

THE SHACKS AND SHANTIES OF GREATER MONTREAL.



SEMI-DETACHED SHACKS OF THE BETTER TYPE IN SHANTYTOWN.

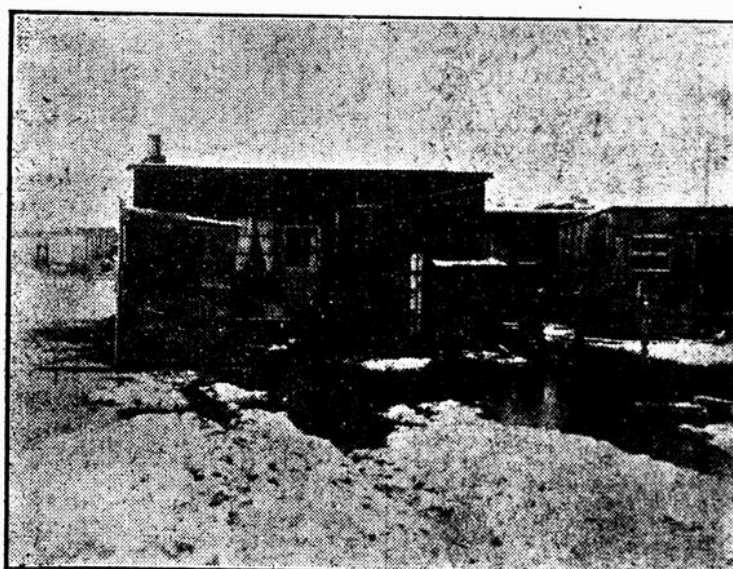
real, and when not enforced by the municipal authorities are voluntarily observed by the land companies seeking to attract the better class of purchasers for their land.

Of such districts as these nothing more need be here said; they are not the sites of shacks and shanties, but of comfortable homes and pleasing vistas.

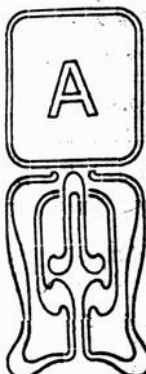
Nor are even the shanty-towns all on the same level of dreary class. Some

fowls usually run up to look for eatables. The wind blows waste paper all over the place, the children play about among rubbish, or try to sail boats on the stagnant pools of water.

In other shanty towns there is always a sense of something doing; of a constant striving after something better. The most elementary forms of habitation may be seen cheek by jowl with what are to be pretty cottages in a more or



A POOL OF STAGNANT WATER OUTSIDE THE FRONT DOOR.



good many people must have received in their time such a jolt as the Rev. Paterson Smyth, the rector of St. George's received the other day when he paid his first visit to one of the newest sections of Greater Montreal, and began to take stock of the way in which the ambitious poor live.

They pointed to some marks on the grass, he told his congregation, and considerable amusement, and told me that was So-and-So avenue.

The statement nearly took his breath away, but it must have prepared him somewhat for the equally startling information a little later on that the various shacks and shanties scattered promiscuously over the said grass and the mud were the homes of the bourgeois of that municipality.

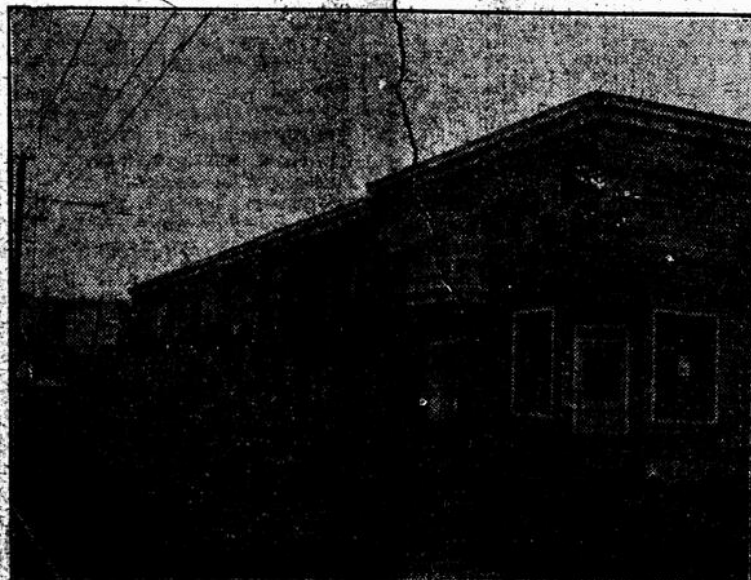
If the sight saddened and subdued him, one could well understand it, and yet, moving about in this embryo town he saw much that was beautiful. He saw a little community earnestly striving for betterment, he met many really fine specimens of the working classes, and before he left this conglomeration of shacks and mud tracks he himself had caught something of the enthusiasm which animates these people, and which casts over the community the glamor of the town that is to be.

The place that he visited, however, was by no means the worst-looking of these 'Shacklands,' as they have very aptly been called. There are growing up in the immediate vicinity of Montreal, apparently without any kind of sanitary or building supervision, rookeries that are worse than any of the worse slums in the city. Not only are these places without any kind of drainage, and without water supply other than that to be obtained from the old-fashioned open well, but often big families, and even several families, are crowd-

ed into the meanest kind of packing-box shack, making it utterly impossible for any of them to observe the most elementary rules of hygiene and decency. These rookeries are, some of them, situated on the most unsuitable land for residential purposes to be found around Montreal, and it is to these places and to these shifts that the poor have been driven partly by the very laudable desire of becoming the owners of their own homes and partly by the ruinous rents demanded by the landlords of the city.

In one particular instance a populous community is planting itself on land that is nothing more or less than muskeg, a place eminently calculated to breed a pestilence. On this swampy ground, supported on props which keep them a foot or so above the stagnant water, are the miserable shacks of an ever-increasing population—shacks built piecemeal of any kind of lumber that can be secured, and roofed over with odd pieces of tar paper and old tin. Between these houses runs a small water course, now so polluted that it is nothing more or less than an open sewer. When the high water comes this sewer overflows on to the surrounding land, and the state in which it leaves the land may be imagined. Here in the making are some pretty problems in sanitation and fire protection which somebody will have to solve some day. Somebody will have to undertake the expensive work of draining the whole of that area; somebody will have to lay sewers and make roads and pavements. Who will that somebody be? The people themselves are far too poor to undertake the work, and appear likely to remain so.

The need is suggested of uniform building by-laws for the Dominion, graded to suit different localities, or at any rate for some sort of municipal superintendence over the building up of such communities—such superintendence as is insisted on in new localities adjoining cities in England, where the owners are obliged to construct the roads properly and lay in sewers and water mains before the property can be put on the market for building purposes. These conditions are observed now in some of the better-governed municipalities adjoining Mont-



PROBLEMS OF FIRE PROTECTION IN THE MAKING.

have a distinctly more cheerful air than others. Those built on swampy land present a terribly depressing sight at all times. It is as though all the poverty of the city had been barbed out into the garish light of day for all the world to stare at.

The shacks are dumped down, or rather propped up—apparently without any regard to the future construction of streets. They look like a convention of dilapidated chicken houses and woodsheds. The women to be seen going in or out of the doorways look as though they have long since given up the attempt to be clean or tidy, and one can hardly ever walk among the shacks without seeing a bucket of dirty water or offal of some kind or other thrown from an open doorway on to the ground outside. When this happens a few dirty

ones completed state. In its first state the shack usually consists of one room or two, at the most. It looks as though it was made of soap boxes, piano legs, or whatever kind of wood can be obtained, and a distinct air of respectability is imparted when it is built of lumber straight from the saw mill. These shacks are built with little regard for the mud tracks, which are stated by conspicuous signs to constitute such an 'avenue,' or even 'boulevard,' for there is no limit to the grandeur that shanty-town aspires to 'some day.' Without these signs and the mud tracks it would be impossible to tell from the houses where the street was supposed to be, for the habitations face all ways, and are obviously intended, many of them, to be in a place that is out of the way of the more generous building to be

indulged in later on. Some of them have an outer covering of tar paper and laths, some of clapboards, and some of rusty tins salvaged from garbage heaps.

Saturday afternoons are always periods of great industry in these shanty-towns, for then 'father' comes home, and works till daylight fails nailing on more tar paper or tin, banking up the foundations, or adding a much-needed extension. In all such communities there are always a number who have got so far ahead as to be able to hire help and set to work on the real home of their dreams. Thus among the shacks may be seen substantial foundations, waiting until enough money has been saved up to put the first story on, and the first stories with temporary roofs on them, and already occupied, waiting until more money has been saved for the second story and the gallery, and frame houses quite complete except for the casing of brick that is later on to give them a conventional look of solidity.

It is thus that part of Montreal's house problem is being solved. Instead of living in a flat in a 'real' house on a city street, and paying anything from ten to twenty-five dollars a month for the privilege of existing there, these folks own the very land on which they live. They secured the land by payment of a small initial fee, even as low as a dollar, and subsequent instalments of from 50 cents a week up. Every cent that would otherwise have gone in rent goes to redeem the mortgage and to build a house, for they gather up their belongings and go out on to their land, being free to live there in any kind of tent or box.

Are these better class shanty-towns preferable to the high-priced accommodation of the city? Ask the shanty-dweller himself. You will find him an individual of sturdy opinions, and a quite aggressive independence as he stands on the land he owns and discusses the question.

Better! Well, he should say! 'Why the missus has been twice the woman since she came out here to live, and the kids! See that couple over

there making a rabbit box? If they don't look healthy, kindly let me know. I should be much obliged.'

'But don't you find it rather cramped, living in a little place like that?'

'Not a bit of it, my dear sir—leastways not in the summer. We practically live out of doors in the summer. It's very fine out here in the summer—do you know that? And in the winter—well, it's no worse than it would have been in the city, for the rent was put up so much that we either had to share our flat with another family or go without sufficient food.'

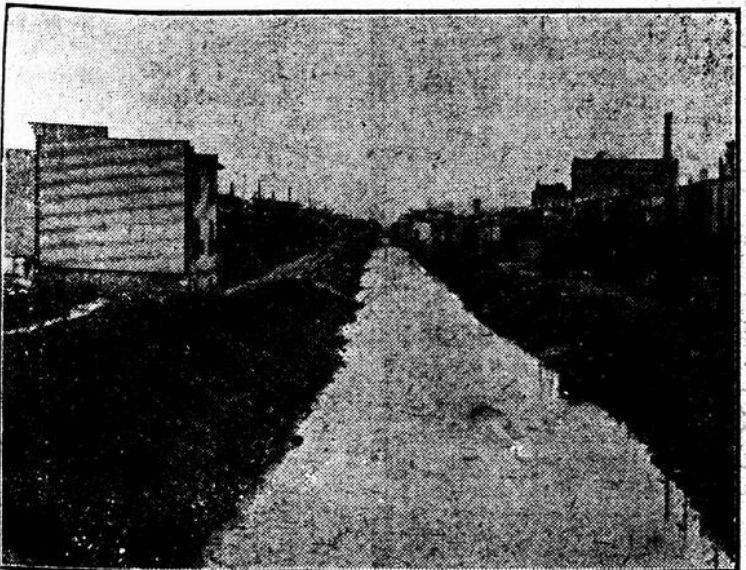
You go on a bit further and ask another shack dweller how he likes it. There is an air of neatness about his shack, although the chimney is made of a length of stovepipe, held in place with wire. He invites you to look inside the shack, and you are surprised to see how homelike his bright-eyed little wife has made it. Also you are surprised to see a piano, looking monumental in this tiny room.

'Looks all right, don't it?' he asks with pride. 'And it's going to be better very shortly. See that nice little house over there?'

