well [illegible] for the making of the [illegible] with the execution of the work.

[illegible] Janin, superintendent and engineer of the waterworks, to[illegible] that the construction of [illegible] was practicable. It [illegible] a splendid work, he said, [illegible] very appreciable 'beauti[illegible] to the Aqueduct works. [illegible] could be made with the [illegible] of the aqueduct, though, of [illegible] could not be included in the [illegible] if carried on in conjunction [illegible] actual cost of road-making [illegible] greatly minimised. It would [illegible] to acquire a little more [illegible] some little, though not the [illegible] on either side the [illegible] and that was the greatest [illegible] he saw. He was in entire [illegible] with the scheme.

## WHO WILL BE THE CHIEF OF POLICE?

[illegible] the latest political rumors is [illegible] L. A. Jette may be called on [illegible] position of Chief Justice, [illegible] by the death of Sir Henri [illegible].

[illegible] name of Mr. Justice Lavergne is [illegible] tioned, and it is stated that [illegible] would be followed by [illegible] of Mr. Justice Charbon[illegible] Court of King's Bench.

## CARMICHAEL BAND OF LOVE.

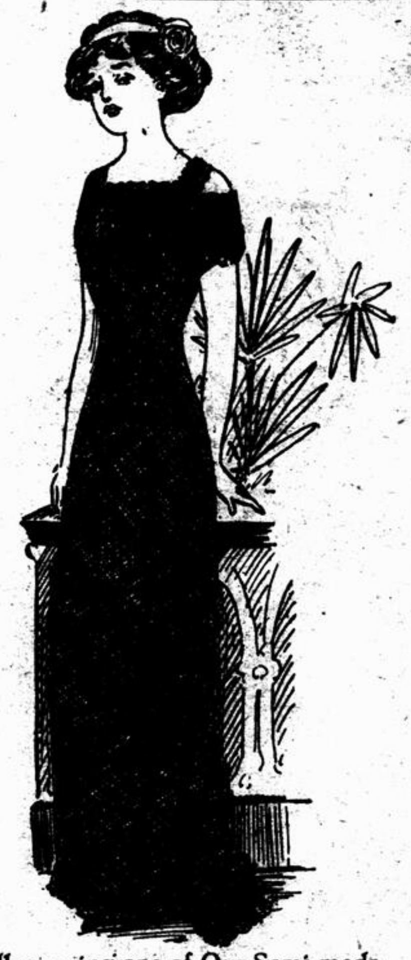
[illegible] of the Carmichael Memorial [illegible] Band of Love, which is [illegible] St. Alban's Church, begs to acknowledge receipt of the following [illegible]:

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal | $100.00 |
| [illegible] Mrs. Forbes Angus | 10.00 |
| [illegible] Mathewson | 5.00 |
| [illegible] Baillie | 5.00 |
| J. W. Percival | 2.00 |
| T. [illegible] Higginson | 2.00 |
| [illegible] Tees and Co. | 2.00 |
| | $126.00 |

[illegible] Consumers' Cordage Co., Ltd., [illegible] Manilla Rope for tents.

[illegible] the Society was inaugurated [illegible] weeks ago over one hundred [illegible] were enrolled, and the fin[illegible] assistance so timely and gener[illegible] contributed assures the success [illegible] of the work.

Filled with its Fall and Winter Importations, This Storehouse of True Style and Dress Comfort, is Wide Open to the Women of Montreal.



Illustrating one of Our Semi-made Sequin Robes, On Sale Monday, at $10.00.

**Sequin Robes**

Fashion is just throbbing with desire for them over in Paris, in Vienna, in London, down in New York, and right here in Montreal. When the best semi-made ones were being distributed, we were in the right place to represent you. We had our choice of black, silver and gold ones to sell at from $15.00 to $135.00.

SPECIAL — 30 Sequin Robes (semi-made) perfectly new; unseen as yet by any customer; some all black, some all gold; some all silver effect; and certainly worth $15.00, even in Murphy eyes. On sale Monday at, each . . . $10.00

**CARACUL**

Both black and brown; lovely in quality, bright in finish; newer designs; fair Murphy Prices $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50 and $6.50.

**SUITS**

Imported ones; made from Storm Serge; the finest of its kind; refined shades only — black, navy, palm green, and Wisteria; collars of watered silk, softly rolled; peau de cygne satin linings; the hipless coat effect; perfectly plain, but so stylish! Prices $40.00 to $50.00.

**HOSIERY AT .39**

Women's Cashmere; Women's plain lisle;
Women's silk lisle; Women's silk embroidered lisle.
Women's lace lisle;
White, black and evening shades — good shades splendid qualities.

**FOR CHILDREN**

A really good cashmere stocking plain or ribbed at .35.

**PETTICOATS**

(This is a Special)

Special to this extent—black, navy, brown, green, old rose, moss green, plain striped and check watered silk moreen petticoats selling all along at $3.95, offered you on Monday, at each $2.95.

Moreover, a small lot of fancy petticoats, which we might justly ask $5.00 and $6.00 for, offered also at $2.95.

**Trimmings for Every Kind of Suit or Gown.**

Dull gold and silver trimmings, bandings and edgings in knot effect laces; one inch bandings $2 yard; four one-quarter inch bandings $6 yard; two inch edgings to match $2.50 yard.

Elaborate combination of gold and silver in the fish scale pattern, six inches wide, one pattern only; price $5.50 yard.

Everything from Soutache at .3 yard up, the richest and widest of trimmings at $10.

**Our New Bags**

Our hand bags at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.50, are all new in style and make. Each day we are getting some of them in. For stylish, neat and serviceable bags our numbers at $1,50 and $2.50, are the best we have seen; 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch sizes, and genuine leather, all of them.

**Our Comb Novelties.**

A parcel of hair ornaments, combs, barrettes and Bandeaux, such as are now worn in New York have just come in. There is an almost unlimited variety, all at one price, .25. The "Adrea" bandeaux, in jet black, is particularly novel.

**For The Dearest Baby.**

The most cosy, comfortable and cunning coats; heavy corded silk ones, hand-embroidered in silk; lined heavily with fine French flannel; ages 6 to 12 months. Price . . . . . . $15.25
Another exquisite one in Bengaline Silk at $13.50
3-4 Cloaks in finest French serges at $13.95
White French serge ones, trimmed deep with cluny lace, at . . . . . . . . $16.75
Others in white eiderdown, at $8.95 and $9.75
Beautiful hand made dresses for infants and girls up to 4 years, at from $3.75 to $8.75.

**SWISS UNDERWEAR**

The snuggest of all undergarments; the softest; the warmest in light weight wool, silk and wool, lisle thread, or cotton; Vests at from .50 to $4.50
Combinations at from . . $1.50 to $6.50.

**NEW HAT PINS**

Abel Morralls finest English steel hat pins 12 inches long, bayonet points, 2 on card, black or white glass heads, for .8
3 in box, solid jet or round colored heads, for .15
At the Notion Counter

**FALL GLOVES**

The good kind. The Murphy kind. The "Dollar Leather Cape" for men and women. A new shipment of Men's sizes just in; tans, oaks, and browns. The women's came some time ago. French Kid Gloves. A second delivery of our "Elite" at $1.00

New Tans, new model, new champagnes, new oxblood, new navies, new greys, new taupes, black and white. Do you know what the Murphy Glove guarantee is? It goes with "Elite." Lined cashmere and wool gloves for women and children, black and colors, kid gloves for boys and girls—the English cape kind at .75.

The John Murphy Company Limited The John Murphy Company Limited

# THE BOYS' TRAINING FARM AT SHAWBRIDGE, QUE., ISSUES AN APPEAL.

SHAWBRIDGE TRAINING SCHOOL. THE NEW EXTENSION WHICH WILL COST $5,000.

The following appeal is being issued today by the Corporation of the Boys' Farm and Training School, which is incorporated with the Boys' Home of Montreal, and which has recently been opened with a view to providing a place to which juvenile offenders can be sent for improvement without attaching to them the stigma of the reformatory:—

To all friends and well-wishers:

The story of the initiation and establishment of the Training School at Shawbridge is so well known that it need not here be rehearsed in detail. Failing direct government assumption of the work, a method not favored by the provincial authorities, or other necessary private initiative, the Boys' Home took up the duty seeming to have fallen to it, pledging itself to fulfil the obligation with all the energy and resources at its command.

The task has been no light one: the difficulties have been many and the discouragements not a few; but the enthusiasm and devotion of the board have been unfailing, and by the results accomplished they are to be judged.

A site almost ideal; an acreage fairly adequate; a group of up-to-date buildings; excellent system of water, lighting and heating; substantial barns and outhouses; a sufficient, if modest, equipment; a fair collection of farm implements; the nucleus of a herd; the beginnings of a stable; the commencement of nurseries and gardens; a good crop of hay, oats, potatoes and vegetables. These are some of the material things testifying to what has been done.

An energetic and enthusiastic superintendent and a sympathetic and devoted house-mother, are met with in Mr. and Mrs. Mathews. The farmer (Mr. Marshall), the gardener (Mr. Phillips), the carpenter (Mr. Grant), and the school teacher and drill instructor (Mr. Thompson) comprise a loyal and efficient staff for the control and instruction of the boys, whose confidence and esteem have been won and held by all the officials.

As to the boys themselves, the results are little short of marvellous. Beginning in April last with fifteen transferred from the Sherbrooke reformatory, the number has now reached forty. Owing to the confidence of the judges in the fitness of the school, commitments are now unhesitatingly made in the delinquents' best interest, whereas, formerly, under the unfavorable conditions then prevailing, this was not the case, and the amazing improvement shown in the physique, behavior and adaptability of the boys fully justified the undertaking.

In a few instances, in the earlier days, the wander-lust proved too strong and some escapes were attempted; all but one were promptly recaptured, subjected to the discipline provided by the regulations, and are now settled down contentedly for the period of their enforced stay. The one exception was a disturbing element among the other boys who are much younger. He has since been caught in an offence against the law, for which he is now undergoing sentence in jail, with, unhappily, the prospect of graduating thence to the penitentiary. The episode is not without its good effect as a warning against the futility of hoping to get beyond the reach of the 'strong arm' and showing the wisdom of making the best of present opportunity.

In contrast to this, and as illustrative of the conditions of restrained liberty it is desired should prevail, it is most interesting to see the boys at work on the farm, in the garden or on the buildings, under the charge of one of the instructors; marching on Sunday morning to the village church in military formation in their new cadet uniforms under command of their drill master; or perhaps on Sunday afternoons strolling with Mr. Mathews, or one of the instructors, through the fields and woods, under the sole control of two of themselves as monitors, and the leader's warning whistle.

If such results as these can be shown in but six months of actual operation, under conditions incidental to a new organization, what may not be hoped for when the enterprise shall attain to the ideal that all connected with it expectantly look forward to?

The redemption of so many boys from a possible life of crime and transforming them into good and useful citizens lifts the work into the realm of statesmanship, and the effort is surely worthy of the highest commendation and the heartiest support.

At its inception the board asked for $25,000 to start the enterprise. About one half only of this amount was given them—little more than enough to pay for the farm, stock and implements. Buildings had to be erected, equipped and furnished; an extensive system of water supply established, additional cattle and implements purchased; clothing and outfits provided yet scarcely had the board time to draw breath and survey what was thought to be an adequate equipment for the anticipated enrollment when the imperative need arose for an extension to accommodate twenty more boys.

As the contract with the government obliges the school to care for all Protestant boys who may be committed, the outlook at present is that this accommodation will be taxed to the limit and further porvision be needed, in the very near future; and that the work will eventually grow to large proportions calling for greatly increased capital outlay. This, however, once provided and interest charges obliterated from expense account, it is expected that with the per capita government subsidy, and the produce of the farm, dairy, garden and orchard, the enterprise will ultimately be self-sustaining.

'ORDERS.' FULL DRESS UNIFORM AT SHAWBRIDGE TRAINING SCHOOL.

In the absence of sufficient cash contributions, the board had necessarily to make such financial arrangements as were open to them; but they have gone to the limit of safety in this direction, and are at the end of their available resources.

Every item of disbursement has been carefully scrutinized; not a dollar has been unnecessarily or extravagantly expended, and full value can be shown for all moneys invested.

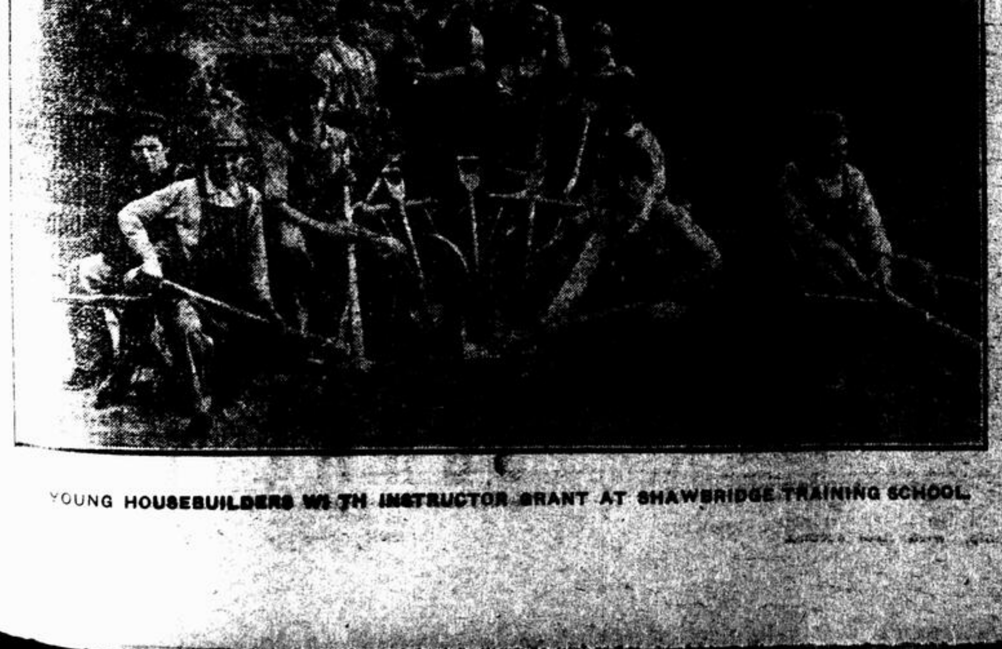
The sum of fifty thousand dollars is required to free the enterprise of all obligation and place it on a sound footing from which to advance to much greater things for which more money will be required.

The board fully believe that it is only necessary to state the case to have all legitimate needs wholly met, and they confidently place the matter in the hands of the public, trusting them to come to their relief.

J. R. DOUGALL,
President.

C. S. J. PHILLIPS,
Hon. Treas.

Montreal, October, 1909.



YOUNG HOUSEBUILDERS WITH INSTRUCTOR GRANT AT SHAWBRIDGE TRAINING SCHOOL.

## PREVOST-KELLY INQUIRY.

### Adjournment Sine Die For Want of a Quorum.

Quebec, Oct. 15.—For want of a quorum the special commission in the Prevost-Kelly investigation was adjourned yesterday sine die.

## FERRER'S EXECUTION.

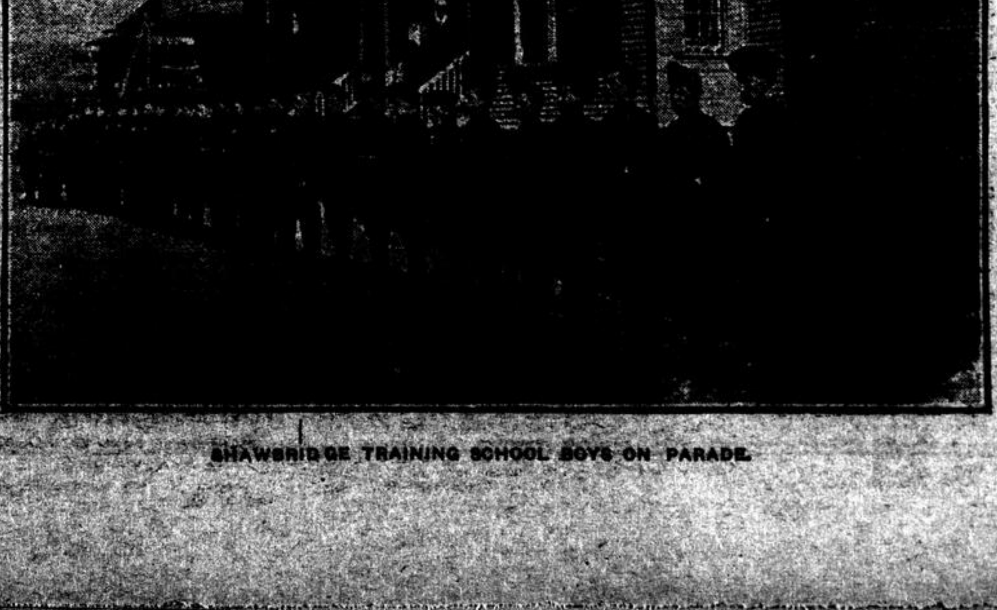
Referring to the Ferrer execution the 'Patrie' says: 'Unfortunately for King Alfonso and for Spain, the facts seem to justify the view of the condemned man's friends that it would have been more humane, more politic and perhaps more just to inflict punishment without placing him against the wall.'

## CONSENT TO ASSIGN.

Lawande Bros., merchants, have consented to assign at the demand of Michel Bousamra.

Antoine alias Frank Moreau, merchant, has also consented to assign at the demand of L. E. Bernard.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company announce that Mr. H. A. Richards is appointed commercial agent at Kansas City, Mo., vice Mr. Horace Beely, resigned.



SHAWBRIDGE TRAINING SCHOOL BOYS ON PARADE.

## THE 'WITNESS' FIRE.

### More Expressions of Sympathy From Newspapers and Friends Everywhere

It is impossible to reproduce all the extremely kind things that editors and friends generally in all the provinces, have written about the 'Witness' since the fire of September 23rd. A good many have been given and some more brief extracts follow:

The Library Committee of McGill University this week adopted a 'resolution of most sincere regret at the fire which recently destroyed the 'Witness' building with its valuable contents, expressing the hope 'that the extra labor and the great inconvenience in which you cannot but have been involved by the fire, may be of short duration and that the 'Witness' may soon again be issued to its many friends from its own premises.'

The Rev. James Shaw, D.D., Bloomingham, Ill.; 'I have ever regarded the 'Witness' as one of the greatest papers on this continent for moral, religious and temperance reform.'

Mrs. Wellington Sheppard, Belhaven, Ont.: 'We all love the 'Witness' dearly. It is a grand paper to bring children up on.'

Mrs. G. R. Wright, president Dominion W.C.T.U., Canso, N.S.: 'I felt I must send you a line to express my sympathy in the fire which has recently visited the 'Witness' office. It almost seemed as if we all suffered for the 'Witness' has ever taken a stand for truth and righteousness.'

Mr. E. R. Marshall, superintendent of Public Schools, Portage la Prairie, Man.: 'It was a matter of deep regret that I learned of the loss sustained by the 'Witness.' It seems almost like a personal loss. For so many years in my father's home and now in my own, the 'Witness' has been a constant companion that any accident occurring is construed as almost a personal loss. However, I trust that the 'Witness' will become, if anything, better than ever, and that great prosperity may be in store.'

'Reformer,' Galt, Ont.: 'The Montreal 'Witness,' one of Canada's oldest and strongest newspapers, has met with misfortune in the form of a disastrous fire. It has risen, Phoenix-like, from the ashes, and greets its readers every day as if nothing had happened to it.'

'Record,' Smith's Falls, Ont.: 'The 'Witness' has a warm place in the hearts of thousands of Canadians and all will hope that it will emerge from its present troubles bigger, brighter and better than ever. It is now being printed on the presses of the Montreal 'Gazette.''

'Globe,' St. John, N.B.: 'The 'Witness' is one of the best papers in Canada, a paper independent in its views and consistently working for high ideals. The fire occurred on the eve of the issue of the paper in enlarged form, and much valuable machinery must have been seriously damaged.'

'Standard,' Kingston, Ont.: 'The fortunate thing is that the enterprise and the progressiveness of the 'Witness' were in no wise affected by the fire and that the paper will not only be published as usual, but will be better than ever it was—and that is saying a good deal.'

'Times,' Brockville, Ont.: 'We hope that the 'Witness' will escape with a minimum of loss and trouble under the circumstances, and eventually emerge from its disaster with better equipment and prospects than ever. It is far too good a newspaper to receive a permanent set-back.'

'Phoenix,' Saskatoon, Sask.: 'The loss sustained by the Montreal 'Witness' was severe, but we earnestly hope it will in no way hold down the paper. The 'Witness' editorially is a model, fearless, able and strong, and its news columns are good. Canadian journalism needs the 'Witness.'

'Herald,' Guelph, Ont.: 'No doubt our contemporary will rise to the occasion and the result will be that out of the ashes a greater 'Witness' will arise than ever.'

'Transcript,' Moncton, N. B.: 'The 'Witness' is one of Canada's leading journals. It is an independent paper with a high moral standard.'

'Times,' Orillia, Ont.: 'The 'Witness' has been noted during the whole of its career of over sixty years as the cleanest and most fearless daily newspaper on the continent. Never sensational, always of a high moral character, it has won out by sheer merit. Fortunately the heavy loss is pretty well covered by insurance, and it is hoped the 'Witness' will come through the fire better than ever.'

## QUARREL OVER DEAD ANIMALS.

As a result of a dispute, Mr. Lesage, who holds a contract under the city for the removal and cremation of the dead bodies of animals in the city, has threatened to bring an action against three packing firms in the city to recover the value of the carcases of animals which have died during transit to them, or have been condemned as unfit for human food, that they have themselves appropriated for fertilization purposes during the past two years.

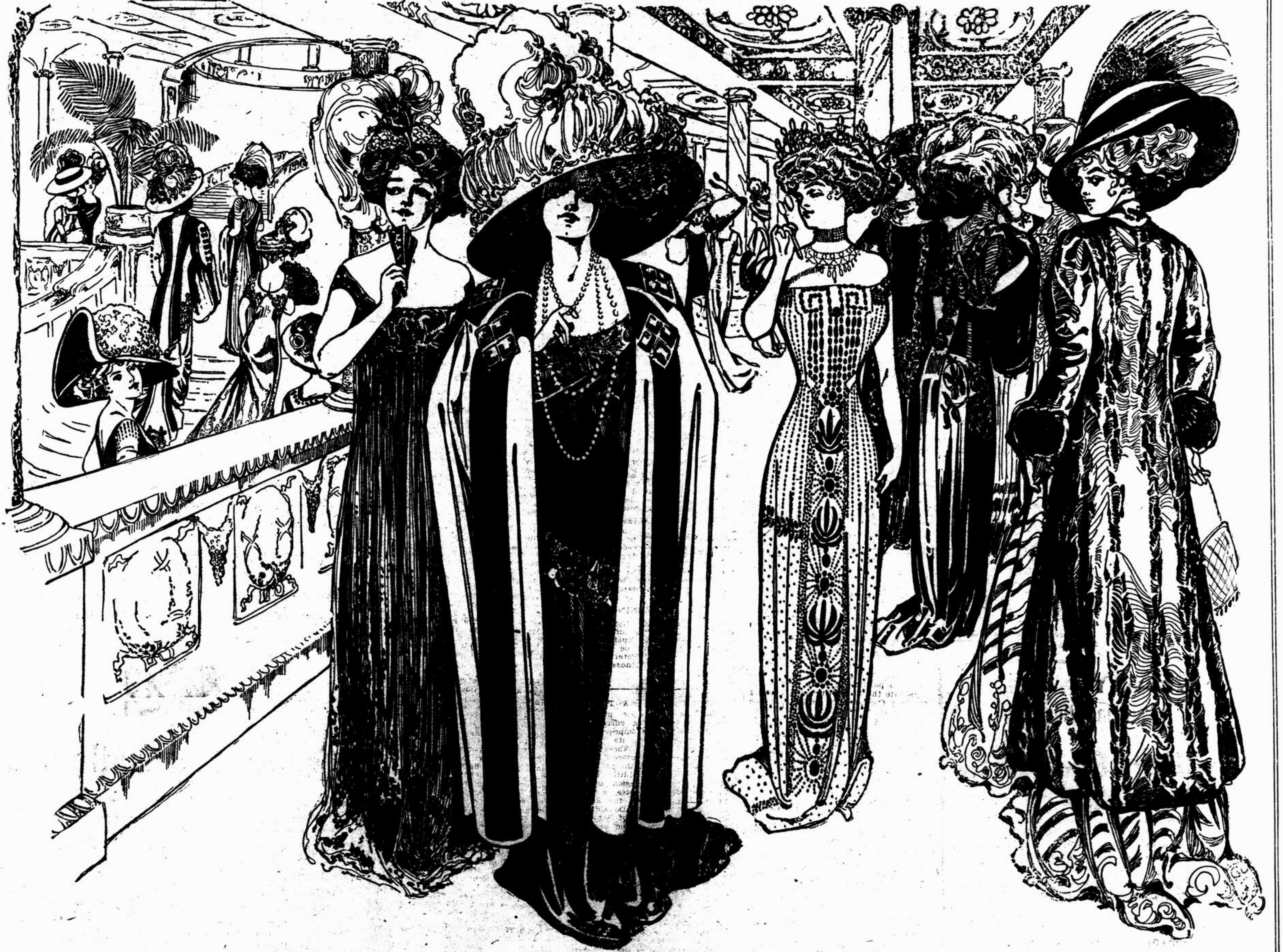
## THREE INFANTS BAPTIZED.

A baptismal service was held on Wednesday evening by the Rev. J. K. Macdonald, of St. Matthew's Church, in the Verdun Presbyterian Church, at which three infants were baptized.

## CONCERT AT CHAMBLY.

At Chambly last Tuesday a very successful concert was held in the Fresh Air Home, at which Miss Ella Lambly, elocutionist, and Miss Robinson, vocalist, both of Montreal, assisted.

# Henry Morgan & Co. Limited



## Comprehensive Display of Evening Apparel for Men and Women

### EMBRACING FINE IMPORTED GOWNS, EVENING DRESSES, OPERA CLOAKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHOES, ETC.

The ability of this store to excel in the production of faultless merchandise is again strongly suggested by the wealth and range of materials and styles assembled for Fall and Winter, representing an Exhibit correct in every detail of Fashion, and being noted in particular for its general excellence and delineation of the various modes.

### EXCLUSIVE WEAVES IN DRESS GOODS

To select something distinctly new and exclusive, that would appeal to the discriminate dresser has been the object of this department. Exclusive dress lengths are being shown in the following weaves for Reception and Formal Dress Occasions, embracing the many soft fascinating tints so much sought after this season.

Silk Crepe Verone, Silk Zephyr Tissue, Silk Crepe Ninon,
Silk Chiffons, Silk Crepe Arcadia,

and in addition this Department is showing exquisite effects in Silver Cloth Tissue, Gold Cloth Tissue, Black and Silver Tissue, Gold and Black Tissue.

Inspection is also invited of the exclusive stock of Silk and Wool Materials, selected specially for Receptions, Church Weddings, and various formal functions.

### SCARFS, LACES and TRIMMINGS

Are being displayed in the latest effects and designs, representing a large and unusually attractive stock. Scarfs for the Opera and Evening purposes, are shown at a wide range of prices. Lace and Silk Handkerchiefs have been introduced in very pleasing effects. Trimmings, Fancy Jet Yokes, White Silk and Bugle Dress Transformations, Gold and Silver Ornaments, Gold and Silver - Bugle Tassels are being shown extensively, Tassels and Pearl Trimmings, also Black and Gold Ornaments are also greatly in demand for Evening Wear. The effects secured are exceedingly handsome.

### CHARMING STYLES IN WOMEN'S GOWNS, ETC.

At no previous season has this department shown so many novel and charming effects as at present in the various importations and productions portraying in a realistic manner the most approved Modes for Reception and Evening Wear, embracing the best conceptions of Modern Artists.

The individuality of the Dainty Evening Dresses shown in Chiffon and High Grade Liberty Satin, has received for this Department considerable comment, and especially considering the prices at which they are being offered, $25.00 and upwards.

EVENING WRAPS, made in best Routaix Chiffon Cloth, lined with Satin, with interlining of Flannel. Handsomely trimmed with Moire Silk, Fancy Buttons and Fancy Galoon. Shades of Pale Blue, Cream, White, Pearl Grey, Nile Green, and Amethyst. Prices range from $25.00 to $75.00.

Parisian Model Evening Wraps in Moire Silk, trimmed with Silk, Panne Velvet and handsome Jet Ornaments. Lined throughout in Silk.

SILK UNDERSKIRTS for Evening wear in Liberty Satin and Taffeta Silk, made with deep frills and tucks. One style with Kilting back and front, and three frills at side. Trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon. Shades of Tea Rose, Sky Blue, Lavender, Mauve, Pearl Grey, Nile Green, Light Wisteria, Ivory and White. Prices range from $10.00 up.

### EXTENSIVE SHOWING OF HIGH-GRADE EVENING SILKS

The variety and charm of the Silks shown for reception and evening wear affords ample opportunity for the selection of a weave to meet one's own personal requirements.

For reception purposes Cashmere de Soie, and Moire Renaissance, both 42 inch, have received the most favor. These are shown in the new shades of Catawba, Wisteria, Fraise, Violet, Taupe, Amethyst, Ashes of Rose, Bitume, Atlantic, Wine, Canard, also in Black and Ivory.

For Evening Wear, the following weaves are being specially featured: Crepe de Chine, Crepe Meteor, Poplin de Soie. All 44 inch wide. In shades of Pink, Sky, Fraise, Peach, Champagne, Nile, Reseda, Cornflower Blue, Old Rose, Alice Blue, etc. $1.75 to $3.75 per yard.

In very serviceable, yet more moderately priced silks, mention is specially made of the following, which have met with instant approval. Satin Merveilleux and Messaline Silk, 20 inch wide, in shades of Pink, Sky, Lilac, Fraise, Alice, Ashes of Roses, Paon. Leather, Champagne, also in White and Cream. Price, 90 cents per yard.

Special attention is called to two new fabrics shown for the first time by this store. Satin Nacre and Diagonal Silk, exquisite in appearance, and beautiful in colorings. Prices, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.

### WOMEN'S EVENING SHOES

The lines embrace the most approved styles and patterns for Evening and Reception Wear in fine imported models and high grade American lasts. The range is so complete and extensive that satisfaction as to one's own individual requirements is assured.

EVENING SHOES shown in Patent Calf, Dull and Vici Kid, with straps or without. Louis or Cuban heels. $3.00 to $7.00.

Grison's finest imported French Bronze, with Cuban heels. $5.00 to $6.00.

Satin pumps shown in White, Pale Blue and Pink, in the most favored New York styles. Cuban heels. $4.50.

Gold and Silver Kid Slippers in the highest of European stock, with strap as well as plain. $8.00 and $9.00.

### GLOVES and HOSIERY FOR EVENING WEAR

These Departments carry the best lines obtainable, representing products of the most noted Factories of Europe. The Gloves and Hosiery shown this season for Women embrace the soft fascinating Evening Tints now in vogue.

Women's Evening Gloves made of fine quality silk, 20 inches, $1.00; 27 inches, $1.75.

Women's Kid Evening Gloves, made in Mousquetaire, shades of White and Black. 8, 12, 16 and 20 Button Length.

Women's superior quality Suede Gloves, Soft Evening Tints, also in White and Black, Mousquetaire. 10 and 16 Button Length.

Women's Black Silk Hose, with plain and lace ankles, also Colored Silk Hose in delicate Evening shades. Price, $1.35 to $4.50 per pair.

# SOME FADS IN EDUCATION

## Prof. MacNaughton, of McGill Denounces the Utilitarianism of Universities.

## SPECIALIZATION SOUL-DESTROYING, AND MAKES MEN LIKE MITES.

[illegible] Education' was the title [illegible] brilliant lecture delivered before [illegible] convention of the Protestant [illegible] of the Province of Quebec [illegible] High School yesterday after[illegible] Professor MacNaughton, of [illegible] University.

[illegible] the Athenians every freeman [illegible] to read and write, and [illegible] and sing, and was given [illegible] time to do it. He sat op[illegible] teacher on a stool and re[illegible]rything after him until he [illegible] know it by heart. In this [illegible] deal of excellent literature [illegible] settled down in by a pain[illegible] as a fixed possession of [illegible] The result was that he [illegible] good judge of such things, [illegible] great tragic, romantic, and [illegible] of Athens was made pos[illegible] stimulated to the highest productivity and excellence [illegible] fact that the audience con[illegible] the whole people. Another [illegible] that this training produc[illegible] an amazing number of [illegible] orators, but some of the [illegible] intellects of the scientific or[illegible]dides, Socrates, Plato, Aris[illegible] formed by this almost ex[illegible]literary education. This [illegible] significant, and involved [illegible] principle, namely, that [illegible] necessity to steer straight [illegible] special line of activity from [illegible] start. There were things a [illegible] know in his general ca[illegible] human being, and it was [illegible] in which he should be [illegible]

[illegible] first fad in modern education [illegible] wished to deal with was that [illegible]tion. Many men no sooner [illegible] conscious that something was [illegible] knowing than they wished to [illegible] the teaching of it into the [illegible] and push into the lumber [illegible] what interfered with their own [illegible]siasm. This was particularly [illegible] of the anti-classicists. He [illegible] to defend classical education, saying it was a necessity of [illegible] taking a respectable place in [illegible] humanity that there should be among it a leaven and a remnant of cultivated persons, who could read Homer and the New Testament in the original—especially the latter, which had a permanent place in the [illegible] of mankind, and which was only just beginning to be examined in an objective and scientific manner.

'[illegible] we going to leave the first hand [illegible] in this field to the Germans ?' he asked. 'Is Canada not going to make any real contribution to what all [illegible] people everywhere else in the world know to be one of the most characteristically modern departments in intellectual activity ?'

He referred to Count Zeppelin's aerial triumphs in Germany, and said these were a mere trifle compared to what the Germans were doing by their New Testament studies. Wide, apparently, as was the distance between these two fields, there was, however, a close and obvious connection between eminence in the one and success in the other.

'A people who are sufficiently alive,' he said, 'whose higher activities are sufficiently well organized and supported on the broad back of a universal national intelligence to produce a Deissmann or a Johannes Weiss, can easily throw off a score of Zeppelins. When shall we produce a Deissman ? When we become what Curtius said we were not—for the seemingly curious reason that we knew no Greek — a scientific people ? When we are permeated by the love of knowledge for its own sake, when we open our eyes to the great spiritual and intellectual horizon of our race, and when we see the luminaries of that sky in their relative magnitude.'

The second fad or fallacy on which he had a few words to say was the utilitarian fallacy.

'The people who wish their education to be immediately convertible into dollars and cents are numerous, like most other classes of foolish people. It is true we cannot get on without money, but popular superstition exaggerates enormously the amount necessary for any really serious purposes. A great part of the reason why so many of us are such slaves of Mammon is just that so many of us are dependent for all the excitement we can get out of the world on those primitive stimulations which are at once the most worthless and the most expensive to procure.

'If we were a really educated people we should be much more independent than we are. We would not care to call the King our cousin if we could enter into that inner and inalienable kingdom which consists in the vigorous emerging of our own often dormant powers.

'There is no region in which a premature and covetous concentration upon mere lucre is so absurdly out of place and so certain to defeat even its own narrow ends—especially if you take the larger view of a whole people's interest—as in the matter of education. To make a people industrially effective you must make them intelligent. And they will never be intelligent unless a considerable number of them seek to love wisdom for its own sake, and not merely as the dray horses for their provision carts.

'This utilitarianism forgets that a man is not a beaver whose one business in life is to lay logs. He is an unspeakably complex creature with multiform relations to the infinite universe of intelligence and things, and he won't make much of any one thing unless he achieves the seemingly impossible task of getting in some sense or other the 'hang' of all. The ultimate task to which society may set time may be to be one of the hundred men employed in the making of a single pair of boots. His compass of breadwinning labor may thus be more restricted than a beaver's, and incomparably more so than a Polynesian Islander's. But he is a man all the same, and it is to be hoped he will go far afield from his boot pegs. If you doom him to dulness and vacuity, if the better part of him be stunted and atrophied, you let loose more than seven devils. It is just this sort of man who made the French Revolution.

'The utilitarian proclaims as his great principle that the end of education is to fit the boy for the battle of life. Of course it is. But the battle of life is not the mere battle for a living. The whole extent of it is not adequately expressed in any formula short of the magnificent declaration of the Westminster Catechism, that man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him for ever, and that that is the crown of his battle. There is really very little fear about a living. Anybody with two legs and arms—at least in our country—can be confidently counted in to make a living. He can do that with one hand. The great fear is that he will never enter into life.

Professor MacNaughton also attacked the modern tendency to specialism in education, saying that a division of labor scarcely less minute and soul-destroying than the kind that obtains in the factories had established itself in many of the universities, especially in the United States. Many ingenious persons devoted their whole lives to inconsiderable fragments of one department, for all the world like mites in a cheese. It would be mournful if efficiency had to be purchased by such mutilation of the faculties. But he did not believe such a dismal doctrine. He believed rather in the glorious Greek ideal of culture—a harmoniously developed manhood, capable of responding timefully and flexibly to all the main strokes and entrancing appeals of this brave and various world.

In conclusion, he criticised the 'rag bag' theory, which was, he said, at the bottom of much of the inefficiency of Canadian education — namely, that everything that was desirable to know ought to be made part and parcel of the educational system. He believed a good deal in Sam Weller's theory that much sound education was gained by the boy 'grazing at large.' There was, too, a good deal in what Bernard Shaw said that the school did very well if it did not interrupt education. The great thing was to get the mind working spontaneously with a zest. Once that was done the problem of education was solved.

Dr. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, New York, addressed last night's session on 'School activities outside school hours.' He pointed out the great problem which the school authorities had to face through the influx of foreigners, saying that of the 4,250,000 population of New York, 2,250,000 were born out of the United States, and the greater number of the children of these were non-English speaking. So English had to be taught to these children as a foreign language.

The problem of developing character was not rendered easier by the congested areas of New York. Urban populations tended to degenerate. So in New York they had made provision by public playgrounds for the natural development of the children. It was in the playgroupnd, and not in the schoolroom, that children learned the principles of co-operation that fitted them for citizenship. Dr. Maxwell was in favor of making the schools centres of activity and keeping them open after hours. There was only one disgrace greater than keeping them closed after hours, and that was the system which permitted of churches being closed every day but Sunday.

The lecture was illustrated by limelight views.

# TO UNGAVA BAY

## Incorporation Asked for Railway Line From Point on the St. Lawrence

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—Application will be made to parliament for an act to incorporate the St. Lawrence & Ungava Railway Company, to construct a line of railway from a point on the St. Lawrence River, Berthier County, northerly through the counties of Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, and Champlain, to the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec, and thence through the district of Ungava to Ungava Bay.

### A BOLD ROBBER.

#### Took Watch From Drunk Man Under Policeman's Escort.

Henri Lamarche, aged 35 years, who gave his address as 2135 St. Catherine street east, offered to help Constable Tosh take a drunken man to the police station last night. On the way to the station the policeman saw his assistant take a watch from the pocket of the drunken man and slip it into his own. He at once placed Lamarche under arrest also and at the station the watch was found in his pocket. There is no such address as the man gave.

### JAPANESE BUDGET.

Tokio, Oct. 16.—The budget has been approved by the Privy Council. It totals $264,500,000.

# Wide Area Covered in $10,000 Contest

## Interest in Big Prize Offer Extends and New Nominations Enter Daily to Compete For Our Grand Aggregation of Gifts; Contest Manager's Office Open Evenings; Now is the Time to Enter.

That the interest in the 'Witness' contest exists over a wide area is indicated from the nominations, which have been received, and from the visitors at the Contest Department, in the business office of the 'Witness.'

With nearly 500 ca[illegible] nominated, the list of nominations continues to grow. The time for naming yourself or a favorite candidate whom you would support, is ripe. Cut out the nomination blank appearing in the 'Witness.' Fill it out and bring or mail it to the Contest Manager of the 'Witness.' The nomination blank is good for 1,000 votes which are placed to your credit when you enter, or are entered by a friend, in the race.