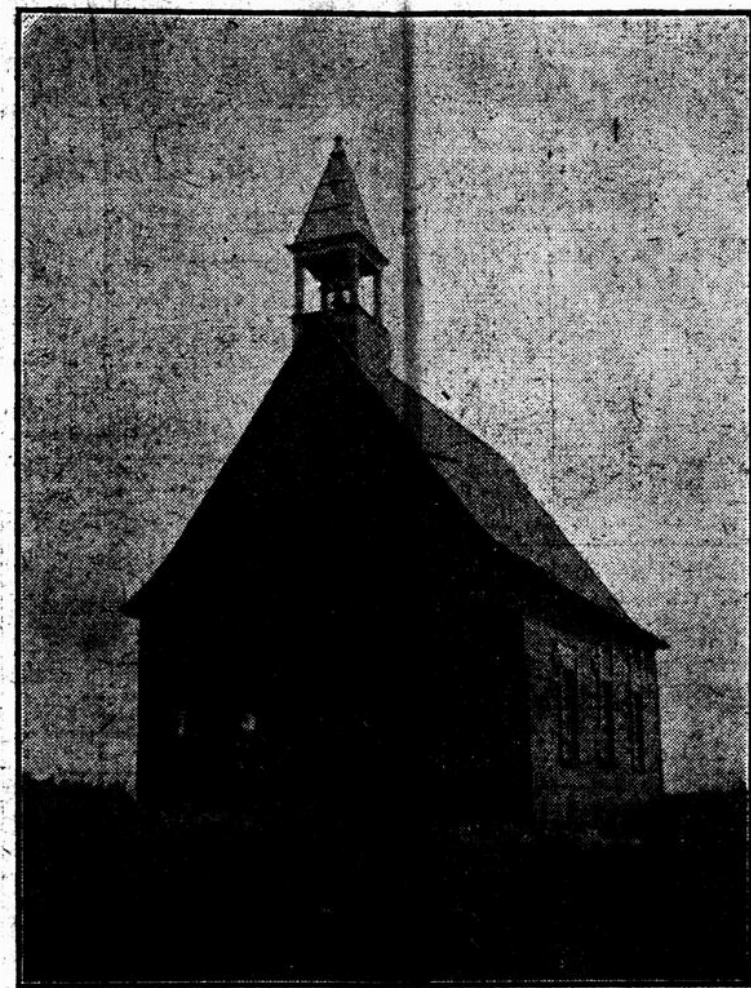
He points to a pretty cottage, with a neatly-fenced garden in front of it. 'If John Brown can build a house like that with the help of a couple of men, why can't I do the same, eh? Is there any just or sufficient cause, as the parson would say?'

You are not sufficiently well versed in the matter to tell him whether there is or not, so you go over and ask Brown how he did it.

'Pluck, sir,' says Brown—'pluck and perseverance. Pluck enough to make a start, and perseverance enough to go on when the start was made. Also the fact that I haven't had to pay out a big slice of my earnings every month to a landlord. It's going to be a fine town out here in a few years' time, don't you think so? You bet your life it is. Property's going to double and treble in value in a very short time out here. Now, why don't you go in for a lot or two? I can show you the swellest location—'

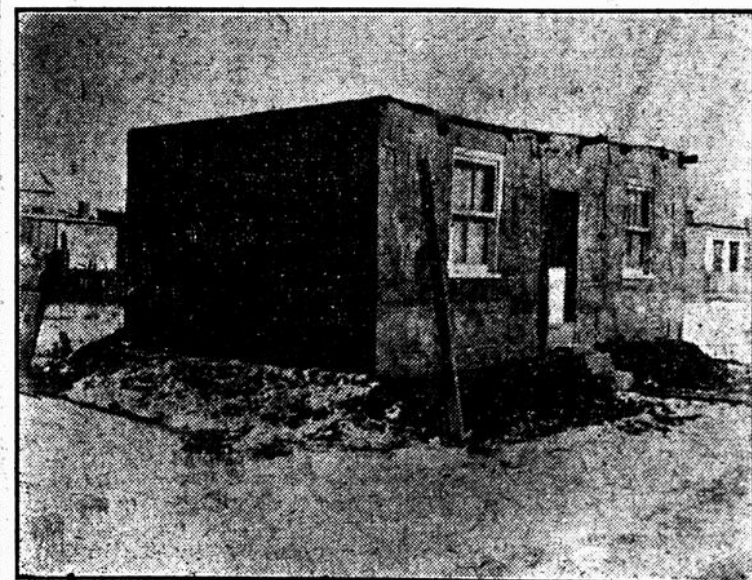


A WATER COURSE THAT HAS BECOME AN OPEN SEWER.



A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN SHANTYTOWN.

The various Protestant churches of Montreal are making strenuous efforts to meet the spiritual needs of the new communities springing up in all directions outside the city boundaries, and the above is a specimen of the neat little churches they are putting up among the shacks and shanties.



A SHACK COVERED WITH ODD PIECES OF OLD TIN.

CONCEALED WEAPONS

JUDGE PICHÉ FINES AN ITALIAN \$20 OR THREE MONTHS.

Antonio Constignino who was acquitted yesterday by Judge Piché of being connected with a 'hood-up' at Montreal West, again appeared before Judge Piché yesterday, charged with carrying a revolver. The accused informed the Court that fifteen months ago he was robbed at Montreal West of \$22, and had bought a revolver to protect himself. He had never fired it. Judge Piché said that under the circumstances and the fact that the accused had spent several days in jail, he would only impose the minimum penalty of \$20 or three months.

TO AND FRO IN LONDON.

Mr. J. R. Clarke, the lecture-entertainer, will deliver his lecture 'To and fro in London,' in Mountain Street Methodist Church, on Monday evening next. In speaking of this lecture the Buffalo 'Morning Express' recently said:—'Asbury Church was filled last evening by people who had come to hear John R. Clarke repeat his "to and fro in London." It is a very entertaining effort in oratory pathos, dash, descriptive passages, stories of real life, bits of autobiography, sketches of great men, all strung together in a way to keep his audience delighted with his bright and racy effort. John R. Clarke is a most charming speaker. The fund of stories, hits at all sorts of people and pictures of all sorts of lives, seemed inexhaustible.' On his visit to Silver Creek, N.Y., another paper said:—'John R. Clarke is a royal entertainer. For two hours he held the attention of his audience. "To and fro in London" does not consist of dry statistics or pictures of brick and mortar, but, rather, a vivid reproduction of the characters that have peopled London in the past and are to be found there to-day. Mr. Clarke is a fine actor and elocutionist and a good story-teller. His description of London bridge was a masterpiece in itself, whilst his allusions to Wellington, Nelson, Westley Spence, Rowland Hill, Gladstone, Cowper and others will not soon be forgotten.' Mr. Clarke will preach morning and evening, on Sunday, in Mountain Street Church, and address the Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

A NOONDAY FIRE.

The fire brigade was called out yesterday about a quarter past one in answer to a call from St. Francois Xavier and St. Sacrament streets, to a supposed fire at No. 5 St. Sacrament street, vacant premises adjoining those of Mr. Chas. H. Walter, banker and importer. On arrival no fire could be discovered, though there was a strong smell of burning wood. It is believed that the alarm occurred through a strong back draught in the furnace which is under No. 5, and in which wood was being burned. As the supposed fire was in the heart of the city there was a large turnout of the fire fighting apparatus, which immediately returned to their various stations on finding they would not be required.

GIN DISAPPEARED.

Leo Parent, a clerk, 27 years of age, was arraigned yesterday before Mr. Lafontaine, charged with stealing \$31 and a bottle of gin from Gendreau's restaurant, at the corner of Vitre street and St. Lawrence boulevard. It is alleged that he hid in the cellar until the bar was closed, when he committed the theft. A passerby notified the police and the accused was arrested by Detective Lebeuf and Trudel. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded until Nov. 20 for enquete.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Francois Xavier Paradis, 40 years of age, died at the Notre Dame Hospital yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, from a fractured skull, received by being struck by a falling tree when cutting wood in the bush on Thursday. Paradis was a farmer of Shawbridge, and was brought to Montreal by train. He had been employed by William Girard, James B. Cooper, D.S.C.R., who took Paradis to Montreal, stating that the C. P. R. officials rendered every assistance in their power to the injured man.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Three manufacturing firms were summoned before the Recorder yesterday for permitting a smoke nuisance. The attorney for the defendants informed the Court that his clients intended to improve their apparatus. Mr. Recorder Dupuis said he was glad to hear this, and consequently he would postpone the cases until Dec. 27.

ARM BROKEN IN MILL.

Michael Cropley, 19 years of age, and residing at No. 356 Centre street had his arm broken shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday when working in the Ogilvie Flour Mills, No. 191 Seigneurs street. He was taken to the General Hospital in an ambulance.

FATHER CLAIMS DAMAGES.

A. Perrault, the father of a six years old boy, who was killed at a Grand Trunk Railway crossing, in September last, has entered an action through his attorney, Mr. J. E. C. Bumbray, claiming \$2,000 damages from the company.

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NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS. QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m. Toronto, \$8.00. Return \$14.00. Hamilton, \$8.50. Return \$15.00. MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m. Fall Excursions to the Saguenay only \$18, including meals and berth. SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m.

WELLINGTON BRIDGE. In the Matter of Expropriation for the Improving of the Approaches to Wellington Bridge, in the St. Ann's Ward, of the City of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the assessment roll in the above matter, is now deposited in my office, at the City Hall, where the interested parties may examine it until MONDAY, the 26th November, 1907, at 10 o'clock a.m. I shall hear all complaints that may be made against said roll.

JOHN R. BARLOW, City Surveyor. City Surveyor's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 13th November, 1907.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. ELOCUTION and PUBLIC SPEAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Private Lessons in the evening. For terms, address, R. McGLAUGHLIN, Tel. W. 1500, 21 Burton ave.

Albert College BELLEVILLE, ONT. 245 students enrolled last year—164 young ladies and 81 young men. Full staff of specialists in all departments. Large athletic grounds. Buildings heated by steam and lighted with electricity. Will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1907. For calendar or room address Principal Dyer, D.D.

Graduates of BELLEVILLE Business College are among the most successful business men and women in the world, to whom failure is unknown. The benefit received at your College proved a very material help to me when I started out to make my way to the world. Extract from a letter just received from a graduate whose salary is \$2,000 a year. For free Catalogue, address BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont. Limited.

JUDGMENT ON A THEATRE DEAL. Mr. Justice Archibald has rendered judgment in a case of W. C. Strachan vs. Geo. Gauvreau, and the Compagnie de Theatre National Francais mis en cause. In August, 1906, Strachan purchased from Gauvreau five hundred shares of the theatre company mis en cause for the sum of \$25,000. By his present action he asks to have \$710.96, deducted from the purchase price, on the ground of alleged misrepresentations in the contract, which did not mention that the theatre owed this sum. In rendering judgment the Court held that a reduction could not be enforced when the shares had maintained their full value. Moreover, the debt complained of did not exist when the transaction between the parties took place, and it was contracted for necessary expenses connected with the opening of the theatre, during the delay which the plaintiff allowed to run before signing the deeds. The action was dismissed with costs.

WAS BURNED TO DEATH. Findlay, Ohio, Nov. 15.—Miss Hannah Oman, eighty years of age, was burned to death yesterday while practicing a religious rite. She burned incense while praying and in some manner the fire was communicated to her clothing. At the time of the accident the woman was alone, although neighbors had called previously and were aware of what Miss Oman was doing before she was discovered a mass of flame, attempting to crawl from the house.

COURT OF APPEAL. The November term of the Court of Appeal opened yesterday with Chief Justice Taschereau and Judges Bossé, Tremblay, Blanchet and Lavergne on the bench. After a few motions had been presented, the rehearing in the case of the City of Montreal and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the Montreal Brewing Company, was proceeded with, Mr. Justice Dunlop sitting as judge ad hoc.

ASSIGNMENTS. Alph. Desjardins, plasterer, has consented to assign at the demand of the Delormier Hardware Company.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN NUMBERED Section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less. Applications for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency. By proxy may, however, be made at an Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader. An application for entry or cancellation, made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application will have priority, and the land will be allotted to the applicant as soon as the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail. In case of 'personation' or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claims, or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled. An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of. Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to priority of entry. Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default. A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans. (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years. (2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence 'duties' by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement. (3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him, the homesteader may, if he so desires, perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother). (4) The term 'vicinity' in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning more than one mile, but not less than the exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement. (5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above provisions shall, in writing, notify the Agent for the district of such intention. Before making application for patent the homesteader shall file a copy of the notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

MINING REGULATIONS. COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty of one cent of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined. QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim of 1,000 x 1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre. The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 percent on the net proceeds. Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly. An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold or five miles of river for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 percent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. COBY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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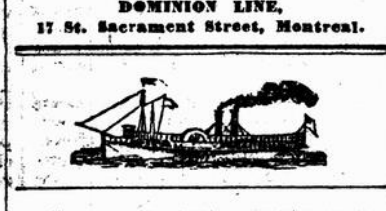
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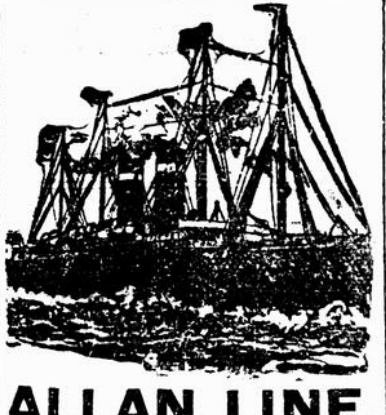
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To LIVERPOOL. From Nov. 9—LAKE CHAMPLAIN . . . Oct. 23 Nov. 15—EMPRESS OF BRITAIN. Nov. 1 Nov. 23—LAKE ERIE . . . Nov. 6 Nov. 29—EMPRESS OF IRELAND Nov. 15 Dec. 7—LAKE MANITOBA . . . Nov. 20 Dec. 13—EMPRESS OF BRITAIN. Nov. 29 Dec. 17—EMPRESS OF IRELAND. Dec. 18 Jan. 4—LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Dec. 18 Jan. 10—EMPRESS OF BRITAIN. Dec. 27 WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE. 1st Cabin, from \$45.00 up, according to steamer. 2nd Cabin, from \$37.50 up, according to steamer. J. O. McE. BROWN, Genl. Pass. Agent. Rooms 3, 4 and 5, Board of Trade.

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SS. CASSANDRA (cold storage) . . . Nov. 14 SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) . . . Nov. 21 ST. JOHN, N.B. Glasgow Weekly Service. SS. TRITONIA Nov. 20 SS. KASTALLA (cold storage) . . . Dec. 14 SS. SALACIA Dec. 28 Passenger Rates—Cabin, \$35.00 single; \$68.75 return. Prepaid—Cabin, \$37.50; 3rd class, \$27.50. THOMSON LINE. London Weekly Service. SS. IONA (cold storage and cool air) Nov. 16 SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) Nov. 23 PORTLAND, ME. London Weekly Service. SS. LATONA (cold storage and cool air) Dec. 7 SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) Dec. 14 LEITH SERVICE. SS. JACONA about Nov. 20 ABERDEEN SERVICE. SS. JACONA about Nov. 20 TELEPHONES—Office, Main 5586 and 5581; Donaldson Wharf, Main 5658; Thomson Wharf, 5656. THE ROBERT REFORO CO., Limited, MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B.

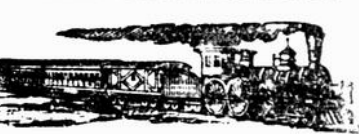
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MONTREAL—OTTAWA 3 Trains Week Days 2 Trains Sundays. Leave Montreal—8.30 a.m., 12.40 p.m., 7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa—11.30 a.m., 1.40 p.m., 10.30 p.m. Elegant Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains.

MONTREAL—NEW YORK Leave Montreal—18.45 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 7.40 p.m. Arrive New York—10.00 p.m., 11.08 p.m., 7.20 a.m. Daily. 1 Week days.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, Norfolk, Virginia. Cheap rates still in effect. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. James St. 'Phone Main 459 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC QUEBEC TRAINS.

LEAVE PLACE VIGOR. x7.55 a.m. *2.00 p.m. *11.30 p.m. Parlor or Sleeping Cars on above trains. xCafe Car. Meals a la carte.

OTTAWA TRAINS LEAVE WINDSOR STATION. x7.45 a.m. x10.10 a.m. 11.55 a.m. x14.00 p.m. *9.40 p.m. *10.70 p.m. xParlor and Cafe Cars. Meals a la carte.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY Bonaventure Union Depot.

TRAIN SERVICE. 7.25 DAY EXPRESS—For Sts. Hya. in the Drummondville, Lovis, Quebec. Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday.

BUFFET PARLOR CAR TO LEVIS. "MARITIME EXPRESS" For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lovis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. Leaves at 12.00 noon daily (except Saturday to Ste. Flavie only). Through Sleeping Car to St. John and Halifax.

LOCAL EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations. P.M. 7.30 FRIDAYS ONLY. Royal Mail Special for Rimouski.

A Buffet Sleeping Car is attached to this train, for passengers who may wish to embark steamer at Rimouski. All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the Bonaventure Union Depot.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Union Depot. Tel. Main 615. J. J. McCONNIFF, City Pass. & Ticket Agent.

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A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Delivery Waggon Smashed and Team Killed in Collision With a Freight Train.

DRIVERS RECEIVED PAINFUL INJURIES, BUT ARE EXPECTED TO SURVIVE.

Thomas Harvey, Point St. Charles, and Denis Bordelais, of St. Maurice street, both drivers in the employ of Notre Dame Laundry Company, were taken to Notre Dame Hospital yesterday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, having been thrown from their wagon by being struck by a Grand Trunk freight train, when they were crossing the railway tracks at Dawes avenue, between the upper and lower Lacombe roads.

THE 'MAURETANIA.'

Great Cunard Liner Sails this Evening on Maiden Voyage.

New York, Nov. 16.—Advice from England, as to the departure of the huge new Cunard liner 'Mauretania' from Liverpool this evening on her maiden transatlantic passage, say that the event will be attended with an interest fully as keen as that which marked the 'Lusitania's' first departure for the United States. The 'Mauretania's' recent trials establish the conviction that she will surpass the 'Lusitania's' achievements notwithstanding the official announcement that she will not be pushed.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS FOR CHINA

MCGILL STUDENT LEAVES TO JOIN THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Four young Canadian engineers have been engaged by the Canton-Hankow Railway to prospect for and locate their proposed new lines in Northern China. The party, which will sail from Vancouver on the 25th, consists of Mr. Ernest Jordan and Mr. Redo Macdonald, of Goderich; Mr. Burnside, of Toronto, and Mr. Baby, of Hamilton.

JUNIORS GAVE ORATORIO.

The oratorio 'Christ and his soldiers' (Farmer), given in the East end Methodist Church last evening, by the St. Lambert Junior Choral Society, was most enjoyable and successful. There were eighty-two children and fifteen adults in the choir—more than announced. The chorus was well balanced and showed careful training and good arrangement. The soloists were: Miss Grose, soprano; Miss Crawford, contralto; Mr. F. C. Capon, tenor, and R. Paton, bass.

FELL INTO A DRAIN.

Albert Cloutier, aged 42 years, of 5 Luzanne street, sustained the fracture of bones in his right side and contusions on the head, arms and thorax through falling into the McDonald drain at the corner of Beaubien and St. Hubert streets this forenoon. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital for treatment.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Marriage of Prince Charles of Bourbon and Princess Louise of Orleans.

GREAT GATHERING OF EUROPEAN KINGS AND PRINCES.

London, Nov. 16.—There was a remarkable gathering last night at Wood Norton, the seat of the Duke of Orleans, of kings and princes, who have assembled to witness the marriage ceremony to-day of Prince Charles of Bourbon and Princess Louise of Orleans. It was a family banquet and there were no speeches or toasts, but all glasses were lifted to the host, the Duke of Orleans, and to the bride and bridegroom.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The propriety of having a day of national thanksgiving and of its observance by the Anglican churches was discussed at considerable length at the annual Deaneary Conference of the Diocese of Ottawa. The discussion was provoked by the Rev. M. Canon Mungleston, of Perth, stating in his address on 'Some anomalies in the Rubrics,' that he would have the whole institution of national thanksgiving swept away as it served but to show the unthankfulness of the people as a whole by their not going to church and thanking God for his mercies.

CANADIAN CABLES

London, Nov. 16.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel announces that the Bishop of Quebec renounced the £150 yearly paid to the Labrador Mission.

London, Nov. 16.—Gerald McLean, of Lethbridge, challenges the Church Army's statement that it does not send to Canada convicted persons. He says he will furnish Secretary Carille with the names if he wishes. Mr. Carille says the cases are to be investigated.

VOLUME OF SMALL INVESTMENT BUYING BEATS ALL RECORDS.

New York, Nov. 15.—Never in the history of Wall Street have there been such enormous purchases of securities by investors in odd lots. The transfer books of railroad and industrial corporations today show a record-breaking number of new shareholders. Taking advantage of the present low market prices of standard securities, a horde of investors have come into the financial district with their savings and purchased stocks in unprecedented quantities.

Secretary Trimble, of the Steel Corporation, said to-day that the transfer department was behind in its work because of the enormous buying of odd lots. Jas. L. Carter, in charge of the transfer department of J. P. Morgan & Co., said to-day that the purchases of small lots of stocks, which was still being kept up in great volume was breaking all records. It is estimated that in the last six weeks the number of stockholders in the Northern Pacific has increased nearly 6,000; in the Southern Railroad more than 1,000; and in the Reading more than 2,000.

REORGANIZATION OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE

Despatch From Lord Elgin to the Governor-General—Work of the Self-Governing Colonies to be Hereafter Separated Entirely From That of the Crown Colonies.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' contains the text of a despatch from Lord Elgin, Colonial Secretary, to the Governor-General of Canada, outlining the steps which have been taken in the reorganization of the Colonial Office on the lines suggested by the last Imperial Conference. Lord Elgin's despatch reads in part as follows:—'Your ministers are probably aware that the business of the Colonial Office has been arranged up to the present time, mainly, on geographical lines, though there is a general department to which certain matters common to all the colonies are referred. The general department I propose in future to strengthen and enlarge, but otherwise to make the line of division in the office one of status, rather than of geography, and to separate entirely the work of the self-governing colonies from that of the Crown colonies and protectorates. The only exception will be in the case of those crown colonies and protectorates in the Pacific, and connected with South Africa, whose interests are so closely related to those of the adjoining self-governing colonies that the conduct of their business at this office must necessarily be entrusted to the same hands. The Colonial Office will, therefore, in future be divided into three branches or departments, one dealing with the self-governing colonies, a second dealing with the Crown colonies and protectorates, and a third, the general department.'

The first of these three departments will be known as the Dominions Department, the term being used to differentiate the status of the self-governing provinces of the Empire from that of the

Crown colonies. All the business of every kind connected with the self-governing communities will be included in its scope. Though certain matters of general routine must necessarily be shared with the general department; and the staff of the Dominions Department will with the exception mentioned above, be in no way concerned with the Crown colonies. All questions of emigration will be referred to this department and it will keep in close touch with the commercial intelligence committee of the Board of Trade. The Secretariat of the Imperial Conference will be linked to this department, without being entirely merged in it. The secretary will be a member of the department, but he will also have his own special and separate duties, and he will have, as occasion requires, direct access to the Secretary of State. I suggest, as a matter of convenience and also in order to emphasize his position, that on all matters of routine arising out of and connected with the Imperial Conference, the secretary and the colonial ministries shall correspond directly with each other, the correspondence in all cases passing under flying seal between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General or Governor. I shall be glad to hear what extent your ministers may desire to suggest that the high commissioner or agent-general in this country should act as an alternative channel of communication, as I am anxious to establish close and harmonious relations between them and the Secretariat. The Secretariat, either directly or through the Dominions Department, will be represented on, or closely allied to, the Commercial Intelligence Committee.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT CHALK RIVER.