Votes cost absolutely nothing, and contestants may secure them in any part of the Dominion of Canada or the United States and they will be credited.

The Contest department is not too busy to explain matters pertaining to this wonderful offer. Call at any time, and you will be furnished with data and information to enable you to push your contest for the $10,000 in prizes.

One lady is bound to win the 1910 Model Russell Touring Car, two will win two Nordheimer Piano-Players, eight others will be the proud possessors of eight Heintzman & Co. pianos, and eight will receive the beautiful diamond rings valued at $110.00. Then there are the eight Complete Business Courses, and the eight $50.00 values in jewelry. It is an array of prizes well worth becoming enthusiastic over, and as the race is just starting all who have any desire to possess one of these valuable awards should enter at once and let their friends know of their determination to be awarded a magnificent prize.

Watch each issue of the 'Witness' for new and interesting information of this great contest. There will be something pertaining to the awards printed daily. If you are not already one of the persons in full possession of information on the contest, the 'Witness' will nightly give you all you desire in a general way. The Contest Manager will make clear the details if you will call in person.

### NOTICE TO CONTESTANTS.

For the benefit of contestants outside of the city of Montreal we will accept coupons mailed at their home post-office, if mailed before the date of expiration on the coupons.

### STANDINGS PUBLISHED DAILY.

The standing of the contestants will be changed from day to day, as to the number of votes received. The ballot box will close each day at noon for the standings to be printed in the next day's paper. The votes appearing in to-day's paper represent the standing of the candidates at noon on Friday, Oct. 15.

### OPEN EVENINGS.

For the benefit of those who are not able to call at the contest department's office during business hours, this department will be open every evening at 140 St. Peter street, one door above the 'Witness' building. Phone Main 7265.

### THE McGILL 'MARTLET.'

McGill students' new publication, 'The Martlet,' in its current issue, shows considerable improvement in form, and maintains its object of keeping the students abreast of all the special news of interest to them. Mr. Dougall Cushing, the president of the Union, is the 'Little Tin God' written up on this occasion, and other items are editorial notes, a comedy entitled 'The Girl and the Student,' humorous poetry on 'A Donalda's Despair,' an appreciation of Schumann-Heink, Alumni notes, and an article on the police investigation.

### GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The Georgian Bay Canal Company will apply to parliament for an extension of time in which to complete the work.

### NEW MONTREAL COMPANIES.

The Canada 'Gazette' contains notice of the incorporation of L. McEwen & Co., Ltd., Montreal, $75,000; Canada Securities Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, $500,000; Phoenix Dry Powder Extinguisher Co., Ltd., Montreal, $100,000.

# THE ASCENT OF MT. M'KINLEY

## Mr. M. Barrill, Chief Packer of Expedition, Says Dr. Cook Never Reached the Top

## DR. COOK SAYS MR. BARRILL LIES AND POINTS OUT SIGNIFICANT FEATURE

New York, Oct. 15.—Martin N. Barrill, who accompanied Dr. Cook on his ascent of Mount McKinley, according to the New York 'Globe,' has made an affidavit that Dr. Cook did not get within 14 miles of the summit, and that he altered entries in his pocket diary at the request of Dr. Cook to make it appear that he had. Dr. Cook says he had the utmost confidence in Barrill and cannot comprehend why he should have sworn to such a story, but considers that the fact of the 'Globe' being owned by General Hubbard, Chairman of the Peary Committee, throws some light on the affair. 'It appears to me,' Dr. Cook says, 'that there was money enough behind his statement.' To a representative of the Associated Press, Dr. Cook said last night. 'Until I know of the conditions under which this alleged affidavit was made I will make no specific reply to it. My account of the trip was published. For the present it is the bald statement of one man against another.

'If an expedition of experienced mountaineers will follow the route that I took, and will go to the top of Mount McKinley, they will find there the records which I deposited on attaining the summit of the mountain in the manner described in my book, "To the Top of the Continent".'

'Will you say that the accusations contained in the Barrill affidavit are positively untrue?' was the question put in writing to Dr. Cook by newspaper men late tonight. The reply was, 'Decidedly yes. (Signed) F. A. Cook.'

He was sitting at the honored guests' table at the banquet of the National Hardware Association, to whose members he had just concluded a lengthy speech referring to his Arctic journey.

Later Dr. Cook said:

'I never even knew Barrill kept a diary. I never saw it, consequently I could not have asked him to alter anything whatever. The only thing I ever saw him do was to make sketches. Any statement of his that I suggested the changing of dates and altitudes is a lie.'

New York, Oct. 15.—New York became the storm centre of the North Pole controversy again today when Dr. Fred Cook and several others that have figured prominently in the discussion arrived here. The explorer came from Atlantic City to attend a public reception in the Aldermanic Chamber and receive the freedom of the city from the Board of Aldermen. The Arctic Club of America also planned to give him a gold medal.

Martin Barrill, the guide, whose affidavit denying that Dr. Cook ever scaled Mount McKinley was the sensation of yesterday's developments in the controversy, is expected here today. Dr. Roswell O. Stebbins of the Arctic Club today said that three days ago Dr. Cook received a telegram from Barrill, asking Cook to meet him here yesterday. The explorer was unable to come at that time, but his wife remained at the hotel here all day yesterday, waiting in vain for the guide to appear.

### ASCEND MOUNTAIN AGAIN.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook announced last night that he had organized an expedition to ascend Mount McKinley and procure the records which he says were left there on his former ascent. This step will be taken to refute the charges that he did not attain the summit of the mountain as set forth in the affidavit of Edward N. Barrett, the guide who accompanied him.

### LOST RELATIVES.

Information as to the following inquiries, from Great Britain and Ireland, may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness':

Goodman (George) when last seen eight years ago in Harrow Road was about to go to Canada. Mother asks.

Hepburn (George) left Liverpool as steward on board the Utero, bound for New York, five years ago. Mo. asks.

Holden (William) was living in Detroit, U.S.A., two and a half years ago.

Mildred, or Poole (John), left England about 30 years ago, and was last heard of in New Brunswick. Son Jack asks.

Page (William F. Freeman), formerly of Tottenham, was in Hamilton, Ontario, April, 1908. Sister Nell asks.

McLaren or Fraser—Wanted to know the whereabouts of Mrs. McLaren or Fraser, last heard of at 76 Pine avenue, Toronto, Canada. Inquirer her son Neil, of Hill street, Dundas.

### Construction Car Held Up.

Alexandria, Ont., October 15.—Six armed and masked Italians entered the construction car at Green Valley, four miles from Alexandria, and roused the six navvies sleeping there on Wednesday night. They took $600 from them and made their escape.

### COLORS FOR CADETS.

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Arrangements have been completed for the presentation of colors to the different cadet corps of the city on the King's Birthday, November 9th. The King's colors, silk Union Jacks, with gold borders, will be presented to the cadets on Parliament Hill in the afternoon by Earl Grey. The flags are given by Laurentian Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, of which Lady Sybil Grey is regent. Each corps will receive a flag.

### POPULATION OF BELLEVILLE

Belleville, Ont., October 15.—Belleville's population increased by 204 during the past year, and is now 10,012. This is shown by Assessor Thomas's report to the council last night. The total assessment increaesd by $59,861.

# SOLDIER'S WIFE'S SORROW

## Lifeguardsman Refused a Chance to Earn a Pension Goes Off to Canada.

'I feel like joining a foreign army.' Those are strange words to hear from the mouth of an English Lifeguardsman, but they were spoken to his wife by a man incensed at the treatment meted out to him by the home authorities.

The full story was told to the Windsor Guardians by a respectably dressed woman, who asked for advice.

She stated that ten years ago she married a 1st Lifeguardsman, whose father was an Irish farmer. Her husband was a good soldier, had a first-class certificate, was a good signaller, and had won the cross-swords and many prises at the Royal Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall.

He went through the Boer war, and at the end of his twelve years' service he desired to go on for twenty-one to get a pension. However, a new order was issued that only ten percent of the men could be taken on to serve for a pension, and consequently only so many men from each squadron were granted this privilege, her husband being one of those excluded.

He had a wife and four children, and after serving the best years of his life he was thrown on his own resources, with no possible means of getting a living except in a casual way. He had tried to get work, but could get nothing permanent, and now he had gone to Canada to seek employment.

In the meantime she had herself and her four children to keep, but she had been unable to do it, and three of her children had had to seek shelter in the workhouse. She and the other child were with her sister. The last she heard from her husband was a letter bearing the Liverpool postmark, and containing a sovereign. She did not like to blame her husband for leaving the country after such treatment, seeing he could get no work in England. He had told her he felt like joining a foreign army owing to the treatment he had received.

The clerk said the man made a bargain by joining the Army for twelve years, and, although he might be a good soldier, he did not appear to be a good husband, as he had left his wife and children.

Mr. Carter said that was all very well, but the man had made the Army his profession. He had given twelve of the best years of his life to his country, and now he was thrown over by the authorities, and his children had to come into the workhouse. Was that fair treatment to young men who went into the Army ? The man enlisted when the old regulations were in force, so that it was not liberty of contract.

The guardians decided to issue a reward of £2 for the arrest of the missing man for deserting his wife and family.

### OBITUARY

#### Captain Arthur Burns.

Toronto, October 15.—Captain Arthur Burns, secretary of the Toronto Club, died suddenly this morning of congestion of the brain. He leaves a widow. His marriage took place two years ago. The captain was formerly secretary of the MacLean Publishing Company, but resigned the position about a year ago to take up the secretaryship of the club.

NOW READY
The Thanksgiving Number
—OF THE—
Canadian Pictorial
(delayed by the 'Witness' Fire)
IS NOW READY
A Wealth of Beautiful Autumn Pictures.
Exquisite Photogravures of World Happenings.
A Capital Story, Well Edited Departments, Music, etc.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
A Coupon worth 20 Votes in each copy.
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142, ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

Chas. Desjardins & Cie
Our Great Specialty This Year Will be
PERSIAN LAMB
We are even showing Two particular lines of this Fur that you will not find anywhere else outside of Paris, London and New York.
A splendid range of the finest SKINS and the handsomest finished goods. It is just the time to place your order for a Persian Lamb Coat, etc.
40% To be saved here in the quality and finish of all our goods
N.B. It is always a pleasure for us to open an account with people of good standing.
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CLARK'S 12th Annual CRUISE
Feb. 5 to April 19
TO THE ORIENT
By SS. Grosser Kurfuerst
Seventy-three days, including 24 days in Egypt and the Holy Land (with side trip to Khartoum), costing only $400 and up, including shore excursions. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, etc. Tickets good to stop over in Europe, to include Passion Play, etc.
CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD
FEB. 5 A few vacancies yet. Similar Cruises Oct. 15, '10 and Feb. 4, '11. $650 up.
Fine series Europe-Oberammergau Tours $275 up. Send for programs (please specify.)
[illegible] Clark, Times Bldg., New York

The "Extra Touch."

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It is the "Extra Touch" that puts style and refinement into a garment.
We make Semi-ready Tailoring good enough—and then we put in the "Extra Touch" to make it better than anything else.
Each seam, each buttonhole, each collar is tailored not alone "good enough," but really better than a customer expects to find it.
No scrimping of expense on the inside details, no economizing on the important inside parts. We make every garment the best we know how—and expert examiners watch closely every detail as the garment passes from expert to expert.
Trade Mark
Semi-ready Tailoring
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R. R. Sangster, 237 St. James St. Charles Boaz, 672 Wellington St.

LE COURIER NOTE.
Ladies will appreciate the dainty style of our new correspondence paper "Le Courier Note." Its pleasing writing surfaces, its delicate tints, its opaque tissue-lined envelopes, its suitable adaptation to the illuminating of Crests and Monograms in colors—these things make it most appropriate for Ladies' Correspondence. At our Stationery Department.
HENRY BIRKS & SONS, Limited
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# Your Chance Is the Best

It has ever been to Win a Prize of which you might dream for years but never be able to purchase

## Why?

Because The Witness Is Offering Thirty-Five Free Awards to the Ladies of Montreal and the Dominion of Canada. All you have to do is to enter the race in which Ballots are to make you a winner. The Contest Manager will explain all the particulars. The Ladies now in the Contest are just starting. You can start with

## ONE THOUSAND VOTES FREE

### Nomination Blank

GOOD FOR 1,000 VOTES.

Date..........................

To Contest Manager, Montreal 'Witness.'

I Nominate..........................
(Full name of candidate.)

Address..........................

District No..........................

As a candidate in the 'Witness' Contest.

Signed..........................

Address..........................

This nomination blank will count 1,000 votes if sent to the 'Witness' Contest Manager. Only the first blank received will count for votes. The 'Witness' reserves the right to reject any objectionable nominations.

Cut out this blank and send it to the 'Witness,' with your name, or the name and address of your favorite candidate. The names of persons making nominations will not be divulged, if so requested.

CALL

**The Contest Manager**

PHONE
Main 7265

### Cut Out This Coupon

Fill Out as Directed and Send to the Contest Manager, The Witness. Votes Cannot Be Bought—They Must Be Cut From the Paper, or Secured With Subscriptions.

NOT GOOD AFTER OCT. 30, 1909.

**The Montreal Witness**

PRIZE VOTING CONTEST

This Coupon Will Count For Five Votes

For..........................

Dist. No....... Address..........................

..........................

Good for five votes when filled out and sent to the Witness office by mail or otherwise on or before the expiration date. No coupon will be altered in any way or transferred after received by the Witness. Unless coupon is trimmed carefully around the heavy black lines it will not be counted.

# VALUE OF SPECIAL BALLOTS

| CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS. | | Subscription Price. | Votes New. | Votes Old. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Daily by Carrier | 3 months, | $1.00 | 800 | 400 |
| *Daily by Carrier | 6 months, | 2.00 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| *Daily by Carrier | 12 months, | 4.00 | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| *Daily by Carrier | 24 months, | 8.00 | 15,000 | 7,500 |
| Daily by Agent | 3 months, | .75 | 600 | 300 |
| Daily by Agent | 6 months, | 1.50 | 1,600 | 800 |
| Daily by Agent | 12 months, | 3.00 | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| Daily by Agent | 24 months, | 6.00 | 12,000 | 6,000 |
| World Wide, delivered | 12 months, | 2.00 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| World Wide, delivered | 24 months, | 4.00 | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| Canadian Pictorial, delivered | 12 months, | 1.25 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Canadian Pictorial, delivered | 24 months, | 2.50 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| Northern Messenger, delivered | 12 months, | 1.00 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Northern Messenger, delivered | 24 months, | 2.00 | 2,500 | 1,250 |

| COMBINATIONS. | | Subscription Price. | Votes. New. | Votes. Old. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Daily Witness and World Wide | Delivered, 12 months | $ 5.50 | 8,000 | 4,000 |
| | 24 months, | 11.00 | 20,000 | 10,000 |
| *Daily Witness and Canadian Pictorial | Delivered, 12 months, | 5.00 | 7,000 | 3,500 |
| | 24 months, | 10.00 | 18,000 | 9,000 |
| *Daily Witness World Wide, and Canadian Pictorial | Delivered, 12 months, | 6.50 | 10,000 | 5,000 |
| | Delivered 24 months, | 13.00 | 24,000 | 12,000 |

* Delivery of the 'Daily Witness' by carrier is only undertaken within reasonable reach of regular routes. Where delivery cannot be made, the 'Daily Witness' will be sent to nearest agent, in which case additional amount paid for delivery will be refunded.

| OUT OF CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS. | | Subscription Price. | Votes. New. | Votes. Old. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily Witness | 3 months, | $ .75 | 600 | 300 |
| Daily Witness | 6 months, | 1.50 | 1,600 | 800 |
| Daily Witness | 12 months, | 3.00 | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| Daily Witness | 24 months | 6.00 | 12,000 | 6,000 |
| Weekly Witness | 12 months, | 1.00 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Weekly Witness | 24 months, | 2.00 | 3,000 | 1,500 |
| World Wide | 12 months, | 1.50 | 1,600 | 800 |
| World Wide | 24 months, | 3.00 | 5,000 | 2,500 |
| Canadian Pictorial | 12 months, | 1.00 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Canadian Pictorial | 24 months, | 2.00 | 2,500 | 1,250 |
| Northern Messenger | 12 months, | .40 | 400 | 200 |
| Northern Messenger | 24 months, | .80 | 1,000 | 500 |

| COMBINATIONS. | | Subscription Price. | Votes. New. | Votes. Old. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily Witness and World Wide | By Mail 12 months | $ 4.00 | 6,600 | 3,300 |
| | 24 months, | 8.00 | 17,000 | 8,500 |
| Daily Witness and Canadian Pictorial | By Mail 12 months, | 3.75 | 6,000 | 3,000 |
| | By Mail 24 months, | 7.50 | 14,500 | 7,250 |
| Daily Witness, World Wide, and Canadian Pictorial | By Mail, 12 months, | 4.75 | 7,600 | 3,800 |
| | 24 months, | 9.50 | 19,500 | 9,750 |
| Daily Witness, World Wide, Canadian Pictorial, and Northern Messenger | By Mail 12 months, | 5.00 | 8,000 | 4,000 |
| | 24 months, | 10.00 | 20,500 | 10,250 |
| Weekly Witness and World Wide | By Mail, 12 months, | 2.25 | 2,600 | 1,300 |
| | 24 months, | 4.50 | 8,000 | 4,000 |
| Weekly Witness and Canadian Pictorial | By Mail, 12 months, | 1.75 | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| | By Mail, 24 months, | 3.50 | 5,500 | 2,750 |
| World Wide, Weekly Witness, and Canadian Pictorial | By Mail 12 months, | 3.00 | 3,600 | 1,800 |
| | 24 months, | 6.00 | 10,500 | 5,250 |
| Weekly Witness, World Wide, Canadian Pictorial, and Northern Messenger | By Mail, 12 months, | 3.25 | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| | 24 months, | 6.50 | 11,500 | 5,750 |

Look over the above Schedule as it reveals where your opportunity lies.

# THE CONTESTANTS AND HOW THEY STAND

### DISTRICT No. 1.

DISTRICT NO. 1.—That portion of the city lying south of the canal to the river, and Verdun, Lachine, Ville St. Paul, Dominion, Rocklands and Montreal West.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. G. H. Baker, 208 Ash Ave. | 14765 |
| George H. Main, 129 Rushbrooke | 10585 |
| Maggie Donovan, 489 Wellington. | 10405 |
| Eva Irwin, 371 Bourgeois St. | 7650 |
| Florence Marshall, 224a Liverpool | 5755 |
| Florence M. Horwood, 33 Ryde St. | 5345 |
| Annie Squires, 30 Favard St. | 4565 |
| Miss E. Palmer, 23 Riverside ave. | 4395 |
| Gertrude E. Cocker, 166 G. T. St. | 2395 |
| Vera Gallagher, 12 Richmond St. | 2350 |
| Dorothy Smythe, 40 Ryde St. | 2130 |
| Carrie Hippon, 25 Rozel St., | 1765 |
| Mrs. G. Bingham, 239 Lach. Rd. | 1495 |
| Miss E. Kennedy, 37 Eleanor St. | 1435 |
| Miss B. Anderson, 42 Charron St. | 1365 |
| Mrs. J. Balentine, 151 St. Antoine | 1360 |
| Mrs. F. Restall, 1224 Wellington. | 1335 |
| Miss K. Cuthbert, 63 Favard St. | 1235 |
| Ethel McAleer, 7 May Ave., Ver. | 1210 |
| Minnie McGrath, 533 Wellington. | 1165 |
| Mildred Chambers, Lachine | 1105 |
| Miss M. Riddell, 181 Cong. St. | 1105 |
| Mary A. Davis 19 10th Ave., Lach. | 1085 |
| Mrs. W. O'Reilly, Montreal West | 1080 |
| Nellie Wright, 72 Knox St. | 1045 |
| Bessie Brown, 381 Magdalen St. | 1040 |
| Elizabeth Hargreves. 88 Rich. | 1035 |
| Florence Marshall, 224a Liverpool | 1005 |
| Mrs. G. N. Mott, 755 Wellington. | 1005 |
| Miss Anthony, 463 Magdalen St. | 1000 |
| Aggie Reilly, 68 Manufacturers | 1000 |
| Maggie Jackson. 646 Mullins St. | 1000 |
| Miss C. Carrier, 53 34th Ave., Lach. | 1000 |
| Hattie McMahon, 775 Wellington | 1000 |
| Ethel Spelling, 118 Richardson | 1000 |
| Miss A. J. Smith, 248 St. Joseph | 1000 |
| Florenec Wigfield, Longueuil | 1000 |
| Miss M. E. Gyler, 30 10 A., Lach. | 1000 |

### DISTRICT No. 2.

DISTRICT NO. 2—That portion of the city north of the canal ,and west of Guy street, including Westmount, St. Henri, Notre Dame de Grace, and Notre Dame des Neiges.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ethel G. Stephen, M. R. Vale | 13595 |
| Ruth Goodwin, 4170 Dorchester | 10325 |
| Sarah Regular, 37 St. Mark St. | 9130 |
| Sadie McMullen, 56 La Casse St. | 7120 |
| Florence O'Hara, 20 Tupper St. | 6225 |
| Annie Butler, 143 Canning St. | 6035 |
| Rose Sauvageau, 746 Albert St. | 3175 |
| Miss M. L. Haynes, 4493 Sher. | 2995 |
| Miss M. Cook, 6 K. Ed. A., Oldfield | 2505 |
| Florence A. Dakin, 380 Victoria | 2375 |
| Azilda M. Demers, St. Henri | 1905 |
| Lottie Jackson, 409E St. Antoine. | 1790 |
| Sarah Gardiner, 118 Abbott Ave. | 1740 |
| Grace Morgan, 47 Quesnel St. | 1635 |
| Marion Sullivan, 145 Canning St. | 1620 |
| Mago Linton, 484 Seigneurs St. | 1610 |
| Lillian Gillies, 16 Lincoln Ave. | 1435 |
| Miss B. Stock, 203 St. Martin St. | 1335 |
| Fabiola Daignault, 248 Chatham | 1295 |
| Agnes Melone, 3 Bannockburn. | 1280 |
| Margaret Baker, 791 St. Catherine | 1260 |
| Miss M. J. Austin, 76 Aylmer St. | 1260 |
| Mrs. Herbert F. Egg, 260 Wood. | 1245 |
| Miss B. Reil, 528 Seigneurs St. | 1240 |
| Lily Hook, 110 Madison Ave | 1165 |
| Maud Hedges, 309 St. Cath. St. | 1145 |
| Miss G. Henden, 112 Irvine Ave. | 1130 |
| Mabel Bell, 25 Burton Ave. | 1130 |
| Miss A. B. Murray, 28 Murray. | 1125 |
| Elsie E. Bailie, 124 Clandeboye | 1100 |
| Ida Lovett, 243 Delisle St. | 1095 |
| Kathleen Maclaren, 8 St. Luke. | 1085 |
| Irene Hughes, 545 Seigneurs St. | 1040 |
| Miss Christiance, 1046 Dor. west. | 1025 |
| Jean Matheson, 51 Walker ave. | 1025 |
| Dorrila Vallee, 35 St. Augustine. | 1020 |
| Mrs. Johnston, 541 Albert St. | 1010 |
| Miss A. L. Jennings, 532 P. A. St. | 1005 |
| Miss A. M. Davidson, 1B Essex. | 1000 |
| Miss E. Phillips, 125 Coursol St. | 1000 |
| Blanche Senecal, 71 Levis St. | 1000 |
| Grace Harper, 918 Tupper St. | 1000 |
| Miss M. Craig, 260 Prince Albert | 1000 |
| Miss M. Fitzgerald, 24 Lecasse | 1000 |
| Dolly McCloud, 496 Seigneurs St. | 1000 |
| Lulu MacNally, 345 St. Antoine | 1000 |
| Gussie Wilson, N. Dame de G. | 1000 |
| Miss M. Shepherd, 281 Sherbrooke | 1000 |
| Isabel Geraghy, 379 Elm. | 1000 |
| Ada Taylor, 51 Hutchison. | 1000 |
| Ethel Shaw, 2207 Esplanade. | 1000 |
| Mrs. A. Shaw, 45 Wind. Ave., West. | 1000 |

### DISTRICT No. 3.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—That portion of the city east of Guy street, to Park avenue, and Bleury street, and bounded on the north by Pine avenue, and south by the canal and River St. Lawrence.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Muriel Weldon, 636 Dorchester. | 16165 |
| Mrs. Emma Salter, 15 Hutchison. | 13785 |
| Ethel E. Wheeler, 107 Nazareth | 12255 |
| Jessie Dobbie, 162 Hutchison St. | 11885 |
| Miss S. Harris, 252 P. Art. St. | 9845 |
| Miss A. Clement, 257 Sherbrooke | 7955 |
| Jennie McIntyre, 260 St. James St. | 6990 |
| Irene Brady, 90 University St. | 5945 |
| Annie Lawrence, 224 University. | 4560 |
| Miss G. Watson, 155 Peel St. | 4245 |
| Maud Oliver, 66 Crescent St. | 3575 |
| Lilly Rossiter, 135 Young St. | 3550 |
| Eva Rolfe, 96 University St. | 3530 |
| Miss J. Collins. 67 Jurors St. | 3165 |
| Letitia Ansell, 49 Cathcart St. | 3125 |
| Janet McRobie, 58 Argyle. | 2585 |
| Eleanor F. Hartley, 314 P. Art. St. | 2375 |
| Miss M. Prendergast, 485 Albert | 2310 |
| Miss M. Byrne, 66 Crescent St. | 1635 |
| Annie Armstrong, 68 McG. Col. A. | 1495 |
| Miss E. Cramp, 276 Pine Ave. | 1475 |
| Maymie L. Noonan, 494 St. Urbain | 1400 |
| Miss L. Spooner, 700 St. Antoine. | 1380 |
| Anna Cartier, 68 St. Denis St. | 1350 |
| Miss E. Tannahill, 84 Shuter St. | 1275 |
| Miss M. C. Clyma, 687 St. Cath. | 1275 |
| Miss J. McDonnell, 715 Lagauch. | 1265 |
| Eva Carleton, Milton St. | 1245 |
| Lillie Showers, 15 Mackay St. | 1220 |
| Beatrice Smith, 158 Lusignan. | 1195 |
| Minnie Daly, 549 Dorchester St. | 1140 |
| Miss L. Cherry, 34 Young St. | 1135 |
| Mrs. J. Arnott, 217 Stanley St. | 1120 |
| Miss Renham, 155 Guy street. | 1095 |
| Miss C. McCallum, 116 City Coun. | 1085 |
| Alice M. Cameron, 34 Hutchinson | 1005 |
| Agnes Millen, 216A St. Antoine. | 1000 |
| Jennie Conroy, 49 Drummond St. | 1000 |
| Miss A. Henders, 18 Durocher | 1000 |
| Estelle Christie, 14 Phillips Sq. | 1000 |
| Miss M. Murphy, 141 Young St. | 1000 |
| Mrs. Hackett, 33 McG. Col. Ave. | 1000 |
| Isabel Pybus, 502 Dorchester W. | 1000 |
| Emma Robert, 247 St. Margaret. | 1000 |
| Miss M. Whery, 502 Dorchester | 1000 |
| Sarah Sloves, 26 Benoit St. | 1000 |

### DISTRICT No. 4.

DISTRICT NO. 4.—That portion of the city north of Pine avenue, and adjoining suburbs from Outremont eastward.

| | |
|---|---|
| Minnie Bennett, 64 Clarke St. | 10085 |
| Mrs. S. Rondeau, 2021 Hutch. | 9465 |
| Janet E. McLean, 2110 St. Urbain | 9045 |
| Mrs. H. Holden, 30 Viateur Ave. | 9035 |
| Lorenda Lewthwaite, 2045 Mance | 7990 |
| Mrs. W. J. Cole, 1170 Huntley St. | 7110 |
| Jennie Brady, 1510 Simard Ave. | 4885 |
| Miss M. E. Hill, 2172b Hutch. | 4125 |
| Kath. Macpherson, 2250 Espl. | 3960 |
| Mrs. W. Bennet, 830 St. Andre St. | 2830 |
| Edith Short, 699 Sanguinet St. | 2590 |
| Mrs. M. Hodina, 232 Waverley St. | 2305 |
| Olga von Laszewski, 893 Drolet. | 1830 |
| Miss M. S. Irving, 149 Querbes. | 1635 |
| Gertie Mitchell, 1113 Cadieux St. | 1595 |
| Rosie Lockwood, 476 Clark St. | 1570 |
| Mrs. T. Wilkie, 1836 Esplanade. | 1495 |
| Mabel Moeser, 405 Mance. | 1425 |
| Mrs. S. T. Bach, 2819 Hutch. | 1370 |
| Mrs. T. S. McBean, 1094 Cowan St. | 1340 |
| Florence Empey, 1053 Laurier. | 1305 |
| Miss L. Duggan, 1990 Park St. | 1290 |
| Doris Carey, 1056 St. Urbain St. | 1195 |
| Miss M. Wallis, R. V. Hospital., | 1135 |
| Maggie Holdship, 75 Laurier Ave. | 1100 |
| Miss Tweedie, West End Ave. | 1100 |
| Emma Jones, 24 Waverley St. | 1045 |
| Mrs. Cunningham, 220 Bernard. | 1040 |
| Leresa Walker, 2479 Mance St. | 1010 |
| Miss E. Swinwood, 672 Huntly. | 1010 |
| Mabel Waters, 1333 St. Urbain. | 1005 |
| Mrs. G. M. Pierce, 866 Bloomfield | 1005 |
| Miss O. Deaker, 1116 Laurier Ave. | 1000 |
| Martha Doig, 672 Mance St. | 1000 |
| Lilly Bray, 2009 Mance. | 1000 |
| Miss M. J. Cote, 2011 Mance. | 1000 |
| Gertrude O'Brien, 2077 Waverly. | 1000 |

### DISTRICT No. 5.

DISTRICT NO. 5.—That portion of the city east of Park Ave. and Bleury and south of Pine Ave. to the river and adjoining suburbs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kathleen McGlinchy, 200 Ontario. | 16315 |
| Miss D. A. Barnard, 49 Drolet St. | 12135 |
| Flossie Gibson, 47 Milton St. | 8425 |
| Mrs. M. Smith, 463 Ch. Bor. | 7830 |
| Annie Dark, Ontario St. | 7120 |
| Edna Duthie, 86 Pine Ave. West | 5475 |
| Agnes Sadd, 82 Pine Ave. West. | 4480 |
| Ida Crown, 87 Anderson St. | 3880 |
| Miss E. Delaney, 685 St. Dom. | 3325 |
| Beatrice McKeown, 354 St. Urbain | 3295 |
| Miss B. O'Reilly, 150 C. Hall Ave. | 2475 |
| Emily Maguire, 462 Dorch. | 1935 |
| Miss A. Hopper, 709 Gilford St. | 1930 |
| Ella Scott, 545 Cadieux St. | 1685 |
| Miss Marsh, 40 Hospital St. | 1640 |
| Nano Q. Ryan, [illegible] Balmoral | 1630 |
| Florence Green, 1 Phillips Place. | 1565 |
| Maud Galley, 259 Dorion St. | 1490 |
| Miss A. Keating, 1065 DeMontigny | 1465 |
| Miss L. Cullain, 1088 DeMontigny | 1430 |
| Marion Mott, 58 Prince Arthur. | 1425 |
| Mrs. G. Cook, 80 St. Francis Xav | 1380 |
| Mrs. E. Goldberg, 48 DeMontigny | 1340 |
| Annie Christie, 257 Cadieux. | 1325 |
| Ethel Appleby, 253 Elgin St. | 1255 |
| Miss K. Smith, 730 F. Lafontaine | 1210 |
| Gladys Keen, 71 Beaver Hall Hill | 1210 |
| Eva Brown, 12 Drolet St. | 1175 |
| Miss B. Hawkins, 655 C. Hall Av. | 1140 |
| Miss S. Noel, 159 Amherst St. | 1125 |
| Stella Watson, 5 Brunswick St. | 1105 |
| Mabel Bain, 49 Milton St. | 1090 |
| Irene Ware, 20 Hanover St. | 1060 |
| Jennie Farbanks, 190 St. Eliz. | 1030 |
| Etta Freeman, 62 Mance. | 1025 |
| Lily J. Blatherwick, 367 Aylwin | 1010 |
| Rosy Dorval, 471 Dor. St. | 1000 |
| Miss B. M. Quinn, 311 Bleury St. | 1000 |
| Katie Renshaw, 994 Cadieux St. | 1000 |
| Miss L. Wallace, 1085 DeMontigny | 1000 |
| Hope Spinney, 12 Evans St. | 1000 |
| Florence Cooper, 536 Chausse St. | 1000 |
| Pearl Thompson, 30 Lorne Ave. | 1000 |
| Miss Robertson, 7 Colonial Ave. | 1000 |
| Irene E. Hickey, 31 Kent St. | 1000 |
| Mrs. A. Walker, Pt. aux Tremb. | 1000 |
| Miss May McCaw, 507 St. Urbain | 1000 |

### DISTRICT No. 6.

DISTRICT NO. 6.—All Canada west of Ottawa and Prescott, Ont., but not including these two places.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jennie Herron, Ashburn, Ont. | 10065 |
| Fannie Bray, Huntsville, Ont. | 8480 |
| Eva Jacobs, Brockville, Ont. | 7885 |
| Mrs. H. J. Broughton, Stella. | 7890 |
| Flora Hamilton, Toronto, Ont. | 6210 |
| Sarah Robinson, Perth, Ont. | 5830 |
| Winifred Park, Ailsa Craig, Ont | 3145 |
| Mrs. W. Gamble, Lime Bank, Ont | 3140 |
| Helen McCaw, Kilmarnock, Ont. | 2930 |
| Janie Shannon, Toronto. | 2580 |
| Mrs. W. Keough, Ox. Mills, Ont. | 2175 |
| Jennie M MacDonald, Kintore. | 1995 |
| Mrs. B. Surtees, N. Bay, Ont. | 1930 |
| Mrs. S. McClinton, Black Bank. | 1875 |
| Christina Frizell, Winnipeg. | 1720 |
| Mrs. A. Serviss, Brockville, Ont. | 1635 |
| Mrs. J. W. Fox, Owen Sound. | 1635 |
| Sadie Greenway, Cambray, Ont. | 1685 |
| Loritta Nichols, Toronto, Ont. | 1600 |
| Mrs. A. Barr, Vancouver, B.C. | 1535 |
| Mrs. John Mason, Carnarvon, | 1530 |
| Margaret A. Lordham, Zealandia | 1485 |
| Edith Ferrell, Tappen, B.C. | 1480 |
| Clara Atkinson, Toronto, Ont. | 1475 |
| Elizabeth A. Tredrea, Lombardy. | 1460 |
| Tenie Sharps, Enniskillen, Ont. | 1430 |
| May Morris, Hamilton, Ont. | 1405 |
| Mary I. Rodgers, Wilbur. | 1405 |
| Tessie McDonald, Cornwall, Ont. | 1345 |
| Ella Gilbert, Seeley's Bay, Ont. | 1320 |
| Mrs. A. M. Crawshaw, Macoun. | 1310 |
| Reva Hewitt, Listowell, Ont. | 1265 |
| Ella Floyd Smith, Colony, Ont. | 1265 |
| Muriel Milne, Ballinfad, Ont. | 1245 |
| Maud Topping, Forfar, Ont. | 1210 |
| Blanche Le Gree, Toronto, Ont. | 1210 |
| Florence Vetter, Toronto, Ont. | 1205 |
| Ida Barrowman, Toronto, Ont. | 1180 |
| Miss G. Barber, Moosomin, Sask. | 1145 |
| Mrs. D. Furard, Toronto, Ont. | 1125 |
| Hatie Jane Foster, Oliver, Sask. | 1105 |
| Mrs. A. Mennie, Guelph, Ont. | 1095 |
| Mary G. Free, Campbellford. | 1095 |
| Mrs. H. Magee, Ft. William. | 1090 |
| Minnie Ferrier, Berlin, Ont. | 1050 |
| Minnie F. Logan, Peterborough. | 1045 |
| Annie Robertson, Walkerton, Ont. | 1030 |
| Helen G. McLean, Brockville, Ont | 1025 |
| Winifred Snell, Frankville, Ont. | 1020 |
| Miss Kirkland, Toronto, Ont. | 1015 |
| Stella Wilson, Omemee, Ont. | 1010 |
| Mary E. McNak, Carleton Place. | 1010 |
| Loritta Nichols, Toronto, Ont. | 1000 |
| Mrs. W. C. Moore, P. Sound, Ont. | 1000 |
| Ida Barrowman, Toronto, Ont. | 1000 |
| Mrs. A. Stanton, Toronto, Ont. | 1000 |
| Alice Bilton, Toronto, Ont. | 1000 |
| Mrs. Emma Rae, Kelowna | 1000 |
| Mrs. Thomas Norman, Toronto. | 1000 |
| Ella Gilbert, Seeley's Bay, Ont. | 1000 |
| Libbie Manning, Hartley, Ont. | 1000 |
| Jennie McDougall, Central Butte | 1000 |
| Lela Davidson, Tilbury, Ont. | 1000 |
| Mrs. A. Mennie, Guelph, Ont. | 1000 |
| Mrs. W. Dobson, N. Battleford. | 1000 |
| Mrs. J. W. Mayo, Toronto. | 1000 |
| Jessie Maitland, Kilmarnock. | 1000 |
| Miss K. Livingstone, Collingwood | 1000 |
| Miss F. G. McConnell, Coll'g'd. | 1000 |
| Nettie Wilkerson, Embro. | 1000 |
| Lena Grainger, Creemore. | 1000 |
| Reva Carvers, Harper. | 1000 |