One Engineer Must Have Gone Demented; the Other a Hero.

Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of the C. P. R., who was in the railway disaster near Chalk River, has arrived in Montreal the more, worse for his experience except for a little stiffness due to the severe shaking he sustained. 'I feel,' he said this morning, 'that I owe my life to the heavy, solid construction of the C. P. R. cars. There never was a collision which more clearly demonstrated the value of very heavy and very solid passenger cars. If the cars had been of the old flimsy style there would have been a fearful loss of life. Our train was running at full speed, and so was the engine that ran into us. Yet only the mail and baggage cars were telescoped; the passenger cars never even left the track, though doors were torn off by the sudden compression of air consequent on the fearful impact. One or two of the passengers even claim they were not awakened, though how that can be I can't understand, for I had a fearful crack as I lay in my berth. 'Why the driver of the light engine

that ran into us did what he did no body will ever know, for as you know he was killed. He knew that the 'Soo' train was on the line, and he was told it was on time, and yet he drove his engine on towards it at top speed—with what demented idea in his head nobody can say. 'None of the occupants of the passenger cars were killed or badly injured. The two Prendergasts were in the baggage cars. The doctor who was with them escaped; so did the clerk in the mail car. They don't know how. They felt a big crash, saw the cars open, and just stepped out, practically unhurt. 'James Young, the engineer of the 'Soo' train, deserves to go in railway annuals as a hero. His fireman, Fred. Bald, was the first to realize the danger. He saw the lights of the other engine come round a bend apparently a hundred yards off. He called to Young to jump, and did so himself. Young sprang to the emergency brake and put it on, and by doing so lost his life. Bald escaped.'

WESTMOUNT STAMP BOYS

ARE ORGANIZING A BAZAAR IN AID OF HOSPITAL WORK.

The bazaar which the Westmount Stamp Boys' Department of the Canadian Order of Sunshine is organizing, and which is to be held in the Victoria Hall on Friday and Saturday next, is one which is likely to attract large attendances, of it is recognized that the boys who form the membership are doing a very commendable work. They contribute far more than is generally known to brightening the lives of inmates of the various hospitals, and particularly the Children's Memorial Hospital. They have endowed a bed in the Western Hospital, and have furnished a room there, and they also contribute regular supplies of flowers for the inmates. At Easter time they decorate the different wards with flowers, and in various ways endeavor to bring cheer and comfort to the sufferers. Their bazaar, which is in support of their hospital work, is an annual affair, and by that of last year's they made \$840. The ladies who will have tables at next week's bazaar are:—Fancywork (Children's Memorial Hospital)—Mrs. Hugh Brodie, Mrs. J. B. A. Moore and Mrs. H. Tuttle, conveners, assisted by the Misses Mildred Robertson, H. Bentley, C. Brodie, D. Reynolds, E. Wright, M. Wadsworth, E. Findlay, M. Watson, H. Gaedinger, W. MacIntosh, K. Ewing, I. Ewing, Lawlor, M. Stewart, Z. Blout, K. Wilder, E. Craig, E. Moore. Home-made and housekeepers—Miss Casler, Mrs. Convery and Miss Powney, conveners; assisted by the Misses Renick, Clogh, Mackay and Allan. Dip-pond (Children's Memorial Hospital)—Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Burns, Miss Purvis and Mr. Burns. Refreshments—Mrs. C. Drew, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Springle, conveners; assisted by the Misses Varney, Stevenson, Rogers, Bryson, Pedley, Lister, Blakeley, Birka, Henderson, B. Fenwick, Swail, E. Blakeley. Lemonade well—Mrs. E. W. T. Radford, convener; assisted by the Misses McAllan and Woods.

USHIONS, APRONS AND BAGS

(Western General Hospital)—Mrs. E. W. T. Radford, convener; assisted by the Misses Drummond, Harling, Clark, Leslie, Shaw, Cornell, Graham, Futroye, Dodwell, Hanna, Grose, Raddon. Art and paper, (Montreal General Hospital)—Mrs. Taylor-Bailey, Mrs. G. Pyke, and Mrs. McEwen, conveners; assisted by the Misses U. Boyd, K. Boyd, E. Boyd, K. Pyke, H. Ramsay, H. Mumford, Brodie, M. Inglis, E. Ingold. Dolls (Royal Victoria Hospital)—Mrs. W. R. J. Hughes and Mrs. Chas. Norris, conveners; assisted by the Misses L. Eaton, M. Robertson, H. McAdam, R. Norris, E. Elliott, and A. Gilchrist. Flowers and plants—The Misses A. Ness, E. Douglas, R. Meldrum, A. Meldrum, M. Wylie, G. Dawson, E. Allan, G. Redmayne, L. Redmayne, G. Lee, L. Baker, J. Eaves, O. Whittaker, Mason. Fortune teller.—Miss Fenwick. Country store.—Members of the Stamp Boys. Entertainment.—Messrs. C. Place and J. Whensley.

The bazaar is being given under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor of Westmount and the lady superintendents of the Royal Victoria, Montreal General, Western General, and the Children's Memorial Hospitals. The bazaar will be formally opened on Friday evening by His Worship Mayor Gabraith.

FIRE RECORD

Petrolia, Ont., Nov. 15.—The foundry in connection with the Stevenson Boiler Works was totally destroyed to-night by fire. Loss and cause unknown at present. The plant was insured.

POWER FOR TORONTO

Toronto, Nov. 16.—The citizens of Toronto are to be asked to vote for the by-law in favor of a two-million-dollar plant for the distribution of electric power from the Hydro-Electric Commission.

PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION.

McGill Governors Appoint Mr. J. A. Dale, of Oxford, to the New Chair.

At a meeting of the governors of McGill University yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. A. Dale, of Oxford University, England, was appointed to fill the chair of education presented to the university by Sir William Macdonald some eighteen months ago. Mr. Dale will take up his duties in Montreal next year, and meanwhile the position is being temporarily and partly filled by Professor Geo. Locke, head of the Teachers' Training Department, Macdonald College, St. Anne, who has been borrowed by McGill for this season.

Professor Dale, who is at present university extension lecturer at Oxford, in literature and education, and school examiner on education, University College, Reading, was educated at the public elementary (board) school in Birmingham, and obtained a scholarship to King Edward VI. School with exhibition to Mason University College, Birmingham. He took a five years' course there, and in addition to educational success, he edited the college magazine and helped to organize the various student societies, among others being the Socratic Society (the leading philosophical society in the Midlands), and the Societe Francaise. During the same period he helped found the Ruskin Society of Birmingham, composed very largely of teachers and dealing to a great extent with educational matters. Professor Dale was also a founder of the quarterly, 'St. George,' on the editorial board of which he has always been a member, and to which he has contributed many articles and reviews on educational, social and literary subjects.

From Birmingham he proceeded to Oxford as exhibitor of Merton, where he was president of the college debating society, and shared in the foundation of Ruskin Hall (for the education of workingmen students). In addition to the classical and philosophical course at Oxford, he took the education course for the training of secondary teachers. Subsequently he became teacher at the Borough Road Training College for Elementary Teachers for two sessions (classes for one term, afterwards English; taking also the educational and senior students). Afterwards he obtained present appointment as university extension lecturer at Oxford in literature and education, as well as being lecturer in the North Staffordshire classes for acting teachers (under the higher education council of North Staffordshire); he is extension lecturer also in connection with the universities of Manchester and Liverpool, and such extension lecturing has taken him to all kinds of institutions, including several training colleges—for example, Warrington, Bangor, Ripon, Lincoln, Mount Pleasant (R.C.).

REPRESENTATIVE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the past McGill has had the advantage of an honorary representative in Great Britain, Mr. J. Ewart Horner, who holds examinations for those who have not the necessary qualifications for entrance into McGill. Mr. Horner, however, has felt compelled, on account of press of duties, to relinquish the honorary position and McGill University is fortunate in securing the services in this connection of the Rev. Dr. T. C. Fry, of Berkhamstead, England, to act in this capacity.

Communication was received from the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music of London, England, intimating that the board had decided to offer an exhibition to candidates for the Associated Board examinations who may wish to continue their musical studies abroad. The board has further specified its intention to offer two medals, one gold and one silver, in connection with the examinations under the joint supervision of the Associated Board and the McGill Conservatorium of Music.

DR. TORY'S RESIGNATION.

The board passed a resolution with reference to the resignation of Dr. Tory, who is leaving in order to undertake the organization of the new University of Alberta. The governors, while congratulating him on his new appointment, placed on record an expression of the great regret with which it has learned of his decision to withdraw from the teaching staff of the university. During the long period of his connection with McGill, latterly in the position of associate professor of mathematics, Dr. Tory has rendered manifold services to the University, both in the classroom and outside of it. While regretting his resignation, the board is fully appreciative of the compliment to Dr. Tory implied in his nomination to the presidency of the new university about to be constituted in the province of Alberta. He will take with him the good wishes of all the friends of the university to his new appointment, offering, as it undoubtedly does, a great opportunity for effective work in the cause of education in the west, to which Dr. Tory has already contributed by his devoted labors in connection with the institution of the McGill University College of British Columbia at Vancouver.

BORDEN-BERGERON TOUR.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., for Beauharnois, does not accept the Hon. Mr. Templeman's statement that his recent tour through the west in company with the Conservative leader, did more good than harm to the Liberal party, in support of the contrary view, he quotes letters from Premier McBride, of British Columbia, and the Hon. R. Rogers, of the Manitoba Government testifying to the success of the visit of Mr. Borden and his companion.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Emperor William received at Oxford yesterday the honorary degree of LL.D.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, asked whether he would accept the Democratic nomination for President, says the only question that is to weigh with the party is whether the party can be strengthened more by his nomination than by the nomination of some one else. If he can serve the party by being its candidate, he will accept the commission and make the best fight he can. It, however, the choice falls upon another, he will not be disappointed or disgruntled. His availability is a question to be decided, not by him, not by a few leaders, not even by the leading newspapers that call themselves Democratic, but by the voters of the party, and to them he entrusts the question's decision.

Dr. Reaume, the Ontario Provincial Minister of Public Works, has undergone another operation in a Detroit hospital for the affection in his mouth that it has been bothering him for some time. It is stated that the operation was successful.

The Rev. Canon Mungleston, of Perth, severely criticises the Government for appointing a national Thanksgiving Day, and then, in the same handwriting, ordering a sham battle designed to keep many of the people from attending church at all.

Prominent members of the Trades and Labor Council attended the meeting of the Society of Equity for Alberta, held in Calgary yesterday, with a proposal for a mass meeting of the two orders. It was said at the meeting that the capitalist press were opposed to the farmers forming political organizations, and the members of both societies were enthusiastic for some kind of alliance. The matter will be brought up at the proposed mass meeting. The farmers seem particularly opposed to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which they accuse of treating them unfairly. They now have a company formed whose object it is to handle the members' grain at a cost of one-fifth of a cent a bushel, as against a cent a bushel now charged by the members of the exchange. The Society of Equity are in favor of government ownership of the Port Arthur terminal as against private ownership.

Dr. P. H. Bryce, chief medical officer of the Indian Department at Ottawa, gives an alarming report of tuberculosis in the Indian boarding schools in Manitoba and the North-West. Of a total of 1,537 pupils reported upon, he says, nearly 25 percent are dead. Of one school alone, 99 percent of the ex-pupils are dead. In only one school, Dr. Bryce reports, was there any attempt at ventilation of the dormitories, and all the other schools were simply hotbeds of tuberculosis.

H. Stout, the murderer of the Cariboo trader, Bob Williams, was shot and killed on Thursday in a tussle with Kamboops police. There was a fire in a St. Boniface convent yesterday, and the firemen had to haul the apparatus there by hand, as the authorities had requisitioned the horses for work on the roads.