### DISTRICT No. 7.

DISTRICT NO. 7.—East of Ottawa and Prescott to Quebec City—including Ottawa and Prescott, but not Quebec or its suburbs, and excluding Greater Montreal which is provided for above.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dorothy Jeakins, Waterloo, Que. | 14495 |
| Flo. MacDonald, Tullochgorum. | 14460 |
| Mina Teskey, Odelltown, Que. | 12590 |
| Alma Stillwell, Aultsville. | 10735 |
| Bessie McLean, Kingsbury, Que. | 10460 |
| Reta Jackson, North Hatley. | 10000 |
| Minnie E. Morrin, Beach Ridge | 9995 |
| Addie MacGregor, Martintown. | 9245 |
| Mrs. G. Milne, Pointe Claire. | 8740 |
| Margaret I. Black, Kensington. | 8460 |
| Gertrude Mathews, Shawbridge. | 8460 |
| Jessie Hunter, Maxville, Ont. | 8285 |
| Katherine B. Brown, Dunham. | 7985 |
| Miss K. Saunders, Ottawa, Ont. | 7330 |
| Marion Kerr, Kingsbury, Que. | 7245 |
| Grace McClenaghan, Howick. | 7120 |
| Gladys Bradshaw, Grenville, Que | 5390 |
| Eliza McKay, Cornwall, Ont. | 5290 |
| Mamie Fleming, Dundee. | 5000 |
| Mrs. J. Lord, Grande Ligne. | 4575 |
| Ella Metcalfe, Riverfield, Que. | 4420 |
| Mrs. R. Eagleson, Frank, Centre | 3475 |
| Mary H. Tucker, St. Lambert. | 3465 |
| Sophia Goodbody, Ch. Canton | 2460 |
| E. May Young, Caughnawaga | 2345 |
| Bertha E. Breaky, Rock Island. | 2110 |
| Mary M. Sangster, Gatehurst. | 1980 |
| Lillian B. Dunn, St. Remi, Que. | 1940 |
| Miss B. Heath, Heathton, Que. | 1840 |
| Isabel Dowling, Covey Hill, Que | 1660 |
| Lizzie Davis, Heathton, Que. | 1610 |
| Lizzie Dixon, Dixon's Corners. | 1605 |
| Myrtle B. Chadsey, Stanstead. | 1535 |
| Mary McKay Scott, Ottawa. | 1445 |
| Eveline Hibbard, Iberville. | 1430 |
| Jennie Wallace, Montmagny, Que. | 1345 |
| Mrs. M. Boyd, Randboro, Que. | 1330 |
| Donna E. Scott, Sweetsburg. | 1330 |
| Miss Vivian Gibb, Abbotsford. | 1325 |
| Mrs. Robert Boa, Pt. Fortune. | 1295 |
| Maggie Dishean, Maxville, Ont. | 1290 |
| Mrs. J. Hutchinson, Fitch Bay. | 1255 |
| Flo. MacDougall, Spencerville. | 1225 |
| Miss E. Annable, Winchester. | 1205 |
| Miss M. Remick, Barnston Cor. | 1190 |
| Miss B. Paul, Libby town, Que. | 1140 |
| Lillian Tuttle, Dundela, Ont. | 1140 |
| Alice Comstock, Rock Island. | 1110 |
| Edith J. Hunter, St. Et. de Beau. | 1095 |
| Ethel Edwards, Rockland. | 1060 |
| Myrtle D. Cassidy, Valleyfield. | 1050 |
| Sophia Elliott, Clarenceville. | 1045 |
| Blanche Brunelle, Longueuil. | 1045 |
| Marion Keith, Prescott, Ont. | 1040 |
| Flo. Matheson, Summerstown. | 1040 |
| Mrs. R. Raney, jr., Morewood. | 1030 |
| Mrs. Edwin Hills, North Hatley. | 1025 |
| Nancy Middleton, Pt. Fortune. | 1020 |
| Miss A. E. Wallace, Beauharnois. | 1015 |
| Eleanor Marceau, Napierville. | 1005 |
| Marion G. Lockhart, Cowansville | 1005 |
| Miss B. Young, Mansonville, Que. | 1000 |
| Bessie Foster, Cowansville. | 1000 |
| Pearl Stetson, Sutton. | 1000 |
| May Leonard, Sweetsburg. | 1000 |
| Mrs. Nealow French, W. Brome. | 1000 |
| Ethel Caswell, Richmond. | 1000 |
| Eva Taylor, Stanstead. | 1000 |
| Miss L. Chimers, St. John. | 1000 |
| Laura Baker, Abercorn. | 1000 |
| Nellie Pletten, Lennoxville. | 1000 |
| Rose Chase, Sherbrooke. | 1000 |
| Bell Terrill, Stanstead. | 1000 |
| Ida Caldwell, Fallowfield, Ont. | 1000 |
| Mrs. A. Bissonette, Ottawa, Ont. | 1000 |
| Mrs A. J. Breaky, Libbytown. | 1000 |
| Miss L. Armitage, Coaticook. | 1000 |
| Miss M. Shurtliff, Coaticook, Que. | 1000 |
| Lizze Rowan, Ottawa, Ont. | 1000 |
| Mrs. Millie Curtis, Beebe Plains. | 1000 |
| Miss McCuaig, Montreal South. | 1000 |
| Beulah Cogland, Hurdmans. | 1000 |
| Mirabel McLaughlin, Cowansville | 1000 |
| Maggie McLaurin, Tayside | 1000 |

### DISTRICT No. 8.

DISTRICT NO. 8.—All of Canada from and including Quebec City and Eastward, also Newfoundland.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bessie Laurie, 600 John St., Que. | 11865 |
| Jennie Atkinson, Hadlow, Que. | 9505 |
| Flora M. Harper, Oak Bay Mills | 9465 |
| Bessie Mann, Petticodiac, N.B. | 8310 |
| Mrs. B. C. Shaw, Victoria, N.B. | 6245 |
| Jennie Atkinson, Hadlow, Que. | 4745 |
| Ethel Vera Dean, Dalhousie, N.B. | 3685 |
| Mary Mitchell, Keswick Ridge. | 3265 |
| Adelia Cass, Gaspe, Que. | 2160 |
| Nurse Mayou, Harrington, Lab. | 1940 |
| Mary Gordon, Alma, P.E.I. | 1860 |
| Lulu Gordon, Dewittville. | 1835 |
| Zena Dunbar, Alma, P.E.I. | 1710 |
| Miss E. Mawhinney, St. John. | 1695 |
| Marjorie F. Carde, Burlington | 1630 |
| Maggie Harvey, St. John's, Nfld. | 1550 |
| Miss H. A. Knox, Milidgeville. | 1475 |
| Margaret Miller, Millarton, N.B. | 1410 |
| Mary Morrison, St. John, N.B. | 1355 |
| Mrs. A. Broadbent, St. John | 1285 |
| Gladys Tanner, Truro, N.S. | 1245 |
| Alexandria Watson, Quebec | 1230 |
| Mrs. Geo. R. Williams, St. John's | 1210 |
| Dora McLaren, Little Metis. | 1155 |
| Agnes Blood, St. George St., Que. | 1145 |
| Miss M. P. Wentzell, Shelbourne | 1075 |
| Flossie Tufts, St. John, N.B. | 1045 |
| Bessie Bolt, St. John's, Nfld. | 1015 |
| Norma J. Cox, Upper Steviacke. | 1005 |
| Stella McGuines, Athelstan, Que. | 1000 |
| Sadie Swan, Tweedside, ork. | 1000 |
| Jeannette Reynolds, Pt. La Tour | 1000 |
| Ida Barker, Sheffield, N.B. | 1000 |
| Miss Diadem Bell, Milton, N.S. | 1000 |
| Gertrude Lumsden, Cape Breton. | 1000 |
| Ethel Turner, Tweedside, York. | 1000 |
| Mrs. D. Y. Stewart, St. Peters, N.S. | 1000 |
| Isabel Sutherland, Plainfield, N.S. | 1000 |
| Miss M. J. Bingay, Yarmouth. | 1000 |
| Blanche E. Murphy, Pubnico. | 1000 |
| Jennie Clouston, Levis, Que. | 6925 |

# LETTERS FROM READERS.

## SOLDIERSHIP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Rev. Mr. Dickie has made an attack upon our Governor-General for instilling into the minds of our people the spirit of militarism. This barbarous word, the coinage of some one who did not know English very well, is called by Milton soldiership, and it is a fair question whether its practice is not more in accordance with the spirit of Christianity than the exclusive pursuit of industrial occupations. The teachings even of the Sermon on the Mount that we should return good for evil, and if smitten on the one cheek to turn the other also, is intended for individual guidance, and cannot be applied to those who are responsible for the safety of the state. While it is a Christian virtue to suffer wrong rather than to take revenge, it should not be taught that a nation or state should allow its members to be victims of an unjust attack. It becomes, therefore, a duty of every citizen to fit himself for the defence of his rights as a citizen and the rights of his fellow-citizens. This spirit of soldiership is one of the prominent features of the system of education put forth by the noblest of all our English prose writers, John Milton. The following are extracts from his Tractate:

'The exercise which I commend first is the exact use of their weapon, to guard and to strike safely with edge or point; this will keep them healthy, nimble, strong and well in breath; is also the likeliest means to make them grow large and tall, and to inspire them with a gallant and fearless courage, which being tempered with seasonable lectures and precepts to them of true fortitude and patience, will turn into a native and heroic valor, and make them hate the cowardice of doing wrong. They must be also practised in all the locks and grips of wrestling wherein Englishmen were wont to excel.

'... They are by a sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions, under sky or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman wont; first on foot, then, as their age permits, on horseback, to all the art of cavalry; that having in sport, but with much exactness and daily muster, served out the rudiments of their soldiership, in all the skill of embattling, marching, encamping, fortifying, besieging, and battering, with all the helps of ancient and modern stratagems, tactics, and warlike maxims, they may, as it were, out of a long war, come forth renowned and perfect commanders in the service of their country. They would not then, if they were trusted with fair and hopeful armies, suffer them, for want of just and wise discipline, to shed away from about them like sick feathers, though they be never so oft supplied.

. . .

'Sometimes, taking sea as far as to our navy, to learn there also what they can in the practical knowledge of sailing and of sea-fight.'

If those at the head of affairs and responsible for the safety of the country neglect to warn the people of the danger that may follow from an ignominious indulgence in the softer arts of peace, they would be open to the most serious blame when trouble arose. The Spaniards in Cuba and Manilla, who had taken no precautions against the possibility of danger, found themselves powerless when the test came. The Chinese with their hundreds of millions went down like chaff before the storm when attacked by Japan. The French when they allowed their military defence to become disorganized, suffered enormous loss of life and treasure and dismemberment of their territory when the more perfectly trained Germans let loose upon them the dogs of war. The Mexicans, when the Americans coveted Southern California and Texas, had to submit to their loss, for lack of defensive precautions. In old history, England and Scotland were overrun in succession by the Romans, the Norsemen, the Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, and it was only by precaution and foresight that they escaped the attack of the Spanish Armada and invasion by Napoleon Bonaparte. But it is not the territory of the British Isles that is chiefly exposed: it is the commercial shipping of the whole Empire; and it is absolutely unjust that the expense of defending this should fall on the people of the United Kingdom alone. Canada exports over the seas 170 million dollars, and imports 118 million dollars, and heretofore she has not paid one farthing for the defence of this commerce. The farmers of the North-West are as much interested in its protection as the people of England, Scotland and Ireland.

If Canada is to be a self-respecting people she must be prepared to hold her own, while the United States is embarking on a career of military and naval expansion, and while Japan has made herself a naval power second only to our own Mother Country, and while partly by the neglect of our ministers of the Gospel to do their duty in regard to Christian treatment of Oriental nations, we richly deserve to be invaded and thrashed. But these are matters for statesmen. As to the ministers it might be well if they would remember, 'Ne sutor ultra crepidam.'

It was the mischief-making interference of the Presbyterian ministers in the time of Cromwell that lost the battle in which General Leslie had the advantage when Scotland was invaded and Presbyterianism crushed. But what about the crocodile tears for the 'grinding faces of the poor' of the United Kingdom who are ground down with expenditure on armaments? Does it not occur to their sympathetic colonial visions that the best way to rescue them from their demoralized state is for Canada to share the burden of the defence of the Empire, which must and will be undertaken in any case, though Canada continue to shirk her part of the responsibility? And further, will these people not be raised to a better condition of physical development if given the opportunity for the exercise which is afforded to all the young men in the German Empire at the very time when the German nation is making the most tremendous strides in the application of training and discipline to all the pursuits in which they are engaged?

And will we not have an additional claim on these our poor fellow-subjects to attract them to our abounding prairies if we show something of a kindred spirit in joining with them in providing the forces necessary to defend the Empire from hostile attack?

For these and many other reasons Canadian ministers, instead of sowing the seeds of sedition, which is a much more mischievous spirit than the seeds of soldiership, should hold up the hands of our public men, who have an important, even if an unpopular, duty to perform in rousing the people to the necessity of shouldering the burdens they must bear if they are to remain a free people.

And if the matter is to be debated, not on the ground of right and wrong, which may be a proper ground for discussion by the ministers, but on the lower ground of pure economy, this is a department that should not be encroached upon in the pulpit. If military and naval service is right in itself, it is high time that Canada should cease to be disgraced with the meanness and cowardice of leaving the burden to be borne by the people of the Mother Country alone.

ARCH. McGOUN.

## THE GERMAN MENACE.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—It was a very happy coincidence that the same column in your issue of Oct. 4 which contained a brief report of Earl Grey's unfortunate reference to the so-called German menace, contained also a brief report of the sane remarks of the United States ambassador to Germany. There are some epidemics which attack the poorer portion of the population because insufficient nourishment and inadequate sanitary arrangements leave the poor defenceless, but such epidemics as Germanitis appear to attack the highly placed, like Earl Grey, and the rich, like Lord Northcliffe, and to leave the man in the street to jog along to and from his daily task without conscious disturbance, except so far as he may be momentarily excited by the baseless sensational reports of such journals as Lord Northcliffe makes his money by publishing. For twenty years or more the present Emperor of Germany has been causing rumors of wars and has been petting and cherishing the finest army in the world, and recently, not satisfied with his army, his music, his literary performances, his painting, and his architecture, he has turned his attention to the development of a powerful navy. But in all the twenty years of his reign, from the time of his untried youth to the present 51st year of his age, not a gun has been fired by a German ship except in practice or salute, and not a rifle has been discharged by a German soldier except to quell an insurrection of naked negroes in east Africa.

The 'War Lord' of Europe is a much more peaceable and sensible man than he used to get credit for, and such ill feeling as exists between the peoples of the two empires, Germany and Great Britain, is largely confined to the professional fighting class, the men who would have to earn their living like the rest of us if we did not maintain them in idle readiness for possible wars.

There is a 'German menace,' but it is the menace of superior educational development, superior technical training, superior industrial organization, and the way to meet that menace is by spending money and brains in developing a robust population, that knows not hunger or malaria or discouragement, but bends its energies cheerfully to the development of all the resources of the magnificently endowed countries that constitute the British Empire.

S. A. CHESLEY.

Lunenburg, N.S., Oct. 8, 1909.

P.S.—I am sorry you have enlarged the pages of the 'Witness.' I do not find it nearly so handy, and do not like it nearly so well in its new shape —S. A. C.

## HELPING THE BLIND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At the High School, last night, Oct. 8, the lecturer made a splendid appeal to the women of Montreal when he suggested that they might help the cause of the blind in this city by insisting that the broom they order shall be one from the workshop of the association for the aid of the blind of our city and the Province of Quebec. Now, suppose the ladies were to give a little more for these brooms than if they bought at a 'out-rate' sale, would they not make it possible for the association to teach more and still more blind people the trade, that their self-respect might be helped by the thought of making a living for themselves? This thought reminds me of an old nursery rhyme that my mother sang to me in early childhood, which ran as follows, with an original addition, written to suit the occasion:

Come, buy a broom, lady; come, buy a broom, lady!
Come, buy a broom, lady; come, buy one of me;
A small one for the baby; and a large one for a lady;
Come, buy a broom, lady; come, buy one of me.
For, I am blind, lady; and thus you can aid me;
Come, buy a broom, lady; come, buy one of me!

And why not? Have not those who see many more opportunities of making a comfortable living than those who cannot do so? Let us help God to make his world better and happier by helping our blind brothers and sisters to engage in some useful calling. And let the departmental stores all over the continent of America, that will place a corner at the disposal of our blind institutions, for the sale of their goods, have the people's best patronage.

A. F. W.
(A fellow worker).

Montreal, Oct. 9, 1909.

## POPULAR WEATHER SIGNS

(London 'Globe.')

Men of science tell us in some cases what are characterized old women's stories are practically correct; for instance, counting numbers from the lightning flash to the sound of thunder locates in miles the seat of the disturbance. The approach of rain is signalled, so say the observant country folk, in many ways: The swifts and the swallows skim close to the ground; the cat washes his face, and the chaffinch has a sad and plaintive note; the farmyard goose runs about and shows general restlessness; the peacock utters frequent cries; the woodpecker moans or sighs; the parrot chatters; the guinea fowl perches; the frog remains silent; the toad walks about; flowers have a stronger odor and many among them close up.

There are also other signs none the less sure for prognosticating fine weather: The birds twitter; the redthroat sings on the top of the highest trees; the swallow flies into the clouds; the lark rises from the ground and mounts into the air singing; the cricket makes his cry heard; the tree frog climbs the trees, and the flowers open. Finally there are a few varied observations which will complete these signs. An everlasting flower hung on a wall opens in fine weather and closes when it will be rain. When the spider leaves off working at its web it is a sign of rain. If it continues or recommences its weaving during the night it is a sign that the good weather will return. When rain begins to fall, if the hens do not hide themselves, but continue to look for their food, it means that the rain will not cease all day. If they take refuge at the first drop of rain it is a sign that it will not last. When only one magpie leaves its nest it is a sign of rain. If the father and mother quit it together it is a sign of good weather.

OLIVE OIL
MINERVA BRAND
Fine, Pure, Excellent—Guaranteed by the Municipal Laboratory of Marseilles, France.
General Purveyors to the Trade:
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., LTD., Montreal

# The Christian Secret of a Joyous Life.

## A Spirit of Thanksgiving Should be Exhibited at all Times.

(By Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.)

Brave old Paul, who never uttered a whimper or a whine, sent from Nero's guardhouse this cheery message, 'Rejoice in the Lord always, and again I say rejoice.' He was too wise to exhort us to rejoice in money, for it is a variable possession; or in the society of our households, who may be snatched away at any moment. Our soul's joys, to be solid, must rest on something immovable. The one permanent, unchangeable joy is to have Christ Jesus in the heart and to serve him in the daily life, and to walk in the sunshine of his love.

A healthy joy is not a mere exhilaration or a rapture. Neither the mind nor the nerves could stand a continual ecstasy. I have observed that some people who live on moods and frames and are shouting on one day, are very liable to be sulking or scolding on the next day. A strung bow loses its tension. Even spiritual exhilarations are apt to be followed by reactions. Just as soon as we hang our happiness on emotions or changing circumstances of any kind, we go up or we go down with the tide. The thermometer of our joy is at the mercy of outside atmospheres; but if an indwelling, strengthening, and gladdening Saviour be in the heart, if we strive to keep His commandments and walk in the sunshine of His smiles, then we can expect to 'rejoice evermore.' No blow that does not strike Christ and a clean conscience away, can seriously disturb a healthy Christian's inward peace. Although his fig-tree shall not blossom, neither fruit shall be in his vines, although his flock may be cut off in the fold, and there be no herd in his stalls, yet he rejoices in the Lord and joys in the God of his salvation.

Constant external prosperity is the lot of no man, and perfect sinlessness is the attainment of no man; but there is one thing which Christ's followers can do, and that is to keep themselves in the delightful atmosphere of His love. It is our fault and our shame if we spend so many days in the chilling fogs, or under the heavy clouds of unbelief, or in the contaminating atmosphere of conformity to the world. 'Is it always foggy here on the banks of Newfoundland?' inquired a passenger of an old Cunard captain. 'How should I know, madam?' I don't live here.'

The love of Jesus Christ is our sunshine, and there are three things which the Master enjoins upon us; if we fulfil them we have got the secret of spiritual joy. The first one is obedience. 'If ye keep my commandments ye shall abide in my love, even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in His love.' The only real and tangible evidence of faith in Christ is obedience to Christ. A lad leaves home for college, and his good mother puts a Bible in his trunk and says to him:

'Now, my dear boy, you will read this every morning and night, and when you are reading it, and on your knees in prayer, your mother is with you.' By and by he writes home from college that he is doing just what she bade him; and every time that boy opens his Bible and bends on his knees before God he is surrounded by the sweet atmosphere of his mother's love. He gains two blessings—strength to resist temptation, and also the heart happiness of pleasing his devoted mother.

In like manner we who call ourselves Christians should abide in the bright, warm atmosphere of obedience to Him who laid down His life for us on the Cross, and commands us to lay our lives at His feet. We must heartily accept a whole Christ both as Saviour and Lord, and accept Him without any reserve or limitations. He has a right to command; it is ours simply to obey. 'Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?' The way to do it we must leave with Him; and the how to do it we learn by Bible study, by prayer, and by practice. Genuine, hearty obedience to a faithful Saviour is not a reluctant task-work; it becomes a source of grateful joy.

The second direction for keeping in the bright beamings of Christ's love is growth in strong, godly character. If you will turn to the short epistle of Jude you will read these words, 'Building up yourselves on your most holy faith, keep yourselves in the love of God.' The construction of a Christian character is like the construction of an edifice. Some church members never get beyond the foundation. Not far from my residence is the grass-grown foundation for a great cathedral—laid nearly thirty years ago, but no walls have yet risen upon it. Some people start with professing before the world their faith in Christ, and there they stop. They do not 'add to their faith, courage, temperance, meekness, patience, godliness, love,' and all the other stores that enter into a solid and effective Christian life. Such self-stunted professors know nothing of the joy of growth in Christlikeness and the joy of Christ's approving smile. They may be growing rich, or growing popular, or in self-conceit; but there is no growth in grace. They make a wretched attempt to live in another atmosphere than the love of Jesus, and they attain to no more size and beauty and fruitfulness than the stunted plants and frost-bitten flowers that Nansen found on the dreary shores of the Kara Sea.

There is one more essential to a strong and happy life. Obedience to the Master's commandments and the building of a solid and useful and fruitful character cannot be done without the Divine help. Therefore the apostle says, 'Praying in the Holy Spirit, keep yourselves in the love of God.' Everyone who desires to be lifted into the sunshine of fellowship with Jesus must use the wings of fervent prayer. Such prayer keeps us in the love of Jesus, and it has wonderful power. Christ told His disciples that, if they would only abide in the pure atmosphere of His love, they might ask what they would and it should be done unto them. Do you use that golden key often to unlock the treasure-chamber of blessings?

Finally, do you hunger for true happiness? Take Christ at His own words, 'Lo; I am with you always.' Then you can rejoice in Him always. Such joy is not only a privilege, but a duty, for a Christian to be spiritually wretched is a sin. Remember that it is not where you are, but what you are, that determines your happiness. Spiritual joy is a sign of heart-health; spiritual depression and complaining are signs of disease. When a baby frets and moans, the mother says, 'Something is wrong; this child is sick.' A sulky, selfish, complaining temper shows that we are not abiding in this love of Jesus.

We hope to be happy in Heaven; why not now? Why parse the word 'Heaven' in the future tense. The unselfish service of Christ and of our fellow-creatures is the beginning of paradise; the more we do for Him here the more we shall have of Him up yonder. Open your ear to every call of duty; open every door and window of your soul to the instreaming light and love of Jesus and your joy shall be full.

H.P.
SAUCE
(The New Sauce)
—sauce as it ought to be.
Coaxing the appetite, making 'any old dish' delightful, and helping along the digestion.
The materials—Eastern Fruits and Spices with Pure Malt Vinegar; the making is a secret.
You'll like H.P.

## MR. TAFT ON SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

President Taft's speech at Seattle yesterday, in favor of shipping subsidies, was much better suited to his immediate audience than was his tariff deliverance at Winona. There, his utterances were distasteful to his hearers, but on the Coast his subsidy doctrine fell upon pleased ears. There was little new in what the president had to say, and he took merely a position which he has held before. All recent Republican Presidents have argued as he did yesterday, and the party platforms have vaguely promised legislation to 'restore the merchant marine'; yet the long story has been of subsidies deferred and the hearts of those who would personally profit by them made sick. Mr. Taft, indeed, went one step further in honesty than any of his Republican predecessors. Referring to the charge that to grant ship subsidies would be to take money out of the Treasury and put it in private pockets, he said that this was only what we were already doing, since we were similarly contributing to private companies in effect, by our protective tariff law. Protectionists will not thank him for this appalling frankness, whatever the subsidy-hunters may do.

Mr. Taft promised to press the subsidy policy upon the attention of Congress, but he must be aware of the high improbability that anything will be done about it in the next session. A beginning may possibly be made by way of postal subventions, and, as we wrote when Secretary Root's plan was urged upon Congress, something can fairly be said for that system, when properly guarded. But that would not satisfy the bounty-grabbers. It would merely whet their greed. And nothing can be more certain than that, if a subsidy campaign is seriously fought, it will be attended by scandals and corruption like those which made the Pacific Mail an offence to the nostrils, and helped to drive the Republican party from power. As the case stands, the Republican majority in the House is small. Moreover, it is a divided majority. It is safe to say that most of the Republicans from the Middle West who were 'insurgents' against the tariff, would also be bitterly opposed to ship subsidies. The President's blunt description of the project as a gift of public money to individuals will only make antagonism to it more intense. With Congressional elections coming on, the chances against any subsidy legislation next winter are very great; and if there be any, it will be effected by abhorrent and corrupt means which President Taft would be the first to deplore. We may add that his Administration would be the first to suffer thereby.

# CHURCH NOTICES.

## Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., Curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9 a.m., Corporate Communion of Sunday school workers. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. W. Duncan Standfast, B.A. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible Lecture for men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the eSynod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A. All seats free at the 7 p.m. service.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school service at 3 p.m. Evening prayer and Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. Preacher at all services, the Incumbent. Mothers' meeting on Monday at 2 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.25 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade on Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Band of Hope, Friday, at 7.30 p.m. Brotherhood of St. Andrew on Friday at 8.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. Principal Rexford. 3 p.m., Special service for young people. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. George Litchfield, M.A., of Southsea. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 and 11 a.m.
Morning Prayer 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—224.
Venite—Barnby.
Psalms—Heywood and Hopkins.
Te Deum—King in D.
Benedictus—Langdon.
Hymns—341, 352.
Kyrie—Tours in F.
Anthem—'Angels ever bright and fair.'—Handel.
Preacher—Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth.
3p.m.—Children's service in church.
Preacher, the Rev. W. S. Major.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—391.
Responses—Tallis.
Psalms—Woodward and Crotch.
Magnificat—Garrett in D.
Nunc Dimittis—Garrett in D.
Hymns—564, 273.
Anthem—'Wherewithal shall a young Man.'—Elvey.
Preacher, the Rev. James A. Elliott, M.A.
Recessional Hymn—346.
The Church is open all day for private prayer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets.—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 162 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Services at 11 a.m.; preacher, Mr. J. R. Colquhoun, Theol. College. Service at 7 p.m.; preacher, the Rev. Dr. Standfast, Headmaster of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Children's Day—Special service for children at 3 p.m., with suitable addresses.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

# CHURCH NOTICES.

## Methodist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.) come.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. Sunday, Oct. 17. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. The Rev. F. B. Allnutt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Tucker will preach in the morning, and the pastor in the evening. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor; Rev. N. D. Drew, Church Secretary. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., 'One Corner Stone of the Church.' 7 p.m., 'The False and True Way of Approach to God.' Dr. Sparling at both services. The people invited. St. James Men's Own begins to-day at 3 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible Study Circle at 3 p.m. E. L. of C.E. on Monoday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

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. Afternoon Bible class.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henri, corner of Convent and St. Antoine streets. Pastor, the Rev. F. C. Reynolds. Services Sunday: Prayer meeting at 10.15 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m.. Preaching at 7 p.m. Week-night services: E. L. of C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m.; Wednesday, prayer and praise at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Sunday, October 17, 1909. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Junior Epworth League at 10 a.m. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., will preach at the morning service. The pastor will preach in the evening. Subject: 'The Voice from the Flame.' Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, —The pastor, the Rev. Richard Corrigan, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school at 3 p.m. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

Morning preacher, the Rev. C. W. Service, M.D., of China. Evening, the Rev. C. J. L. Bates, B.A., of Kofu, Japan.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. Corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Sunday, Oct. 17, 1909. Missionary Sunday. Morning, the Rev. C. J. L. Bates, B.A., of Japan. Evening, Dr. Service, of China.

Class meeting, 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. 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. Sunday, Oct. 17, 1909. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 10 a.m., Class led by Mr. Meyers. Monday, 8 p.m., E.L. of C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer and praise meeting. Everybody welcome.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny streets. Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Sunday school 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Friday at 4 p.m. Everybody welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. I. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are welcome. Young Men's meeting on Monday evening, 8 p.m. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLESS MISSION—Sunday services: Italian service at 11 a.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Open-air meeting at 6.30 p.m. Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., Ph.D., supt.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle.—Services public a 11 hrs et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunioin 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.

## Unclassified Churches

BRETHREN MISSION, Gospel Hall, No. 1112 St. Lawrence. Elder J. C. Cassel, pastor. Services to-morrow at 10.45 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 11.45 a.m. Teachers' training class on Tuesday evening, and prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH corner of Hutchison and Villeneuve streets, Annex.—Elder J. Greer Hanna, pastor. Service on Sunday att 7 p.m. Sabbath (Saturday) Services: Sabbath school at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily, except Sunday. The lesson for Sunday, Oct. 17, 1909: 'Doctrine of Atonement.'

SALEM WELSH CHURCH (Gordon Hall), 296 Mountain street, corner of St. Catherine street. Services are held in the above shall every Sunday. 11 a.m., Sunday school. 3 and 7 p.m., preaching service. Preacher, the Rev. J. R. Evans, minister. Hearty welcome to all.

# CHURCH NOTICES.

## Congregational Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), 169-171 Drummond street. College Sunday. Morning preacher, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A. Evening preacher, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor; Subject: 'The obligation of University Men.' Everybody welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Elms of Life.' Evening subject: 'Out in the World Seeing Life.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Visitors welcome at all services.

Zion Fairmount Sunday school meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Fairmount avenue, at 2.30 p.m. Dr. A. E. Cook in charge of Bible class. Visitors welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine street. The Rev. Dr. Cook, Acting Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The éRev. Prof. Bland preacher at morning service. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. Cook will continue the story, 'The Mountain Removers.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Armory Hall, corner of Congregation and Sebastopol streets. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Belanger and Christophe Colomb streets. Mr. J. T. Tucker, Acting Pasttor. Mr. R. Wilson Carr will conduct both services, 11 and 7. Morning: 'The Need of Witnessing.' Evening: 'Lot's Wife.' Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Men's Own at 2 p.m. Everybody welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational) corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the eRev. Hugh Pedley. 7 p.m., the Rev. J. K. Unsworth. Sunday, at 3 p.m. Fortnightly Club, on Monday, at 8 p.m. Missionary meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. 'Come, let us worship and bow down.'

## Baptist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street and Union aevnue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Public worship on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All invited.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m.

Baraca class, for men only, at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcome to all the services.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues. Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Prayer service, at 10.30 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Sunday, Oct. 17, 1909. Pastor Sullivan will preach at both services. The Good Templars of Montreal will attend the evening service in a corporatee capacity. All temperance workers are cordially invited to attend this abstinence rally.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain st, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet st., Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday servicee at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ANNEX BAPTIST MISSION, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Mance and Fairmount avenue. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m., (English). Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, B.A., pastor.

## Undenominational.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square: Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Men's Meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 346 Craig street West. Commencement of the regular winter work. Services in the Mission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock. Hearty song service, and 'Gospel of Jesus Christ,' by men who live the life he taught. Italian Young Men's Christian Association meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible class on Sunday afternoon at 4.30. Converts only. Sunday evening service at 7.15 p.m. Monday evening Bible class, 'open to all,' at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting and Children's class to open shortly, and will be advertised. W. G. Taylor, Supt.

WELCOME HALL MISSION — Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young People's Meeting, 8 p.m., Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 8 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Oct. 17, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D.

## Unitarian Church

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke street West and Simpson street. Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. the pastor will preach. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

# CHURCH NOTICES.

## Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes att 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Stragers and visitors welcome, and shown to seats.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Jno. Chisholm, B.A. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Crescent street and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m.and 7 p.m. Dr. Leslie, of Honan, will bring a message from China at the morning service, and the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D., of Taylor Church, will preach in the evening. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young Peoples' on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Presbyterian, Elgin avenue, Westmount Park. Minister, the Rev. John Lochhead, M.A. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The minister will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Hallowed be Thy Name.' Evening subject: 'Vision and Realization.' Sunday school at 12.15, immediately after the morning service. Ladies' Aid Society 'at home,' on Monday, 3 to 6. Bible Study Hour, on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.; Men's Union on Friday evening at 8 p.m., addressed by J. H. Shaw, on 'Industrial Unrest.'

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Crescent sts. Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., Minister. Morning subject, 11 a.m. 'Contemporary Faith.' Evening subject, at 7 p.m., 'The Pursuit of Happiness.' The minister will preach at both services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and B.C. at 3 p.m. Chinese classes at 2 p.m. Week-Day Meetings—Wednesday evening, prayer meeting. Monday evening, C.E. prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, beside the Windsor Hotel. Seats free. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., D.D., minister. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Tvening services at 7 o'clock. The Young Men's Bible Study Club meets at 10 a.m. The Sunday school and the Young Women's Bible Class meets at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Pray. C.E.S. meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

ST GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53 Sherbrooke street West. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets.—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor; Rev. I. A. Montgomery, B.A., assistant pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The assistant pastor will conduct both services. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Weekly meeting for prayer on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington avenue, Westmount. Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., pastor, will preach at both services. 11 a.m., 1 Cor. ii., 2. 7 p.m., 'First Article of God.' Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sunday school, Bible class and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C.E. on Wednesday at 4. All cordially invited to any or all of these services. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary on Tuesday at 3 p.m. Thanksgiving service on Sunday, Oct. 24, 11 a.m. Thanksgiving praise service on Monday, Oct. 25, att 8.15 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets, Rev. Robt. Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible Study section of Young Men's League at 10 a.m. Midweek prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner St. Lawrence Boulevard and Prince Arthur street. Divine service at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. Chinese school at 9.45 a.m. Sabbath-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Sewing Society on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Devotional service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers swelcome. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Town Hall, ?Outremont. The Rev. I. Steenson, pastor. Services next Sabbath: at 11 and 7. Morning at 11: 'The value of vision.' Evening at 7: 'The Impenitent Thief.' Preacher at both services, the pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S.S. and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Minister's Bible class for men and women, in McVicar Hall, 3 o'clock. Literary and Social Club on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Minister Rev. K. J. MacDonald, B.A.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL —75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. et 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. [illegible] St. Aubin, pasteur.

## Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of [illegible] and Prince Arthur streets. Emil [illegible], pastor. Every Sunday [illegible] at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 10 [illegible]

# LITERARY REVIEW.

## A MISCELLANY IN PAPER COVERS.

Anecdotes of well-known people have a charm all of their own, especially when told with wit and good temper. 'Ramblings of an Old Mummer,' by Russell Cranfurd, (Greening & Co.), contains the recollections of a lifetime on the stage. It is full of personal anecdotes and of yarns of the 'that reminds me' type. The old mummer rambles literally and metaphorically all around the compass. Without pretension to being a star of the first magnitude, Mr. Cranfurd attained an honorable position as a comedian, both in England and abroad, frequently supporting some of the most famous actors of his time. He played all kinds of parts and to an endless variety of audiences. His story of these experiences is sometimes comical, sometimes pathetic, frequently didactic, always entertaining. It makes admirable reading aloud, for the long acquaintance with the English drama has given the writer a perfect command of his language. Some of the jokes are as old as Joe Miller, others come at first hand. They are strung together indiscriminately, so that nearly every paragraph has a laugh in it somewhere. Speaking of some of the celebrities with whom he was thrown into close contact, he says:

> George Clark also visited Bristol—I wonder if Mr. Clark, with whom I acted recently for two seasons with Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner, remembers a funny incident. Wyke Moore, who was playing Corry Kinchella, had to get shot during the action of the play, and fell to the ground, with his back to the audience. A number of characters rushed on. 'Is he dead?' says one. 'No,' says another, 'this pocket-book has saved his life,' taking the book from the breast pocket of the prostrate man. Unhappily, Wyke Moore had put the pocket-book in his coat-tail pocket, and when it was extracted from its hiding-place, the audience, realizing that a shot in that quarter was not likely to prove mortal, laughed uproariously. . . . The younger members of the company were fond of getting up 'paper chases.' . . . . This time Mr. Lyons was chosen for the hare; he started, and after the allotted period of grace, we followed. We ran for several miles without a glimpse of him. He had laid a good trail, and as most of the running was on a good road, we made quick time. At last, in the far distance, we descried a cab, and in it sat Mr. Lyons, calmly throwing paper out through the window. He occasionally left the vehicle, made a short detour into the surrounding fields or woods, then returning to recline at ease in his chariot, and enjoy a cigar. . . . . During my wife's engagement in Manchester I played a good many short engagements in the neighborhood. Sometimes I went to Stockport for a few nights. In the company theree I met a curious old fellow named Fox, generally called Fishy Fox, as he had been a fishmonger. He was once playing Polonius to Charles Dillon's Hamlet, and when he asked, 'Do you know me, my Lord?' and Hamlet replied. 'Excellent well; you are a fishmonger,' Mr. Fox's wife, who was in a private box, started up and said, 'You call yourself his friend, and show him up like that before all these people.' With a great many others she did not know her Shakespeare. . . . I met Madame Bernhardt in Melbourne some years ago. She is a woman of extraordinary vitality, and made of steel. In Australia I have known her play a matinee and at night, and, after the performance, take a carriage kept ready for her and drive during the night to Gippsland, or some place in the bush, to hunt at daylight for the small Australian bear, returning to Melbourne in time for the next performance. If she took a whim into her head, it had to be gratified, regardless of expense. She did not like her apartment at the hotel in Melbourne, and ordered the partition wall dividing it from the next room to be demolished in order to have more space for herself and her belongings.

Here are one or two samples of the quips and yarns other than dramatic, which 'the old mummer' has collected:

> A school teacher asked one of her pupils, 'Who made your vile body?' The girl replied, 'Mother made the body, but I made the skirt.' . . . . What curious advertisements one sometimes sees. Here's one: 'Elderly woman wants washing.' Another, of a bootmaker, who put up over his shop for a motto: 'Mens conscia recti'; his rival, not to be outdone, advertised, 'Men's and women's conscia recti.' . . . . Talking of Scotchmen reminds me of an old Scotchwoman. She had to voyage from Leith to London, and her friends put her under the charge of the captain of the steamer, with the request that he would look after her. It turned out a very dirty night and the captain had enough to do to look after his ship. When they arrived at their destination the old lady went to him and thanked him for his kind attention during the trip. 'Weel, marm,' said he, 'I had so much to do that I clean forgot ye.' 'Ah,' said she, 'its vera kind and modest in ye to say that, but I heard ye constantly inquiring after me an' sayin': "How is she now, boy? How's her head?"'

In closing, Mr. Cranfurd gives some very sane advice to those aspiring to a career on the stage. He speaks from the point of view of the average successful actor. He has a full knowledge out of which he speaks, and it would be well for those who are 'stage struck' to read his dispassionate words wherein the possibilities and drawbacks of the drama as a profession are stated with 'nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice.'

Ramblings of a totally different variety form the subject of 'The Runaways,' by R. Andom, (Greening & Co.) This tells of the adventures of four small boys who run away from school to escape punishment for a bit of mischief, and are carried away by a circus balloon, with which they are tampering after closing hours. They are carried unknown miles over the sea in the darkness of night, landed on a desolate and barren coast, find a 'wreck,' and eventually have stirring adventures with a 'pirate.' They hide for weeks in woods and on moors, only to find that they have never been more than fifty miles from school on the English coast. The wreck and the pirate are a coastguard supply station, and one of the coastguardsmen. They find themselves to be serious transgressors of the law and take to the woods again. After more adventures, they take refuge on a barge loaded with hay and are carried to France. Here they are at last recovered by the anxious schoolmaster, who is so relieved to have them safely back that he allows them to escape with much less punishment than they deserve. It is presumably a schoolboys' story, though it is doubtful if boys will appreciate the humor of a good deal of it—the seriousness of the small boys in their various desperate situations and the tremendous sense of distance and time which always looms so large in the juvenile mind. The story is a little too long drawn out, though that is rather a virtue in the eyes of the schoolboy.

A runaway yacht gives the title to 'The Spitfire,' by Edward Peple, now published in a paper-covered edition in England, by Greening & Company. It belongs to an American millionnaire promoter who is over in England on private business connected with a large 'deal.' In the very beginning he becomes enwrapped in mystery with a strong presumption in favor of his being a smuggler of jewels. Then, two mysterious strangers appear at Calais, where the swift ocean-going yacht lies ready to start at a moment's warning, wherever its owner may direct, with his daughter and sister on board. The strangers come armed with telegrams in cipher, take possession of the yacht, and set out across the Atlantic. Their progress is hindered by the stoppage of the yacht to pick up a man who is thrown overboard from a tug near her. Then a most elaborate mystery is worked up. The young lady is persuaded that the first two passengers are smuggling jewels for her father, and the newcomer is a detective after him. Cupid takes a hand in the business and the young lady and supposed detective fall in love. In the meantime the owner of the yacht discovers what has happened, takes a swift liner and intercepts his yacht near Sandy Hook. He is persuaded that the young 'detective' is a rascal, ties him up and starts for land. Everything is upset by a tremendous storm which wrecks the yacht, leaves the youth and maiden to be washed up on shore together, proves his innocence as well as her father's, and leads to the correct ending to the romance. The two rascals lose their plunder but escape to South America. The jewels which have really been stolen from the young lover are recovered, and 'all goes as merry as a marriage bell.'