Bakers in Kingston have dropped to the old figure, three pounds for ten cents. They tried to cut off half a pound, but the scheme did not take with consumers. At the meeting of the civic Health Committee yesterday afternoon the Protestant Board of School Commissioners asked from the medical school inspectors a report of the physical condition of the individual scholars, as so far they had only received reports as to the state of the school buildings.

At the wedding in London to-day of Prince Charles of Bourbon and the Princess Louise of Orleans, the hundred guests included twenty persons of royal blood.

The Rev. D. and Mrs. Macallum, of Kingston, were this week on their golden wedding anniversary, presented by the Congregational churches of Canada with a purse of \$1,000.

FAIR AND COLD

TO THE AUTUMNAL MOON.

Mild Splendor of the various-vested Night! Mother of wildly working violon' hall! I watch thy gliding, while with watery light Thy weak eye glimmers through a fleecy veil; And when thou lovest thy pale orb to shroud Behind the gather'd blackness lost on high; And when thou darrest from the wind-rustle cloud Thy placid lightning o'er the awaken'd sky; Ah, such is Hope; as changeful and as fair! Now dimly peering on the wistful sight; Now hid behind the dragon-wing'd Deceit; But soon emerging in her radiant might; She o'er the sorrow-clouded breast of Care Sails, like a Meteor, kindling in its flight. —By S. T. Coleridge.

Toronto, Nov. 16.—Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fair and cold. Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf and Maritime—Moderate winds; fair and cold. 10-12 Notre Dame street west, Montreal, Nov. 16, 1907.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon Yesterday, 30.24; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.26. Temperature.—Max. Min. To-day 25 25 Yesterday 24 24

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Deaths of births, marriages and deaths must necessarily be entered with the name and address of the...

MARRIAGES. CAMPBELL-BETHUNE. On Nov. 14, 1907, at St. Paul's Church, Toronto...

LEUFESTY - MAHAN. At St. James's Church, Cape Cove, on Nov. 6, 1907...

OLIVER-DALLAS. On Nov. 12, 1907, at St. Thomas Church, Toronto, by the Rev. C. Ensor Sharpe...

POTTS-BRENNEN. On Nov. 12, 1907, at 413 Main street east, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. James Thompson...

PLAYFAIR - KIRKHAM. On Nov. 13, 1907, by the Rev. Carl Allum, at Robley, home of the bride...

RUTHERFORD - McQUAT. On Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents...

ALTON. In Oakville, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1907, Eunice McCraney, relict of the late John Alton...

BROWN. On Thursday evening, Nov. 14, 1907, Emily Benn, widow of the late Joseph Brown...

COUPLAND. At Granby, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1907, Mary Ann Woolley, relict of the late John Coupland...

DEVINE. In this city, on Nov. 15, 1907, Jane McDowell, relict of the late Alexander Devine, aged 77 years...

McCUBBIN. At Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 14, 1907, of pneumonia, William James, eldest son of Mr. J. C. McCubbin...

SHARPE. At Rawdon, Que., on Nov. 12, 1907, Elizabeth Johnston, widow of the late Thomas Sharpe, aged 38 years and 6 months...

IN MEMORIAM. SMALL. In loving memory of our dear father, who departed this life at St. Remi, on Nov. 18, 1905...

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 2.

S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Saturday, Nov. 16, 1907.

175 SILK BLOUSES PARIS MODELS

- Specimens LADIES' JAP. SILK BLOUSES, in pale blue, pink and white, military collar, buttoned front, trimmed with insertion and pin tucks...

A SPECIAL IN THE CARPET DEPT.

1000 yards of fine WILTON VELVET CARPET with handsome borders to match. Regular value \$1.25. SPECIAL FOR MONDAY 79c yard

At the Ribbon Counter

- A very nice lot of fancy assorted colors, in checked, flower and striped, five inch wide. Regular prices, 50c to 75c. TO CLEAR AT 35c

MODEL HATS

WE INVITE THE LADIES TO COME AND EXAMINE THESE ELEGANT HATS

- MODEL HAT OF TAN BROWN VELVET, with silk facing, trimmed with two ostrich feathers and silk ribbon. Price \$12.75

DENT'S GLOVES

SPECIAL FOR FALL WEAR Ladies' long Dogskin Gloves, in 12 button length, plique sewn, new shades of tans; sizes, 5 1/2 to 7. Splendid gloves for fall wear. \$2.25

S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

St. James, St. Peter, and Notre Dame West, Montreal.

OUTBREAK ON THE SUN.

Flames Shot to a Height of 325,000 Miles at the Rate of 12,000 Miles a Minute.

Oxford, England, Nov. 15.—A remarkable outbreak on the sun was observed by Professor Ambau, director of the scientific observatory, at 11 this morning. An immense flame shot up at the rate of over 12,000 miles a minute...

OBITUARY

MR. ROBERT D. KIRK. Antigonish, N.S., Nov. 15.—Robert D. Kirk, ex-Mayor of this town, and head of the dry goods firm of M. Kirk & Co., died suddenly this evening.

WILLIAM F. SHIEBLER. New York, Nov. 15.—William F. Shiebler, who received the first message over the Atlantic cable, sent to President Buchanan by Queen Victoria, died on Wednesday in Brooklyn.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week will be Messrs. J. C. Holden, Lochlan Gibb, A. F. Ducloux, and the Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Our ad. on page 5 of this issue will be interesting reading to all Piano Purchasers. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

MARK TWAIN.

The Rev. Dr. Welsh Delivers Interesting Lecture on the Humorist.

ALLEGED IRREVERENT ATTITUDE TO SACRED SUBJECTS DENIED.

Mark Twain; the tramp, the sage, and the wag, was the subject of a very interesting lecture delivered last evening before the Undergraduate Literary Society of McGill University...

There was a good attendance of students, and the lecture proved a source of much enjoyment. Times play the merry-maker's part in oap and deas, began Dr. Welsh, and ever afterwards, even when you appear in gontest black, the public will look for the harlequin to steal out with waggish fooning.

There is sound bottom in Mark Twain, material of the best grain, throughout his humorous as well as his serious pieces. He is strongest when on his native banks, on the banks of the Mississippi, as Huck Finn and as a cub pilot on that "Father of Waters" among gamblers and negroes and reckless westerners who play off hoaxes on innocent strangers.

He has been vehemently accused of vulgar irreverence and lack of sympathy for the venerable glories of the Old World. He has little imaginative sense of the romance and sentiment of ancient lands and relics of chivalry.

The wonder about Samuel L. Clemens is, not that he has limitations, but that the Mississippi pilot, who had little education, has overcome his limitations so well and acquired the art of vivid, incisive writing.

One cannot analyze his humor. It overtops the page like a broad smile. It is in a small matter drawn out that the fun develops. In his later work his humor carousates in a sentence, but it is an acquired faculty of late growth.

He speaks with a preternaturally grave face and such an impressive drawl that one is left without any hint of his seriousness or pleasantry. When he settled in Hartford, Conn., with Harriet Beecher Stowe and C. D. Warner as neighbors he saw something in the house opposite which made him cross the street and say to the occupant on the verandah: "My name is Clemens; my wife and I have been intending to call on you and make your acquaintance."

He has proved himself, not only a rare jester or the better sort, but a man of high principle, as when he paid off all the debts of the publishing firm of C. L. Webster & Co., in which he had been a sleeping partner, years after their failure, although the creditors had no claim on him.

What Is Catarrh?

A Dangerous Disease Affecting Thousands of People.

It is an inflammation of the mucous membrane, and may affect the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or bladder. CATARRH IN THE HEAD is most common, often coming on so gradually that it has a firm hold before the nature of the trouble is suspected.

Catarrh is aggravated by a succession of colds, but depends on impure blood. When chronic it is liable to develop into consumption. It is therefore very serious.

The true remedy for catarrh is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because as a constitutional remedy it thoroughly purifies the blood, strikes at the root of the trouble and removes the cause.

This great medicine reaches the delicate passages of the mucous membrane, soothes and rebuilds the tissues, giving them healthy condition and ultimately curing the affection.

Do not delay, but begin treatment at once with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists every where. 100 doses one dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Antiseptics or Catarrhals, pleasant antiseptic tablets, promptly relieve catarrh in the head, allay the inflammation, deodorize the discharge and sweeten the breath. Price 50c. Druggists or promptly by mail. Prepared by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

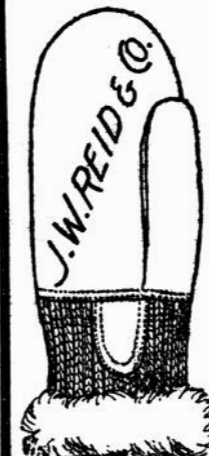
Christmas Presents—A Picture

Never duplicated. Always welcome. A choice assortment, to suit every taste and price.

JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine Street West. TEL. UP 2006. Between Mountain and Crescent Sts.

WINTER GLOVES AND MITTS

FOR WALKING, WORKING, DRIVING, BIG STOCK, HONEST VALUES FOR MEN AND BOYS.



- Men's Wool Gloves, black or fancy, a pair 25c. 35c and 50c
- Men's Genuine Scotch, and double wool Glove, a pair 60c, 75c and \$1.00
- Men's Mocha and Kid Gloves, silk or wool lined, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 a pair and up.
- Men's Dogskin and Mocha Gloves, fur-lined, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$3.50 a pair and up.
- Men's Leather Mitts, heavy wool wrist, 40c, 50c and 75c a pair and up.
- Wool and Fur-lined Mitts, in Mocha, Reindeer and Buck-skin.
- Boys' Leather Mitts, knitted wool wrist, 25c, 35c and 40c a pair and up.
- Boys' Wool Gloves, a pair 25c, 35c and 40c
- Boys' Toques, Sashes and Stockings. See our values.

IN WINTER UNDERWEAR

Half Hose Mufflers, Flannel Shirts, Knitted Cardigan Jackets and Vests. We guarantee all lines as represented.

J. W. REID & CO., 223 ST. CATHERINE WEST, Second Door From Bleury

\$1.00 A GREAT SOUVENIR BOOK OF VIEWS

Montreal in Half-tone

150 lovely views with a complete letter-press description by the late Dr. W. H. Drummond. Send a few copies to your friends. Get your supply at

'The Wigwam,' 136 and 138 Peel Street, Open evenings

SPY CONFESSES

Paris, Nov. 14.—Ensign Ullmo, who was arrested last month at Toulon, charged with being a spy, to-day confessed to a magistrate that he had been in communication with a foreign power, which, he added, refused his offers on the ground that the price he asked was too high.

FARMER RUN OVER.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 15.—William Seccord, aged about 60, a farmer, who drove into town with a load of hay today, died to-night in the hospital. Going down a steep hill, his horse ran away. Seccord fell from the high load of hay, was run over, and his skull fractured. One ear was almost torn from his head.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is Laxative Bromo Quinine & Co. on every box. 25c Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days



We have a large number of Monuments on hand which we will sell at a big discount for the balance of the season. Easy Terms to pay month.

THE SMITH MARBLE & CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd. 290 Bleury street, Montreal. Factory and Warehouses, Van Horne Avenue, Mile End

OFFICE Desks IN GREAT VARIETY. TEES & CO., 300 St. James CENTS FOR SALE AT THE WITNESS OFFICE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

A New Method of Selling These Instruments
on the Instalment Plan.

In case of death of the Husband, if the Wife is unable to keep up the payments on the Piano or Organ, the dealer has the RIGHT and PRIVILEGE to RESUME POSSESSION of the Instrument, without recourse to law. The GRATUITY CLAUSE IN OUR AGREEMENT rectifies this. WE ALLOW THE WIDOW TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT without any further payments, or should it be returned to our warerooms we REFUND TO HER THE MONIES PAID ON SAME.

As only a very small percentage of people pay spot cash when purchasing a Piano or Organ it will readily be seen what a great boon our GRATUITY CLAUSE is to the Public.

OUR RELIABILITY and STANDING.

Write to any Banking Institution or Mercantile Agency and you will find that we are rated at the HIGHEST TERMS of responsibility.