One of the popular tales of misdirected scientific knowledge is 'The Human Mole,' by Colin Collins, (Greening & Co.). The villain of the piece is an Italian named Cardova who has discovered the process of reducing electricity to liquid form. He offers his secret to a young engineer engaged on bridge-building in Africa. His idea is scorned and he becomes a vindictive, merciless terror, his great power unbalanced by any moral responsibility. He applies the liquid electricity as motive power for a yacht, giving it the speed of a destroyer, for an automobile and for a boring instrument, a steel torpedo which can bore through earth, stone and concrete. This last invention gives him the title bv which the book is distinguished. He also applies his secret to the confusion of his enemies, by placing the electricity in a pistol which renders powerless any man approaching him, and by focussing its rays into a burning searchlight which scorches whatever its rays rest upon. It acts also as a vitalizing draught. His enmity with the world, however, means its enmity with him. He is a veritable Ishmael except to one woman who loves him, but whom he scorns. He falls in love with the fiancee of the young engineer who had refused his invention, and a desperate struggle ensues. Cardova carries off the lady and by his great power keeps her in his possession for a long time, treating her, however, with respect and tenderness. At last even the liquid electricity fails in the contest with love, and the inventor perishes in a last underground journey.

### ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Study of Religion in the Italian Universities,' by Louis Henry Jordan (Oxford University Press: Henry Frowde); 'Webster's New International Dictionary' (Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam); 'Key of the Unknown,' by Rosa N. Carey; 'Actions and Reactions,' by Rudyard Kipling (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited); 'Margarita's Soul,' by Ingraham Bell (New York: John Lane Company); 'The Gospel of the Left Hand,' by Dinsdale T. Young; 'Masterman & Son,' by W. J. Dawson (London: Hodder & Stoughton); 'Cut Off From the World,' by Frank T. Bullen (London: T. Fisher Unwin); 'Fruit Ranching in British Columbia,' by J. T. Bealby (Toronto: The MacMillan Company of Canada, Limited, London: A. & C. Black); 'A Chapel in Every Home' by Joseph R. Wilson (Philadelphia: Jos. R. Wilson); 'Rod and Gun' for October.

# LITERARY NOTES.

### SHORT STORIES.

The possibilities of the short story and its limitations are well understood by Mr. Maurice Baring and he never used his knowledge to better advantage than in some of the stories included in his recent collection, 'Orpheus in Mayfair, and Other Stories and Sketches' (London: Mills & Boon). Notable among the more successful of these is 'A Luncheon Party,' the account of an occasion on which Shakspeare was entertained, unawares, among a company of his admirers and critics. It is the man Shakspeare that Mr. Baring has attempted to present, and the unassuming stranger at the luncheon party is treated to the lot of common humanity in a very amusing way. There are some curious anachronisms in these pages, but it is the story Mr. Baring hunts, and he is not averse to any means of getting it.

Another volume of short stories is the posthumous volume of the late Herman K. Viele, published by Duffield & Co., a collection of unrelated stories that apparently bear, also, no relation to their collective title, 'On the Lightship.' However, the title is duly explained by Thomas A. Janvier in his preface, and it is as well that so much of the author's original intention should remain to the volume. 'The Carhart Mystery,' 'Ignatius the Almoner,' 'The Man Without a Pension,' and 'The Dead Man's Chest,' are some of the titles included. The last is a little piece of imagination by way of contribution to the Bacon-Shakspeare controversy, with a possible 'new light' on the matter.

There is a particular interest in the nature of the stories included by Rudyard Kipling in 'Abaft the Funnel,' for they are all early attempts, stories published in the days before fame sent them farther afield than among the limited number of subscribers to the Indian magazines in which they appeared. The collection includes thirty of these, and although the student may take pleasure in tracing in them the effects of growth and practice, the ordinary man will rejoice in them as untainted, if sometimes crude, Kiplingese.

### STUDIES AND ESSAYS.

'Idealism as a Practical Creed: being the Lectures on Philosophy and Modern Life Delivered Before the University of Sydney,' is the lengthy title under which Henry Jones, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, presents his lectures in book form (Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons). These studies in idealism delivered to an Australian audience, show the author's usual grace of style and aptness of quotation. Indeed the frequency of quotation from Biblical and other great sources proves the fountain of Professor Jones' inspiration to be of the truest and purest, and it is little wonder that these lectures were popular in more than name when delivered.

Another volume of essays comes from Vernon Lee; this time her main theme is art criticism. 'Laurus Nobilis: Chapters on Art and Life' (London: John Lane), shows some of the best of this author's work. There is mirer but no slavish imitator of mirer, but no slavish imitation of Ruskin, freshness of idea, and an enthusiasm for ideals that make the book one to be read and studied with pleasure.

'One Day and Another' is the title of the latest volume of essays by Mr. E. V. Lucas, published by Macmillan. The desultory nature of the essays is made plain by the title chosen. They are in the usual pleasant easy manner of their author, nothing very striking, but a good deal that an appreciative circle of readers would be sorry to miss.

The favor with which Dr. Andrew Macphail's 'Essays in Politics' has been received in Great Britain, has been widely expressed. The opinion of the London 'Spectator' is emphatic. It concludes a long and favorable review with these words:

> We can best sum up what we feel about this suggestive and admirable book, by saying that if we could have our way we would oblige every Cabinet Minister at home and throughout the nations of the Empire to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest it. Though we may not agree with it in all its details, we are thoroughly at one with the spirit by which it is inspired.

### BIBLE STUDY.

The Revell Company issued last month a book which will be appreciated by those who have hunted for information covering that neglected period between the Old Testament and the New. This period covering four hundred years is to the general reader one of the most unexplored and unknown periods of history. Dr. C. M. Grant's 'Between the Testaments' will fill the want.

A new volume in The Macmillan series, 'The Bible for Home and Schools,' is St. Paul's 'Epistle to the Galatians,' edited by Professor B. W. Bacon. Edited in a spirit of sound, open-minded scholarship, the whole series is doing much to stimulate and facilitate profitable study of the Scriptures.

'Genesis,' by Hinckley J. Mitchell, is another volume in the same series. It is a consideration of many of the complex problems offered to the reader in the first book of the Bible, and in their solution endeavors to offer a practical adjunct to Biblical study in the home or the school.

Amos R. Wells, editor of the 'Christian Endeavor World,' has gathered into a volume entitled 'Bible Miniatures' (Fleming H. Revell), a large number of little pen portraits and studies of Biblical characters. The book almost amounts to a devotional biographical dictionary of the Bible. Its wrapper is an attractive reproduction of Sargent's Frieze of the Prophets in the Boston Library.

### BRIEFLY.

Another African missionary, Mr. John M. Harris, has attempted to wake the Christian world to a sense of shame in his book 'The Christian Church and the Congo Question' (London: E. Hughes & Co.). It is the same story of horror that has been told before. Mr. Harris feels the reproach that through ignorance the Christian missions were partly responsible for the establishment of the present government, and his book is a call to remove this reproach.

S. G. Tallentyre's 'Life of Mirabeau,' just published in the United States by Moffat, Yard & Co., is going into its third printing in England, where it has been out a couple of months. The critics on both sides compare it favorably with the same author's 'Life of Voltaire.'

Another volume of poems is to come from Thomas Hardy. 'Time's Laughing Stocks, and Other Poems,' will not be as warmly welcomed by his watchful admirers as a new novel would have been. Macmillan is the publisher.

The same house brings out the Canadian edition of Mr. Kipling's new book, 'Actions and Reactions,' published in the United States by Doubleday, Page & Co., this month. This firm also announces for publication at the same time Mr. Hilaire Belloc's book on Marie Antoinette.

## HAT THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO PIECES.

(London 'Chronicle.')

A leading Parisian milliner has just invented a hat which may be adapted for various occasions at will. It can be taken to pieces. When its removable brim is packed away under the brow it becomes a close fitting toque suitable for motoring, railway travelling or for walks in rough weather. If its owner finds herself unexpectedly called upon to appear in evening dress she has simply to readjust her crown and she is ready for any function demanding the greatest elegance.

# Father Morriscy's "No. 10"—Lung Tonic

## Is a Safe and Certain Cure for Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles

During his long and remarkably successful practice Father Morriscy treated thousands who were suffering from some form of Throat or Lung Trouble. He soon found that it was not enough to stop the cough or ease the pain and soreness, for with the next exposure the whole trouble would come back, often worse than before.

After a great deal of study and research he succeeded in making up a prescription that did not stop with giving temporary relief, but which rebuilt and strengthened the delicate membranes and cells of the lungs and air passages.

This prescription he used with wonderful success, and thousands have been benefitted and cured by it.

For convenience it was called "Father Morriscy's No. 10", but is perhaps better known as "Father Morriscy's Lung Tonic."

This name, "Lung Tonic," describes it exactly. It really tones up and strengthens the lungs and, in fact, the whole system, giving the vitality needed to fight off lung diseases.

Even in cases of Consumption it has proved very helpful. It arrests the decline and builds up the system at the same time that it helps clear the passages of mucus.

"No. 10" is perfectly safe, even for children, as it does not contain a trace of Opium, Morphine or any other harmful drug.

St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., Dec. 1st., 1909.

The Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd.

Father Morriscy prescribed for my brother, a young fellow who had always been delicate, having to leave school on account of his health. As he grew he seemed to get less strong, always tired and sort of worn out, and looked so bad all the time. At different times he had slight hemorrhages.

In the autumn of 1907 he had such a cough that it just distressed one to hear it. It just shook his whole body, some nights all night long. Near the last of October one evening he began to cough and suddenly great streams of blood rushed from his mouth, a dreadful hemorrhage.

The doctor had examined him before and had told us he had Tuberculosis without a doubt, and it was but a matter of a very short time. We had heard a great deal of Father Morriscy, and Harry felt sure he would help him, so I wrote him and the good Father sent the Cure. He began to take it and immediately there was a change. He took it all that winter and in the spring he was able to sit out in the garden in a wheel chair, and everybody who knew him thought it simply miraculous.

Then he felt so well that he stopped taking the medicine. One hot day in June he sat in the sun until he got sort of a touch of sunstroke and about six in the evening he took a hemorrhage and bled until noon the next day. A doctor came in and said he had a touch of the sun and consumption and gave very little hopes.

This, however, did not daunt my brother, for he knew what the Cure had done before, and he kept on taking the medicine, for he had perfect faith. Every day for over a year he never missed, and to-day he is perfectly splendid. Every one who knows him has said it was the most wonderful, most miraculous cure ever heard of.

He is stronger and better now than ever he was, and there is never a day that he does not walk three or four miles just for a constitutional, and very often more, and he looks as though there never had been anything wrong with him whatever.

Yours truly,
EVELEEN BYRNE.

Rev. Father Morriscy

## Father Morriscy's No. 7
### For Rheumatism and the Kidneys

Rheumatism is the result of Kidney Trouble. The function of the Kidneys is to filter out from the blood certain impurities, particularly Uric Acid. If they do not do this the Uric Acid accumulates, poisons the blood and the whole system, and, settling in the joints and muscular tissue, causes Rheumatism.

"No. 7" clears out the accumulated waste matter in the Kidneys and stimulates them to purify the blood and keep it pure. This, of course, promptly cures the Rheumatism.

Mr. Barberie, Registrar of Deeds at Dalhousie, Restigouche Co., N.B. tells of the relief he received from using No. 7 Tablets and Father Morriscy's Liniment:

Dalhousie, N.B., April 14th, 1909.

The Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd.

I suffered from Rheumatism for years and recently have been confined to my house with it with Doctors attending. A friend recommended your medicine and I tried your No. 7 Tablets and also your Liniment and can recommend them to all sufferers, as they certainly gave me relief and to-day I can get around as well as I could years ago.

Yours very truly, JOHN BARBERIE.

## Father Morriscy's No. 26
### For Catarrh

In its milder stages this disease is simply a chronic Cold in the Head, caused by our extreme and changeable climate. As the disease progresses, however, it becomes loathsome, and generally leads to lung or stomach diseases.

Father Morriscy's "No. 26" is a combined blood and external treatment, which Father Morriscy found was most effective. The tablets, taken three or four times a day, act on the diseased parts by purifying the blood and imparting greater vitality and power to throw off the Catarrh. The salve, applied up the nostrils, cleanses and heals the tissues. Together, they cure.

Father Morriscy Med. Co. Ltd.,

I take great pleasure in recommending to all men who work in or around shingle mills the Father Morriscy receipts for Catarrh. For three years I had suffered from Catarrh in the head until March, 1903, when I had to leave my work in shingle mills, after trying four different so-called Catarrh Cures, and two doctors who claimed there was no cure.

One single treatment of Father Morriscy's prescription cured me and I returned to work in a week after starting to take the treatment, and have never had as much as a cold in the head since.

Dalhousie, N.B. P. M. SHANNON.

If you suffer from any of these diseases, even though other remedies may have failed to help you, don't give up. Father Morriscy's Prescriptions have cured hundreds whom others could not cure. Why won't you let them cure you? Get them at your dealer's, or from 69

FATHER MORRISCY MEDICINE CO. LTD., - - - - - Chatham, N.B.

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# ADRIFT ON THE ARCTIC ICE

## A Whaling Party's Cruise of 1,500 Miles.

### A FIGHT FOR LIFE IN INTENSE COLD LASTING MORE THAN A MONTH.

(New York 'Sun.')

Point Barrow, Arctic Alaska, Aug. 30.—When the great bowhead whales with their wealth of bone began passing northwar dearly in April, the Cape Smith Whaling and Trading Company of Barrow sent Jack Hadley out on the ice floe which fringed the shore fourteen miles or more out to sea. He had under his direction four great skin whaleboats and thirty natives.

Two of the canoes were sent down the edge of the ice in search of favorable blow bights or places where whales were likely to rise to the surface. On April 23 those who remained with Hadley set off signals announcing the killing of a whale. There was no response either from the other whalers or from the shore and a messenger was hastened shoreward for dog teams.

The thermometer was thirty below zero and a blizzard was raging. Nevertheless the magnificent head of the whale was made fast with tackle and raised up on the ice, where the work of cutting the bone from the jaws was begun.

Within an hour the messenger returned with startling news. The piece of shore ice upon which they were working had broken away from the parent ice and had drifted so far to sea that neither the shore nor the ice that fringed it could be seen through the rifts of the storm.

Between the whalers and home there plunged a storm-tossed sea on which a boat could not be launched, for the detached pieces of ice which raced before the gale would smash the stoutest boat. For days the storm continued, and Hadley with fourteen natives, one of whom was a woman, drifted helplessly northward into the heart of the Arctic. In spite of the fact that the wind was from the east, they continued northward until Hadley estimated that they were in latitude 76, with the sea comparatively open.

Then they drifted to the westward, and after hardships in working their way over and through the young ice which had formed around the edge of the ice cake upon which they had drifted so far, they succeeded in launching their boats. Around them towered great blue-green icebergs and they were in constant danger of being crushed. Twice they found themselves hemmed in by the ice pack and were compelled to drag their boats for days over the surface of the pack.

They continued to work their way southward until one day when in the latitude of Icy Cape they heard somewhere off through the wintry sea haze the deep detonations of bomb guns used in whaling. This gave them hope at last, and they made every effort to reach the shore, only to be again driven upon a piece of floating ice and carried further to sea than ever.

They were now far enough to the south to enable Hadley, who is an old seaman, to make daily observations when the sun shone at noon. When they again launched their boats and started homeward they were so far to the west and south that Siberia was only a few miles below them, although having no maps or charts they did not know that land was so near.

Paddling and sleeping by turns they again began to work their way homeward. Now and then they shot a seal as it came up to breathe, and once they feasted on bear steak; but there were starving times when they struggled in famished misery for days against the wind and the ocean drift.

On May 25 the rocky promontory of Cape Lisbourne was seen in a mirage, about eighty miles away. On the morning of the 26th they landed. They were more than three hundred miles from home and as near as can be reckoned they had travelled more than 1,500 miles through an ocean which is popularly believed to be a solid mass of ice.

There were many days when the waves rolled beneath the biting air without more than two or three pieces of ice in sight anywhere. Mr. Hadley kept a log in which a record of soundings, latitude, longitude and other scientific data may be found along with the story of their great fight for life.

Although every resident of Arctic Alaska knows that the ice that stretches off on the wintry horizon is constantly breaking open into leads, yet it was never before demonstrated that the Arctic Ocean far from shore even during the intense cold of frigid winter, is a comparatively open sea through which move great continents of floating ice, which at times are broken into fragments or are tossed into mountain masses by the combined forces of the storm and the ocean currents.

## NOBLEMEN AS PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

(Correspondence of the London 'Telegram.')

Passing through the ranks of the Spanish army I met in the Regiment Del Rey the Duke of Saragossa and the Marquis de Vallecerrato. The latter travelled out with me from England, coming straight from Cambridge to serve as a volunteer. Both these noblemen serve in the ranks as common soldiers, leading the same life, eating the same food and carrying the same heavy burdens as their comrades.

## DRIFTING TOWARD THE POLE.

The 'Fram,' equipped for a seven-years' trip, will leave Norway early in 1910. The route will be around Cape Horn to San Francisco, where coal and provisions are to be taken on board. I hope to reach Point Barrow, Alaska, in July or August. From there the last report will be sent home and the voyage proper begun. Beyond Point Barrow I shall take as small a crew as possible. My course will be north-north-west. When the right point for our farther advance northward is found, we shall try to get as far into the pack-ice as possible, and get ready for a drift of four or five years' duration over the Polar Sea. From the minute the ship becomes embedded in solid ice, a series of observations will begin, whereby I hope to solve some of the problems about which we are still in the dark. Concerning what I expect to find, in the [illegible] I will say [illegible] at present. Some people have [illegible] of land are to be found [illegible] that there are but small ones. I, perhaps, should have my own theory, but I think it is better to prove [illegible] by my investigations at closer hand.—Captain Amundsen in October 'Putnam's.'

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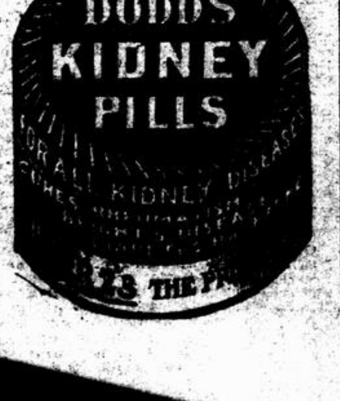

# WORLD'S WELFARE

### PRAYING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Mrs. E. White Jansen, in the 'Eleventh Hour.')

Some weeks ago a young Cebu girl, who had taken out her school diploma to be teacher, was cast out of her home by her mother and sister for the sole reason that she was reading the Bible, and had decided to follow the teaching of her Saviour. The same day that she was turned out she was welcomed into the home of the native Christians who had won her to the Saviour, and not only did God open these people's hearts to receive her, but he also provided for her the amount, which needed but little to be supplied by us, for paying her outfit and expenses to the Bible Training School for young women in Manilla. There, among Filipinos of another tribe, whose language is unknown to her, she soon found her need of coming to the Saviour for relief from loneliness and for wisdom. She writes us,

'I have again proved the words of Jesus, "Come unto me, and I will give you rest." I take all to him, and pray that I may know my lessons every day, and that they may not be too difficult for me, and make me sorrow.'

This young girl has received useful training in various branches at the Training School, and we look forward to her being much used in the various congregations among the many young women who have great need of instruction, even concerning the care of their homes. In this last instance, God provided the money the very week that his young servant was turned from her home, by friends in England. Those whom God used to offer shelter to the homeless girl were the parents of the young Christian school-girls who had first brought Mary to hear the Gospel. The father is an earnest Christian man, who for the past seven years has been faithful to the Gospel. Previous to this time, he has been one of the revolutionary outlaws, whose name struck terror into the hearts of the mountain Christians. When, later, he visited them with the Gospel, they found how great is the power of God in cleansing away the cruelty and pride of the hearts of those who seek him, and when they found in him the compassion and zeal of Christ in seeking their well-being, the simple converts were greatly encouraged to trust God. The man's wife was a granddaughter of a Spanish friar. God's Spirit also had touched her heart. Not only did this Christian woman receive the young girl into her home, but on knowing our desire to have her trained for the Lord's work, she assisted in getting her ready in every way in her power. A few weeks later she encouraged her husband to go to another Bible School for men, in order that he might be able to help his people better in the knowledge of God's Word. This left her alone with the care of her little shop, and with the sole responsibility of the large family. So God has been and is working in the Philippines in many and varied ways. The Mission Launch will, from this week on, be shared between two other stations and our own. The work has grown so much these short seven years that it now has to be divided into three missionary stations. Between the three missionary families and the Filipino pastor and evangelists, etc., the launch is going to have many useful trips in service. We have the joy of now having an engineer and launch missionary, a young man who, during his later months as servant in our home, showed in his daily life the change the Gospel could bring about in the Filipino. During his three years which followed at the Mission Training School, his faithfulness was a constant encouragement to the teachers and his fellow students.

When the need of a trained Christian, as well as an engineer, arose, this young man gladly accepted the post, for which his tastes so happily fitted him. As he belongs to the large new-[illegible] island of the Cebu mission [illegible] the missionaries—Dr. and Mrs. G[illegible]ham—who are going to be stationed there are full of praise to God for having so provided for their entrance into their new field.

Truly, you who are faithful in prayer at home for God's work in these islands are already reaping some of the Gospel harvest in your answered prayers. Let us, as fellow-laborers with Christ, refuse to be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.

Yours faithfully,
E. WHITE-JANSEN.
Cebu, Philippine Islands, July 23, 1909.

### A BLIND ALTAR KEEPER.

(Bishop Warne, in the 'Indian Witness.')

Sarajpore was a village in which our Mission had been doing work for at least thirty years. Most of the people are Christians, but there was a blind old man called Lachman, who had never become a Christian, who owned the village idol, and had never permitted his altar to be broken down. It was about the largest I had ever seen and was under a beautiful tree on the Mahalla Chaupal, where Christian services had been held for about thirty years. This altar was celebrated for twenty miles around. The people came there to worship and make offerings, and the old man received gifts, and the body of the goats or fowls that were offered, and from this partly or wholly derived his living. When the District Superintendent, myself, and several of the workers that had been blessed, arrived there, the people gathered and a religious service began, but the attention of all was turned to persuading this old man to become a Christian, and to have the altar torn down. He steadfastly and stubbornly refused. After he had been labored with for a long time, while he was stoutly resisting, the suggestion was made to pray. While we were praying, an old man who had been greatly blessed in the Bijhole meeting led in prayer, and while he was praying the Spirit came upon him so powerfully that he wept aloud. He told me afterwards that he broke down and wept because an assurance came into his heart while praying that God had answered his prayer for the blind man's salvation and the breaking down of the idol. When he wept aloud in prayer, the old man who had resisted all Christian influence and teaching for thirty years, began to weep and immediately surrendered and said, 'I am ready to become a Christian and am willing that the idol altar shall be broken down.' He at once entered into a conscious personal experience of the joys of pardon, and gave a very clear testimony. Following his clear testimony, there was great joy among the workers, and I baptized him. After the baptism one of the workers took a Kassi, an instrument something like a hoe, and began to tear down the heathen altar. When the first blow was struck one of the women gave a shriek of terror as I think I had never before heard. It seemed as though she expected the very devil himself to appear and defend the altar and destroy the Christians. Shrieking and tearing her clothes, she ran out of the village and on out into the fields, and did not come back while we remained, but the preacher undisturbed continued his work of destruction. Hanging above the altar were a number of bells to be rung at the time of worship to wake the gods. We thought it might be a temptation to the Christians of the village to leave the bells. The District Superintendent said he would take them away, but then the cry was raised, 'We use them also for our cattle, and cannot afford to let them go.' In order to remove the temptation, and not leave the impression that any injustice had been done, we purchased the bells at their value, and brought them away. The report of the tearing down of this heathen altar, that had been there for so many years, in a village largely Christian, will spread for many miles around, and great encouragement will come to the Christian community, and the non-Christians who came there to worship will be caused to inquire, and will learn much more about Christianity. Humanly speaking, it was all due to the prayer of one man who had himself on Sunday morning been greatly blessed. On our way back to Bijhole, the enthusiasm and rejoicing of the workers was to me a cause of much encouragement. There was an enthusiasm which promises much.

WHAT NEGLECT DID FOR HIM

Jas. E. Brant Suffered Torments from Kidney Diseases.

[illegible]hen He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills and Became a Well Man—His Experience a Lesson for You.

A[illegible]sca Landing, Alta., October [illegible] (Special).—That Kidney Disease, [illegible] in its earlier stages, leads [illegible] most terrible suffering, if not [illegible] itself, and that the one sure [illegible] it in all stages is Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the experience of Mr. [illegible] E. Brant, a farmer residing [illegible]

[illegible] Brant contracted Kidney Disease [illegible] a young man, from a [illegible], like hosts of others, [illegible] it, expecting it to go away

[illegible] gradually growing worse, [illegible]irty years of increasing suf[illegible] [illegible]limax came, and he found [illegible] crippled that at times he [illegible] turn in bed, and for two [illegible] time it was impossible for [illegible] from a chair without put[illegible] [illegible]nds on his knees.

[illegible] not button his clothes. He [illegible] with Lumbago, Gravel [illegible] and tried medicines for [illegible] of them without getting [illegible] luck turned him to [illegible] Pills.

[illegible] Pills started at the [illegible] troubles and cured his [illegible] cured Kidneys his [illegible] speedily disappeared, [illegible] a well man.

[illegible] your Kidneys with [illegible] Pills you will never [illegible] Rheumatism, Heart [illegible] Dropsy or Bright's Disease.

### AN IMPERATIVE CALL.

(By Mrs. Bruce Etherington, Ceylon.)

The policy of the Baptist Mission in Ceylon for nearly a hundred years has been a simple one—to undertake (with a minimum staff of workers) evangelistic and elementary educational work, keeping foremost in view the need of training native workers to evangelize their own countrymen. No higher education has been undertaken so far, but day schools have been widely established which give a simple education in the vernacular to the Buddhist village children. Our Society is today carrying on forty-nine of these village schools. Twenty-five are established in our mission stations, where a Sinhalese missionary or pastor is at work, and thus the children who respond in school to the message of God's love are not only gathered into Sunday-school and church, but are helped at home by work done among their parents. The remaining twenty-four schools are carried on in villages where they are the 'only Christian agency' at work; it is here that reinforcement is sorely needed.

The children are gathered every morning into the school, and, after a simple service of singing and prayer, the first hour is spent in Bible study and in learning passages of the Bible by heart. From time to time portions of the Scriptures and Christian books are carried home as prizes. If the schoolmaster and mistress are faithful in their work the children are thus taught of Christ day by day, and, impressionable as little hearts are, all the world over, many respond to the Gospel message. But whereas in a mission boarding school the class teaching can be supplemented out of school hours by an atmosphere of sweet Christian influences moulding the character of the children, here there is no such influence. While, on the one hand, it is delightful to see how the scholars are little missionaries in their own homes, eagerly listened to by their fond parents as they sing (unmusically, it is true!) their Christian hymns, and repeat or read the stories of Jesus, on the other hand these children, but half-taught themselves, are not strong enough to stand against the superstitions, the low standards of morality, and the weight of Buddhist influence around them. Few have strength enough to bear this strain, or know where and how to seek it. There are some who do, and who suffer for their loyalty. The persecution is not very bitter, for the Sinhalese are above all devoted parents, but it is sufficient to chill the courage of all but the very faithful. I believe there are also a large number of secret disciples, who only need a helping hand to be stretched out to confirm thm in their love and faith.

The feeling is forced on us that our work in these twenty-four villages is largely unsuccessful for want of workers to touch the homes of our children. Though work faithfully done can never fail of 'some' accomplishment, there is a sense in which it is true that 'work half done is not done at all.' When visiting once in a village, my Sinhalese companion and I were stopped in our work by a woman who began to tell one of the blasphemous stories of Jesus current among the Buddhists; as she spoke, her grown-up daughter crossed the room, and impulsively laid her hand on her mother's shoulder, pleading: 'Oh, mother don't say these things. I was once at a Christian school, and I "know" Jesus was good.' Here had been work well begun, but only half done: precious seed had been sown at school, but no loving hands had watered it and tended the growth.

These villages where our schools are stationed are a splendid field for women's work. There is hardly a home in which our school children live where English ladies would not be eagerly welcomed. The villages are mainly agricultural; all day the men are out in the fields, and the women, when the simple house duties are done, have leisure to receive a visitor and listen to her teaching.

When I have tried from our centre at Matale to touch the fringe of this work, I have sometimes felt overwhelmed by the pathetic gratitude and love shown, and the eager welcome given me. A lonely and difficult work it must be for an Englishwoman—an Eastern language has to be learnt, and the feelings of an Eastern people entered into with humble heart, and sympathy, and patience; but it is a work in which love answers to love, and that means much to every worker.

### FIGHTING DEATH UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

#### A Trip With Dr. Hare.

Rather a fitting farewell to the little old 'Northern Messenger,' this summer replaced by the larger boat at Harrington, is a letter just received recounting the difficulties of a trip taken in the early part of this season in the little boat before she yielded place and name to the larger. The writer is a friend of Dr. Hare's, and visited the field of the doctor's work in early summer. He writes as follows:—

Dear Mr. Editor:—

I am given to understand that the launch 'Northern Messenger' was presented to Dr. Hare for his work on the Labrador coast by readers and subscribers of the 'Witness' and the 'Northern Messenger.' Many a life has been saved, many a sufferer relieved, and many a family made happy by the generosity of those who subscribed towards the cost and up-keep of that staunch little craft.

The thought came to me one day, while travelling on the Canadian Labrador, that, as your readers have always been interested in the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, especially in the Canadian Labrador Branch, under the care of Dr. Hare, it might possibly be of interest to hear once again (more particularly as coming from an outsider) something of what is going on in this region which for loneliness and isolation can hardly be excelled.

I was invited by Dr. Hare, J.P., to take a trip with him on his launch. I found her a small boat only 28 feet over all, drawing three feet three inches of water, and of ten horse power. In this he has had to travel a distance of about four hundred miles in all kinds of weather, along a most dangerous coast, across bays miles wide, full of shoals and rocks without number, and among islands between which the wind and water sweep with a force which one must feel to appreciate. Sometimes it is necessary to navigate the open gulf exposed to the full force of a S.W. or Ely gale, which sends to destruction even schooners of over a hundred tons.

The Canadian Labrador branch of the D. S. M. work, of which Dr. Grenfell, C.M.G., M.D., is superintendent, is in charge of Dr. Hare, and his headquarters are at Harrington Harbor. From there, east and west, he is solely responsible for a coastline of nearly four hundred miles. Within that distance all the people look to him for guidance in matters both medical and legal, and the hospital launch is kept ready, day and night, for any moment may come a call by telegraph asking for help. The messenger has most probably travelled by boat or walked a distance of anything up to twenty miles to the nearest telegraph office, and the home of the sufferer may be anything up to 190 miles from Harrington Hospital. Such was the call in response to which I accompanied the doctor. He had been wired late on Friday night to say that a patient was suffering from internal hemorrhage, and early on Saturday morning we started. On board I found the 'crew,' the doctor's man, 'Sam,' who runs the engine, and, indeed, generally helps to run the little boat; also a boy who acts as cook and fo'k'sle hand, to heave up the anchor, etc. The accommodation consisted of two berths forward, called so, at least by courtesy; the boy had to sleep on the floor. In the daytime the berths were turned into tables, and for meals a small board was placed across upon which the food was placed, except when at sea, when most of the food preferred the floor.

At meal times the doctor seated himself on a small box, with his head out of the hatchway, the roof being too low to allow him to sit upright. Even sitting on the floor your head touched the roof, as I know to my cost. It was impossible to get into the place, except on your hands and knees, and yet here the doctor has lived on board as long as five weeks at a time.

We proceeded on our way, the launch going about four miles an hour, a beautiful day; the islands as we passed by, looking their best. So close at times did we have to go that to a stranger, it became little less than exciting with the sea surging up almost underneath us; but the doctor, who always takes the wheel from the start to the finish, except at meals, seemed quite unconcerned, explaining to me all the interesting points as I stood close to him with one leg on the rail (only six inches high), and holding on with often both hands to a small rail above the engine room.

About 11.30 a.m., we stopped for him to land and visit a patient, giving what comfort he could to the poor family. Proceeding, we had to cross a bay about ten miles wide, the open gulf on the one side, and the land away in the distance on the other. About 4 p.m. we reached our destination, and as we came within sight of the house I could see the family waiting anxiously for the doctor to land.

The doctor went ashore, saw the poor patient and decided his only chance lay in being taken as soon as possible to the Hospital. There were others, however, who must be visited a few miles further down the coast, so he did what he could for the moment, and we left to return in a few hours.

Late that same evening we got back but found five or six patients on hand for the doctor, so our departure was delayed until early the next morning. Immediately after breakfast we got our patient on board. All we could do was to go as near as possible to the little landing stage. As we approached I could see the patient's family with the poor fellow looking very pale and weak, waiting for us. With great care they placed him in a boat and rowed to the launch. Here, under the doctor's direction, he was lifted on board, lowered down through the hatchway, and placed in Sam's berth.

Everything was now made shipshape, and we started on our return journey, a journey I shall never forget, for although I have travelled a good many thousand miles by sea, I think this one of the most exciting experiences I have ever been through. We only had one call to make, to see a captain who had wired the doctor to come and view his schooner which had dragged ashore (although a big vessel over 100 tons) three days before, and the captain wished to make a 'note of protest' before the doctor as J.P., on the owner's behalf.

We had not proceeded far on our way when things began to get lively, and I found it necessary to put on an oilskin. The wind increased and so did the sea. We had about twelve miles of open water to travel over without any protection, and after about four hours of hard work and much knocking about, we arrived at the place where the schooner had been driven ashore.

We could not stop long as we had far to go, and the weather was getting worse. The captain of the schooner came on board and had a long chat with the doctor, and after the doctor had been taken to view the wreck we prepared to start. The schooner's captain could hardly believe we intended to set out in such weather, and the men strongly advised the doctor not to make the attempt. But what could we do? There was the patient; he could not be kept on board all night; the place was not suitable. And, further, it was necessary to get him to the hospital as soon as possible, so we started. It was quite interesting to watch the faces of the crews as we passed through the fleet anchored in the small harbor.

From the start it was impossible for me to stand by the doctor. I felt that at any moment the rail might be wrenched from my grasp, and then nothing could have saved me from going overboard. Dr. Hare suggested my going down to the engine room, but I found that my chances of being thrown on to the engine were quite as great as of being thrown overboard in the open, so at last I managed to wedge myself half in and half out of the two doors in the little engine room companion. Hour after hour we travelled, the little boat behaving splendidly although the sea was so great that shoals marked seven fathoms were breaking. Across the last bay our tiller rope broke, and the little vessel had it all her own way for a few minutes, but with the doctor on his knees in the water, holding on to the iron head of the rudder, keeping the boat's head to the waves, Sam managed to fix the rope again. How he did it in such a sea I am not able to say.

This is the finish of a very poor account of an experience which one would have to go through to appreciate, but this was nothing out of the ordinary for Dr. Hare and his man, Sam.

It is this sort of thing, this life of danger, isolation, and hardship, which makes men who live far away from it wonder whether they, too, have not something to do for humanity. If friends of the mission could only see how a handsome cheque cheers the heart, and encourages these brave men and women to meet the many failures and difficulties of their work, I am sure there would be a generous response to help on the good work on this lonely shore.

Dr. Hare is at present very anxious to build a mission hall in which he can give all kinds of lectures to hospital convalescents and the people generally on his part of the coast, on matters appertaining to their homes and daily life. The building should include a kitchen complete, in which to teach cookery, and side rooms for various classes which at the moment are all undertaken by Sister Mayou, in the Hospital. The doctor finds it is not only necessary to make the people well, but to teach them how to keep well afterwards, and to do all this in the Hospital, is obviously unsuitable and inconvenient.

A sum of at least $1,000 would be necessary in order to carry out this proposed scheme, and I hear that the 'Witness' has very kindly promised to receive and acknowledge all subscriptions towards this object. Dr. Hare, J.P., Harrington Hospital, Canadian Labrador, P.Q., will gladly answer any questions from those who would like to know more about the scheme before subscribing.

My most grateful thanks for your kindness in allowing me to occupy so much space.

Yours truly,
'EYE-WITNESS.'

We shall be glad to receive and forward all subscriptions towards this particular branch of the work at Harrington, but subscriptions for this purpose must be clearly so stated to avoid their being included in the launch fund. Address to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

### FOREIGNERS AT A GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

(From the 'Athenaeum.')

The number of foreign students at the German universities, which, owing to the increased severity in the conditions of admission, had declined last yearyear to 3,694, has risen to 3,921, chiefly because this is the first summer in which foreign women could matriculate at all universities. The numbers include 1,573 Russians, 474 Austro-Hungarians, 308 Swiss, 155 English, 154 Bulgarians, 102 Roumanians, 68 Servians, 67 French, 298 Americans, 175 Asiatics, and 4 Australians. Of these 1,181 entered for medicine. Berlin and Leipsic are now the favorite universities instead of Heidelberg, which formerly headed the list.

## THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO MEMBERS OF THE 'WITNESS' BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

The first lesson in this series was the lesson for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1908; the last, therefore, for the club year will be the lesson for Sunday, Oct. 19, 1909. Two weeks are allowed after the close of the year's contest for the receipt of answers from those members who preferred to withhold their answers during the year and to send them all at once when the course was finished.

The complete set of fifty-two written answers should be in our hands not later than Nov. 9. Only complete sets are sent to the Ceneral Committee for examination, and whatever prizes and honors may be awarded by the examiners to the 'Witness' section of the International Newspaper Bible Study Club will be announced in due time in the 'Witness,' and the prizes promptly forwarded.

As the contest is now so nearly over, members of the club are respectfully urged to WATCH THE DATE and see that their answers reach us in time.

Address, 'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

### SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

October 24, 1909.

Paul, a Prisoner before Festus and Agrippa.—Acts 25: 6-12; Chap. 26.

Golden Text.—I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day. 2 Tim. 1:12.

Verse 6.—Who was this Festus referred to in this verse?

From the preceding five verses what had the Jews requested Festus to do?

Verse 7.—On what principle can you explain the bitter hatred which the Jews had for Paul?

Will a religious bigot, who is full of hatred as these Jews were, stop short of swearing to a lie to accomplish his purpose?

Should any Christian believe or circulate a charge against any person that he has not got ample proof of?

Verse 8.—As a matter of fact had Paul, in any sense, broken any Jewish law?

Which, at this time, were really in the most unenviable situation, Paul or his accusers, and why?

Verses 9-12.—When a judge or a magistrate favors the prosecution, and makes harsh remarks against the prisoner during the taking of the evidence, thus prejudicing the jury, is such a man fit for a judicial position?

When a Christian accused of wrong doing, and is innocent, should he insist upon his innocence or be patient and silent, and wait for the facts to speak?

Paul was no doubt wise in refusing to go to Jerusalem but was he equally wise in not insisting that his trial be finished at Caesarea, and in his appeal to Caesar?

If you were a minister to be tried for heresy, which tribunal would you rather select, a [illegible] Conference, or Synod, or General Assembly, or Convention, or a committee of secular High Court Judges?

Chap. 26, 1-11.—Who was this Agrippa and what had brought him to Caesarea?

If a man's cause is just, will a knowledge of all the facts always help him?

What are the leading points here outlined, of Paul's defence before King Agrippa?

'Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?' v-8.

Was Paul any better when he persecuted and caused Christians to be put to death, than the Jews were then in wanting to put him to death?

How do you estimate Paul's character before his conversion?

Verses 12-18.—What points of resemblance are there between Paul's conversion and that of a sinner to-day?

What was God's object, as here described in Paul's conversion, and what is God's object in every conversion?

Verses 19-23.—Is it possible that some sinners get a call from God fully as marked as Paul's and yet refuse to comply and go on in their sins?

**What difference is there between a man before and after he turns to God? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)**

Verses 24-32.—Why did Festus interrupt Paul and say he was mad?

Why did not Festus and Agrippa both turn to God, seeing that they were clearly convinced of the truth of Christianity and their need of salvation?

Why are not all persons Christians who have heard the voice of God calling them to repentence?

Lesson for Sunday, October 31st, 1909. Paul a Prisoner.—The Voyage, Acts 27:1-26.