LAYTON BROS.,

One of Montreal's Oldest and Largest Piano Houses,
144 PEEL STREET,
Midway between St. Catherine St. and Windsor Hotel.

THE SUICIDE OF BARNEY

LATE PRESIDENT OF KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY GAVE MINUTE INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT ESTATE.

New York, Nov. 15.—Mortally wounded by his own hand, Charles Tracy Barney, summoned his family and lawyers to his bedside, and after calmly reviewing his business and private affairs, and giving minute expression of his wishes in these matters, dictated and signed his will, in which his wife is made the principal beneficiary. This matter disposed of, he submitted with resignation to the operation which his physicians hoped would save his life. A half-hour after the lawyers withdrew, the former head of the Knickerbocker Trust Company was dead. This became known to-day from a statement made by Albert S. Milbank, of the law firm of Masten & Nichols, Mr. Barney's personal attorneys, and explains the presence at the house when the coroner arrived yesterday of Arthur H. Masten and George L. Nichols, the firm members.

It was said at the house following the death of Mr. Barney yesterday that the dying man had said nothing further than the remark repeated later by Dr. George A. Dixon, "Doctor, this is an accident."

To-day Mr. Milbank said that, after having shot himself and his being found senseless on his bed, Mr. Barney was restored to consciousness. This was about 11.30 o'clock in the morning. He remained conscious until 1.30 o'clock, when an anesthetic was administered, and the physicians probed unsuccessfully for the bullet, which entered the left abdominal cavity and lodged under the shoulder.

During his conscious moments the deposed bank manager directed that his attorneys be summoned. When the latter had arrived they were ushered into the bed chamber, where the family and physicians had already gathered. The doc-

tors had done what they could to minimize the injured man's sufferings. Mr. Barney had executed a will two years ago, but this he subsequently destroyed. The original document, it is understood, had provided for practically the same distribution of the property as the final paper did, except for changes necessitated by the shrinkage in the values of the property of which he disposed. When the original will was drawn Mr. Barney was worth probably between seven and nine million dollars. It is believed that the estate at present will net about two million five hundred thousand dollars. In yesterday's will Mr. Barney directed that his estate be incorporated and so administered in the interest of all concerned by a board of trustees, chosen, it is understood, from among his former associates in the directorship of the now suspended Knickerbocker Trust Company. He directed also that his wife be the chief beneficiary, after his debts were paid. He further willed that the agreement made some time ago with his creditors be lived up to, and such of the estate as proved necessary be used to discharge his obligations. The only reservation he made was in the matter of his life insurance, which amounts to a hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. These policies are incontestable and are to be paid to the widow. The trustees of the incorporated estate are the executors named.

While the attorneys were engaged with the clerical work involved, Mr. Barney, it is said, chatted freely with the others in the room. His conversation ranged from matters of moment to topics of trivial importance. His mind appeared clear and retentive, and his judgment as deliberate as in the days when for him the disposition of millions was a part of the day's work.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst called at the Barney home to-day. Upon leaving he announced that the funeral, which will be private, would be held to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

Coroner Harburger, who will hold an inquest on Nov. 26, sent a detective to the Barney home at East 38th street and Park avenue to-night, with instructions to bring to the coroner's office the clothing worn by Mr. Barney yesterday. The officer returned with the information that the clothing had been burned by the family.

Mr. Ernest Thalmann, one of the receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, said to-night: "We have checked all the securities, and find that they are all there. We cannot observe any evidence of irregularities as yet, nor anything that would tend to lead us to believe that there has been any violation of the banking laws of the state."

Mr. William A. Tucker, of Boston, one of the directors of the Knickerbocker, who is also a member of the examining committee of the board, to-day said: "I am confident of the ability of the company not only to resume business and pay depositors in full, but to keep the stock intact and also a considerable part of the five million dollars surplus."

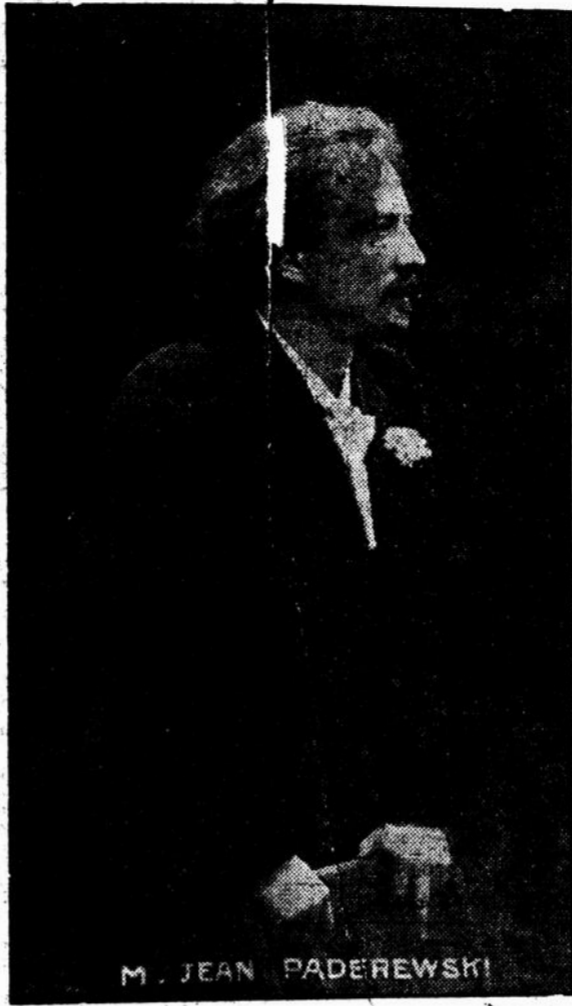
The Knickerbocker Trust Company depositors' committee to-day met and organized by electing Mr. Hinsdale Parsons, general counsel and vice-president of the General Electric Company, chairman, and Mr. William Butler Duncan, jr., treasurer. Resolutions expressing regret over the death of Mr. Barney were adopted.

Mr. Clark Williams, the state superintendent of banking, called at the Broadway offices of the Knickerbocker Trust Company to-day for the first time since the receivers took charge. It was said that his visit had to do with the endorsement of certain notes held by the bank. It was stated later that Mr. Williams had been reassured on the points raised in his inquiry.

SALE OF WORK.

The annual sale of work will take place in St. Thomas's parish hall, corner of Sherbrooke street and Delorimier avenue, on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 21 and 22, from 3 to 10 p.m. The formal opening will take place on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock by the patron, Mr. H. Markland Molson. Music and refreshments will be provided. A rummage sale will be held on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MATTERS MUSICAL



M. JEAN PADEREWSKI

THE PADEREWSKI RECITAL.

Yesterday the public sale of tickets for the pianoforte recital to be given in the Monument National on Nov. 25 by Paderewski opened. There was a heavy demand for seats, and as half the full capacity was sold out before the public sale opened, having been taken up by subscribers, there is every likelihood that within a few days no more tickets will be obtainable. Persons wishing to secure seats will be well advised to apply without delay.

'EVERYMAN' IN SONG.

It may not be generally known here that the old morality play, 'Everyman,' has had a musical setting which is received with much favor in England. The composition takes the form of a cantata and is the work of Dr. H. Walford Davies, organist of the Temple Church, London. As a note in the vocal score tells us, 'the words are almost entirely those of the morality play; but much has been omitted—often reluctantly; obsolete expressions have been avoided; and the form of that which remains has been somewhat adapted or re-arranged.'

Evidently Dr. Walford Davies has been deeply impressed and not a little inspired by the serious import of his subject, and while his music is dramatic in form and often in expression, it is marked by great earnestness and scholarly writing, albeit it seems sometimes unnecessarily restless and difficult in its chromatics and key transitions. There is a unity, symmetry, sincerity, and character about the music which are alike artistic, impressive, and thoroughly in keeping with the quaint old-time words of the poetry and the solemn subject. Representative themes of much distinctive character are used with comparative simplicity of manner, almost always singly, so as to stand out with boldness, and the work is vigorous as well as scholarly and sincere. It is laid out for four solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. The music of 'Everyman' is for the tenor soloist, and that of Death is for a bass. Good-Deeds is a soprano and Knowledge a contralto. Sometimes the chorus joins in the speeches of Every-

man and Knowledge; and the reflective music and that of Kindred, Fellowship, and Riches is also allotted to the chorus, and Five-Wits is represented by a semi-chorus.

It will interest Montrealers to know that at the initial performance of the work at Huddersfield two vocalists well known in Montreal acquitted themselves nobly. Miss Muriel Foster, contralto, who sang the part of Knowledge; and Mr. John Coates (Death); Mr. H. Lane Wilson (Bass) achieved a triumph of artistic and deeply impressive singing in the music of 'Everyman.' Good-Deeds was sung by Miss Gleeson-White (soprano). The laurels of this first performance, however, appear to have gone to Miss Muriel Foster. A great English music critic writes:—"Miss Muriel Foster sang the music and words of Knowledge with beautiful effect. In the charming orchestration of the work the composer has been careful not to over-orchestrate light vocal parts. On this occasion Dr. Walford Davies personally conducted the work and was given a most enthusiastic ovation at the close, with a hearty recall by chorus, band, and audience, all of whom were evidently greatly impressed by 'Everyman.'

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

At the conclusion of the evening service, to-morrow, the following organ solos will be played by Mr. John B. Norton, F.A.G.O., A.R.C.O.: Grand Choeur, Bataise; Aria, Bach (by request); March, Meyerbeer.

A YOUNG MONTREAL VIOLINIST.

Miss Dolly Lucas, a very young lady graduate of the Montreal Conservatory of Music, will give a violin recital in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Quebec, on Monday evening, assisted by Miss May Williams, of Montreal, a soprano, and by Mrs. C. E. Seifert, who will play the piano accompaniments. The young violinist's proficiency may be gauged from her programme, which includes Handel's Sonata in A Major, a Concerto in D Major by Ch. De Beriot, solos by Beethoven, Mozart, Kreutzer, Simonetti, Vioutemps, Tchaikowsky, Bohm, and Ries. The reputations of both violinist and singer have preceded them to Quebec, where they are certain of a hearty welcome.

FIRE IN A CONVENT

PRESENCE OF MIND OF SISTERS SAVED THE BUILDING.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 15.—The convent of the Holy Name, on Provencher avenue, St. Boniface, caught fire this afternoon, and for a time St. Boniface thought it would have a serious fire, as there are no outside escapes to the building, which is three and a half stories high. The Sisters in charge of the school, however, put it out with the hose kept for that purpose. A dense smoke filled the building, but the Sisters stuck to the hose, and had the flames extinguished before they had done much damage. In the meanwhile the Sister Superior went up to the third floor and marshaled the sixty little ones, who have their class room on that floor, and took them out in the open air and safety. There was no panic of any sort though some of the larger girls were in a decided hurry to leave the premises. The authorities will be asked to place outside fire escapes on the building immediately. The school of the Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary is a public school, and is under the control of the St. Boniface School Board. There were about 250 girls in the building at the time, and twelve nuns.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Western Hospital for the ensuing week are the Hon. Robt. Mackay and Messrs. J. T. McCall, R. Macaulay and W. V. McNally.

MR. LEMIEUX IN TOKIO

PROGRAMME FOR PENDING NEGOTIATIONS UNSETTLED.

Tokio, Nov. 15.—Mr. Lemieux to-day visited Mr. Harashi, but the programme for pending negotiations remains unsettled. Meanwhile it is declared in official circles that there is no further room for restriction of immigration, inasmuch as the government has hitherto been making the utmost efforts in that direction regarding both Canada and the United States.

Referring to Mr. Lemieux, the Tokio correspondent anticipates the difficulty will not be largely mitigated in the future, if not altogether removed. The Japanese Government, seeing the necessity of protecting its own laborers from cheap Chinese competition, is unlikely to ignore the difficulties on the Pacific slope.