## HOLD HUMAN CHATTELS

### Slavery Prevails in Mexico.

#### CHINAMEN, YAQUIS AND MAYAS KEPT IN CRUEL BONDAGE.

That slavery on a large scale exists in Mexico and that the Republic of Diaz is in spots an extreme despotism are the charges made by John Kenneth Turner in a series of articles entitled 'Barbarous Mexico,' the first of which is published in the October number of 'The American Magazine.' The writer asserts that he got his facts at first hand on a trip through Mexico last year, in which he posed as an American capitalist seeking to buy a plantation, thus being able to acquire an inside knowledge of conditions. In view of the statements made it is not surprising that 'certain parties in Mexico have sought by appeal to President Taft, to have the article excluded from the United States mails.'

The State of Yucatan, in Mexico, described as a frightfully hot country, has a population of three hundred thousand, of whom more than a third are estimated to be slaves. These human chattels are employed on great plantations of henequen, or sisal hemp which is grown chiefly for export. There are two hundred and fifty members of 'the slaveholders' club' in the city of Merida, 'but tthe vast majority of the lands and the slaves are concentrated in the hands of fifty henequen kings.' The chief henequen producer is Olegario Mollins, the Governor of Yucatan, and a federal official, whole holdings of land are estimated at fifteen million acres. Of the human chattels in Yucatan there are said to be eight thousand Yaqui Indians, three thousand Chinamen and more than a hundred thousand native inhabitants or Mayas.

While the constitution of Mexico forbids slavery, says Mr. Turner, the constitution is a dead letter. The masters do not publicly call their chattels slaves, referring to them as 'people' or 'laborers,' but these 'people' or 'laborers' have a market value, are bought and sold, are kept in perpetual bondage, are punished and killed at the pleasure of their owners. They are not merely peons; they are downright slaves, says Mr. Turner. Some owners make a pretence that the slaves are free laborers working out debts. In private talks such fictions are waved aside.

MARKET PRICE OF A MAN.

'The slaves are transferred from one master to another, not on any basis of debt,' says Mr. Turner, 'but on the basis of the market price of a man. In figuring on the purchase of a plantation I always had to figure on paying cash for the slaves, exactly the same as for the land, the machinery and the cattle. Four hundred Mexican dollars apiece was the prevailing price, and that is what the planters usually asked me. 'If you buy now, you buy at a very good time,' I was told again and again. "The panic has put the price down. One year ago the price of each man was $1,000." '

Yaqui Indians are much cheaper than the natives, for the Mexican Government sells them to the planters for sixty-five dollars apiece. The reason for the low price of the Yaquis is that they die quickly in the torrid heat of Yucatan. It might be expected that a slave could at least free himself by paying his market price to his master, as did the black chattels of the Southern American states in many cases, but this by no means follows. Only one case was known to the author of a master permitting his slave to purchase his freedom. The fiction of working out debts not only fails to alleviate the condition of the chattel servitude, but is an instrument of enslaving free laborers and adding them to the plantation force of human cattle. There are men who make it a business to get free city workers in cally everlasting bondage to the henedebt and then to sell them in practiquen kings.

'The size of the debt does not matter,' says Mr. Turner, 'so long as it is a debt, and the little transaction is arranged by men who combine the functions of money lender and slave broker. These men buy and sell slaves. And the planters buy and sell slaves. I was offered slaves in lots of one up by the planters. I was told that I could buy a man or a woman, a boy or a girl, or a thousand of any of them, to do with them exactly as I wished; that the police would protect me in my possession of those, my fellow beings. Slaves are not only used on the henequen plantations, but in the city, as personal servants, as laborers, as household drudges, as prostitutes. . . .

'The slaves of Yucatan get no money. They are half-starved. They are worked almost to death. They are beaten. A large percentage of them are locked up every night in a house resembling a jail. If they are sick, they must still work, and if they are so sick it is impossible for them to work they are not permitted the services of a physician. The women are compelled to marry men of their own plantation only, and sometimes are compelled to marry men not of their choice. There are no schools for the children. Indeed, the entire lives of these people are ordered at the whim of a master, and if the master wishes to kill them he may do so with impunity. I heard numerous stories of slaves being beaten to death, but I never heard of an instance in which the murderer was punished, or even arrested. . . .

SLAVES CRUELLY BEATEN.

'One of the first sights that we saw on a henequen plantation was the beating of a slave—a formal beating before the assembled toilers of the ranch, early in the morning, just after the daily roll call. The slave was taken on the back of a huge Chinaman and given fifteen lashes across the bare back with a heavy wet rope—lashes so lustily delivered that the blood ran down the victim's body. This method of beating is an ancient one in Yucatan, and is the customary one on all the plantations for boys, and all except the heaviest men. Women are required to kneel to be beaten, as sometimes are men of great weight. Men and women are beaten in the fields, as well as at the morning roll call. Each foreman, or capataz, carries a heavy cane, with which he punches and prods and whacks the slaves at will. I do not remember visiting a single field in which I did not see some of this punching and prodding and whacking going on.'

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE.

Aeroplaning is another miracle of practical science—another impossibility shown to be possible—another dream of the centuries realized, but realized in a manner which none but this generation could have understood. Will the history of the steam locomotive repeat itself? The actual maximum speed on railways is no higher to-day than it was sixty years ago, though, of course, the train loads are very different. Will it be so with the aeroplane?—London 'Telegraph.'

Mediaeval tortures were heard of though not seen by the author. He was told of the favorite amusement of a planter, which consisted of timing the beating of his slaves by the period required to smoke a cigar. The master, sitting on horseback, would light a cigar, and the first whiff was a signal for the wet rope to descend on the bare back of a slave. Having smoked the cigar with a double enjoyment of its flavor and the satisfaction of his desire for cruelty, the master would throw the weed away, and the beating would cease.

On one plantation with several hundred slaves Mr. Turner found the human chattels existing on one meal a day, consisting of two corn tortillas, a bowl of beans and some decayed fish. The slaves rose at 3.45 o'clock in the morning and worked in the fields until dark, cutting the leaves of the hemp plant, loading the product in tramcars, being the stony ground, attending to the mill which tore the leaves into fibre. Those who were sick had the privilege of working in the drying yard. At nightfall the slaves were herded into a high-walled inclosure and were turned in to a thatched building to sleep in rows of rope hammocks crowded closely together.

There is no chance for a slave to escape in the barren land of Yucatan. He cannot subsist in the open without food and water. As soon as he appears at another plantation his photograph and description identify him. The author quotes a comparison he heard between Yucatan and Siberia: 'Siberia is hell frozen over; Yucatan is hell aflame.' But, pointing out that political exiles in Siberia are not slaves, may take their families with them, choose their own abodes, occupy themselves as they wish, and often receive a smart stipend from the government, Mr. Turner says: 'I could not imagine Siberia as being as bad as Yucatan.'

### IN AN AUSTRALIAN TORNADO.

The tornado of Australia is related pretty nearly to the same phenomenon in this country. It is on the land what the typhoon is in Eastern waters. The storm of wind and rain is preceded by an unnatural stillness and silence of the elements. Sensitive persons and animals are aware of the approaching storm. The author of 'Parts of the Pacific,' who calls himself 'a peripatetic parson,' experienced one such gale when he was at the house of a friend in the northern part of Australia, very near the equator. His account is humorous as well as instructive.

By and by there came across the night air a distant roaring sound. The stillness of the slumbering hours was broken. Something terrible was at hand, as had been foretold by the clerk of the weather. The wind began to moan, then to whistle, then to bellow; the roof rattled, the trees shrieked, rain rushed and hissed, lightning blazed, and thunder crashed and boomed.

All the household was busy holding on to goods and catching things as they were hurled off by the violence of the storm. The roof was ripped up and carried away. Shutters and doors, walls and furniture—off they went, and people raced after them to the rescue. All were at work, myself included. I had a bad leg coming on, and considering the bed to be the most valuable article in any part of the house, I right manfully lay in it, and so held it down. From the comfortable bed I watched the roof go off, piece by piece. From it I saw the slabs and boards go—I saw everything go until there was nothing left at my side of the house but me and my noble bed. Together we weathered the storm bravely; together we remained in the torrents of rain and in the blinding lightning, littered with broken timber, hornets' nests, oranges, bits of furniture from the next room, paineloes and guavas, boughs of trees and sundry other things.

I had never before witnessed a tornado, and the kind bed generously afforded me a front seat on the brow of the hill, from which the whole show was seen splendidly. Moreover, as you do not always require a roof over your head in that country, it was a mere trifle being left without one on a night like that.

When the storm ceased and daylight forced itself in a measure through the still inclement weather, it was strange to see the river a long way up the lawn, and spreading its turbid waters over the plain which we had traversed only the day before, right up to the foot of the mountain. Two trees out of every three were blown down, and no leaves were left on any. Water was running everywhere; and the bright, peaceful scene of yesterday was now an expanse of dull gray and wholesale desolation.—'Youth's Companion.'

Given Up To Die

No. 100 George St., Sorel, Quebec.

"I suffered from womb disease for seven years, with dreadful pains over the front of the body, over the back and down the legs. I had indigestion and chronic constipation and the constipation was so bad that I went sometimes for ten to fifteen days without any action of the bowels. I was ill in bed for one whole year. At one time I was so low that everyone thought I was going to die, and the last Rites of the Church were administered to me. I was treated by six different doctors without any benefit.

MADAME JOSEPH LIRETTE

Then I got a sample of "Fruit-a-tives," but I had no faith in them at all, and I would not have taken them only my husband begged so hard for me to try them. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-tives" I grew better, the bloating was relieved, the sleeplessness was cured, my stomach acted, and the bowels were moved, but above all the fearful womb pains were made easier.

I have taken eighteen boxes in all and I am now perfectly well again."

(Signed) MADAME JOSEPH LIRETTE.

50c. box—6 for $2.50—or trial box 25c. —at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

### NATIONALITY IN CHINA.

(United States 'Consular and Trade Reports.')

A Chinese newspaper states that the law of nationality, consisting of twenty-four articles, has been decided upon. By this law any person who has lived in China over ten years and is above twenty years of age, of good moral standing, being helpful to China, may be allowed to assume Chinese nationality, if asked for. Unless one has lived in China more than twenty years he will not be allowed to serve in the Grand Council, Imperial Household Department, or as a military official in any position above the fourth grade, neither can he become a member of Parliament nor of the Provisional Council. When one wishes to abandon his nationality as a Chinese he must first get the consent of the board concerned or he cannot lose his nationality. Only a person who has no official position or has not failed to pay taxes is allowed to abandon his nationality. When a Chinese woman marries a foreigner she will abandon her Chinese nationality, and when a foreign woman marries a Chinese she will become Chinese. In either assuming or abandoning nationality the wife and children will follow the husband's nationality. A woman who is married is not allowed to change her nationality alone. Women who are divorced and persons who have abandoned Chinese nationality before the laws are enforced will be treated as Chinese no long as they live in and enjoy their rights in China.

WHEN TO USE DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were originally a prescription used in the doctor's private practice and their benefit to mankind has been increased many thousand fold by their being placed on general sale throughout the world with the doctor's own directions for use. They are entirely safe and contain no opiate or habit forming drugs.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a remedy to use when the blood is thin as in anaemia; or impure, as in rheumatism, or when the nerves are weak, as in neuralgia; or lifeless in paralysis; or when the body as a whole is ill nourished, as in general debility. They build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and cure the troubles of women and growing girls, and many forms of weakness. That thousands of people have tried this treatment with good results is shown by the constantly increasing number of cures reported.

Mr. Paul Charbonneau, a young man well known in the town of St. Jerome, Que., is one of the host who bear testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He says:—'When I left school I became a bookkeeper in an important office. Probably due to the confinement I began to suffer from indigestion and loss of strength. I became pale and seemingly bloodless and was often seized with palpitation of the heart and violent headaches. I tried several remedies, but they did not do me a bit of good. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and did so, and the use of eight boxes brought me back to perfect health and strength. I have since enjoyed the best of health and cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine.'

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## Lest I Offend.

(By Mabel Earle.)

Lord keep my lips, not only from the sin
Of idle words and cruel words this day,
But from the silence that would shut within
Unsaid, the kindness thou wouldst have me say.

Lord, keep my hands, not only from the soil
Of evil act this day, and grasping greed,
But from the nerveless sloth, the loveless toil
Which would not turn to meet my brother's need.

Lord, keep my feet, not only from the ways
Of open wrong this day and vanity;
Let them be glad in heralding thy praise;
Let them not linger now nor tire for thee.

Lest I offend this day some little one,
Not only in the deeds which men might blame,
But in love's daily ministries undone,
Keep me, dear Lord, to glorify thy name!
—'Forward.'

## Evil Wrought by Want of Thought.

'The wages of a hired servant shall not abide with thee all night until the morning. For he is poor and setteth his heart upon it.'—Leviticus and Deuteronomy.

(Mrs. W. H. Hayden, in the New York 'Observer.')

'Sarah, do put up that work! It makes me tired to see you. Must it be done right away?'

'Well, mother, Mrs. Carleton does want it soon, but I am hurrying to get it home to-morrow, so I can hear the concert in the evening. It is not often such a singer comes to Millville, and my heart is set on hearing her. I have thought of it by day and dreamed of it by night ever since I heard she was coming.'

'I wish I could lend you the money, dear, but I am very short this week; my last dollars had to go for that coal bill.'

'That is all right, mother. I want to get the dress done, anyway. You know I am always in a rush to get my work done.'

Midnight found the girl bending still over her needle, but as she crept wearily into bed at 12.30 her thoughts dwelt happily on the coming treat. Sarah's 'must have' in life was music, and very little that was really good had come her way, but this concert promised to be all her heart could wish.

Her brother was pressed into service immediately after school the next afternoon.

'And, Joe, when you hand in the box be sure and wait for the money—say it is important that you have it to-day! Don't dare come back without it, for I have set my heart on this concert.'

Joe sniffed with brotherly scorn; 'such a thing to set your heart on! It it was a football game, now, it would be worth fighting for—but a concert!'

But notwithstanding his words, Joe's heart was in the right place, and when the maid took the box from him and waited to close the door, the boy said:

'I'll wait for the money, please. It's very particular that I have it to-day.'

Mrs. Carleton was trying on her new evening cloak when the box and message reached her. The maid looked on as her mistress turned slowly around before the mirror.

'It is a beauty, Dora, isn't it? I hardly needed a new one, but I simply could not let this pass the other day when I was in the city.'

Yes. it was a beauty and well suited the wearer. The graceful folds hung from the equally graceful shoulders, and the fawn-colored cloth felt like satin under the fingers. But the look of admiration on Mrs. Carleton's face changed to one of annoyance at Joe's message.

'You must tell him to call again later in the week; or he may come early to-morrow if he wants to. I'll have it for him then,' and as the door closed, she said to herself, petulantly:

'These people are in such a hurry for their pay, one would think they were afraid they would not get it. Still, I always dislike to tell them to wait. I ought not to have spent all that money the other day Robert gave me for my month's bills, for I knew this dress was to come. But I did not want to charge this cloak—he is a good enough husband, but I am afraid he will think this extravagant. Well, I'll look my prettiest to-night and get him in a good humor before I ask him for more money.'

Mrs. Carleton kept her word and looked her prettiest when she joined her husband that evening to go to the concert. And he was proud enough of her not to do more than frown a little when she asked for more money, and gave it to her without asking troublesome questions.

After all, it was not called for early the next day. Sarah was rather indifferent about it when Joe, touched by the sight of her red eyelids, offered to go for her pay.

'I knew there was no hurry about it,' said Mrs. Carleton; 'they always say it is important to have the money at once. I need not have felt so uncomfortable at not sending it the other "day."'

. . . . . .

You and I, perhaps, would not have called the one room, high up in that tenement house, and bare of all but necessities, and very limited in them, 'home,' but Jane Clark and her children knew no better than to so name it. And after all, that precious word falls very naturally from our lips when we speak of any place where we live and move and have our being. And all through the long day, as she toiled over the fine laundry work in a very different kind of home, Jane's thoughts were in that one room, and her eyes often on the clock, which had never moved so slowly before!

She would ride home to-night, she thought; it was cold and snowy, and she wanted to get more quickly to someone who was counting the hours till she came. That same somebody should have some oranges, too—the mother felt still the pressure of the hot, wasted fingers and the parched lips.

Two weeks' pay was due to-night, and it must be made to stretch out over several days, as there would be no more work till next week. It was extravagant to buy oranges at their present price, but Jane put away that thought. Jenny was so sick and had been waiting so patiently all day; she should wait no longer than six o'clock, said her mother, with a restless glance at the clock.

Five at last! And Jane hurried into her wraps, while Dora carried her message upstairs. Mrs. Carleton was fastening her gloves and called Dora to bring her furs quickly, as the carriage was waiting, and she had barely time to get to the 'tea.' 'It is a horrid day to go out, but Mrs. Thorn will never forgive me if I do not appear. What is it, Dora? Oh, Jane wants her money—is it two weeks? Well, I forgot to get the change ready for her, and I have not a minute to spare. I reckon it will not make any difference if she waits till to-morrow. Or, if she chooses to let it wait till next week, it will seem more to her all in a lump. But one of the children can come for it in the morning if she wants it this week. Am I all right? Turn down the lights,' and drawing the soft wraps about her, Mrs. Carleton sank back in the luxurioous cushions of her carriage and was driven rapidly away.

Jane did not look as if it made no difference when Dora repeated her mistress's words. The girl felt uncomfortable as she saw the look of wild disappointment on the woman's face. She made no audible complaint, however, but hurried into the snowy night, pulling her rather scant cloak about her with a shiver that was not all due to the cold and wind.

Mrs. Carleton uttered an exclamation of genuine sympathy when, the next afternoon, one of Jane's children's came for her money, 'because, please, my sister Jenny is dead and ma needs it.'

'Tell her, Dora, I am so sorry, and if her mother needs anything else, be sure and let me know. I have added next week's pay in advance. It will seem quite a sum to her, and I expect she will be thankful she did not have the money sooner, or it would likely have been all spent.'

It would have been—and it did seem quite a sum coming 'all in a lump'; but Jane's unreasonable heart could not forget the hot, parched lips that the oranges would have cooled. 'You shall have all you want to-morrow, darlin';' she had whispered as she pressed the disappointed child to her aching heart. 'I'll go meself and see Mrs. Carleton. She is a kind lady, and only a bit careless about the pay. You shall have all you want to-morrow.'

The mother's promise was fulfilled; before the day dawned in the little room, Jenny had all she wanted, but Mrs. Carleton's opportunity was gone forever.

## Home Thoughts.

### AN UNDELIVERED MESSAGE

'I sent my love to you every day!' said a little girl, indignantly, to a sick friend who was beginning to be convalescent, and felt hurt because no word of rememberance had come to her. 'They just took it and kept it all theirselves!' The childish way of looking at it sets in light the meanness of an undelivered message. Was it chance that just at the moment of hearing of it there fell into our hands an article in one of the magazines in which the writer — a missionary — made a passionate plea for men and women to come and tell the story of a Saviour's love for sinners? 'O the people! the people!' she wrote earnestly, as if overwhelmed by the thought of their numbers and their need. 'They are so dark and ignorant and lonely. Come and tell them that Christ loves them!' Christ sends his love to them with each returning day—sends it by us. Do we deliver it? Or do we take it and keep it all ourselves? What does he think of us as messengers?—'Congregationalist.'

## With the Children.

### GRANDMA'S HOUSE.

Strap up the trunks, the satchels lock,
The train goes north at seven o'clock,
And then we're off—a jolly flock—
For Grandma's house in the country.

There's milk to skim and cream to churn,
There's hay to cut and rake and turn,
And brown our hands and faces burn
At Grandma's house in the country.

There's water bubbling clear and cool,
And freckled trout in the shady pool,
And not one thought of books or school,
At Grandma's house in the country.

And when it rains and skies are gray,
There's a big old attic made for play,
There are cookies, crisp with caraway,
At Grandma's house in the country.

Each day is just brimful of joys;
When Grandpa says, 'Tut, tut, less noise!'
Why, Grandma smiles: 'Boys will be boys'
At Grandma's house in the country.

If you go just once with me,
I'm sure you'll every one agree
'Tis the only place in the world to be
At Grandma's house in the country.
—'Good Housekeeping.'

### HOME FROLICS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

(By Henry H. Hilton.)

Barrie has somewhere said that 'It takes a miracle for a man to become a boy again,' but Barrie was then, I believe, a bachelor, and from the standpoint of pater familias I contend that children, given half a chance, each day bring about this transformation in their fathers.

The new fashion of having our children take supper in the nursery or the servants' dining-room and making their retiring hour tally with the home-coming of the father, may have its advantages, but it is not all advantage. It means a loss to the children and especially a loss to the father, who has little other opportunity of becoming acquainted with his children and observing in them the daily change and development which is one of the joys of fatherhood.

In our home we believe in an early, simple evening meal, looked forward to throughout the day, by all who have passed the period of babyhood, as the meeting-place of kindred spirits; where good-fellowship is in evidence and sallies are made with freedom around the board. The pictures on our dining-room walls are included in our circle; the Sphinx, whom we some day hope as a family to see —a never-failing wonder whose ear is large enough for a real children's picnic; the Lion of Lucerne, a model of constancy and devotion to duty—so much so that 'remember the Lion and keep your promise' is a common expression in our household; and the Pied Piper of Hamelin, piping the children away from their homes and parents, a warning of what may happen where promises are unfulfilled.

From dining-room to living-room, and then comes the crowning event of the day, the 'children's hour'— thirty minutes of games of various sorts, in which our friends, both old and young, are expected to participate when they are with us. Outside anxieties and the worries of business are forgotten, and all are boys and girls together for the time being.

The piano, of course, is an important adjunct. Up to the present time it is Mamma who has officiated, but very soon our eldest born, a daughter, will take her turn. The chairs are placed in a row in the middle of the room, the music commences, and we are in the midst of Jerusalem, an old game and somewhat boisterous, but enjoyable. One by one the participants drop out, first a daughter, then a guest failing to gain a sitting place, until the small heir and his father are alone left to contest for the last chair. The music stops and the father sits, but finds his sprier son in the chair before him.

Then the cover of some dish is brought out and we spin the platter, answering to the call of various fantastic names, and afterward paying the forfeits which result from inability to catch the elusive circle of tin while it is still whirling. These forfeits are, of course, various absurdities that are sure to turn the laugh against the performer.

As the days grow shorter and colder, with other evidences that the Christmas season is approaching, Santa Claus is a favorite game. Chairs are overturned and cushions arranged to make cozy beds and in turn we play the part of 'Saint Nick,' arrayed in such fur robes and headgear as may be suitable for the part as each evidences it. The lights are lowered, the children are in their improvised beds, pretending sleep, somebody repeats the early lines of the old, old poem, 'Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house not a creature was stirring,' the 'jolly elf' appears, loaded with presents which he distributes, shouts his good-night to all, and disappears from the scene while sleighbells in the distance intensify the mental picture which we all have of the 'eight tiny reindeer,' with Santa in his sleigh waving a farewell until another year. Then the lights are turned on and the household awakens to revel in the joys of Christmas morning.

Sometimes in quieter mood we gather around the open wood-fire, the only light in the room, and with a common dish of popcorn to munch, stories are read or told while the shadows dance about us and add a fearful fascination to the tales of adventure that best please our children. The heroes are well-known characters of ancient times: Hercules, the powerful, who so much enjoyed his bowl of milk, and was ever ready to lend his strength to help the weak; the terrible Cyclops, who had only a single eye and lost that; the legends of King Arthur, made more impressive by the pictures above our fireplace, where Excalibur is flourished above the mere, and Galahad kneels to receive a parting blessing as he is about to start upon his holy quest. And we thrill together over the boy who 'stood on the burning deck' and that other youthful hero who could not sound the retreat for Napoleon. Early American heroes, too, are not forgotten, especially of those early days when Indians were hostile and fierce animals were numerous.

Again, we play that we are fairies, and it is a sight that causes our guest to smile to see the mamma, fair, fat and forty (alliterative license, of course, in this instance), and the bald-headed father (my wife insists that this is self-slander), 'lightly tripping, gaily skipping' with the children, round and round the room, all falling asleep at last, to be awakened by the queen of the fairies, who appears dressed for the part from her mother's belongings and with her father's golf stick or cane for a wand.

Mother Goose and folklore stories are dramatized. Old women fly about on brooms. Men jump into bramble bushes, scratch out their eyes and scratch them in again. Golden Locks visits the bears' house in their absence, falls asleep; they return, perceive the evidences of an intruder's presence, finally discover her, and she escapes. Red Riding Hood is acted in every detail, including the dialogue, except that Red Riding Hood is saved by the fortunate appearance of the woodchopper.

Best of all and most enjoyable are the musical plays and games of kindergarten sort, some with song and others with dance. Of a sudden our group is transformed and brownies all, each finds a hiding-place behind doors, chairs or sofa; appearing at the sound of music to join a circle where we 'dance and sing throughout the night' until, 'as morning dawns,' each scuds away again to hide. As a finale, representing a flock of birdies, the children fly about the room, sipping the honey from this and that imaginary flower. At length, the music softens and stops, they disappear into the hall and flit up the stairway, in the best of humor, to bed and to sweet dreams.

Glorious times of unalloyed joy, ever to be recalled by parents and children as a time of real intimacy and by the latter, let us hope to be re-enacted in homes of their own and with children of another generation.—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

## Home Health Hints

### HOW TO OVERCOME THOSE HORRID NERVES.

'There goes a woman who insists that she has nervous prostration, when she is really suffering from improper food, self-indulgence, lack of exercise, late hours, and last, but not least, ungovernable temper.'

The doctor indicated a handsomely gowned woman of middle age, with a cross, petulant face under her stunning autumn hat, who languidly crossed the pavement before his door and entered a waiting carriage.

'Certain forms of the diseases that come from overused and wrongly used nerves are always accompanied by fatness,' he continued. 'These people want to reduce weight, but they think the flesh can be taken off by magic and without changing their old habits.

'One of the habits is a physical laziness, which you cannot get them to admit, for the simple reason that they perform prescribed duties each day—travel, bathe, attend to business or social matters. But they are never really active, and nine out of ten of them admit under pressure that they breakfast in bed and loll about indoors until noon.

'To break these habits strenuous means are necessary. A complete change of the usual programme is the desired thing, and activity, moderate food of a simple kind, pure air and sufficient sleep are substituted for the routine of the average day.

'There are far more women suffering from these nerve troubles than men, for the reason that their lives are less active and they coddle themselves too much. Their doctors dare not tell them the truth, for it is one of the symptoms of the disease to imagine that every one—family doctor, friends, nurses, servants—is treating them cruelly and without sympathy.

'The moment women develop nerves they loll about in negligence and send for the doctor. While no person is more wretched than the woman suffering from diseased nerves, she wins little sympathy, for her disposition speedily becomes unbearable. She argues, finds fault, scolds the servants and children, and indulges generally in what old-fashioned persons used to call "tantrums." Doctors with very bad cases of this sort instruct nurses to leave the hysterical woman alone until she recovers her temper, and if there is no one to witness the performance she will speedily come to her senses.

'I have one patient—a well-educated woman, alas!—who will not permit a statement to go uncontradicted, and who does not hesitate to speak with the greatest rudeness to the devoted people about her.

'I have seen neurasthenic patients, young, happily married, with children and beautiful homes, with plenty of wealth to command diversion of any sort desired, who remain in an absolutely miserable condition for months, unable to rouse themselves from a state of mind bordering on mild insanity—an introverted mental view, exaggerated self-pity and imaginary troubles of various kinds.

'Many women are waking, I think, to the fact that this matter of nerves is one that, as a rule, depends largely on their self-control and the conquering of vagrant moods of despondency and irritability.'—'Tribune,' New York.

## For the Housekeeper

### HOW SCIENCE HELPS THE HOME.

The modern housewife may have in some instances an equipment that few 'Biddies' can or will manipulate.

'No, mum, if ye plase, Oi'll do the washin' in the ould way; Oi don't loike thim newfangled things,' old Ann remarked to her mistress when she returned, after many years' absence, and found a steam washing machine installed. 'Oi was doin' washin's whin ye was in short dresses, Miss Mary. Oi'd ruther rub thim on the board than wash the ould thing,' she concluded, with a glance of grim displeasure at the despised labor saver.

The 'Miss Mary' of twenty years standing as a matron said to a neighbor who did her own work: 'Ann simply won't use the washer. Wouldn't you like to have it?'

The neighbor accepted the offer, but in a week returned the machine. 'I was never so disappointed,' she explained. 'I waited two hours for those streams of boiling suds to appear and pour through the clothes; then I washed the clothes on the board—and was two hours late.'

Inquiry revealed the fact that she had not used the cover of the machine, and had actually expected to do her washing with the steam she had allowed to escape into the room.

'Well, you won't persuade me to try it again,' she said, testily. She is still using the washboard. So is Ann.

There are, of course, women who cannot or will not apply a scientific principle, nor understand a mechanical device, however simple. There are others, men and women, too, who grudge the lightening of any burden borne by another.

Obstinacy is frequently a bar more impassable to improvements than either ignorance or stupidity. The 'old ways' interpose a sentimental or narrow minded obstacle to progress of every sort. Who denies the charm of the pastry baked in an old-fashioned brick oven? Who wouldn't prefer a sand-scrubbed white maple floor to the new white tile, cold and without sentiment—until one remembers the aching back of the one who must scrub? There is something substantially cheering about a heavy, shining coal range and its gleam of glowing coal—but think of the work of tending it, of keeping it and its surroundings clean. Watch the face of the woman who uses it for broiling or frying—then vote for the gas or electric range that does the work far more perfectly and leaves the worker cool and fresh.—Harriet Brunkhurst, in 'Harper's Weekly.'

### GRAPE JUICE.

The Agricultural Department of the United States has issued a little pamphlet dwelling on the value of unfermented grape juice as a beverage, and explaining how this delightful and helpful drink may be made by any housewife. It is only in recent years that the practice of making grape juice at home has become at all prevalent. The bulletin says that only clean, sound, well-ripened grapes should be used. If any ordinary cider mill is at hand, it may be used for crushing and pressing, or the grapes may be crushed and pressed with the hands. If a light-colored juice is desided. put the crushed grapes in a cleanly washed cloth sack, and tie up. Then, either hang up securely and twist it, or let two persons take hold, one on either side of the sack, and twist it until the greater part of the juice is expressed. Then gradually heat the juice in a double boiler or a large stone jar in a pan of hot water, so that the juice does not come in contact with the fire at a temperature of 180 to 200 degrees, never above 200. It is best to use a thermometer at this stage, but if none is available, heat the juice until it steams, but do not permit it to boil. Put it in a glass or enameled vessel to settle for twenty-four hours; carefully drain the juice from the sediment, and run it through several thicknesses of clean flannel, or a conic filter made from woolen cloth, or felt may be used. After this, fill into clean bottles. Do not fill entirely, but leave room for the liquid to expand when again heated. Fit a thin board over the bottom of an ordinary wash boiler, set the filled bottles in, fill it with water around the bottles to within about an inch of the tops, and gradually heat until it is about to simmer. Then take the bottles out, and cork and seal immediately. According to this pamphlet, grape juice is a healthful, refreshing and delicious beverage, and one which may be used in a great many ways.—'N.C. Advocate.'

## Selected Recipes

Mashed onions.—Peel the onions, slice and let simmer in milk till tender. Drain and replace in saucepan with a little chopped parsley and 1 tablespoon tomato catsup with just sufficient of the milk in which they were cooked to keep moist. Simmer till thick (double boiler is safest), then rub through a sieve, add a little butter and serve.

Onions baked with butter.—Peel very large onions. Slice off the top and remove just the heart. In this put a bit of butter and replace the top. Put the onions in a baking pan with ¼ cup butter. Cover over and bake 2 hours or more, till tender, basting is necessary with the onion juice and butter, which will form a rich gravy.

Stuffed onions.—Parboil very large onions and remove the centres, leaving a firm shell. Have ready a mixture of bread-crumbs moistened with milk and butter or gravy, seasoned with pepper, salt and herbs, and mixed with grated cheese, ham, boiled, chopped egg, or minced meat. Some vegetable may be mixed with the stuffing instead, if liked. Put a bit of butter on top of each onion and bake with a little stock or milk to keep from burning or drying an hour or more.

Hunyadi János

Take half glass upon arising in the morning and enjoy good health all day

It is The Best Natural Laxative Water FOR CONSTIPATION

## GARDEN TALKS

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

The retreating splendor of mid-October is pathetic, and we cherish the short but infrequent days of sunshine.

A subtle but imperious change has come over us, and we no longer can dally with the hours, but must prepare for the sternness of the Frost King as we trace his ruthless work.

So linked together are the seasons that we like to think they glide into one another, and it is fortunate that we meet them half way. This morning there seemed a strange fascination in the denuded trees, and the lawn like a green carpet, dotted thickly with the small, yellow leaves of the birch trees. It was an effort to withdraw one's attention, and take up the pen even for the 'Witness' readers, so strong is the spirit of retrospect. Have we kept our hearts open all through the genial seasons, to the voices of field and wood and sky, reading in them the wonderful heaven-sent messages?

Did the 'still small voice' of the tender flower breathe to us of the Creator as we wandered past it with vagrant feet?

Many are the changes since those first spring days smiled upon us, and once more we must return to fireside pleasures, and rely upon the books and friends we love to help us pass the coming wintry hours.

Yet are the pansies faithful and cheerful amid the adverse storms, and prove that all is not lost when tender things succumb to the inevitable frost.

It is pleasant to think that something remains of brightness, with its lesson and its message of endurance and trust.

### SOME AROMATIC PLANTS.

Miss M.L.—Lavender is first in the list of plants that are grown for their aromatic properties, but is not very hardy in all seasons.

It is propagated by seeds and also by cuttings, and likes a dry soil, where it will survive through a severe winter on poor gravelly land, and be winter killed on the rich soil of a garden where it grows strongly, the flowers having a powerful odor in the former position, and being almost scentless if the land is rich and moist.

It is used more distilled as lavender water than in any other way, and the flower spikes are placed in bags of muslin and laid among linen to perfume it, a trick of our ancestors far sweeter than camphor balls, and said to serve the same purpose.

Angelica is a native of England and the northern parts of Europe, and the whole plant is wonderfully aromatic. It delights in a moist situation, and will grow easily from cuttings, and although a biennial, will continue to grow for several years by cutting off the flower stem before it ripens seed.

In Sweden and Norway the leaves and stalks are eaten raw, or boiled with meat and fish, while in France the tender stalks and midribs of the leaves are candied with sugar as a confection. The whole plant is powerfully aromatic.

There is always a charm about Rosemary, and being an evergreen shrub, it has been a general favorite in times gone by, the leaves being made into a drink, and sprigs of the plant used as a garnish.

The flowers form a principal ingredient in the distillation of Hungary water, and sprays of rosemary were often distributed at funerals in the west of England and in Wales as tokens of remembrance. A light, sandy soil will help them to withstand the winter, not being a conductor of frost, and the plants will grow from cuttings set in a shady border.

Caraway is raised from seed, and is a biennial that is valuable for its seeds used in confectionery. It is a plant very tenacious of life, and comes up every year in a meadow near by that was an old garden fifty years ago.

Costmary is a balsamic plant, a hardy perennial, and the whole plant has an agreeable odor, its name indicating that it is the 'costus,' or aromatic plant of the Virgin. It is a travelling rooted plant, now but little used, and there is really no aromatic herb grown to equal the lavender.

### PLANTING RASPBERRIES.

An Amateur.—It is not too late to set out raspberry canes, if the land is ready and in proper condition. The soil in which they will bear the finest fruit is a light, rich loam, and though they grow well in any good garden soil, it is not well to have the situation too dry. It will not materially injure them if partly shaded by trees, for I remember seeing a fine crop near Boston that was picked from plants set out between the rows in a large pear orchard.

One thing must be remembered, that it has been found by experiment that raspberries will not thrive long in the same ground, and new plantations must be made.

### LOVE APPLE.

R.S.—No; I do not think you will find the word 'Tomato' in the Bible. It was introduced into England about 1596 under the name of 'Love Apple,' and is a native of South America.

In Italy the tomato is so much used that it is seldom a dinner is prepared without it in some form or other, and they call it 'Pomo d'Oro.' It is the principal ingredient in a well known sauce used in England with mutton, and there is no occasion to tell a housewife of the many and varied spicy dishes prepared with the Love Apple, or Tomato.

### GREEN APHIS.

E.S.B.—It is rather early in the season for these unwelcome visitors to be so much in evidence, and yet you can destroy them by an application of whale-oil soap. The Pelargonium especially is worth a good deal of attention to save it, and it is a plant that is a favorite of this insect. They have probably come in on the plants, and require vigorous measures, and to be well sprayed with clean water after the soap has done its work.

### SORGHUM.

A Farmer asks some questions about sorghum, and if it is a sugar-producing plant in this country. Our season is rather short for this plant, and it is not so important in the land of the Maple as in the wide and treeless prairie districts.

Early amber sugar cane is the sorghum of the north, and makes the finest syrup, while it is good feed for stock, possessing the best qualities for fodder or ensilage. It requires eight quarts broadcast, or four quarts in drills to the acre.

Kaffir corn is red, and excellent forage for horses, while it is a favorite food for poultry, and there are many varieties of sorghum that do not produce sugar. Among these is Broom Corn, a native of India, that was introduced into America by Dr. Franklin, who found by accident among other corn, a seed that he planted, and which is grown exclusively for the manufacture of brooms, but the seed is valuable as food for animals.

The cultivation of the sugar producing sorghum has received a good deal of attention, and where there are facilities for its manufacture it might be successful, but with our variable summers and early autumn it might prove to be unremunerative.

### ANTS.

Boston Fern.—No direct remedy can be applied to those little red ants, as more come to take the place of those killed. If you can find the nest, it will not be difficult to disperse them, but as your fern is in a pot it will be easier to catch them by stratagem. Corn cobs dipped in any sweet mixture, and stuck into the pot, will attract them, and give you the opportunity to destroy them. I heard of someone who placed strips of sticky fly-paper across the pot, and trapped them most effectually as they tried to reach the plant. Perhaps it might be well to take out the top soil and bake it, returning to the pot clean and renewed.

### CLUB ROOT.

R.G.M.—Your cabbages are attacked by the most destructive disease of the Brassica tribe. It is caused by an insect, for when examined, Club Root is found to contain a small whitish grub-like larva.

Observing growers have found that in any vicinity where there is an oyster shell deposit the disease is never found, so the conclusion follows that lime is a preventive, and that the cabbage invites the perfect insect if planted year after year in the same soil, and without lime. In such a case the eggs are hatched the following year, and attack the roots of the plant.

Air-slacked lime put on at the rate of 150 bushels to the acre, after ploughing and harrowing, will destroy the larva that causes the trouble. In a small garden it will be of great advantage to use bone dust as a fertilizer for cauliflower or cabbage, applied in spring before before planting, when it will be found almost an antidote for this disease.

### LIFTING PLANTS.

Mrs. G.—It is not surprising that your plants wilted when lifted, for they were full of sap, and you have disturbed the roots. If you wish to lift some favorite plants that have blossomed through the summer they should be cut round—a distance from the stem to correspond to the diameter of the pot in which they are to be placed two or three weeks before lifting, and then well watered the night before removal. Then, when in the pots, let them be put into a cool, airy place before removal to the house.

The plants that are wilted will doubtless recover and send out new leaves, being later, of course, in blooming than if successfully lifted, but do not use plant food until they are in vigorous growth.

### CELERY RUST.

Madame.—Celery rust is a troublesome disease in a dry climate, and it is too late now for anything to be of use. Prevention is better than cure, and regular spraying with Bordeaux mixture should be given, in order to make the plants impervious to rust. It is best, if to be grown on low, moist land, to spray the plants in the seed bed, and then every ten days after setting out for a while.

The regular spraying is the most effective as a preventive if begun early enough, and it must always be remembered that celery plants must not be handled or earthed up when wet with dew or rain. Home-grown seed is not reliable; the best is imported from France.

### THRIPS AGAIN.

I.D. complains of trouble with thrips that have attacked the leaves of vegetables this season, causing them to assume a dull, grey appearance, and then to turn brown.