Mr. Lemieux will visit India on his return.

GREATER WESTMOUNT

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE ADOPTS THE ANNEXATION BY-LAW.

The Notre Dame de Grace Town Council, at a special meeting last night, adopted the by-law which proposes to annex the greater part of the district to the Town of Westmount. The result of this will be that about one-eighth of Notre Dame de Grace will remain in isolation until it is joined up to 'Greater West-

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

PICTURE FRAMING DEPT.

From MONDAY, the 18th. till the End of this Month,

To Encourage our Customers to have their Framing Orders Done Early, and to Avoid the Rush just before Christmas, we will give

20 PERCENT DISCOUNT OFF A Large Line of MOULDINGS.

INDIAN CURIOS.

Suitable Christmas Presents to Send to the Old Country.

We have a large assortment to select from in Sweet Hay Baskets, Handkerchiefs and Collar Boxes, Bark Canoes, Picture Frames, Beaded Moccasins in all sizes and styles, and lots of other articles too numerous to mention here. PRICES RIGHT.

SEWING MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

We have just received a new lot of SEWING MACHINES, very highly finished in oak, drop head, 5 drawers, with full set of steel attachments; warranted for five years; only \$22.00.

SMALL HAND MACHINES, single thread; price \$3.00 and \$8.00. LOCK STITCH HAND MACHINE, \$14.00.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

LIQUID VENEER cleans, polishes and makes furniture look like new; put up in 25c and 50c sizes.

COLONIAL SILVER POLISH, best for cleaning and preserving silver and gold; warranted not to contain any poisonous or injurious ingredient of any kind; quart bottles, 75c. ½ pt. bottles 25c.

UNIVERSAL BREAD MAKERS, simple, easy and sanitary; hands do not touch dough, mixes and kneads in three minutes; old way by hand takes half an hour, 4 loaf size, \$2.50, 8 loaf size \$3.50.

UNIVERSAL CAKE MAKERS: make all kinds of cakes and make them better than by hand; are easily cleaned and durable; price \$2.00 each. A booklet given with each Cake Maker.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited Montreal.



MR. CHARLES H. NELSON.

Mr. Charles H. Nelson, for many years a conspicuous figure in the wholesale and retail manufacturing business of Montreal and Toronto, has been elected recently to fill the position of president of the Semi-Ready Tailoring System, a business which has rapidly come into prominence in the making of fine clothes. It is only since the new management took control that Mr. Nelson has taken an active share in the control of this

large enterprise, although for some years past he has been interested to a considerable extent in the corporation. When Messrs. Nelson and Wood became interested in a new company formed to buy out the former administration, an up-to-date system came into vogue. Mr. C. P. Greener, a well-known advocate of advanced business methods, was retained in New York, and to his ability and personal attention not a little of the present company's prosperity must be attributed.

mount' by special enactment of the Legislature at Quebec.

Councillor D. McDonald, who is an advocate of annexation of the whole municipality to Montreal, offered a vigorous opposition to the passing of the by-law last night, but nevertheless all the sections were approved by the other members of the council, every member being present, except Councillor Decary.

The council then requested that Westmount give effect to the by-law, at once, instead of waiting for its ratification from Quebec, but only with regard to the properties of those who had signed the petition asking for annexation. This proposition was made by agree-

ment with the Westmount Council, which will hold a special meeting this evening to amend the by-law so as to bring it into effect in the manner proposed by Notre Dame de Grace.

On Monday next a meeting of Westmount ratepayers will be held at the town hall to decide whether or not a poll shall be demanded on the annexation by-law.

It is almost certain that this will be demanded, in which event the vote will be taken on Monday, Nov. 25.

During next week a public meeting of the ratepayers will be called at Victoria Hall by Mayor Galbraith for an open discussion of the question.

Weekly Calendar

LECTURE

Rev. W. J. DAWSON, D.D., will speak in Strathcona Hall TO-NIGHT at 8 p.m. Students and friends invited. Men only.

Rev. W. J. DAWSON, D.D. UNION MISSION EMMANUEL CHURCH, Drummond St. TEN DAYS, Commencing SUNDAY, Nov. 17th

Men's Meeting, 8.30 p.m. Evening Service, 7 p.m. Every Evening at 8 p.m. until Nov. 26th. Business Men's Meeting at Corn Exchange Hall, 12.10 Noon, Nov. 18th to 22nd.

MR. JOHN R. CLARKE, New York MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17th. 11 a.m. Subject: 'SOME GLIMPSES OF A MANY-SIDED MAN.' 8 p.m. Subject: 'FAMOUS BOYS AND GIRLS.' 7 p.m. Subject: 'MORAL HEROISMS OF REFORM MOVEMENTS.'

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. JOHN W. SALTON. Will preach at 11 a.m.

Rev. R. E. WELSH, D.D. Will preach at 7 p.m. 'YOUTH AND MANHOOD' A Series of Sunday Evening Sermons at ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

By the Pastor, Rev. FRANK J. DAY, M.A., B.D. Nov. 17--'Sowing Wild Oats.' Dec. 8--'Climbing the Ladder of Fame.' 24--'Push and Pluck.' 15--'Reaching the Summit.'

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH. Missionary Anniversary Services, Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1907. 11 a.m.—Rev. W. T. G. BROWN, B.A., B.D. 7 p.m.—Rev. J. B. SAUNDERS, D.D.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH—Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1907. Rev. W. R. YOUNG, D.D. will preach at both services. 11 A.M. Theme: 'A LARGER LIFE, AND HOW TO LIVE IT.' 7 P.M. Theme: 'PRESENTED, REPEATED, PLAYED WITH. WHAT FOLLOWED?'

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (BEAVER HALL HILL) Morning Service, 11 a.m.—Rev. GEORGE WORKMAN, M.A., Ph.D., will officiate. Evening Service, 7 p.m.—Rev. J. EDGAR HILL, M.A., D.D., will officiate.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH SUNDAY, 11 A.M.—'Reverence for God.' 7 P.M.—'Lessons from the Heavens' 1907. Strangers Welcomed.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue. The Pastor, REV. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

You will be welcomed at ST. JAMES METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TO-MORROW AT 3 P.M.

THE SINGING BIBLE GLASS Every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 4 o'clock. Bright singing for half an hour, which will do you good. Music provided. CRESCENT ST. CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Crescent Streets. COME, FOR ALL ARE WELCOME.

3 SALES FOR THE PADEREWSKI Concert at the Monument on Nov. 25th. TICKETS NOW AT West End—SHAW'S. East End—ARCHAMBAULT'S. Downtown—HERALD OFFICE. PRICES \$1.00 TO \$3.00. BOXES (4, 5 & 6) \$3.00.

Weekly Calendar

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.



THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Victoria Rifle Army Association, will be held in the Armory, 37 Cathart St., at 8.30 p.m. SATURDAY, Nov. 16th, 1907.

Young Men's Christian Association. Dominion Square. SPECIAL SERVICE, SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock, in memory of the late Mr. G. T. Williams.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON PROGRAMME. NO MUSICAL PROGRAMME at 3 o'clock, or MEN'S MEETING in the Building at 3.30, on account of the Mission conducted by the Rev. W. J. DAWSON, D.D., in Emmanuel Church.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

MEN'S OWN. In CALVARY CHURCH - CUY STREET TEMPERANCE SUNDAY. SUNDAY, November 17th, 3 p.m. Speaker—REV. E. H. TIPPETT. Soloist—MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY. DEMONSTRATION MONDAY, Nov. 18th, at 8 p.m. OYSTERS. Admission, 10 cts. Recipes, 5 cts.

THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY OF CANADA. Monthly Meeting, MONDAY, Nov. 18th, 8 p.m., at their Hall, 296 Mountain street, corner St. Catherine.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ART GALLERY. PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY Exhibition by the PHOTOGRAPHIC CLUB OF CANADA, NOVEMBER 23rd to DECEMBER 7th. Members Free. Admission, 25c.

Miss Clementine Varnev will sing in VICTORIA HALL, WESTMOUNT, On FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Patrons—His Worship the Mayor of Westmount, and the Lady Superintendents of the Royal Victoria, Montreal General, Western General and the Children's Memorial Hospitals.

HELD UP BY ITALIANS MR. JOHN DUFORT SHOT IN LEFT ARM WHILE DEFENDING HIMSELF.

At an early hour this morning Mr. John Dufort, an employee of the C. P. R., whilst passing the corner of Ontario and Westmount streets was held up by three Italians.

TAX ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 15.—The Tax Association of North America is the name of the association that has evolved from the movement that formed the National Conference on state and local taxation, which closed here to-day.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL.

Deciding Game in Intercollegiate Struggle this Afternoon.

The McGill team, intact as it played against Ottawa College last Saturday, with Wilson, Raphael, Wallace and Kendall, as spars, and accompanied by a host of supporters, boarded the train shortly before nine o'clock this morning for the Capital City.

The past week has been one wholly unfavorable to good football, owing to the intense cold and frequent downfalls of snow, the McGill campus particularly being in poor condition for good practices.

The outdoor practices in the afternoon were supplemented by signal practices in the gymnasium nearly every evening, so that the general feeling among the students is that Coach Hamilton has taken every possible precaution to ensure a victory.

It is thought, however, among the more conservative student circles that Ottawa College, on its own grounds, and possibly strengthened by Bawlf concerning whom a great deal of uncertainty still apparently exists, will prove a very different proposition from what they did down here last Saturday.

The only change in the Ottawa team from last Saturday is that Gillig will be dropped from the back division and replaced by Marshall. Bawlf will not be able to play.

The teams will line up this afternoon as follows:—Ballantyne, full back; Hastings, left half; Smith, centre half; Reid, right half; Johnson, quarter; Lea and Galbraith, inside wings; Matheson and Winslow, middle wings; Black and Pare, outside wings; scrimmage, Renaud, Stitt and Ottawa College—Full back, Marshall; halves, McDonald, Coaway and Whalen; quarter, Dean; scrimmage, Chartrand, Bisset and Costello; wings, Filiatreault, Higginry, Harrington, Smith, Joron and Trouse.

McGILL INTERMEDIATES. On the McGill campus this afternoon, there will be a battle royal for premier honors in the intermediate intercollegiate league between the McGill and 'Varsity teams. Cadet Carson, of the R.M.C., has been selected as referee.

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WHY LONGBOAT WAS PROFESSIONALIZED

President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Makes Important Statement.

The following important statement was made by Mr. J. E. Sullivan, president of the A.A.U., with regard to the recent suspension of Tom Longboat, of the Irish-Canadian A.C., of Toronto: 'The time and energy of a few who are interested financially in running athletic events, and particularly in the money that is being made out of Longboat, is being wasted in trying to show what a much-abused man Tom Longboat is. They say that Longboat is an ignorant and poor boy, if Longboat is a poor and ignorant boy, then he is one of the cutest foot-racers we have had for a long while, for he and his manager have been continually getting the coin, and the weak attempt of Longboat's amateur brother's friends in this district to show that Longboat is an amateur is useless, for Longboat will never run as an amateur in the United States unless the present officials of the A.A.U. are eliminated from the amateur ranks.'

Longboat has been a professional from the time he began his athletic career. He has always been in the hands of a manager, who got all there was for him, and the records prove that he endeavored to hold up the Pastime A.C. and the Irish-American A.C. the first year that he appeared as an amateur.

The Amateur Athletic Union now has pretty positive evidence that the race at Buffalo on Labor Day was paid for, as all other Longboat races are. Who gets the money is a mystery.

The Montreal A.A.A. have made a thorough investigation into his affairs in Montreal. They find that his mode of earning his living is uncertain, that he is taken from town to town by the brother of John Flanagan, who is an amateur in New York city, with bands and carriages and silk hats.

If this is amateurism, then we don't want amateurism of that kind in the United States. The latest one to come to the defence of Longboat and his methods is Howard Valentine, who was an amateur. Mr. Howard Valentine defends Longboat, and says that it is refreshing to find a man who has finally come forward and offered two thousand dollars for Longboat to run as an amateur for five years.