The best remedy for these minute, sucking insects, is to spray when they first appear with kerosene emulsion, which is made by taking half a pound of hard soap and dissolving in hot water, add two gallons of kerosene and one gallon of water, churning the mixture for five or ten minutes. Dilute ten times with water before applying, and this will be found a sure and safe destroyer for such enemies. Insects of this sort are repelled by water, and always worse in hot, dry weather.

### BUDDING AND GRAFTING.

A fruit grower asks a question as to what is the season for budding, and what the advantage over grafting. [illegible] it may be said that while bud[illegible] are generally later in producing [illegible] those that are grafted, they have [illegible] vantage if the tree is rare, [illegible] plant can be got from every [illegible] sides this, some trees propa[illegible] more readily by budding, and if [illegible] has failed, budding comes in [illegible] season is from early July until [illegible] of August, according to growth [illegible] dition of tree. Let the shoots [illegible] the buds be gathered on a cloudy [illegible] a very early or late time of the [illegible] leaves being at that period less [illegible] suffer from their separation [illegible] parent stem.

ADVICE FROM A MOTHER TO ALL OTHER MOTHERS

The young mother—the inexp[illegible] mother—is always glad to get [illegible] vice of the more experienced [illegible] care of her little one. Thous[illegible] mothers have emphatically [illegible] there is no medici[illegible] equal [illegible] Own Tablets for keeping li[illegible] well, or restoring health [illegible] comes suddenly. The young [illegible] can safely follow the lead [illegible] others. Mrs. John Shortill, [illegible] town, Ont., says:—'I would n[illegible] day without Baby's Own T[illegible] the house. I believe they [illegible] youngest child's life. At th[illegible] three months she cried all [illegible] with indigestion. Our doctor [illegible] he could for her, but did not [illegible] help her. Then I got Baby's [illegible] Tablets and they worked a [illegible] change. They seemed to [illegible] stomach, moved the bowels [illegible] and she has ever since be[illegible] child.' Sold at 25 cents a b[illegible] dealers, or by mail from [illegible] Williams' Medicine Co., [illegible] Ont.

### THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

The Cullinan diamond, [illegible] and most valuable gem the [illegible] ever seen, has been the [illegible] many a fantastic story, the [illegible] which is told in the Transvaal [illegible] er.' The Cullinan stone was [illegible] will be remembered, about [illegible] ago at the Premier mine, [illegible] portion of it, according to the [illegible] African newspaper, reached England.

There is said to remain from the [illegible] Hnan a stone weighing 4,323 carats, of ten inches in circumference, and three and a half inches in diameter, though the Transvaal 'Leader' carefully refrains from vouching for the accuracy of the statement.

The story continues: 'The first and larger portion of the stone had been discovered by native workers, and removed to safe hiding in the Magato fastnesses of the Zoutpansberg. Several prominent Dutchmen in this part of the country secured knowledge of the district in which the gem was concealed, and negotiations were set on foot for the recovery of the stone.

'The native chief to whom the diamond was originally intrusted has now, it is understood, travelled to Pretoria and handed over the stone to the rightful owners on payment of a sum of £1,000 and a guarantee of indemnity against prosecution under the illicit diamond buying law. The negotiations were conducted by a Dutch-speaking Transvaaler, who received, it is said, a large sum for having been instrumental in the restoration of the colossal gem.'

Nothing of the story is known in the London offices of the Premier mine, nor does the rumor seem to have reached the great diamond market of Hatton Garden.—London 'Express.'

Doctors Recommend

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OXO is not a medicine, but a nourishing beef food. The value of OXO lies in its unique power of giving nourishment and vitality with practically no digestive effort. That is because it is rich not only in the valuable proteids of beef which feed you, but also in the extractives of beef which aid digestion,

People who use OXO as a regular beverage build up vigor and vitality which safeguard them from attacks of colds and influenza. Those who are already weakened by these or other diseases, or who are simply in a run-down condition, will find, if they give OXO a fair trial, that it will quickly restore their strength.

Moreover it will render them practically immune from most of the ailments to which, in their weakened condition, they so easily fall victims.

A teaspoonful of OXO to a cup of hot water makes a beverage that is not only strengthening—it is delicious.

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Better than any other brands of condensed milk or cream sold in Canada, and very economical.
The Truro Condensed Milk Co., Ltd.
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# THE BOYS' PAGE.

## Fog Along Shore.

(By Stephen Reynolds, in the 'West minster Gazette.')

[illegible] stretch of coast where we follow [illegible] fishing is so far free from mistiness that it was not till long after I ceased going to sea as a mere gentleman well nigh as irresponsible as a steamboat passenger; not, in fact, [illegible] my first night's herring-drifting as mate, that the compass which I always carried after the cakes and [illegible] trip was of any real use in steering home through a fog of the worst kind—one of those black north-easterly fogs that come in the wind as well as in the absence of wind.

We were drifting in Seaton Bay in February. When we arrived there after six or seven miles rowing with the sweeps, we remarked on the blackness of the sky behind Seaton, and laughed, because against such a background the houses of Seaton, built [illegible] a bar of shingle, looked like a row of poll-parrots on a perch; and [illegible] as we laughed the north-easter came piping down the valley of the Axe [illegible] the bay was feather-white [illegible] of a hiss with broken wave-tops. 'Tis a black old shop!' the Ol' Man complained. 'I'd sooner hae six [illegible] west than one night east up here. 'Tis more homely like, west. [illegible], us needn't to shoot if us [illegible] minded, but if us do, 'tis no good hauling in 'fore two or dree in the morning, 'cause the tide won't [illegible] for landing. What time did 'ee [illegible] 'twas? Seven o'clock? Four hours we been, getting up here! Come on then! Let's heave 'em out if we going to. Might pick up a night's work.'

We shot sixty-fathom nets, made fast the road, boiled up some cold tea on a paraffin flare blazing smokily in an old pot. Then we put on all the clothes we could find, stuffed our feet into sacks, and lay down for'ard; but not to sleep, for even the ability to doze off with numb feet does not help one much to go to sleep in a north-easter that bites through the clothes all over one's body. ''Tis going to come snow, I believe,' the Ol' Man said. 'Pretty turnout o' it! Where be us now? I reckon this year yer strong flood-tide be going to drive us up to Lyme afore 'tis time to haul in.'

The moon went to bed in a shining mist. We watched on, sometimes kneeling against the side to peep over, sometimes standing up to stamp our feet. Seaton lamps were put out; nothing but Beer light, on the western side of the bay, remained. When it grew black around we kept watch on the North Star and its Pointers, which slowly sneaked down the heavens till they almost ceased to point. If we could not tell how far east the flood-tide was going to drive us, we wanted at least to be sure where north was. Now and then the wind, gathering strength, made the boat kick like a live thing. Baling out warmed us; hauling in half a net, to see how the herrings were—or weren't—going in, warmed us still more; but greater chilliness followed, so that we almost looked forward to the immense labor of hauling in-board nearly half a mile of wet and heavy net.

And in such a scuffle, against such a breeze, the hauling in, hand over hand, foot by foot, buoy to buoy, was a full hour and a half's work. We could not attend to much else. At the end, when we stood up to blow and to look around—there was nothing to look at! Stars, Beer light, everything, had gone. We were in an empty waste of blackness, with only the white wave-tops perking out of it. And after drifting so many hours we didn't know exactly where we were. It was not a thick fog so much as a state of air in which nothing could be seen. It was as if the air, without losing its transparency, had suddenly turned color and gone black.

In place of the mainsail we hoisted to the mainmast an old mizzen.

'Got thy compass?' the Ol' Man asked.

'Ay!'

'Can 'ee see ort?'

'No.'

'Can 'ee hear ort, then?'

'Nort 't all!'

'Thee's better get up for'ard, out the way o' the lamp, an' see if thee cas't make out Beer light.'

Not a glimmer could I catch sight of, though I strained my eyes till they saw stars of themselves. We did not even know in which direction to look.

'Come aft again wi' thy compass,' said the Ol' Man, 'an' sit under the lamp an' tell me where I be steering to. Where's west now?'

'Over the port bow.'

'Well, I reckon if us steers a little bit south o' west that ought to get us out o' this yer bay, past Beer Head all right. If us runs on they rocks there, wi' this weight o' nets in the boat, us won't get off in a hurry. Be I steering west now?'

Beer Head being white—the southernmost chalk in England—it shows up so little on the clearest of nights that we didn't expect to see it in the fog. My compass, moreover, had in it a tiny ball of dirt which jammed the needle, and needed jerking out of the way every time a bearing was taken. While the Ol' Man stood shivering at the tiller I sat against the mizzen halyard, on which the lamp was made fast, and jerking, peering into, the compass, called out the course every minute or so.

'You'm just west of south.'

'Ay?'

'You'm just west of south!—You'm north of west.'

'Ay?'

'You'm north of west!—You'm going sou'-sou'-east.'

'Ay?'

'Casn' thee hear? Thee't going sou'-sou'-east!—East 'tis now, due east!'

'Ay?'

'How on earth can I tell 'ee if thee's keep thy cap down over thy ears? East! Bit north of east now. . . .'

What with the flickering of the lamp, the ball of dirt in the compass, uncertainty, and being obliged to repeat everything, I could have taken up the tiller and beaten it about the Ol' Man's head. At one time or another we steered for every quarter of the compass. Near the cliffs, where deep combes open to the sea, the wind purdles around, as we say, so much that a north-easter may in one place blow from the sou'-west or in another place from the north-west, and it is impossible to steer a boat simply by keeping her up to the wind. We sighted a light which must have been that of Beer village, though we couldn't be certain then that it was not a drifter's riding lamp further out to sea. We closed up that light, though again we couldn't be certain that it was not hidden only by fog. We heard surf on a shore. We heard surf again—on the wrong side of the boat! We heard sea-gulls fly out, screaming, from a cliff. Then we knew that we were under Beer Head—close under it—close enough to bring the sea-gulls out.

'Tiller up!' I shouted. 'Put her about! Tiller up, quick!

'What?'

'Put the tiller up! Steer out! Casn' thee hear? We'm near enough Beer Head to bring the gulls out.'

'We'm. . . . Be us?'

With a scuttle and lounge, at last the Ol' Man put the tiller up. The drifter swerved roundly out to sea. Once past white Beer Head, we knew that due west would bring us home. All along on the starboard beam we could hear the rushing, as it sounded in fog, of surf on a shingle shore. Presently we glimpsed the looming cliffs, a mountainous haze within a haze, over the flat foggy sea; and before long they took on an outline, but not such a one that we could tell by it how far down the coast we were. Then, in as little time as it took us to say what was happening, dawn stared out with the face of a sullen idiot. The cliff looming above us turned out to be the cliff next to home. We saw our beach, our boats, our own little town. It was as if we had returned to the world after a night's journeying in extra-terrestrial chaos; we had been so utterly alone; more divided from all that mankind sees and hears and touches than ever a prisoner in his cell, more distant from all the familiar things which prove to a man from moment to moment that he is indeed alive, a dweller on earth, a man amongst men.

'I hate these yer fogs!' the Ol' Man said on landing, with years of animosity in his voice. But I could not agree. Fog along shore is a part of coast scenery. By varying the immobile cliffs it gives them life. By hiding the sea it gives even the sea spaciousness. Not long ago a northerly wind, suddenly springing off land, drove a fog to the south'ard in great billowy clouds that rested on the water, and it seemed as if the heavens had come to earth, as if the sky was lowered and turned upon its side. And I have seen the lifeboat put to sea on a foggy day. High in the prow she was, high in the stern, and apparently motionless except for the sweeping of the oars, which was just discernible. Misty and mysterious on the water, she looked like some ancient galley coming to land after a voyage that had lasted hundreds of years. Men of old time, long since dead, might have been expected to jump out of her when she beached.

Through that fog history peeped. But it was only fog, after all. For fog, which takes away from ships their reckonings, is powerful to destroy also the reckonings of men's minds.

### HOW RUSSELL SAGE HELPED.

A prosperous New York merchant narrated in tthe University Club the other day an interesting anecdote about himself and Russell Sage.

'My first years in New York were not successful ones,' he said. 'I came down from the upper part of the state determined to get along; but somehow, after a brief experience of city life, I became discouraged and lax. There were no positions but clerkships to be had, and to work my way up to the top from an army of young clerks, all as efficient as myself, seemed hopeless.

'I changed my job now and then. Sometimes I bettered myself; sometimes I didn't. So the years passed. I had come to New York at twenty, and now, at twenty-five, I was making only four dollars a week more than when I started, and I hadn't a cent to my credit in the bank.

'One day, scared and desperate about my future, I called to see Russell Sage. Sage came from my part of the country, and he had known my father well.

'He was glad to see me. He listened to my narrative with kindly interest. At the end tilting back in his chair, he put his finger-tips together and pursed up his lips, nodding to himself thoughtfully.

'In a minute he came briskly out of that spell of meditation.

'"Do you drink?" he said.

'"Yes, sir; moderately," said I.

'"Well, stop it. Stop it for a year. Then come and see me again," said Mr. Sage.

'I stopped drinking for a year, and at the end I paid my second visit to the millionnaire. He remembered all about me. He chatted a little while. Then he said: "Do you gamble?"

'"Yes," I said, "I sometimes gamble."

'"Well, give gambling up for a year and then come and see me."

'So I stopped gambling, and the year went by, and for the third time I appeared in Mr. Sage's office.

'"Do you smoke?" he said, after we had had a third discussion of my affairs.

'"Stop smoking,' said he. "Come back after you have stopped smoking for a year.'"

The speaker laughed. One of his auditors said impatiently: 'Well, when you went back what happened?'

'I never went back,' was the reply.

'You never went back? Why?'

'Because, if I had, Mr. Sage would only have told me that now that I had given up drinking and gambling and smoking, I must have saved enough money to start myself in business. It was true; I had saved enough money to start myself in business. That shrewd, wise man had set me, almost without my knowing it, on the road to success.'—Philadelphia 'Bulletin.'

### HUNTING GAME LONG DEAD.

A few years ago a party of adventurers were going over a portion of the Bad Lands of Wyoming, when they chanced upon a little hut, once the home of a sheep herder, but long since abandoned. Their curiosity was aroused by this, the only sign of human habitation they had come across, and, naturally, they peered about it. One of the party noticed that the house did not rest directly upon the ground, but upon piles of what seemed to be dark-colored stones. In this part of the Bad Lands one seldom sees even a pebble, and the stones aroused his interest.

'I wonder where the fellow got those stones,' the man remarked as he called the attention of his companions to them. With the explorers was a naturalist. Pulling out one of the 'stones' which had become loosened, he gave an exclamation of surprise. Looking at the dingy-colored substance carefully, he said: 'This is a tiny part of one of the greatest creatures known to man. It is a fragment of a brontosaurus.'

A messenger carried the news to the nearest town. Thence it was given to the world by the electric current, and fossil hunters throughout America and Europe received the intelligence. Mr. Walter Granger, the scientist who made the discovery, realizing that the bones the sheep herder had thrown together to support his home had probably been taken from the ground near by, began digging up the earth. After a few hours' work his shovel struck against a hard substance which it could not penetrate. Working around it he finally uncovered another piece—a single bone longer than a man of ordinary height.

'Bone Cabin Quarry,' as it is now known to scientists the world over, is by far the greatest hunting ground for these animals of the past that has yet been discovered, but it is only a small corner of the region where they lived. The story of the hill and valley, as read by the geologist, shows that this was once a fertile country with its trees and grass and bushes nourished by rivers and lakes, so that it afforded abundant food for the biggest living things that inhabited the land. That they roamed over this part of the earth is shown by the finding of their gigantic skeletons many miles from the ruins of the little cabin; for since it was first visited on that spring day in the year 1898, the Bad Lands have been the gathering place for fossil hunters from both the Old and the New World. The locality forms a vast graveyard for the monster lizards known as dinosaurs, as well as strange horses that lived in the old days, crocodiles older than any that ever floated in the Nile, and mammoth turtles.

The way in which these hunters of extinct animals and reptiles find their mighty 'game' is interesting. In searching for it they bring to their aid geology and natural history. Their weapons are chiefly the pick, shovel, and spade, but some of the places containing the skeletons are so large that they use ploughs and scrapers drawn by horses to remove the earth covering.

Bone Cabin Quarry itself is a revelation. It has taken over six years working with the plough and shovel and spade to turn up only about 7,500 square feet—less than one-fifth of an acre of surface—yet this small space formed the resting place of parts of seventy-three different animals, of whom forty-four belonged to the family of dinosaurs. The explorers believe that right here fully one hundred of these creatures have lain in the earth for ten millions of years or over.

The opening of the Bad Lands has made western America a veritable treasure house for the fossil hunters, but before the discovery of the Bone Cabin Quarry, they had been securing such 'game' as elephants, tigers, and camels, although none of these were alive when the lizard giants roamed in their marshes. We think of the camel in connection with the deserts of Africa and Asia, but beasts far larger than any which have ever formed the caravans of the Sahara wandered over south-western America, where their skeletons have been unearthed by the pick and shovel. Tigers with teeth as sharp as the sabre's edge, bigger and more ferocious than the dreaded Indian man-eater, preyed upon the inhabitants of the South American forests; while there was a period in the history of the world when elephants came all the way from Africa.—Day Allan Willey, in 'Appleton's.'

On Shediac River.—Taken by Mabel A. Frier, Shediac, N.B.

The scene which we publish as photographed by the first prize winner is not the particular one by her on the merits of which the prize was awarded; that, in spite of its good qualities, being unsuitable for reproduction.

**Thought is the rudder of action; guard, then, the direction of thought.**

## Puzzles.

### CHARADE.

My first is a gross mistake. My second is a vehicle. My whole is a weapon.

### WORD SQUARE.

1. A Scandinavian heroic tale.
2. Parched with heat.
3. To bind around or about as with a cord or belt.
4. Unites in one sum.

—New York 'Tribune.'

### ADDITION.

1. Add e to a fruit and make a feather.
2. Add e to a fish and make it system of laws.
3. Add e to a coin and make it the country in which it is used.
4. Add e to a young animal and make it a form bounded by six equal squares.
5. Add e to an evergreen tree and make it a conflagration.
6. Add e to a worthless dog and make it a remedy.
7. Add e to a set of working implements and make a toy which flies in the air.
8. Add e to a vessel commonly used for washing clothes and make it a long and hollow body.
9. Add e to a vessel used for holding liquids and make it a walking stick.
10. Add e to the lord of creation and make him the hair that grows on the necks of horses and other animals.

### ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Numerical Enigma—Observation. Son. Barn, Rain. Stern. Vase. Sort.

Charade.—Cat-a-comb.

Diamond:—

V
P O T
V O T E S
T E D
S

We regret the omission of the word in the Dominion Day Acrostic, but evidently it did not prove much of an obstacle to some of our clever puzzlers.

Correct answers were received to the puzzles of Oct. 2, from Jean Cartier, Montreal, and Flora Harper, Oak Bay Mills. We thank Flora for the puzzles enclosed.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from A. A. Wilton and Lucy Wilton, Beaconsfield, Que.; E. H. Thomson, Montreal, made two mistakes, one eac hin the diamond and charade; Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont., made a change in the diamond that could hardly be called a mistake, as 'power' really is interchangeable with 'votes' in this case, and admitted one word in the numerical enigma; Jean Cartier, Montreal, omitted the diamond in her set of answers.

# INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

## Naval Battle With a Bear.

William Harral of Vilas county, Wis., a woodsman and guide, had a singular experience that demonstrated the hurtful character of bullets driven by smokeless powder even when of the smallest calibre.

Harral was camped on Squaw Lake, just off the Chippewa reservation, in the wildest part of the State. His business out there was to estimate the value of some timberlands and he put in a good deal of time fishing.

One morning he got into his boat to try the muskallonge and he took with him a rifle of .22-calibre, a repeater, with which to shoot any fish he reeled in. He went out of a small narrow bay and just as he got to the mouth of it heard a commotion in the water ahead of him. Looking around, he saw a black bear swimming hard toward him. At least, the bear had been swimming toward him, but had turned suddenly when it saw the boat and was so badly frightened that it made a good deal of noise.

Harral is not afraid of bears on land or in the water. The animal then had its side turned toward him and was some twenty yards away. The man raised his rifle, not hoping to injure the brute seriously, but intending to sting it, aimed carefully and fired.

The tiny pellet struck the bear's head and flattened against the skull. It hurt sufficiently to make the bear turn tail.

The bear started out into the lake. Then Harral shot it three times in the rump. Not liking this treatment and believing that if it shifted again it would do better, the bear once more turned broadside on and dug for shore three hundred yards away.

Harral jerked the boat in a couple of strokes to within ten feet of the swimming beast and began to pump in the lead. His temerity came near costing him something, particularly as he cannot swim; for the bear, furiously angered at last by this persecution, swerved toward the boat and got one paw over the gunwale.

The boat tilted dangerously and Harral knew that if the bear got its other paw over he would be spilled. The oars were lying on the thwarts, and he had no time to grasp them, even if they would have done him any good.

Instead, he worked his little gun. He had some eight shots left in it, and he peppered the bear at a distance of three feet.

The whole business, from the time the bear grasped the boat until it released its hold and rolled over dead, did not take more than five seconds, but it seemed half an hour to the man. He hitched a rope to the carcass and towed it ashore. There he examined it.

When he came to skin it he found that the bullets which had struck on the skull had all flattened and those which had struck the body had merely penetrated the skin. The shot which killed had entered at the ear, striking fairly in the cavity and thence had penetrated the brain. It was, of course, entirely accidental and a very good accident for Harral.

This bear was a small male, evidently one born late last year, and had been out of its hibernating place long enough to have become reasonably fat. Bears are fat when they wake up, but rapidly lose flesh for ten days afterward and then get fat again, and this fellow was fairly along with the replenishing process.

The bullet of .22 calibre, though not larger than a cowpea, will, when driven by smokeless powder, penetrate a couple of inches of hard pine or dried hemlock, and this one after entering the ear had gone nearly through the bear's brain.—New York 'Sun.'

### SQUIRREL TOWN.

Where the oak trees, tall and stately,
Stretch great branches to the sky,
Where the green leaves toss and flutter,
As the summer days go by,
Dwell a crowd of little people,
Ever racing, up and down—
Bright eyes glancing, gray tails whisking—
This is known as Squirrel Town.

Bless me, what a rush and bustle,
As the happy hours speed by!
Chitter, chatter—chatter, chitter,
Underneath the azure sky.
Laughs the brook to hear the clamor;
Chirps the sparrow gay and brown;
'Welcome! Welcome, everybody!—
Jolly place, this Squirrel Town.'

Honey-bees, the fields are roaming;
Daisies nod, and lilies blow;
Soon Jack Frost—the saucy fellow!—
Hurrying, will come, I know.
Crimson leaves will light the woodland,
And the nuts come pattering down;
Winter store they all must gather—
Busy place then, Squirrel Town.

Blowing, blustering, sweeps the north wind—
See! The snow is flying fast.
Hushed the brook, and hushed the sparrow,
For the summer time is past.
Yet these merry little fellows
Do not fear old Winter's frown;
Snug in hollow trees they're hiding—
Quiet place is Squirrel Town.

—'St. Nicholas.'

### A LOYAL FRIEND.

Not far from my home, in a small but attractive house, three little children romped daily with a spaniel puppy, as eager as they were for games and fun.

She was a safe companion, ever ready to do their pleasure, delighted with a walk in the fields, appreciative of every kind word, telling it by a jump, a bark, a wag of the tail, or a kindling of the brown eyes.

There came a change in the family life; goods were packed and the father, mother and three little children moved away. To the surprise of everybody, the puppy was left behind. Did the parents, with the indifference so often seen, think that somebody would take in the dog and care for it?

They were not especially well-to-do, but many who are well-to-do, alas! will move away and leave their dumb friends to starve. Probably it was not convenient to take the puppy, and they did not wish the added care. Perhaps they did not realize how selfish they were.

Neighbors took pity on the helpless creature, and attempted to feed her, but she ran away, as though she feared something dreadful had happened to her playmates, and she could not be consoled.

Perhaps her owners had gone away on the street car, as they had gone before, and would return soon. As the house was not far from the track, and she could hear an approaching car, each day, dozens of times she waited and watched with ears alert, then hastened down the street to the car, only to come back with drooping head and listless step.

She must have been nearly famished, but she could not eat. Day by day the little spaniel grew thinner and weaker, and more frantic from her loss.

Finally the neighbors said, 'She is acting strangely; she is going crazy!' and a policeman shot her. What a cruel return for the love given by a speechless dog.—'Our Dumb Animals.'

### THINGS TO REMEMBER.

1. Remember that everything that is alive can feel. Sometimes there are too many insects, and they have to be killed. When they must die, kill them as quickly and mercifully as you can.
2. Remember that cruelty grows like other sins if not checked.
3. Remember that to take pleasure in seeing animals hurt or killed shows something terribly wrong in our nature.
4. Remember your pets—if you keep any—and see that they do not starve while you live in plenty.
5. Remember that cats and dogs want fresh water always where they can get at it.
6. Boys who drive donkeys or horses should remember that they must go slowly when they have loads to drag, and that the poor animals are made of flesh and blood. Blows will make them weak and less able to work. Angry words frighten and wear them out. Use the whip as little as possible, and encourage them with kind words.
7. When you feel inclined to throw stones at living creatures, stop and think: 'How should I like to be bruised, and to get my bones broken "just for fun?"'—'Our Dumb Animals.'

## JEWISH NEWS.

The comet now approaching the earth known as Halley's comet, is thought by some to be the same as that observed in Palestine anterior to the first Chinese record. According to the Talmud the apparition of this comet occurs always every seventy years. Treatise Horioth p. 10, where we read 'Kokhab ehod leshibim shonoh [illegible] umathen eth hasphanim.' (There is a certain comet which appears every seventy years and causes confusion to the ship's captains.) As may be seen by this quotation, the so-called Halley comet is not a newcomer, but was perfectly known over two thousand years ago.

• • •

A great sensation has been created at Kishineff by the decision of the governor to confiscate the money collected by the local Zionists in aid of the National Fund.

• • •

Much interest has been created in England by the announcement that Lord Swaythling is retiring from active business, owing to advanced age. His Lordship is now seventy-seven years of age, and is still fairly hale and hearty, in spite of a severe illness last January.

• • •

[illegible] officers who are either at the [illegible] or were recently serving in the Austrian army, include 1 field [illegible] 3 major-generals, 10 colonels, [illegible] lieutenant-colonels and 17 majors. The figures are compiled from official [illegible].

• • •

[illegible] London 'Jewish World' says: [illegible] is the situation in Palestine [illegible] it is feared that further [illegible] immigration may create a [illegible] similar to that in Asia-Minor or Macedonia, where Mohammedans and Christians are constantly butchering one another. A motion to prohibit Jewish immigration to Palestine was referred by Parliament to a committee.'

• • •

Professor Dr. Ludwig Geiger has undertaken the editorship of the 'Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums.' Dr. Ludwig Geiger, who was born at Breslau, on June 5, 1848, is a son of the late Dr. Abraham Geiger, the well-known champion of Reform Judaism, who died in 1874. Dr. Ludwig Geiger is himself well-known as a historian.

• • •

The first motor-car in Palestine made its appearance in the streets of Jaffa recently, and created a sensation among the asses and camels, as well as among the human beings of the town.

• • •

The first woman to be appointed as Sanitary Inspector in New England is Miss Elizabeth Goldstein, of Boston. Miss Goldstein has been connected with settlement work for several years, the experience gained therein being of particular value to her in her duties.

• • •

The first national convention of the Jewish branch of the Socialist party met in Philadelphia last week.

• • •

The two days of the Jewish New Year were made use of by many in New York to get their marriage licenses and citizenship papers. Of the former 186 alone were issued on the first day, while the number of applicants for naturalization reached 2,000. Some of these even camped over night before the clerk's offices.

• • •

M. Raynal, principal secretary of the French ministry of agriculture, has been promoted to be officer of the Order of Agricultural merit.

• • •

At Eaglesville, in Pennsylvania, a week or so ago, the new Jewish Consumptives' Sanatorium of Philadelphia admitted its first patients. There are now fifteen patients in all in the home.

• • •

The death in Tripoli of the Cavalier Raffaello Nahum, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five, has deprived the Jewish community of one of its most prominent figures.

• • •

A gift of $100,000 from a Christian helped to build the synagogue of the Congregation Mikveh Israel, Philadelphia. The donor was William McLean Freeman, whose wife was a niece of the late Samuel Elkin, of whose estate the large donation was a part. Mr. Elkin was a brother of Lewis Elkin, who left a large sum to the teachers' pension fund.

• • •

In Houston, Texas, the Jewish Literary Society, which is composed of about 225 young men and women, decided to fight the stage-Jew representations in a somewhat novel fashion. They passed a resolution to boycott individually any theatre or place of amusement that offered such a character in a public representation.

• • •

The Turkish Government has empowered Chief Rabbi Nahoun to deal summarily with those engaged in the 'white slave' traffic. It has come to the notice of the government that many Jewish girls are made victims of this infamous trade and the Chief Rabbi, having conferred with members of the government, was subsequently authorized to take drastic steps against persons found to be engaged in or associated with this infamous business.

• • •

The Austrian minister of public works has conferred the title of professor on Dr. Jolles, teacher of chemistry in Vienna. Besides many years of activity as a teacher at the Imperial and Royal Technological Museum, in that city, Dr. Jolles has published a large number of scientific works.

• • •

The Emperor of Austria has bestowed the title of Imperial Councillor on Herr Hermann Strach, chief auditor of the state railways in the ministry of railways. He is the creator and editor of a monumental work on the history of the railways in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Imperial Councillor Strach is a member of the committees of many Jewish philanthropic and scientific institutions.

• • •

Mr. Herman Tuck, head of the well-known house of Raphael Tuck & Sons, died in London, aged sixty. Mr. Tuck was of a very charitable disposition and a contributor to most of the London Jewish Communal Institutions. A branch of the firm is established in Montreal.

• • •

Dr. George A. Gordon and Rabbi Charles Fleisher, of Boston, are to exchange pulpits on Sunday, October 3d. No orthodox Christian minister except Edward Everett Hale has ever preached at the new orthodox church before, and Dr. Gordon will be the first orthodox Christian minister to preach at Temple Adath Israel.

• • •

The Greek Catholics of Novo-Voleisk (in the province of Wilna) have informed the local Jewish residents there that unless the latter subscribe to their Church fund they will organize a pogrom against the Jews.

• • •

On the nomination of Chief Rabbi Adler, the Rev. Michael Adler and Colonel Frederic L. Nathan have been selected by the British Army Council to be members of the Advisory Committee on Chaplains to the Territorial Force.

• • •

For the first time during the past eighteen years a Jew, Wilhelm Levi, has been elected to the Council of Ueberlingen am Bodensee, a strictly Catholic German town.

• • •

The Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home of Chicago has purchased a site for a new building to cost in the neighborhood of $75,000.

• • •

Mr. Hall Caine has been invited by the Jews of Liverpool to reply to his critics of 'The White Prophet' in the St. George's Hall in October.

• • •

It is reported that Major Dreyfus, as a result of his enforced residence on Devil's Island, has contracted a severe disease of the lungs, causing him and his family considerable anxiety.

• • •

By the will of Abraham Bernheimer, who died on September 13, $1,000 each is given to the Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.

• • •

When the voters' lists were revised in Dublin, Ireland, objection was raised by the Sinn Fein party to a number of Jewish claimants on the ground that they were aliens. The objections were overruled.

By Our Formula

We produce in Hood's Sarsaparilla a medicine that has an unapproached record of cures of [illegible], eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, that tired feeling, loss of appetite, etc.

The combination and proportions of more than twenty different remedial agents contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla are known only to ourselves, so there can be no substitute.

This medicine makes healthy and strong the "Little Soldiers" in your blood—those corpuscles that fight the disease germs constantly attacking you.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

### HOW BOYS ARE SPOILED.

(Prof. Paul Van Dyke, in 'Scribner's.')

When a young man who has been allowed for eighteen years to take always the line of least resistance, and to put the emphasis of his efforts on seeking excitement instead of doing his work, enters a college which takes its functions seriously, one of two things happens. If he is badly spoiled, he is dropped. If he has backbone enough left to escape that fate, he wastes a considerable part of his college course before he gets hammered into him, by humiliation, some realizing sense of what education is, and what a college is trying to do.

That numbers of students come up to our colleges with this attitude and habit is evident. Indeed, the arrival every year of many new students who have this attitude and habit is the chief obstacle to college education.

It is rather rare to find a student in college who wants to leave it. The honest pleasures of good comradeship, the glow of the mind and sense of intellectual vigor which follow even such a slight ability to hold one's self to an intellectual routine as is comparable to the will-power needed to take a cold morning bath, the sense of being initiated into a class which is regarded as distinguished from the rest of the nation by special opportunities to develop intelligence—all these appeal irresistibly to ingenious youth. Few students of college, however used to taking always the line of least resistance, can help feeling that their college course is a privilege. But what any college student can help feeling, what numbers of them do help feeling for a part of their course, is that privilege means duty. They start out to treat the curriculum as if it were a continuous vaudeville. They pass the necessary examinations just as they secure a ticket—because they cannot get in without it. They applaud anything that is strong enough to compel a hearing, or amuses a mind willing to be interested if it is not too much trouble; but they do not hold their attention to what they hear with the purpose of getting all they can out of it. They want the kernel of every science without the trouble of cracking the shell.

And the students who have no grip on themselves are, unless all signs fail, chiefly from the homes able to give them a good start in life. The boys in most danger of being spoiled by being permitted to take an attitude toward their opportunities which makes the fibre of their minds slack-twisted, and destroys the tough elasticity of their wills, are the boys with the best chances.

### MAKING BIRDS A PART OF THE FAMILY.

Talking about the birds, a home-maker must learn how to count them into the family ,and I will tell you right here how to do it. Besides the grapes, plant elder bushes and bush honeysuckles all the way round your acres. Let there be a good supply of wild cherry tree, and with these, to make a good wind break, alternate mountain ash trees. Then send out word to the birds, and they will come to you and sing to you, and they will not take one berry more than their share, nor will they spoil your bunches of grapes.

I pity the man with a gun, who has no birds to greet him in the morning, and no one to sing in his porch at evening. Every man's homestead should be a bird paradise, full of music from day to day till moonrise. The owner should understand that he does not own absolutely, without some rights on the part of the birds, who work as hard as he does. Their music and their love should be part of the education of his children, for really they are more character-making than many books and some teachers.—E. P. Powell, in 'Outing Magazine.'

### HORSEHEADS.

'A good many people who live there are kicking to this day because the name of Horseheads was changed to North Elmira,' said a talkative citizen of Chemung County. 'Do you knew why? I see you don't. Well, maybe you don't know, either, why it was called Horseheads in the first place? I see you don't. Then it is plain you've never been to Horseheads.

'You see, when the first white settlers entered Chemung County, a century and a quarter ago, they found the skulls of I don't know how many horses lying in heaps along the river at a spot that seemed to be a good place to settle on. The tradition is that these skulls belonged to horses that were with the army of General Sullivan when he made his historical raid on the hostile Indian tribes up through that country and into the Genesee country in 1779. On the return march of the victorious army from the Genesee country a part of the troops encamped along the Chemung.

'As General Sullivan intended to float down the Chemung with his force on rafts, he ordered the killing of the superfluous horses. Wild animals devoured the carcasses, and there the bleaching skulls lay when the first settlers came in and preempted the land. So they thought the matter over and called the settlement Horseheads.'—Schenectady 'Gazette.'

### THE OLD SPANISH SWINDLE.

(Washington 'Post.')

The Spanish swindle seems still to be doing business in this country, according to corespondence recently referred to the Post-office Department by victims, or those selected to be victimized. The latest complaint to the department comes from Professor A. Landberg, of Boston, who reports that he was swindled out of three thousand dollars by persons conducting the Spanish scheme.

The Post-office Department referred Professor Landberg's report to the Spanish authorities, with the information that Professor Landberg was willing to go to Spain and appear as a witness in any prosecutions that might be made.

With slight variations the scheme is similar. The swindlers claim relationship with the intended victim, and also give with great detail information relative to considerable money which is being illegally held from the writer, who is languishing in a Spanish prison and cannot get out, and never hopes to get out, but wants the person addressed to take charge of it, as well as the guardianship of a daughter, who is in a convent. In the preliminaries leading up to getting the money and the guardianship certain cash is advanced by gullible victims, and this ends the negotiations.

The Beverage for all Weathers.
EPPS'S COCOA
A delicious food and drink in one.
A Cup of "Epps's" at breakfast Warms and Sustains you for hours. As a supper beverage it is perfect.
"Epps's" means Excellence.
GRATEFUL COMFORTING

# FINDING THE POLE

(By Jules Verne.)

Every minute the sound came nearer, till at last only a thin coating separated them from their assailants.

Presently this gave way with a loud crack, and a huge dark mass rolled over into the room.

Altamont had already swung his hatchet to strike, when he was arrested by a well-known voice, exclaiming:

"For heaven's sake, stop!"

"The doctor! the doctor!" cried Johnson.

And the doctor it actually was who had tumbled in among them in such undignified fashion.

"How do ye do, good friends?" he said, picking himself up.

His companions stood stupefied for a moment, but joy soon loosened their tongues, and each rushed eagerly forward to welcome his old comrade. Hatteras was fairly overcome with emotion, and hugged him like a child.

"But how did you know we had been attacked by a troop of bears?" asked Altamont, when they got their breath. "What we were most afraid of was that you would come back never dreaming of danger."

"Oh, I saw it all. Your repeated shots gave me the alarm. When you commenced firing I was beside the wreck of the Porpoise, but I climbed up a hummock, and discovered five bears close on your heels. I crept cautiously nearer, sometimes going on all fours, sometimes slipping between great blocks of ice, till I came at last quite close to our fort, and then I found the bears working away like beavers."

"But what danger you were in, Mr. Clawbonny," said Bell. "Any moment they might have turned round and attacked you."

"When I saw what the bears were up to, I determined to get back to you by some means or other. I waited till it got dark, then I glided noiselessly along towards the powder magazine. I speedily commenced operations with my snow-knife. A famous tool it is. For three mortal hours I have been hacking and heaving away, but here I am at last, tired enough and starving, but still safe."

"To share our fate!" said Altamont.

"No, to save you all; but, first give me a biscuit and a bit of meat."

A big meal was soon before him, but the little man could talk while he was eating.

"Did you say to save us?" asked Bell.

"Assuredly!" was the reply.

"How?" everyone asked.

"My plan is quite simple, and part of the work is done already."

"What do you mean?"

"You shall see. But I am forgetting that I brought a companion with me."

"What do you say?" said Johnson.

The doctor went into the passage, and brought back a dead fox, newly killed.

"I shot it this morning," he continued, "we'll use it."

"What do you mean?" asked Altamont.

"I mean to blow up the bears en masse with 100 pounds of powder."

"But where is the powder?" exclaimed his friends.

"In the magazine. This passage I dug will lead to it. I made it purposely."

"And where is the mine to be?" inquired Altamont.

"At the farthest point from the house and stores."

"And how will you manage to entice the bears there, all to one spot?"

"I'll look after that. Let us set to work. We have 100 feet more to add to our passage to-night, and that is no easy matter. There are five of us—we can take turns. Bell will begin, and we will lie down and sleep meantime."

One by one, all went to work and in 10 hours—that is to say, about 8 in the morning—the gallery was entirely open.

With the first streak of day the doctor reconnoitered the position of the enemy. The patient animals were still occupying their old position, prowling up and down and growling.

Hastening away to the mine, he had a strong stake fixed firmly on the granite foundation, on the top of which the dead fox was fastened. A rope was attached to the lower part of the stake, long enough to reach the powder stores.

"This is the bait," he said, pointing to the dead fox, "and here is the mine," he added, rolling in a keg of powder containing about 100 pounds.

"And how will you manage?" asked Altamont.

"By hauling in this rope we leave the dead fox exposed to view. The bears are so famished with their long fasting, that they won't lose much time in rushing toward their unexpected meal. Well, just at that very moment, I shall set fire to the mine, and blow up both the guests and the meal."

"Capital! Capital!" shouted Johnson, who had been listening with intense interest.

Hatteras said nothing, for he had such absolute confidence in his friend that he wanted no further explanation. But Altamont must know the why and wherefore of everything.

"But doctor," he said, "can you reckon on your match so exactly that you can be quite sure it will fire the mine at the right moment?"

"I don't need to reckon at all; that's a difficulty easily got over."

"Then you have a match a hundred feet long?"

"No."

"You are simply going to lay a train of powder."

"One of us must light the powder," said Johnson. "I'm ready—ready and willing."

"Quite useless to risk your life, brave fellow," replied the doctor, holding out his hand. "All our lives are precious, and they will be all spared, thank God!

"We have an electric battery," he continued, "and lines long enough to serve our purpose? We can fire our mine whenever we please, in an instant, and without the slightest danger."

"Hurrah!" exclaimed Johnson.

"Hurrah!" echoed the others, without heeding whether the enemy heard them or not.

The doctor's idea was immediately carried out, and the lines connected. By 9 o'clock everything was ready. Johnson was stationed in the powder magazine, in charge of the cord which held the bait.

"Now," said Clawbonny to his companions, "load your guns, in case our assailants are not killed. Stand beside Johnson, and the moment the explosion is over rush out."

"All right," said Altamont.

"We have done all we can to help ourselves. May heaven help us!"

Hatteras, Altamont and Bell repaired to the powder magazine, while the doctor remained alone beside the pile.

Soon he heard Johnson's voice in the distance calling out "Ready!"

"All right!" was the reply.

Johnson pulled the rope that brought the body of the fox on top the ice. The next minute the bears had eagerly rushed to seize the booty.

"Fire!" called out Johnson, and at once the electric spark was sent along the lines right into the keg of powder. A formidable explosion ensued; the house was shaken as if by an earthquake, and the walls cracked asunder. Hatteras, Altamont and Bell hurried out with the guns. But four of the bears lay dead, and the fifth, half roasted, though alive, was scampering away in terror, as fast as his legs could carry him.

"Hurrah! Three cheers for Clawbonny," they shouted, and overwhelmed the doctor with plaudits and thanks.

Next morning there was a singular rise in the temperature, the thermometer going up to 15 degrees above zero.

This comparative heat lasted several days. In sheltered spots the glass rose as high as 31 degrees, and symptoms of a thaw appeared.

The ice began to crack here and there, and jets of salt water were thrown up, like fountains in an English park. A few days later the rain fell in torrents.

For about a fortnight hunting was the principal occupation. There was an abundant supply of fresh meat to be had. They shot partridges, ptarmigans and snow ortolans, which are delicious eating.

"Do you think we shall have a long spell of this weather. Mr. Clawbonny?" asked Johnson.

"No, my friend, I don't; it is a last blow from the cold. You see these are his dominions, and he won't be driven out without making some resistance."

"What is the reason?"

"Because generally there is a periodical frost in the month of May, and it is coldest from the eleventh to the thirteenth. That is the fact."

The doctor was right, for the cold lasted till the end of the month, and put an end to all their hunting expeditions. The old monotonous life indoors recommenced.

During this compulsory leisure, Clawbonny determined to have a talk with the captain on an important subject—the building of a sloop out of the planks of the Porpoise.

The doctor hardly knew how to begin, as Hatteras had declared so vehemently that he would never consent to use a morsel of American wood; yet it was high time he was brought to reason, as June was at hand, the only season for distant expeditions, and they could not start without a ship.

He thought over it a long while, and at last drew the captain aside, and said, in the kindest, gentlest way:

"Hatteras, do you believe I'm your friend?"

"Most certainly I do," replied the captain, earnestly; "my best, indeed, my only friend."

"And if I give you a piece of advice without your asking, will you consider my motive is perfectly disinterested?"

"Yes, for I know you have never been actuated by self-interest. But what are you driving at?"

"Wait, Hatteras; I have one thing more to ask. Do you look on me as a true-hearted Englishman like yourself, anxious for his country's glory?"

Hatteras looked surprised, but simply said:

"I do."

"You desire to reach the north pole," the doctor went on, "and I understand and share your ambition, but to achieve your object you must employ the right means."

"Well, and have I not sacrificed everything for it?"

"No, Hatteras, you have not sacrificed your personal antipathies. Even at this very moment I know you are in the mood to refuse the indispensable conditions of reaching the pole."

"Ah! it is the boat you want to talk about, and that man"——

"Hatteras, let us discuss the question calmly, and examine the case on all sides. The coast on which we find ourselves at present may terminate abruptly; we have no proof that it stretches away to the pole; indeed, if your present information prove correct, we ought to come to an open sea during the summer months. Well, supposing we reach this arctic ocean and find it free from ice and easy to navigate, what shall we do if we have no ship?"

Hatteras made no reply.

"Tell me, now, would you like to find yourself only a few miles from the pole and not be able to get to it?"

Hatteras still said nothing, but buried his head in his hands.

"Besides," continued the doctor, "look at the question in its moral aspect. Here is an Englishman who sacrifices his fortune, and even his wife, to win fresh glory for his country, but because the boat which bears him across an unknown ocean, or touches the new shore, happens to be made of the planks of an American vessel—a castaway wreck of no use to anyone—will that lessen the honor of the discovery? If you yourself had found the hull of some wrecked vessel lying deserted on the shore, would you have hesitated to make use of it and must not a sloop built by four Englishmen and manned by four Englishmen be English from keel to gunwale?"

Hatteras was still silent.

"No," continued Clawbonny, "the real truth is, it is not the sloop you care about; it is the man."

"Yes, doctor, yes," replied the captain. "It is this American I detest; I hate him with a thorough English hatred. Fate has thrown him in my path."

"To save you!"

"To ruin me. He seems to defy me, and speaks as if he were lord and master. He thinks he has my destiny in his hands, and knows all my projects. Didn't we see the man in his true colours when we were giving names to the different coasts? Has he ever avowed his object in coming so far north? You will never get out of my head that this man is not the leader of some expedition sent out by the American government."

"Well, Hatteras, suppose it is so, does it follow that this expedition is to search for the north pole? May it not be to find the Northwest Passage? But, anyway, Altamont is in complete ignorance of our object, for neither Johnson, nor Bell, nor myself, have ever breathed a word to him about it, and I am sure you have not."

"Well, let him always remain so."

"He must be told in the end, for we can't leave him here alone."

"Why not? Can't he stay here in Fort Providence?"

(To be Continued.)

## A FRIEND OF THE POLICEMAN.

Continually on their feet, the 'Peelers' are invariably troubled with corns and bunions—but not for long, because they know of a quick cure, Putnam's Corn Extractor; it cures painlessly in 24 hours; try 'Putnam's.'

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### MAKE ME SO RIGHT OFF.

"Looking at the pictures in your new book, sis?" queried Bert as he seated himself by his sister's side on the couch.

'Yes, an' it's an awful nice book, Bert,' replied Retta, throwing an arm lovingly around her brother's neck. 'Want to look too?'

'I don't go much on pictures,' replied the boy; 'but say, sis, can't you let a fellow read a story while he's resting?'

'I want the book my own self!' was the retort of the child, who was a wee bit selfish and grudged sharing any of her belongings with others.

'Come now, Retta,' coaxed he, more to tease her than for any great longing he had for the book, 'let me read just one story. And say, I'll read it aloud, too, so's you and Angeline can hear it.'

At that the child reluctantly handed over the book, but there was such a pouty look on her face as her brother began to read, that it was very evident she was not made happy in thus sharing her book.

It was a mere accident, however, that the story Bert chanced upon was about a child who was very unselfish and always thought of others before herself, sharing all her good things with her brothers and sisters, and in every way trying to make others happy.

'That would be a dandy sort of a girl to have for a sister, wouldn't it, now?' exclaimed Bert innocently as he finished. Then, tossing the book in Retta's lap, he jumped to his feet as the clock told him it was time for him to be off.

The book, which but a short time before had seemed so attractive, was left unopened; and her eyes were full of tears as she said to her doll, into whose ears all her troubles were poured: 'O, I jus' wish God would make me like that girl in the story, so folks would love me! but you do anyhow, Angeline, even if I don't like to 'vide my things. Jus' think, though Bert, my own brother, same's said he'd rather have that girl for a sister'n me! an' I'm all the sister he's got, too! Wasn't that jus' dre'ful?' Here the big tears coursed down her cheeks and dropped unheeded on the cause of all her unhappiness as she continued, 'Mamma says God can make me good; an' so o' course, 'twould be 's easy for him to make me unselfish. I guess I'd better jus' ask him, anyhow.' And slipping down by the side of the couch, she prayed: 'Dear Jesus, I've always asked you for to make me good; but now, if you can't do both at once, I'd rather be made unselfish 'stead 'o good, jus' like the girl in the story, so's Bert will love me, 'cause, you know, he's the only brother I've got. Please make me so right off, so's I can s'prise Bert. Amen.'—'Sunday School Visitor.'

### THE BUGABOO.

Listen, child, and I'll tell you true
Some facts in the life of a bugaboo.
He's not a creature to give you pain;
He dwells in a corner of nurse's brain,
An atticky,ratticky, cobwebby place,
Where cowardly ogres are sent in disgrace.

He has no more spirit than sweet skim milk;
He's tame as a hobbyhorse, tender as silk;
He shivers and shakes when the doggies bark,
And, would you believe it, he's scared of the dark!
He hasn't an atom of common sense—
Would fall in outrunning a zigzag fence.

He never was known to chase a child,
So don't be frightened and shriek so wild
When nursey tells of his big black wings—
They're only shadowy, helpless things—
Just say to her firmly: 'This will not do,
I know the truth of the bugaboo.'
—Unidentified.

### DAILY TEXT.

October 16.

But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you.—Matt. v., 44.

Take My yoke upon you, and learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls.—Matt. xi., 29.

Make Thy face to shine upon Thy servant; and teach me Thy statutes.—Psalm cxix., 135.

A good deed each day,
A kind word each time,
Will make you happy
And the world sublime.
—O. Leonard.

Do not try to do a great thing: you may waste all your life waiting for an opportunity which may never come. But since little things are always claiming your attention, do them as they come from a great motive—the glory of God, to win his smile of approval and do good to men. It is harder to plod on in obscurity, acting thus, than to stand on the high places of the field, within the view of all, and do deeds of valor at which rival armies stand still to gaze. But no such act goes without the swift recognition and the ultimate recompense of Christ.—F. B. Meyer.

TRISCUIT

The Favorite Tit-Bit for Supper

Buttered Triscuit (Shredded Wheat Wafer) with cheese or marmalade.
Wholesome and good for the stomach.
At all Grocers.
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The U. Pauzé & Fils Co., Inc.
Carpenters, Lumber Merchants,
Woodworking & Planing Factory
Green Ave. and Notre Dame St.

## READABLE PARAGRAPHS

### AN IMPORTANT ITEM.

'Every wife ought to know how to make good bread.'

'How can she unless the husband furnishes the dough.'—Baltimore 'American.'

### NOT SO SCARED AS HE SEEMED.

A smart young drummer was driving his hired team along a difficult bit of Wyoming road when he overtook a rather dignified old gentleman who was walking in the direction in which he was driving.

'Have a lift?' inquired 'our Mr. Simpson,' genially.

'Thank you, sir,' and the old gentleman took a seat in the buggy beside the drummer.

The team happened to be a pair of half-broken bronchos—a fact upon which the drummer enlarged gleefully as he slackened the lines and gave the horses their heads a trifle. They were off at a jump, and as the buggy swung violently around a curve the old gentleman was all but thrown out—to the great amusement of the smart young drummer. When this occurred a second time the old gentleman said politely:

'If it is all the same to you, sir, I should be obliged if you would drive a little more slowly.'

'O, if you are afraid,' sneered the young man, unpleasantly, 'perhaps you had better do the driving.'

The old gentleman looked at him for a moment with a look in his eyes which the drummer never forgot.

'Perhaps you are right, sir,' he said, with the utmost politeness, as he took the lines. Then he reached for the whip in the whip-socket, and, leaning over the dash-board, he lashed first one bronco and then the other.

'Are you afraid, sir?' he demanded, turning upon the drummer; but before the terrified drummer could reply he threw both lines out of the buggy, and the runaway horses, with the lines dragging, tore around the curves at a pace at which 'our Mr. Simpson' never had ridden.

Both men were thrown out and the buggy splintered. The old gentleman, the first to arise from the wreck, stood over the prostrate drummer as he returned to consciousness, and again demanded:

'Are you afraid, sir?'

The smart young man learned ultimately that his passenger was Major Wolton, whose reckless courage is a byword throughout Wyoming.—From 'Lippincott's.'

### RAN PAST THE SIGNAL.

Doctor—'What seems to be the trouble?'

Patient—'My train of thought keeps jumping the track.'

Doctor—'Ah, nervous wreck!'—Kansas City 'Times.'

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

### MENELIK'S LIONS.

A Paris newspaper prints the following story of Menelik, King of Abyssinia, pleading that it is as credible as most news that reaches us of the Ethiopian monarch: 'It is said that lions walk about the palace and injure no one, and are docile at the least sign from their master. A Russian visitor demanded of Menelik how it was that his gentle pets respected such and such a visitor.

'"They have scent," replied the Emperor. "They know the smell of an Ambassador. They know they must not cause trouble between me and the foreign powers. They are diplomatic lions."

'The Queen added: "They once devoured before me an Italian Consul. It was afterward found that he had not his letters of credence. He was not in order, and I excused the lions."'

### BRITISH INN NAME.

(London 'Daily News.')

The inn known as the 'Same Yet' at Prestwich, has a curious history, which Mr. Hackwood relates: 'The house originally bore the "Seven Stars," but many years ago it became necessary to have its faded sign repainted. When the painter asked the landlord what was to be put on the board he received the answer: "The same yet." And the man took him at his word.'

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

## LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

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Most modern methods of Technique, complete or partial courses in Piano, Harmony, etc. Preparation for University or Associated Board Examinations. Term begins September 8th. At home from September 1. Tel. Up 5524.

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A High-Class Residential and Day School for Girls, under the management of George Dickson, M.A., (formerly Principal Upper Canada College, Toronto), and Mrs. George Dickson.
Miss J. E. Macdonald, B.A., Principal.

Write for Booklet to the Secretary, St. Margaret's College, Toronto.

## TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, IN THE HIGH SCHOOL OF Quebec, a Teacher to undertake elementary English, and the Commercial subjects, including shorthand; salary $750 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, will be received by the undersigned until Oct. 30th. T. AINSLIE YOUNG, Secretary, High School of Quebec.

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR THE LITtle Metis Protestant School, holding a McGill Normal or Macdonald diploma. Salary, $30 per month. Apply to A. H. McLAREN, Secretary-Treasurer.

### NEW PROCESS OF HANDLING FISH.

The 'Evening Chronicle,' of St. John's, Nfld., speaks with enthusiasm of a new method of handling fish, recommended by Inspector O'Reilly, who looked into the matter when he was in England giving expert advice to the counsel who were preparing the Colony's case for submission to The Hague tribunal. Each fish is wrapped in a specially prepared paper (the invention of Captain Solling, Commissioner of the Danish Government Fisheries Department, and a man of reputation in British fishing circles), and then packed in ice. The moisture from the ice cannot touch the fish because of this envelope, but the cold water keeps the fish chilled or cool, and thus it will remain fresh for a longer period, as decomposition is slower in setting in, while the fish also retains its natural flavor. One firm in Fleetwood has been using this paper for nearly twelve months, and as an example of its efficiency, it is stated by the Fleetwood 'Chronicle' that they bought some turbot at 5s. per stone, kept it fourteen days wrapped in this paper, and then sold it at 14s. per stone.

An article in the 'Fish Trades Gazette,' of May 22, states that fish caught on the west coast of Greenland and Iceland were wrapped in Captain Solling's paper, and after a lapse of twenty-six days were delivered to the Grimsby market in such perfect condition that they were equal to fish just taken out of the water.

Results of the use of the paper in India with the temperature 90 degrees Fah. indoors are said to be equally good.

On the strength of Inspector O'Reilly's report, Sir Edward Morris, the Premier of Newfoundland, has ordered $200 worth of the paper, in order that experiments might be conducted with it in that Colony. It has also been arranged that Captain Solling shall come out to Newfoundland to set on foot the experiments.

### GERMAN RECLUSE IN INDIA

LIVED ALONE FOR YEARS AND REFUSED A FORTUNE HE HAD INHERITED.

(London 'Telegraph.')

From Bangalore comes the strange story of a German recluse named Kaspar Schieffmayer, who lived alone in a village near St. John's Hill and was found dead in his room, having succumbed to a neglected attack of bronchitis. Mr. Schieffmayer went to India about thirty years ago as a specialist in agriculture for the Government of Madras, but as the climate did not suit him he resigned the appointment. Proceeding to Bangalore, he purchased over forty acres, and never left his estate even temporarily for the rest of his life. He occupied a room about eight feet square, the only articles in it being a cot, a chair and a few cooking utensils. His food consisted of milk and eggs and a loaf of bread supplied to him daily, and the one coolie whom he employed was always sent away before sunset.

A valuable stock of cows and pigs and some savage bull terriers were, in fact, all the companions of his life. His peculiar habits developed to such a pitch that he gave up wearing clothes except when obliged to see such rare visitors as came on business. This eccentric way of life was attributed to an early love trouble, which was believed to have turned the unfortunate agriculturist into a misogynist and a world hater. A few months before his death a letter was forwarded to him from the German Consul at Madras to inform him that he had come into a considerable fortune, but the old hermit scorned to acknowledge the communication and died intestate.

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

SUPERINTENDENT. CIVIL ENGINEER. Broad experience; good pusher; railway; sewerage. Box M.H. 85, 'Witness' Office.

LADY STENOGRAPHER REQUIRES POsition; good English education; French, and some German; eleven years' experience; good references. Address P.O. Box 323, Montreal.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACtical shirt and collar cutter, from Belfast, with twenty years' experience; middle age, strictly temperate and reliable. Best references. Will take any kind of work. Apply 328 Lagauchetiere street.

WANTED, JOB WHITEWASHING, Tinting, Paperhandging; good references. T. NOONEN, 513 St. Dominique street.

## FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS in a fashionable locality; modern plumbing; telephone. Apply to 37 McGill College avenue.

WEST END, 35 CHOMEDY STREET, well furnished room, bath floor, Auer light, hot water heated.

UNDERHILL PLACE, NO. 1, LARGE front parlor, bedroom nicely furnished, for two gentlemen or married couple; also small furnished bedroom.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. Apply, 55 Souvenir avenue.

## ROOMS TO LET.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS on Bathroom flat, with gas connection, suitable for housekeeping. Apply, 3 Holton ave., Westmount.

## ROOMS AND BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board; bath; English family, No. 23 Overdale avenue, between Aqueduct and Mackay. Homelike; central; moderate terms.

## FLATS TO LET.

FLATS TO LET—NO. 16 KINKORA avenue, 8 rooms, heated, $30.00. Phone Up 4198.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED GROUND Flat of four rooms, for married couple, without children; rent very moderate. Apply, 127 Mansfield street.

UPPER FLAT, TWO ROOMS AND Kitchen, suitable for a small family, at Montreal South. Apply Box F.A. 42, 'Witness' Office.

## BARGAINS.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES IN 30 different patterns, make and finish, the very latest designs, at about one-half their actual value; our stock consists of over 400 tables, finished, and a large lot unfinished, which must be cleared at once. Call and see them without delay. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul st.

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 St. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE A NUMBER of used upright and square pianos at once. We are prepared to give good prices and pay cash for same. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, SUCH as Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, etc., at 25 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the manufacturers. Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

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

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS, whether you sell furniture or not, provided you are a trader of some sort, we invite you to call at our Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul Street, to make your selections for your owne requirements, and we guarantee to quote you our lowest wholesale prices, and serve you well and promptly; no charge for packing. If you are a responsible man, we will give you reasonable terms, and a special discount if you pay cash on the spot. Our goods are favorably known throughout the Dominion. Established since 1883. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Furniture Manufacturers (Wholesale). Store, 350 St. Paul Street.

## TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, AT ST. LAMBERT, Daisy furnaces, hot and cold water; 11 apartments. Large garden. Choice location. Apply D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street.

## NOTICES.

THE REV. A. ROWAT, WHO REsigned his charge of Elgin and Athelstan congregations, desires to give notice, that he has changed his place of residence; that his address in future will be 56 Stanley avenue, St. Lambert, Montreal, and that if any minister or congregation desire pulpit supply, he is open for engagement.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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.

WEATHERED OAK, FUMED OAK, AND Early English finished furniture, of the latest designs at lowest wholesale prices, at 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers Showrooms, 350 St. Paul Street.

HOTEL KEEPERS, RESTAURANT Keepers, Lodging House Keepers, Lunch Rooms, etc., will find it to their interest to purchase their furniture from the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Ctore, 350 St. Paul St.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4000, or by postcard, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

OAK — KILN DRIED, BOTH QUARTERed and plain, in small or large lots, cheaper than the lowest market price, for immediate delivery. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 348 Delorimier avenue. Bell Tel. East 354.

SIDEBOARDS, BUFFETS, CHINA CLOSets, in Golden and Early English finish. A very good assortment of up-to-date goods to select from. Prices defying all competition. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers; store, 350 St. Paul street.

**Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.**

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

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONtractors, Clerks and others to see what Men's Own is like. Good music, short address. Come to Calvary [illegible] Guy street, above St. Antoine, [illegible] 3 p.m., sharp.

ALL IMPERIAL SOUTH AFRICAN Veterans are requested to attend meeting in Garrison Artillery [illegible] Drill Hall, Craig street, at 8 sharp, Saturday, Oct. 16th. [illegible]

WANTED, TRUSTWORTHY, CA[illegible] Woman, for small flat; plain [illegible] ply, with references, 7 Church [illegible] off Ontario. Morning before [illegible] ing after 6.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, COOK, house-tablemaid; good wages; [illegible] ing; city references required. 137 Crescent street.

WANTED, A GOOD HOUSEMAID [illegible] ferences required. Apply [illegible] CUSHING, 40 Overdale avenue.

FARM HAND WANTED, ONE W[illegible] derstands the care of stock [illegible] milk. Engagement by the year [illegible] salary. Address Box 141, Or[illegible] Quebec.

WANTED, FOR THE OFFICE [illegible] large Wholesale Dry Goods H[illegible] A respectable boy, writing a good [illegible] Apply, with references, to [illegible] 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID; M[illegible] well recommended. Apply [illegible] mount avenue, near Greene av[illegible]

### Office Man Wanted

WANTED, A MAN, for City R[illegible] Office, of good address, and speaking [illegible] languages. Apply in own h[illegible] stating age and references, to [illegible] 1093, Montreal.

### SCHOOL BOYS

BOYS WANTED to carry New[illegible] after school hours. Good pay. Best references required. Apply to Mr. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office.

## WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, FROM 15th [illegible] ber to 15th May, a good stable, 4 to 5 stalls, with coach room, in vicinity of Mountain and Sherbrooke sts. Apply to P.O. Box 2278.

### BUTCHERS---GROCERS

Butchers or Grocers willing to rent their horse and cart for newspaper delivery for a short time each afternoon will please communicate with Mr. PLATTY, Telephone MAIN 4090.

## FOR SALE.

WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, Chiffoniers; a very large range at lowest wholesale prices, at 350 St. Paul st. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER. Kiln dried, of the very best quality (4 years under cover), at 25 per cent cheaper than U.S. present prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 348 Delorimier Avenue.

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS. Size 50 x 65 1-2. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE — Dressing cases, washstands, dressing tables, chairs, house desks, tables, etc., etc.; a fine assortment, neat goods, 25 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the manufacturers. GEO. H. LABBE &CO., Store, 350 St. Paul St.

PARLOR SETS, COUCHES, SOFAS, Davenports, Easy Chairs, Pralor Tables, Jardiniere Stands, etc., etc., of the very latest design, at 30 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the Wholesale Manufacturers. Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street (near St. Sulpice street). GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

**FOR SALE**

Two Copying Presses, 3 Fire-Proof Safes, 1 Roll Top Desk, 1 Flat Top Desk.
THE TIMMIS NOBLE CO., Stationers,
315 S. James street, Montreal.

### CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS

for town and country; also fine stock second-hand, all styles, at bargains. The Ledoux Carriage Co., Limited.

### NEW TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, CHEAP, some new Canadian Standard Oliver Typewriters of Number 2, 3 and 4 Models, fully guaranteed, worth $97.50, to be sold at $35 while they last, to make room for new models. Splendid opportunity. Call, or write at once.
CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., St. Martin street.

## PARTNER WANTED.

WANTED, LADY WITH SOME CAPItal, as active or silent partner, to enlarge profitable import and export business, with experienced, well educated gentleman, of respectable and good character, speaking English, French and German. Address R.A., 'Witness' Office.

## VETERAN LAND GRANTS

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN LAND Warrants—Highest price paid for South African Veteran Land Warrants. Apply to LEO L. LEET, Room 307, Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James street. Tel. Main 780.

## SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS

I am buying South African Land Grants at the highest price. It will pay you to write or see me before selling. F. GIRARD, 300 St. Catherine East, Montreal.

## WANTS ADS.
FOR
The 'Witness,'
MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street west, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, west of Subway.

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**
**CASH TARIFF.**

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms to Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.
20 Words for 10c.
1-2c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.
25 Words for 25c.
1c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted.
25 Words for 50c.

**NOTICE PARTICULARLY.**

Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

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

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, 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 be given.

### BIRTHS.

BLACKBURN—At 102 Lisgar street, Ottawa, on Oct. 15, 1909, the ewife of [illegible] Russell Blackburn, twin daughters.

LANGLEY—On Oct. 13, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Langley, 577 O'Connor st., Ottawa, a daughter.

PARROTT—At Wilton, Ont., on Oct. 13, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Parrott, a daughter.

SLATER—At Broadview Cottage, Ottawa, on Oct. 13, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Slater, a daughter.

JOHNSTON—At Thessalon, Algoma district, Ont., on Oct. 12, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Johnston, a son.

### MARRIED.

AHEARN—LEWIS — At Grace Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. F. Gorman, on Oct. 13, 1909, Norah, eldest daughter of [illegible] Lewis, Esq., K.C., to Thomas [illegible], only son of Thomas Ahearn, Esq., of Buena Vista, Ottawa.

CLYDE—HARPELL—In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 14, 1909, Marion Harpell to John Clyde of Cataraqui.

FOSTER—THOMSON—On Oct. 12, 1909, at Bethany Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. R. Eadie, Mary, daughter of Mr. Adam Thomson, of No. 61 Rosemont avenue, to John Wesley Foster, both of Ottawa.

McKENZIE—BELL—By the Rev. Dr. [illegible], in the English Cathedral, Montreal, Canada, on Oct. 11, 1909, Mr. John McKenzie, of S. Dell, Ness, Lewis, Scotland, to Miss Susan Bell, from Edinburgh, Scotland.

MORRISON — CHRISTIE — At the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Robert Hall, L'Orignal, Ont., by the Rev. Georgee Crombie, assisted by the Rev. William Crombie, of Oliver's Ferry, Ont., Alma Mary Christie, daughter of the latee David Christie, of Morin Flats, Que., to John Stewart Morrison, of Thee Laurentian Lumber Co., Montreal, son of the late Duncan Morrison, of Vankleek Hill, Ont.

PURDIE—MORRISON—On Oct. 13, 1909, at Wycliffe College Chapel, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon O'Meara, LL.D., Frances Emma Morrison, of Brantford, to the Rev. James Eustace Purdie, curate of St. Luke's Church, St. John's, N.B.

WALLACE—MacKERACHER—At the residence of the bride's mother, 'Maplehurst,' Howick, on Oct. 14, 1909, by the Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, assisted by the Rev. W. M. MacKeracher, M.A., brother of the bride, Miss Christena, only daughter of the late Rev. C. M. MacKeracher, of Howick and Riverfield, to the Rev. Wm. E. Wallace, M.A., of Corunna, Ont.

WILSON—ELLIS—On Oct. 14, 1909, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. Walker, 198 Cottingham street, Toronto, by the Rev. W. H. H. Sparks, Dr. W. T. Wilson, of Cobourg, to Miss Lillie M. Ellis, youngest daughter of the latee James E. Ellis, Toronto.

### DIED.

BARRY—By accident, on Oct. 9, 1909, Walter Newton Barry, of Ottawa East, Ottawa, Ont., aged 44 years.

BLACK—Oin Oct. 14, 1909, Hugh Black, Postmaster at Rockwood, Ont., in his 71st year.

BRYANT—At 'The eBungalow,' Parrk Lane, Kersal, Manchester, England, on Sept. 29, 1909, of pneumonia, Lena (nee Fraser), wife of G. E. Bryant.

GLASS—At Quebec, on Oct. 14, 1909, after a lingering illness, Mary Langlois Brown, beloved wife eof John Glass, in her 75th year.

SMITH—On Friday, Oct. 15, 1909, at 206 St. Andre street, Gordon Stewart Smith, aged 9 years and 8 months, only son of the late George A. Smith.
Funeral on Saturday, the 16th, at 3 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances please accept this notice.

TAYLOR—At Baskatoing Rapids, Upper Gatineau River, by drowning, on Sept. 27, 1909, Norman B. Taylor, of Ottawa, Ont., aged 25 years.

TEMPLETON—Suddenly, at Rochester, Minn., U.S.A., on Oct. 4, 1909, Jean Cobbie, wife of George Templeton, Calgary, Alberta, aged 65 years.

WATTERS—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Oct. 15, 1909, Comrade A. W. Watters, an ex-member of the 'Imperial Light Horse,' Irregular Special Service Corps. The late Comrade Watters will be accorded semi-military interment under the auspices of the 'Last Post Fund,' from Jos. C. Wray's & Bro. Undertaking Establishment, 290 Mountain street, at 9 a.m., on Monday, Oct. 18, 1909. Any members of the Army or Navy are invited to attend as a mark of respect. Decorations to be worn.

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,
612 ST. CATHERINE W.
(Note change of Address.)

**MAPLE LEAF SHOPPING BAGS**
Made of Fine Leather.
A gem for the money.
ONLY 75c. EACH. GET ONE AT
"THE WIGWAM"
138 PEEL ST. — Open Evenings.

## NAVAL PROGRAMME

### Spirit of Militarism in Canada Denounced by Mr. Belcourt.

[illegible] October 15.—(Special)—Hon. [illegible] Belcourt, formerly a member of [illegible] Commons for Ottawa, and recently [illegible] the Senate by the Dominion Government, delivered an address this [illegible] in which he criticised [illegible] spirit of militarism in [illegible] as evidenced by the naval programme of the present Government. [illegible] Belcourt is a French-Canadian, [illegible] bitterly opposed to the ambition of [illegible] Augustus Lemieux who aspires [illegible] Sir Wilfrid Laurier as member [illegible] Ottawa. Mr. Lemieux is a [illegible] of the postmaster-general, and [illegible] contest is anticipated. Should [illegible] nominated, it is not unlikely that [illegible] faction may run an independent Liberal candidate upon a platform which will take issue with the [illegible] programme for Canadian naval

**A. E. Rea & Co.** Montreal Limited

STORE OPENS AT 8 A.M. | UPTOWN STORE St. Catherine St. West PHONE UP 4840 | STORE CLOSES AT 5.30 DAILY

**A Red Letter Day of Opportunities in the Carsley Clearance Sale!**

A 2,000 Yard Purchase of **HIGH-CLASS DRESS GOODS**
ON SALE MONDAY MORNING
**$1.00 and $1.25 Materials, 59c per yard**

This sale offers all who are as yet unsuited in the matter of Fall Costumes, a choice of three of the season's newest weaves at one-half the regular cost.

Bear this in mind—on account of the high-class nature of these fabrics, the demand will be great. An 8 o'clock visit is the only sure way to get these unusual values.

New French Diagonal Suitings, a smart new weave in green, blue, fawn and gray shades, also black, 48 inches wide. Regular $1.00 quality.

New French Satin Stripe Suitings, in new navy, brown and green shades, 48 inches wide. Regular $1.00 quality.

Heavy Gray Striped Cheviot Suitings, three smart effects, 48 inches wide. A quality regularly sold at $1.20 a yard.

**Rea's Special Sale Price, Monday, 59c.**

8,000 Yards of **FINE SWISS EMBROIDERIES**
In a Sale Monday. Regular 25c to 75c per yard, at 10c.

This lot comes from a leading maker in St. Gall, Switzerland—one who has a world-wide reputation for the beauty of the designs produced.

Fine Swiss Embroideries, Allovers, Edgings and Insertions, an immense variety of dainty designs to select from, in widths ranging from 2 to 6 inches. Carsley's prices 25c to 75c.
Rea's price.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 10c

A Sale of the **NEW STYLE JERSEY DRESSES**

The 'Jersey' style took New York and Paris by storm. Few styles have been conceived that have received such extreme popularity in so short a time.

Although this lot of Jersey Dresses is in keeping with the vogue, there's enough individuality in their make-up to brand nearly every one 'different.'

Made of All-wool Panama, in black, navy, green and light gray. Also a few Fine White Net Dresses included. The latter are trimmed with lace and insertion; skirts buttoned on side with large jet buttons. Sizes 34 to 40.. .. .. .. $10.50

**Our Special Bath Towel**

Most Towels don't dry at all. They just sluff the water about, the natural heat of the body does the drying. But here's a Towel that really absorbs — the million little sponges drink up the water. Extra large size—double pile. Regular 65 cent quality, for ............ 50c

**A Second Big Lace Sale**

55c to $3.50 values, 29c

In this lot are Allovers, Appliques, Medallions, Edgings and Insertions, Oriental, Plauen and Guipure Lace. 25 beautiful patterns to select from, 3 to 18 inches wide. Colors white and ivory, Worth 55c to $3.50. Monday ................ 29c

We're Clearing Carsley's Downtown Stock of
**WHITEWEAR!**
With a Rush—By these and many more such Reductions.

LADIES' CAMBRIC NIGHTGOWNS, slipover style, with pretty embroidered yoke, finished with ribbon at yoke and sleeves. Carsley's price, 67c. Rea's price, Monday ... ...................... 39c

LADIES' FINE CAMBRIC NIGHTGOWNS, yokes of lace and tucks and lace insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed with wide lace, open front. Carsley's price, 75c. Rea's price, Monday ........ ........ .. 59c

LADIES' FINE CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with deep frill of embroidery, pin tucks and hemstitching. Carsley's price up to 49 cents.
Rea's price, Monday ..... .......... .. .......................... 45c

LADIES' CAMBRIC UNDERSKIRTS, extra fine quality, made with deep flounce with embroidery, tucks and insertion. Carsley's price, $1.10.
Rea's price, Monday ... ... ... ... .......... .......... 85c

PERRIN GLOVES
STYLE-FIT-DURABILITY
TRADE MARK
SOLD EVERYWHERE

**CHRISTMAS DELIVERY**

We will be pleased to receive orders for Enlarged Portraits in sepia or watercolor, oil portraits, ivory, miniatures, etc., for Christmas delivery. Where every care and artistic skill must be used to make perfect productions, time must be spent, and Christmas is coming.

**WM. NOTMAN & SONS, Phillips Square**

NOYES' Pure Unfermented
**ONTARIO GRAPE JUICE**
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Government Analysis, Bulletin 166, shows Noyes' Ontario Grape Juice is pure and of the highest standard—'Made in Canada'—best and cheapest.

The pure juice of Canadian Grapes—a delightful beverage.—Pint Bottles, 25c.—Case of Two Doz., $2.75 per doz. Quart Bottles, 50c.—Case of One Doz., $5.00.

The Leeming Miles Co., Limited, Agents. 4 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal

AFTER extensive alterations to our store we are again doing business at the old stand, where we will be pleased to show you a choice variety of Pictures and Framings. We have the best glass, mouldings, and workmanship to be had anywhere, also fine gilding in all styles and finishes.

**JOHNSON & COPPING'S**
634 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST
(Between Mountain and Crescent Streets.) Telephone Up 2896.

R&O
CHEAP
**AUTUMN EXCURSIONS**
TO TORONTO, $7.50; RETURN, $14.
TO HAMILTON, $8.00; RETURN, $15.50.
Str. 'Belleville' sails every Friday at 7 p.m. for Thousand Islands, Bay of Quinte, Hamilton and way ports.
TO THE FAR FAMED SAGUENAY AND RETURN .............. $18.75
Steamers leave Quebec on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a.m.
MEALS AND STATEROOM BERTHS ARE INCLUDED IN ABOVE RATES.
STEAMERS FOR QUEBEC LEAVE MONTREAL DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS at 7 p.m.
Single fare, $4.25; return, $6.50. Saturday to Monday excursions, $4.25.
LOW FREIGHT RATES AND QUICK DESPATCH.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128-129 ST. JAMES ST., OPP. POST OFFICE.

DIAMOND
FINISH
A DRESSING FOR LADIES & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES
AMERICAN DRESSING CO

**LADIES**
If you wish a fine BLACK DRESSING for your Boots and Shoes, try our DIAMOND FINISH.
No rubbing necessary.
Sold at 15c & 25c.
Sample Bottle mailed free for above prices.

500 Volumes of
**Recent Fiction**
Cloth Bound
Originally $1.25 - $1.50
Special Saturday, 50c
—AT—
CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE
513 St. Catherine St. W.
3 doors west of Peel.

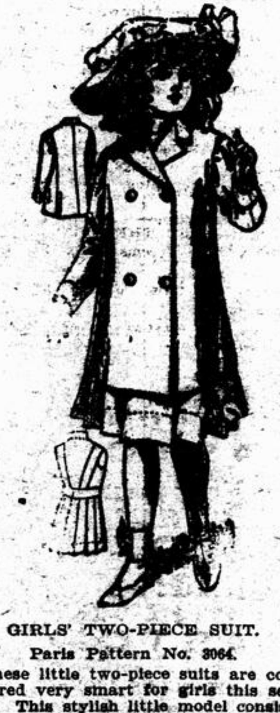
## CALEDONIAN SOCIAL.

### An Enjoyable Evening In The Stanley Hall.

The skirl of the bag-pipes in the capable hands of Pipe-Major John Mathewson, resounded from Stanley Hall last night. It was the first meeting for the season of the Caledonian Society, and when it was over (the concert and the dances) it was agreed that the success of the opening night augured well for the future. The programme consisted of dances rendered by Miss Eva Bell and Miss Alice Bell; readings by Mr. Kinloch, and songs by Mr. McAllister and Miss Wilson. Mrs. Boyd gave a violin solo. Col. D. W. Locharby, president of the society, presided. After the programme general dancing was indulged in. A good programme of events has been arranged for the winter.

## 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.



GIRLS' TWO-PIECE SUIT.

Paris Pattern No. 3064.

These little two-piece suits are considered very smart for girls this season. This stylish little model consists of a three-quarter length coat and a one-piece plaited kirt, having suspenders attached. The checked materials and fancy woollen mixtures, as well as broadcloth and serge, are all effective. The pattern is in 5 sizes—6 to 14 years. For a girl of 10 years the suit will require 7 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5¼ yards 36 inches wide, 4¾ yards 42 inches wide or 3¾ yards 54 inches wide.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.....

Size..................................

Name..................................

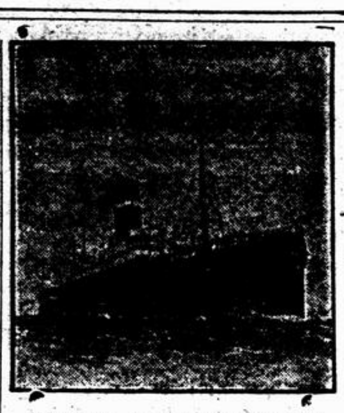
Address in full:

......................................

......................................

......................................

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



**WHITE STAR-DOMINION**
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LAURENTIC Triple screw. MEGANTIC Twin screw.

Largest and most modern steamers on the St. Lawrence route. Latest production of the shipbuilders' art; passenger elevator serving four decks. Every detail of comfort and luxury of present day travel will be found on these steamers.

Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool.
Canada . . Oct. 30 Megantic . . Nov. 13
Laurentic . . Nov. 6 Dominion . Nov. 20

The popular steamer 'CANADA' is also again scheduled to carry three classes of passengers. While the fast Steamer 'OTTAWA' and the comfortable Steamer 'DOMINION,' as one-class cabin Steamers (called Second-Class), are very attractive, at moderate rates. Third-class carried on all Steamers.

For all information apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
118 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.
OR LOCAL AGENTS.

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 1st day of October, 1909, incorporating William Bernard Converse, manager; Henry Noel Chauvin, advocate; Harold Earle Walker, advocate; George Harold Baker, advocate, and Percy Chauvin, bookkeeper, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To buy, sell and otherwise deal and trade in goods, wares, merchandise, and articles and objects of commerce of every kind and description, whether as principals or agents; (b) To carry on business generally as printers, publishers, lithographers, engravers, stereotypers, electro-typers, embossers, engrossers, bookbinders, paper makers, calendar, envelope and paper box makers, stationers, manufacturers of advertising novelties, advertising agents, dealers in and vendors of novelties, office and other supplies; (c) To buy, sell, manufacture, trade, work and deal in plant, machinery, tools, furniture, supplies, appliances, and all articles requisite in, or used or connected with, or which can or may be used in connection with the said arts and business; (d) To carry on business as painters, decorators, designers, sign painters and advertisers; to buy and sell advertising space or privileges; to acquire and operate franchises for the purpose of advertising, or for the buying or selling of advertising privileges, and to act for others as an agency for any of the above objects; to erect and maintain sign-boards and other constructions used for advertising purposes; to manufacture billheads, posters, and other advertising devices, and to post up and exhibit the same to the public; (e) To purchase or otherwise acquire, use, sell or lease any interest in any patents of invention, 'brevets d'invention,' licenses, concessions and the like, conferring an exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in any article covered in whole or in part by any such patent of invention, license, concession or the like; (f) To use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any such patents, 'brevets d'invention,' licenses, concessions and the like; (g) To establish, build, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, maintain, and operate factories, plants and premises, for the purpose of making, manufacturing and dealing in any or all of the articles and things aforesaid; (h) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and to pay therefore such consideration as the company may deem fit, and particularly in paid-up capital shares of the company, or in bonds or debentures of the company; (i) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (j) To pay for any property, rights or things acquired by or for the company, and for services rendered to the company, in paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company; (k) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company, or the conduct of its business, whether as agents or otherwise; (l) To distribute any property of the company in kind among the members, providing a by-law authorizing any such distribution shall be sanctioned by a two-thirds vote of the shareholders present at any general meeting of the company called for such purpose. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of 'Canadian Fergus Company' (Limited), with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into 1,500 shares of fifty dollars, 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 1st day of October, 1909.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.
CHAUVIN, BAKER & WALKER,
Solicitors for Applicants.

### 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,' supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1909, increasing the capital stock of 'The Oriental Silk Company' (Limited), from the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the sum of forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars, such increase to consist of five hundred and ninety shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 8th day of October, 1909.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.
GOLDSTEIN & BEULLAC,
Solicitors for Applicants.

## TIVERTON MURDER

### Thibeault and Hill Formally Charged With the Crime

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 15—Wilfrid Thibeault and 'Professor' Frank Hill, who were examined here yesterday in connection with the Tiverton, R.I., tragedy, were formally charged with the murder of Amelie St. Jean, of Woonsocket, R.I., in Police Court here today. Both pleaded not guilty. The case was continued for ten days. The men were committed to the Fall River jail without bail. Thibeault is 38 years of age and has a wife and two children. For the past year and a half he has worked as a chauffeur for a local attorney. Previous to that time he worked for about two years in the office of a physician in this city. Hill is 44 years old and has a wife and one child. He kept offices as a herb doctor here for some time. The main evidence on which the men are held, according to the police, is comprised in admissions said to have been made by both that they were acquainted with the St. Jean girl and that she had taken them into her confidence on subjects which she would not have discussed with disinterested parties.

**ALLAN LINE.**
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

| | | Montreal. | Quebec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victorian . . | Oct. 15 | 5.00 a.m. | 2.30 p.m. |
| Corsican . . | Oct. 22 | 5.30 a.m. | 5.30 p.m. |
| Virginian. . | Oct. 29 | 5.30 a.m. | 3.00 p.m. |
| Tunisian.. . | Nov. 5 | 6.00 a.m. | 6.00 p.m. |

The Turbine SS. Victorian has made the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Montreal—6 days 15 hours 8 minutes.

..Saloon, $77.50 and up. The Turbiners, $87.50 upward.

Second Cabin: $45.00 and $47.50 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.

Third Class: Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $27.50 or $28.75, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.
Hesperian . Oct. 16 Grampian . .Oct. 30
Ionian . . Oct. 23 Pretorian . .Nov. 6

Saloon, $67.50 and up. Second Cabin, $45.00 and up. Ionian and Pretorian one-class Cabin, called Second Cabin, $42.50 up. Third-Class, $27.50.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
Sicilian . . .Oct. 23 Sardinian . .Nov. 13
Corinthian . Nov. 6 Pomeranian Nov. 20

One Class—Second Cabin. Rate—London, $40; Havre, $45 and $50; Paris, $48.65; and up. Third-Class—London, $26.50; Havre, $31.00; Paris, $33.50.

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

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

CPR
Royal Mail
Empresses
4 Days at Sea

| To | Liverpool | From |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 16— | Lake Erie .. .. .. .. .... | Sept. 29 |
| Oct. 22— | Empress of Ireland . . .. | Oct. 8 |
| Oct. 30— | Lake Manitoba .. .. .... | Oct. 13 |
| Nov. 5— | Empress of Britain .. .. | Oct. 22 |
| Nov. 13— | Lake Champlain .. .. .. | Oct. 27 |
| Nov. 19— | Empress of Ireland . . .. | Nov. 5 |

"EMPRESSES"
First Cabin, $90 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $48.75 and $50.00.

ONE CLASS CABIN SHIPS
CALLED SECOND-CLASS.
Lake Manitoba, $42.50 to $50.00.
Lake Champlain, $45.00 and $47.50.
Lake Erie, $45.00 and $47.50.
Through tickets to London $2.50 extra.

THIRD CLASS
Empresses to London, Liverpool, Belfast, $31.25. Other ships, $30.00.

To Book Freight or Passage and for all further information, apply to CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

**REFORD AGENCIES.**

DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL:
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage)..Oct. 21
SS. SALACIA .. .. .. .. .. .. ..Oct. 28
Passage Rates—Cabin (called Second), $42.50 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $26.50; Prepaid, Westbound, $27.50.

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON
FROM MONTREAL:
SS. HURONA .. .. .. .. .... ..Oct. 23
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. DEVONA .. .... .. .. .. Oct. 30
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)

ABERDEEN AND LEITH SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA .. ...... .. ....Oct. 26

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Montreal to Naples direct.
T.S.S. TORTONA .. .. .. .. .. ..Nov. 15
Passage Rates—1st Class, $75.00; 3rd Class, $35.00.

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

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. CO.
**Market Line**
Steamer "PRINCESS"
TO
**CARILLON**
AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS
will leave Canal Basin, foot of Nazareth Street, at 6 a.m., every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
Passengers and Freight carried at lowest rates. Tel. Main 1029.
Head Office, 165 Common Street.

**W. E. POTTER & CO'Y.,**
Painters and Decorators.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.
46 BENOIT ST., (formerly St. Philip).
Telephone M. 1839.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
**THANKSGIVING DAY**
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1909.
Round Trip Excursion Tickets will be sold from Montreal to all stations in Canada, and also to the undermentioned points at
SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| QUEBEC - - | $4.90 | TORONTO - | $10.00 |
| SHERBROOKE | 3.20 | HAMILTON - | 10.65 |
| OTTAWA - | 3.35 | LONDON - | 12.95 |
| DETROIT - | 14.70 | PT. HURON - | 14.00 |

Also from Stations in Canada to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rouses Point, Massena Springs, N.Y., Island Pond, Swanton, Vt., and intermediate points.
Going Dates—October 22, 23, 24, 25.
Return Limit—October 27th, 1909.

**New York Excursion**
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1909.
From MONTREAL Round Trip Fare $11.30
VIA D. & H. CO.
Going Date—October 21, 1909.
Return Limit—November 1st, 1909.

**4 TRAINS DAILY**
—AND ONLY—
DOUBLE TRACK LINE
—TO—
Toronto Buffalo
Detroit Chicago
and points west. Leave Montreal 9.45 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Also

**The International Limited**
CANADA'S FINEST AND FASTEST TRAIN
leaves Montreal 9.00 a.m., and has through Pullman Sleeping Car, Montreal to Chicago; also Grand Trunk Parlor, Library, Cafe Car and through Coach, Montreal to Toronto and Detroit. Meals and refreshments en route. DOUBLE TRACK, perfect road-bed, modern equipment, fast trains, block signal system, St. Clair Tunnel, free library, beautiful scenery, courteous employees. Red Cap attendants meet all trains at Montreal (Bonaventure Station).
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
130 St. James St. 'Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
**THANKSGIVING DAY**
MONDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1909.
Round Trip Tickets will be sold at
SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE
between all Stations in Canada, Fort William and East.
Going Dates—October 22nd to 25th, inclusive.
Return Limit—October 27th, 1909.

THE FAVOURITE LINE TO TORONTO
Two trains daily, including Sunday, 8.45 a.m. and 10 p.m.

The Short Line to Maritime Provinces.
Fast Trains, Through Sleepers, Dining Car service unsurpassed, at 7.25 p.m. daily.

**Hunters' Excursions**
FROM MONTREAL TO
Mattawa to Temiskaming and Kipawa.
Ironsides to Maniwaki, Que.
Aylmer, Que., to Waltham, Que.
St. Adele, Que., to Duhamel, Que.
Riviere a Pierre Jct. to Chicoutimi, Que., including La Tuque and Roberval branches, via Quebec.
Morin Flats to Huberdeau, Que.
AT FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FARE AND ONE-THIRD.
Good going until November 10th.
Returning until December 4th, 1909.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
129 St. James Street, Next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.
HUNTERS' EXCURSIONS
REDUCED FARES TO POINTS IN
Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia
Going October 12th to 31st.
Returning until December 4th, 1909.
THANKSGIVING DAY
OCTOBER 25th, 1909.
Round Trip Tickets will be sold at SINGLE FARE.
Good going 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th.
Returning until 27th October, 1909.
WINTER SERVICE
IN EFFECT OCTOBER 17th

EXPRESS
7.40 a.m. Except Sunday. — St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, and intermediate stations, making connections for Montmagny, Riviere du Loup, and intermediate stations.

MARITIME EXPRESS
12 Noon Daily. — St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Montmagny, Riviere du Loup, Rimouski and St. Flavie.
12 Noon Except Saturday. — For above-named stations and for Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, and Sydney.

NICOLET EXPRESS
4 p.m. Except Sunday. — St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet, and intermediate stations.

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

CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC
New Sleeping Car Service between Montreal & Quebec
Leave Montreal (Moreau St. Station, 11.30 p.m. daily.
Leave Quebec 11.15 p.m. daily.
Ring up Main 5306 for reservations.
HUNTERS' FARES
From Montreal to stations on the Montfort Branch and Stations St. Paulin to Chicoutimi, including Roberval and La Tuque Branches.
First-Class Single Fare & One-third
Good going until November 10th.
Returning until December 4th.
CITY OFFICES:
Imperial Bank Building, Victoria Sq. M. 5306.
13 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 4097.

HAVE YOU GOT A COLD
Get a box of HARTE'S GRIPPE WAFERS. Cures a cold in twenty-four hours.
PRICE 25c.
HOW ABOUT THAT COUGH
Try a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE.
PRICE 25c.
WINTER FLUID
For Chapped Hands and Lips, fifty years a favorite remedy.
PRICE 25c.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
150 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST.

LENOX

**R. J. Tooke's**
**LENOX**
1 7-8 Inches Deep
Close Fitting
Made in Quarter Sizes
**12½c each.**

**SELLING SHIRTS**

To thousands of men, keeping our eyes open, watching the markets, and above all making the shirts we sell. That's what has given us our first and foremost position in the Men's Furnishing business. Come and see how we anticipate your needs. New Colored Shirts, 85c, $1.00, $1.25.

**R. J. TOOKE,** 177 St. James street,
493 St. Catherine st. W.
473 St. Catherine st. E.

**THE LAUNDRY OF QUALITY FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE.**

THE WOMAN WHO ENTERTAINS.

With our modern facilities for laundering all the household linen, and the special attention which we give to table linen, our laundry becomes not only an assistance, but a **necessity** to the woman who entertains. We take special pride in our facilities for doing "flat work." The snowy whiteness of our linen and the excellence of our work will pass your own most critical inspection, and will give you—in the eyes of your guests—that social standing in the determining of which correct service and absolute purity count for much. Bed linen, towels and table linen, which go to make up "flat work," all come from our hands immaculate.

**CROWN LAUNDRY CO., 4218 St. Catherine st.**

### ATTRACTIONS OF PISA.

There is a tradition that the Leaning Tower and the buildings of its group are all that is worth seeing in Pisa. Few, perhaps, realize that Pisa is one of the most ancient cities of Italy, was famous when Rome was but a hamlet and that it once treated on terms of equality with Christian Emperors in Germany and in Constantinople with Moslem Soldans in Bagdad and in Alexandria. 'No lovelier street can be seen in the whole world,' wrote a traveller, in the year 1425, of the Lung d'Arno. Congenial to poets Pisa has always proved. Shelley said 'Our roots never stuck so deeply as at Pisa'; here Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning spent the first winter of their married life, and here she gained courage to offer him her 'Sonnets from the Portuguese.'—London 'Dial.'

### NEW CHINESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Philatelists will be interested to learn that the Imperial Chinese Postal Administration is shortly issuing three special types of stamps to commemorate the accession to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty Hsuan T'ung. Unlike China's present issue, these stamps are oblong, and are to be issued in the following denominations:—2 cents, yellow border of Imeprial dragons, centre—Temple of Heaven in greens; 3 cents, ditto with blue centre; 7 cents, ditto with purple centre. On the top of these stamps are the words, 'Chinese Empire,' and underneath that, 'Hsuan T'ung, 1st year.'

## QUEER PENSION STORY

### Government Says Woman Has Drawn $868 as Her Stepfather's Widow

(Kansas City 'Journal.')

A story that rivals the tales of Zola was thrown upon the desk of A. S. Van Valkenburgh, United States District-Attorney, yesterday, being twelve pounds of the record of the pension case of Sarah Baker, or Kinder. Pension examiners claim to have found that the woman was declaring herself to be the widow of her stepfather, and that in that role she had actually received some $868 in pension money.

Early in the '60s an Illinois soldier named Baker married Nancy Brown. It is outside the story but inside the facts that he had buried one wife whose name too had been Nancy. Nancy Brown had been the widow of a soldier, and she had got a pension for his death, losing that pension when she married a second soldier named Baker, from whom she was divorced. They had a child named Sarah.

Being out of soldiers again, Nancy too unto herself a third, this time the Illinois man named Kinder. To Kinder she took her daughter by her former husband, Sarah. Sarah had attractions for the soldier, so the Government papers read, for the real wife found herself supplanted by the daughter, 'compelled to take the name of Mrs. Robertson, and to say that she was assisting in the work.'

The condition of affairs in this extraordinary household by this time established in West Plains, southern Missouri, is told in the last paragraph of the Government report.

Kinder died, and the Government heard of his death when, as it was supposed, the widow applied for a pension for herself and their four children. The claim ran through the various channels pension claims have to take; pension examiners went to the Kinder home and made personal examinations and investigations, as they always do, and so well was the proof of the claims of the supposed widow, Sarah Kinder, established that not only she, but the four children alco were put on the pension list and kept there for four years. They were paid as the widow and children of the Illinois veteran.

Last April Washington heard from another Mrs. Kinder. This time it was Mrs. Nancy Kinder, who claimed a pension as the widow of the William Kinder. Two and two were put together, and it was found that while there were two Mrs. Kinders in the files, the one drawing a pension and the other wanting to, there was only one William Kinder claimed as their husband.

Away went the pension examiners again, this time with a clue that led straight to West Plains, where Mrs. Nancy Kinder was, and there, it is claimed, they learned of the state of affairs which had made her stand by and see her own daughter take her husband, but not the daughter's father, away from her and made her be the servant of the house for the sake of peace.

Being unlettered, not certain that she had not made herself legally liable, unfamiliar with the changes in the pension laws, the real widow, the mother of the alleged illegal widow, postponed asking for a pension till this year, when her application started the accumulation of a report that already weighs twelve pounds and may send a woman to the Federal prison.

### THE POLAR ESQUIMAUX.

(London 'Times.')

To the South Greenlanders the Polar Esquimaux are a kind of fabulous race, living at an immense distance, clad in bearskins and feeding on raw flesh. Mr. Rasmussen heard of them in his childhood as English children hear of the fairies. They guide their dogs by different signals, drive on sledges of a different construction and build their houses on a different plan. It was the dream of his youth to visit the new people, and at last five years ago his hopes were fulfilled.

Life at the Pole is a perpetual battle with nature in which man is often worsted. 'He was frozen to death' is the end of many biographies. While a man is in health they speak of him as 'stronger than death,' as if death were a watchful enemy always waiting for his chance. But life is on a large scale up there. Instead of the petty alternations of night and day they have the great seasonal succession, and, whether they are waiting for the long light of summer or the long dark of winter, they enjoy a keen delight in the prospect of a change such as we can never know in the tamer arrangements of our climate. The long dark does not keep them wholly inactive. We read of expeditions after bear and hunting on the ice by torchlight, but in the main their winter is given up to conversation and contemplation. 'When the long darkness spreads itself over the country many hidden things are revealed and men's thoughts travel along devious paths.' This is the time when they tell the stories of which Mr. Rasmussen has collected so large a number.

They are strange narratives, formless and arriving at no conclusion, relating marvels as a rule too grotesque to be surprising—how a man married a little fox, how a woman adopted a caterpillar, how the ice broke with a loud report and the report became a man. It is during the interminable moonlit night, silent and lonely, that they see visions and dream dreams. They picture the wastes as full of strange folk and tell Herodean tales of curious nations inhabiting them; of people who rush from their houses on to the ice as if they always expected the attack of an enemy, of Apygoi and men with dogs' legs, of others who are covered with feathers instead of clothes; and always these coast men have a superstitious fear of the mysterious 'Inland Dwellers,' people who have no dogs or sledges, no bows and arrows, practice magic, live in holes in the ground, are very timid and so fleet of foot that they catch foxes by hand.

### MONKEY EATING EAGLE.

A monkey eating eagle from the Philippines, the first specimen ever captured alive, has taken up residence at the London Zoological Gardens. As he sits on a stump in his large cage, blinking gray eyes at his new surroundings and with the long crest of dirty brown feathers on the top of his head rumpled as though he had been running his fingers through his hair, he looks ridiculously like a rather worried human being. He has the largest beak in the eagle house—a black, savage looking hook an inch deep. His body is dark brown, with breast feathers of a dirty cream color. His full name is Pithecophaga Jefferi, or Jeffery's monkey eating eagle. He was captured by means of snares set round the body of a young pig. He will have to abandon his penchant for monkeys in favor of a diet of chickens and duck. The price to be paid for him is not yet settled, but on account of his rarity it will be a high one. Several other zoological societies have done th[illegible] to secure so rare a specimen for themselves.—Dundee 'Advertiser.'

### SWIMMING.

A French University professor [illegible] to include swimming in the curriculum in the schools of France. He says [illegible] 90 percent of the people are [illegible] swim. On the other hand, [illegible] that the Swedes who are in th[illegible] position represent only 12 pe[illegible] the population. In England, [illegible] professor, those proficient in [illegible] can be counted by hundreds of thousands; in other words, he asserts [illegible] two-thirds of the population [illegible] mers. The Germans are prof[illegible] the art and in instruction there[illegible] in the schools. In the Germ[illegible] fully half of the effective f[illegible] swim.—London 'Globe.'

### Street Baths For Horses

(From 'Vogue.')

The street shower baths [illegible] a cost of $6 in some of the s[illegible] Kansas City are used extens[illegible] drivers to ease the discomfort [illegible] horses. The shower attach[illegible] is seven feet high, so that a [illegible] easily stand under it, and the [illegible] tion of the cooler is the simp[illegible] sible, requiring only three [illegible] galvanized water pipe and [illegible] bath attachment.

One section of the pipe, [illegible] circumference, is fastened [illegible] to a city fire plug. From it rises [illegible] foot section three-quarters of [illegible] in circumference and to [illegible] the shower proper is attached.

The street shower was ins[illegible] the instance of its inventor, E[illegible] ham, superintendent of the H[illegible] Hand Institute, primarily for [illegible] fit of the inmates of the crowd[illegible] ment district, who take the[illegible] clad in old duds, but [illegible] has s[illegible] cellently to make life more [illegible] for horses as well.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published, for the time being, [illegible] 'Gazette' building, at No. 38 St. Antoine street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'

'The "Witness" stands in the front rank of Canadian newspapers.'—Toronto 'News.'

1909

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

# THE MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

## Financial.

### BANKS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 140 St. James street.
BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, 95 St. James. M. 121.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James street. M. 3071.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, London and Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James street.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 179 St. James st.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill streets.
LA BANQUE NATIONALE, 99 St. James. M. 1590.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. M. 446.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James st.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.

### BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK HEAD OFFICE, 176 St. James street.

BRANCHES.
750 Notre Dame street, West.
504 St. Catherine street, East.
Cor. of Centre, Grand Trunk and Conde streets.
1398 Notre Dame street, East.
946 St. Denis street, cor. of Rachel.
381 St. Catherine street, West, cor. McGill College ave.
Cor. Ontario and Maisonneuve sts.
952 St. Lawrence st., cor. Pine ave.

### BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 124 St. James. M. 1561.

### CUSTOMS BROKERS.

KIELY, DANIEL & CO, 1 St. Peter St. M. 546.
MONSELL, H. W. & CO., B 28, Board of Trade. M. 636.

### FINANCIERS.

GAY, E. H. & CO., 157 St. James st. Main 1907.
HANSON BROS., Can. Life Bldg. M. 1239.

### FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH, R, 160 St. James st. M. 950.

## Insurance

### ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

GRIER, J. W., & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.

### BURGLARY AND PLATE GLASS.

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY AND PLATE GLASS INS. CO., N. Y. L. Building, M. 2367.
GRIER, J. W., & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.

### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE INS. CO., 112 St. James st. M. 670 and M. 286.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 232 St. James. Main 748.
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, St. John st., M. 3630.
LAW, UNION & CROWN INS. CO., 112 St. James street. M. 3213.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Blachford, 180 St. James st. M. 868.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., Limited, 88 Notre Dame st. West. M. 1539.
PHENIX INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, 1-5 St. John street. M. 3630.

### FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James st. M. 3162.
GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.
HAMPSON, R. & SON, 1-5 St. John st. M. 3630.
MUDGE, N. R. & SON, 227 Board of Trade. M. 2046.
TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 40 Hospital st. M. 2205.
WILLIS, FABRE & CO., Ltd., Brd. of Trade Bldg.

### LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Confederation Life Association, 207 St. James. M. 251.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE, 164 St. James st. Tel. M. 1226.
Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.
The Standard Life Assurance Co., 157 St. James st.

### LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCaw, Wm., Royal Trust Bldg., 107 St. Jas. M. 3389.

### MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

HAMPSON, R. & SON, 1-5 St. John st., M. 3630.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd of Trade Bldg.

### MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

DALE & CO., Coristine Building. Main 4811.

### REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

BENN, ALFRED, Royal Trust Bldg., 107 St. James st. Room 26. Main 2360 and Mount 2503.
Howell, A. W. D., 212 St. James. M. 4510; Mt. 188.
LEGER, O. 34 Alliance Building. M. 4515.
MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James. M. 549. Up 2974
PUTNAM & McCRORY, 208 Merch. Bank Bldg. M. 3390.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James street. Main 1180.
ROSS REALTY CO., 30 St. John street. M. 5261.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714. Main 2525.
SIMPSON, H M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Tel. Up 2368.

### PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig w. M. 1374.
D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame st. East. Main 2933.

### STOCK BROKERS.

(Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.)

BARLOW & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 3349.
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrament st. M. 2232.
L. LORNE EDGAR & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120.
FAIRBANK BROS., 81 St. Fran. Xav. M. 340.
FORGET, R., 84 N. Dame West. M. 917.
GAUDET, J. W. & CO., 32 St. Fran. Xav. M. 5145.
MACDOUGALL BROS., 3 St. Sacrament M. 1364.
McCUAIG BROS. & CO., 157 St. James. M. 922.
McCURDY, F. B. & CO., 4 Hospital. M. 769.
McDOUGALL & COWANS, 95 N. Dame W. M. 1738.
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
O'BRIEN, W. P., 57 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 316.
STRATHY, GORDON & CO. (Estab. 1871.) 12 St. Sacrament. M. 646.
TURPIN, W. J. & CO., 67 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 940
WILSON-SMITH, R & CO., 160 St. James. M. 3023.

### TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

MONTREAL TRUST & DEP CO., Royal Ins. Bldg. Tel. Main 6704 and 6705.
NATIONAL TRUST CO. Ltd., Nat. Trust Bldg. M. 4664

## Professional.

### ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
ATWATER, DUCLOS, BOND & MEAGHER, 160 St. James street. Main 3380.
BAKER, W. A., 58 St. James st. Main 3540.
BEAUCHAMP, EMILE, 72 Notre Dame E. M. 1860.
BEIQUE, TURGEON & BEIQUE, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BLAIR & LAVRTY, Canada Life Building.
BROSSEAU, BROSSEAU & TANSEY, 160 St. James street. M. 1490-1.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & MITCHELL, 164 St. James street. M. 42-43.
BUSTEED & LANE, New York Life Bld. M. 1427.
CHAUVIN & BAKER, 179 St. James st. M. 2194.
COOK, McMASTER & BRODIE, Royal Insurance Building. M. 5153-1749.
DANDURAND, HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., Lond & Globe Bldg. M. 1453 and 2865.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 37 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771.
GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 10.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. 2396.
GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, N. Y. Life Bldg. M. 3178-9.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 36 Notre Dame West. Main 3596.
HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1121.
HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. James. M. 2118.
ILES, CHARLES, 70 St. Fran. av. st. M. 2210.
JACOBS & GARNEAU, 97 St. James st. M. 174.
JULIEN & BERARD, 15 St. James st. M. 4300.
KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE (Hon. SIR ALEX. LACOSTE, C.R.) 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800-1.
LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 2882
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James. M. 1212.
MACLENNAN, F. S., K.C. New York Life Building, Montreal. Tel. Main 4708.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGOUN, ARCH., K.C., 157 St. James st. M. 1978.
OGDEN, C. G., Montreal and Three Rivers. M. 1695.
PATTERSON & ASTLE, 180 St. James st. M. 6960.
Pelissier, Wilson & St. Pierre, 151 St. James. M. 2173.
RIVET, HANDFIELD & HANDFIELD, N. Y. Life Building. M. 2953.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE, Metropolitan Bldg. 179 St. James street. M. 4944.
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.
VIPOND & VIPOND, Bell Tel. Building. M. 3513.
WEIR, MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.

### NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James st. M. 1207.
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2503.
WILKS & BURNETT, Merchts. Bank Bldg. M. 5500.

### PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., 601 New York Life. M. 1691.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 830.

### ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, DR. MILTON L, 171 St James. M. 252.

### ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO., C.A., F.C.A. Can., Canada Life Building. M. 450.

### AUCTIONEERS.

Fraser Bros., 453 St. James & 131 Inspector. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 99 and 101 Metcalfe. Up 2546.
KEARNS, W. M., 32 University street. Up 3800.

### BUSINESS COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL BUS. COLL., 193 St. Catherine West. Main 309.
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up 2936.
MONTREAL BUS. COLL., 46 University Up 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUS. COLL., Y.M.C.A.Bldg. Up 4297
STANDARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, (W. S. Jones, Principal), 314 St. Cath st. west. Up 4530.

### BUSINESS METHODIZER.

THE DOMINION AGENCY, 107 St. James, M. 2504.

### ELOCUTION.

McGLAUGHLIN, R., 22 Burton ave. Tel. W. 1596.

### LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

TODD, FREDERICK G., 10 Phillips Place. Up 2857.

## Retail.

### ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

JENKINS, B. M. & T., Phillips Square. Up 1076.

### ANTIQUE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

McANDREW, D., 203 Dorchester west. Main 4414.

### ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

WATSON, R., 155 Peel street.

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St Catherine st. west. Up 4412.
SHARPE, C. A., cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2712.

### BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND REPAIRS.

LAVALLEE, CHAS., 35 St. Lawrence Boul. M. 554.

### BICYCLES FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.

### BIRD DEALER AND FANCIER.

WILLS, R. C., 177 Bleury street, Montreal.

### BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.
DONALDSON, R. & SON, 20 Youville sq. M. 1712.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig w. M. 2591.

### BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

BORRIE, H. J., 31 Lagauchetiere st. west. M. 1812.

### BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

ASHFORD, C., 340 Dorchester st. w. Up. 1242.
BOSSAMRA, M., 166 St Lawrence Boulevard.
CHAPMAN, A. T., 513 St. Catherine st. w. Up 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & Sons, 227 N. Dame w. M. 2456.
RENOUF, E. M., Ltd., 472 St. Catherine w.. Up 688.

### BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

BERNIER, OCTAVE, 62 Notre Dame st. east.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame west. M. 472.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st. west. Up 817.
SLATER, BEN., 256 Notre Dame West. M. 3127.

### BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

### BUILDERS' BRICK AND STONE.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532.

### CARPET CLEANERS.

DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester street west. Main 4414.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street west. Up 716.

### CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

EVELY, WM., 449 Bleury street. Up 3618.
JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

### CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 757 St. Cath. st. w. (corner Guy). Up 1087.
McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo G. Ryan, successor), 545 Notre Dame st. w. Main 187.
TANSEY, C. H., 273 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942 and 4159.
TREMBLE, J. E., 612 St. Cath. W. cor. Mountain Up. 901.
WEINFIELD, J. J., cor. Bleury & Dorchester.. M. 1377. Cor. Demontigny and St. Lawrence. E. 6311.

### COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 86 Prince street. M. 881.
MERCHANTS COAL CO., Ltd., 60 Victoria sq. Yards: Wellington Basin and Mile End. J. H. Cayford, Pdes.; A.G.Munish, Mgr. M. 1386; E. 5630
MUNRO & CO., 706, St. Catherine W. Up 1120.
ROBERTSON F., 206 St. James street. Main 4610.

### CONFECTIONERS.

ALEXANDER, CHAS. M., 219 St. James st. M. 903.
Alexander, J. B, 4129 St Cath., Westmount. Mt. 1374.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke west, cor. Bleury. Up 1793.

### DEPARTMENT STORES.

CARSLEY CO., Ltd. (The S.), near G.P.O. M. 5665.
LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2551
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Philips sq. Up 2651.
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd., St. Cath. w. Up 2920.

### DRY GOODS—(Retail).

Hamilton Co., The, St. Cath., bet. Drum. & Mount'
OGILVY, JAS & SONS, cor. St. Cath. and Mountain. Up 3305.

### DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cath. East. E. 61.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 302 St. Cath. w. Up 844.

### ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 89 Bleury st. M. 3101.

### ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 598 St. Cath. st. West. Up 3089.

### ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 89 Bleury st.

### FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 468 St. Catherine st. w. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 355 St. Cath. st. w. Up 3372.

### FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

### FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

PRINCE, THE J.S. CO., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 309
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 West St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 681.

### GLASS (PLATE, SHEET AND FANCY).

RAMSAY, A. FRANK & CO., 748 St. Paul. M. 678
SHARPE, C. A., cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2713.

### GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 464 St. Catherine St. West. Up 1068.

### GRAMOPHONES AND VICTOR RECORDS.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Co., 418 St. Cath. W. Up 2418

### GROCERS—(Retail).

BEAULIEU, 33 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE, 432 St. James near Inspector. M. [illegible]
BROWN, W. J., 883 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900 and 2901.
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 404 St. Lawrence. E. 983.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., [illegible] St. Cath. W. Up [illegible]
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke & Mance. E. 4732.
MUNRO, D. D., 706 St. Cath. W., cor. Mackay. Up 864 [illegible]
PAUL, WALTER, 443 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237, also 60 University street. Up [illegible]
STRONG & STRONG, [illegible] Lagauchetiere W. M. [illegible]
TRUDEAU, A., [illegible] St. [illegible] st. E. E. [illegible] M. [illegible]

### GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-15 Bleury street. M. 3571.

### HARDWARE—(Retail).

KRASEL, PAUL R., 331 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

### HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury st. Up 71.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2007.

### HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.). 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571-577 St. James st. M. 6183.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M. 3134
QUEEN'S, opposite G. T. R., M. 4785.
ST. JAMES HOTEL, 540 St. James st. M. 6134.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL (Higgins & Cooper), near G.P.O. M. 6146.
THE RUSSEL HOUSE, near R'lw'y st'ns. M. 6142.
WINDSOR, Dominion Square. Up 2880.

### HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

City House Fur. Co., 1332 St. Law. Boulv. E. 3298

### ICE MERCHANTS.

PURE ICE CO., Ltd., 900 Charlevoix. M. 3850.
THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig st., West, Tel. 3957, 3958.

### LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame W. M. 391

### LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
PALMER, J. & Son, Ltd., 441 St. Cath. W. Up 4307.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. W. Up 3162, 5160.

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE BENALLACK LITHO. & P'T'G CO., Ltd., 80-84 Victoria square. M. 3396.
YALE LITHO. & PRINT CO., 222 St. Paul. M. 768

### LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

### MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. B. & Co., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.

### MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1326.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1644-5-6.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 128 Park ave. Up 2690 & 4058

### MERCHANT TAILORS.

BROWN, R. G. & CO., 209 Bleury st. Main 4330.
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.

### OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 32 McGill Coll. Ave. Up 1185.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1232.
NOURY, J. C. (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402

### OUTDOOR ADVERTISERS.

THE WARE CO'Y., Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve. Up 116.

### PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

BACON, J., 73 Hallowell ave. Phone Westmount 1588
BLACKWOOD, P. M., 70 Delisle. M. 5073.
BOFF, A., 175 St. George street. M. 4759.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 20 Quesnel street. Up 3200.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 215 Elm ave. Mount 886.
DANIELS, H., 139 Fulford street. Up 3116.
HORSEY, H. L., 410 Lindsay Buildings.
SONNE, CHRIS, Jr., 73 Aylmer street. Up 2699.
STEWART, WM., 167 Rielle ave., Verdun. M. 3190.
TAYLOR, F. N., 2328 St. Lawrence. E. 6212.

### PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.

The Dominion Phonograph Co., 468A St. Cath. West

### PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig street west. M. 737.

### PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, 735 St. Catherine street West. Up 4245.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 361 St. Catherine street East, (near Sanguinet), E. 556.
GORDON, P. J., 421 St. Catherine West. M. 1439.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1285.
LEBUIS & GRENIER, 1355 Notre Dame W. M. 6096.
WESTMOUNT PHOTO STUDIO, 4161 St. Catherine street, Westmount. H. E. Archambault, Prop.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Filer Photo Supply Co., 669 St. Catherine W. Up 1006.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 160 Craig West. M. 1953.
HOUGHTON, F. L., 128 Peel street. Up 3634.
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame West. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 463.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 146 Peel street. Up 364.

### PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1242.
LERCH PIANO CO. Ltd., [illegible] St.Cath. st. W. Up [illegible]
LINDSAY, C.W., Ltd., 512 St. Catherine W. Up [illegible]
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., [illegible] St. Cath. st. W. Up [illegible]

### PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHAS., 418 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.

### PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 55C Metcalfe street.
L'ESPERANCE, EMERY, 32 St. Cath. W. M. 2404.

### PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

ATLAS ENG. & P'T'G CO., 376 Craig W. M. 2928.
Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.

### RANGES AND STOVES.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 208 McGill street. M. 254.

### ROOFERS.

Campbell, Gilday Co., Ltd., 309 St. James st. M. 1172
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig W. M. 987.

### RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury street. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775.

### SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 418 St. James. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block. M. 413.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James st. M. 1966.

### SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M. 773 St. James, cor Versailles. Up 147.
Dominion Waste Paper Co., 563 Craig E. East 2075.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James st. Up 986.
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

### SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill st. M. 184.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

### SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

### STEAM LAUNDRIES.

HOUSEHOLD WASHING CO., 75 William. M. 3559.
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO., 351 Chatham. Up 3683.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600.01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Main 3644.

### TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED. Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

### TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3332.
WALSH, CHAS. B., 30 St. John. Main 2775.

### UNDERTAKERS.

Armstrong, G. & Co., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence Tel. Up 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.
WRAY, JOS. C. & BRO., 290 Mountain. Head office, Up 2728. 123 St. Dominique. Up 2117.

### WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 20 Drummond street. Up 1337.

### WOOD AND COAL.

VIPOND, WM., 798 St. Lawrence. E. 487.

## Wholesale.

### ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 332.
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 329 Craig st. East. M. 3940.

### BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES & HOLDEN, Limited, 189-207 Inspector st. Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO., 49 Victoria sq. M. 4742
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

### CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., Ltd., 339-343 St. Paul. M. 1242.

### COFFEES AND TEAS.

WOOD, THOS. & CO., 428 St. Paul st. M. 1185.

### DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 5.7 Debresoles st. M. 1999.

### DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

### EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King street. Main 718.

### FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

### FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4463.

### GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4083.

### GROCERS—(Wholesale).

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street. M. [illegible]
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, [illegible] street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 562 St. Paul M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. [illegible]

### HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., 362 Notre Dame W. M. [illegible]

### HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

LAMARRE, W. & CO., 630 Atwater avenue M. [illegible]

### LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309.11 Craig W. M. [illegible]

### LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. [illegible]
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st. M. [illegible]
TALBOT, WILFRID, Off. & Yds., Wiseman av. E. 77

### PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd., 304 Notre Dame West, M. 5097.

### PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2089.
EDWIN CRABTREE & SONS, 8 Lemoine st. M. 1833
LITTLE, T. B. & CO., 130 Craig W. Main [illegible]
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 2834.5.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul W. [illegible]

### PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

### PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W. Up 4449 & 1604

### RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale).

HATTON, D. & CO. Established 1.61. M. [illegible]

### TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. [illegible]
THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO. 266 St. Paul. M. 664.

## Manufacturers.

### AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784
GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., 39-43 Jurors street Main 731, and Merchants 52.

### BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

### BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine M. [illegible]

### BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 100 Brewster ave., Mount 106 and 107.

### BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344

### BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3617.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 158 Shearer st. M. [illegible]
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., Ltd., 90 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

### BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 159-167 St. Urbain. M. [illegible]
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westmount [illegible]
GALLERY BROS, cor Young and William streets. Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up [illegible]
McCALLUM, D. D. W., 4 Brooke avenue [illegible]
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 146[illegible]
HARRISON, DENT, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 385
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. [illegible]
STUARTS, LTD., 609 Rivard st. St. Louis [illegible]
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 386 Bleury. Up 14[illegible]

### CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 100 Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.

### CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. [illegible]

### COCOANUT.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS,' 107 Lagauchetiere st. West. M. 777.

### MACHINES AND METAL GOODS

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter. Main 3332.

### METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

LANGWELL, G. & SON, Dorchester st. E. E. 419.

### MIRRORS, BEVELLED PLATES, FANCY DOOR PANELS.

SHARPE, C. A., cor. Craig and Gosford. M. [illegible]

### SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

AHERN SAFE CO., Limited. Showrooms, 390-392 St. James. Main 512. Factory, 119-153 Poplar ave., St. Henry.

### SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS

MACFARLANE, R. & CO., Ltd., cor. St. James and Richmond streets. Up 2288 and 2289.
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85-95 Atwater avenue. Main 3457.

### TIME RECORDING CLOCKS.

"GLOBE" TIME RECORDERS. (W. A. Wood), 15 Bleury street. M. 2624.

### WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig W. Tel. M. 1194