In connection with his defence of Longboat, Mr. Valentine makes the following charge over his own signature: 'In the opinion of athletic followers who know a thing or two, Longboat has just as much right in the 'simon pure' ranks as half of the men who win A.A.U. titles in this country.'

This is indeed a serious charge. Athletic followers know just what kind of an amateur Longboat is, and when Mr. Valentine's club is going to wind up the most successful year in its existence. The club is the oldest in the league, and the president of the league, Mr. J. D. Duffin, who is a staunch Victor, is quite delighted with the success attained, which to him is recompense for his devotion through the many years he has been connected with the organization. All friends of the grand old English game are cordially invited. Tickets can be had from any member of the club or on the evening of the concert.

PRESBYTERIANS BEAT DIOCEANS

The Association football eleven of the Presbyterian Theological College defeated an eleven of the Diocesan College yesterday afternoon by 4-0 after a good game in which the play was not so one-sided as the score would seem to indicate. This makes the second win for the Presbyterians in the Theological College series, for they defeated the Methodists earlier in the week.

The line up of the winners was: Wilson, goal; Hannah and Christie, backs; Corbett, McCuaig and McLeod, half backs; McVittie, McIntosh, A. Thompson, McKenzie, and Thompson, forwards. Referee, Mr. Harrison, Diocesan College.

METROPOLITAN GOLF CLUB ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Club, held last night at the clubhouse of the M.A.A.A., elected the following officers: President, Charles Byrd; vice-president, the Rev. G. C. Heine; honorary secretary-treasurer, J. L. Thewlis; captain, Charles Alves; green committee, Dr. J. T. Finnie, E. Cunningham and J. L. Traquair; general committee, J. W. Gardiner, H. A. Urquhart, S. H. Martel and C. H. Alves.

The reports of the secretary-treasurer were read and proved to be satisfactory to the meeting. The club prizes through the season were won as follows: Allan Cup—Messrs. Finnie and Mowat; Club Trophy—John Adair and J. V. Gardiner; Scotch Medal—Dr. J. T. Finnie; Subscription Prize—S. H. Martel. Special prizes, presented by Dr. Patton, Charles Byrd and C. H. Alves, were won by S. H. Martel, Jr., Dr. J. T. Finnie and J. W. Gardiner, respectively.

THE SIX DAY BICYCLE RACE

Boston, Nov. 15.—At 11 o'clock to-night the standing of the leading teams in the six-day bicycle race was: Root and Bargett, Moran and Fogler, McLean and Krebs, and Milton and Keegan, all 866 miles, 5 laps. The four teams gained a lap on the rest of the field shortly after 9 o'clock, after a sensational sprint for half an hour.

ROGERS WON FROM SHAD LINK

Last night's wrestling match at Somher Park between Ygnace Rogers and Shad Link resulted in a win for the former after a match in which clever wrestling was mixed up with rough play and occasional exhibitions of temper. In physical qualifications Rogers had the advantage, but his opponent made up in speed what he lacked in weight. After 23 minutes' wrestling, Rogers, with a combination toe-hold and hammer lock threw his opponent for the first fall. The second fall was the result of a crotch hold and half-Nelson, the bout lasting 14 minutes.

entire over his own signature, saying that Longboat is just as much a 'simon pure' athlete, and has just as much right to compete as an amateur as half of the men who win A.A.U. titles in this country, then it is time for the Registration Committee to get busy. If we have here in this district any Longboats, then it is Mr. Valentine's duty to come forward and give their names to the Registration Committee. Mr. Valentine has hitherto been silent. He knows that the friends of Longboat are in a position to give him some very valuable information. Will the Registration Committee tell them all he knows about Longboats that are winning titles in this country. It would make interesting reading and clear things up a great deal. We send our American team to the Olympic games in London in the month of June. I don't think it ever appeared to the governing body of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to accept Longboat as an amateur, and it looks now as though Longboat will remain a professional athlete in Canada, where his acts are appreciated by the Canadian A.A.U., who are simply afraid to disqualify him.

All of this Longboat talk has been the work of a professional manager, John Flanagan's brother, and nothing would surprise me if John Flanagan's brother had been established, so that he could run in New York city as an amateur, and get some good expense money. I don't think it ever appeared to the governing body of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to accept Longboat as an amateur, and it looks now as though Longboat will remain a professional athlete in Canada, where his acts are appreciated by the Canadian A.A.U., who are simply afraid to disqualify him.

The charge is made that Longboat received a sum of money from a Toronto paper, and it has never been denied. It is also charged that he ran races at Buffalo for money, and it has never been denied. Longboat is a fine specimen of an amateur for anyone to waste their time on.

Mr. Robert Edgren published over his own signature a statement that Longboat's trainer told him that he ran all kinds of races at country fairs for money, and Mr. Edgren has never denied this. Longboat will certainly have a hard time trying to establish his amateur status in order to run as an amateur in the United States, and it is the way that the Canadian A.A.U. has handled Longboat's affairs that has caused it to be the laughing stock of the world.

Greater accommodation is needed for the industrial classes, under the Council of Arts and Manufactures. This was the conclusion arrived at by Mr. J. A. G. Galt, their president of the council, who last night visited the classes, accompanied by the following directors: Messrs. N. W. Mercur, J. M. Duff, H. W. Raphael, Jos. Berubé, J. W. Hughes, John Watson, Jos. Lamarche and Jos. Asselin.

At the plumbino school at the Monument National, no fewer than fifty applicants have been refused admission and at the carpentering school thirty would-be pupils were rejected because of lack of room. The council has issued its report on the attendance for October, which shows a total of 1,213 pupils in Montreal. The figures are as follows:—

Table with columns for School Name, Pupil Count, and Address. Includes Mechanical drawing, Plumbino, Modelling, Lithography, Sign painting, Boot and shoe pattern making, Carpentry and stair building, Architectural drawing, Dress-cutting, sewing and millinery, Quebec school, St. Hyacinthe, Valley field, and Three Rivers.

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

Table with columns for Date, Time, Destination, and Agent. Includes destinations like Lumbardia, Cunard, Empress of Britain, C.P.R., Southark, Dominion, K. Wilhelm der grosse, N. G. Lloyd, Oceanic, White Star, Arabic, White Star, St. Paul, American, Virginian, Allan, M. G. Lloyd, Majestic, White Star, Baltic, White Star, Supplementary, Empress of Ireland, Campania, Cunard, C.P.R., and others.

A Corner in Real Estate

BUILDING LOT PRICES.

A good business was done during the week in plots for building purposes, and for which the following prices were paid:

Table with columns: Street, Ward or Municipality, Price per sq. foot.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

Sixteen sales were recorded at the registry offices yesterday, of which the following were the principal:

The Equity Real Estate Co., Ltd., has sold to the Howard-Smith Paper Co., Ltd., a lot fronting on Coté street, near Craig street, with buildings, for the sum of \$17,000.

THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The realty sales of Montreal and district during the week ending Nov. 9 were more than double those of the preceding week.

The following is a summary of the week's sales by wards and municipalities:

Table with columns: Ward, Sales.

BUILDING NOTES.

The lack of hotel accommodation which was discussed at the recent annual meeting of the Montreal Business Men's League, appears also to be a problem in other parts of Canada.

for the Y. M. C. A., is to be erected at Ottawa. The historic old Chipman house, St. John, N.B., where the present King of England was entertained, as the Prince of Wales, on Aug. 3 and 4, 1860, has been demolished to make room for the handsome new Y. M. C. A. building.

CENTRAL AMERICA

PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Peace Conference of the Central American Republics convened in the Red Room of the Bureau of American Republics.

The five republics interested in the conference were represented by plenipotentiaries as follows:—Costa Rica—Senor Luis Anderson, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Juan Bernades Calvo, Minister at Washington.

Guatemala—Dr. Antoine Batres, Jaquere, Senor Victoria Sanchez Ochoa, and Dr. Luis Toledo Heriarte, Minister to Washington.

Honduras—Senor Policarpo Bonilla, Senor Constantino Fiallos and Dr. Angel Ugueta, Minister to Washington.

Nicaragua—Dr. Jose Madriz and Dr. Luis Felipe Corea, Minister to Washington.

Salvador—Dr. Salvador Gallegos, Dr. Salvador Rodriguez, and Senor Frederico Mejia, Minister to Washington.

SPECIAL - IMPORTANT

WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE. Four Floors, 71 x 94, about 26,700 sq. feet of floor space, easy and good receiving and shipping facilities, almost centre of wholesale district, and steadily increasing in value.

I have just received special price and terms at which to sell this property. If additional space for building or storage is required, the adjoining property, which I also have, can be had at a low figure. It is important that you should see me regarding these properties.

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

BLOCK OF LAND FOR SALE

Upper Lachine Road, - KENSINGTON.

In order to quickly dispose of the few remaining lots unsold, I am instructed to offer for sale on bloc, at a reduced price, the portion of this property, bounded by MADISON AVENUE, the UPPER LACHINE ROAD in front, and CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY main line in rear, and containing in all about three acres of beautiful level land, partly covered with fruit trees.

For further particulars,

FRANK E. DONOVAN, SELLING AGENT.

Room 42, Alliance Building, 107 St. James Street, Tel. Main 2091. MONTREAL.

Properties For Sale

PRINCE ARTHUR

\$2,500 cash will buy a beautiful stone house of \$18,500. Giving 22 p.c. interest for money disbursed.

MONTEE DU ZOUAVE

Nos. 25, 27 and 29. Three flats in perfect order. Price \$11,000

ST. LOUIS SQUARE

Nos. 48, 50, and 27 and 29 on Laval street, 4 dwellings. Price \$14,500

ST. CATHERINE

182 East corner St. Elizabeth, good place for business, well rented.

PRINCE ARTHUR

No. 320—A solid stone and brick house, and in perfect order. Price \$9,000

The Canada Real Estate, Loan & Financial Brokers

Room 34, - 107 St. James St. Telephone Main 5415. O. LEGER, Manager.

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO. Merchants Bank Building.

Real Estate Specials of Commanding Importance

Sherbrooke Street Corner House

A well built stone front house on one of the best corner lots in the West End of the city; lot about 45 feet wide. Good stable in rear. Price \$32,000.

SHERBROOKE ST., East of Park Ave.

Two very fine corner properties suitable for apartment houses, private residences or flats. Prices \$55,000 and \$25,000.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Montreal and Westmount. \$5,000 to \$50,000.

BLOCK OF LAND

A choice block of land, having a frontage of 135 feet on Cote St. Antoine Road and about 250 feet on Victoria Avenue; One of the finest residential sites in Westmount. Moderate price.

Factory Sites For Sale Warehouses To Let Furnished Houses To Let.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY 205 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

BUSINESS PREMISES FOR SALE

Here Are Three. We Have Lots More. UNIVERSITY STREET

\$12,000 buys a Building, easily convertible, a few doors South of St. Catherine Street. Lease expires 1st May 1907.

BEAVER HALL HILL

\$14,500 (only) for a Store with Dwelling above. Vacant May 1st 1908 if you wish—10% on your money. Enquire further

ST. JAMES STREET

\$22,000 is all that we ask for one of the best Corners near G.T.R. Depot.

Further particulars from

The Ross Realty Co. Ltd. 30 St. John St.

ALFRED BENN, Phone Main 2360. 107 St. James St.

FOR SALE.

MELBOURNE AVENUE is one of the very nicest in Westmount. I have on that avenue an extra well-built and attractive house for sale. Less than half cash needed. Price \$9,500.

ALFRED BENN.

A modern PINE AVENUE House for Sale. \$10,000. It is cheap.

ALFRED BENN.

A very good, roomy, well finished House, bought from the late Mr. Allan, now for sale on METCALFE STREET.

ALFRED BENN.

Also a House on MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE, \$10,500. This, and the one on Metcalfe avenue certain to be needed for business sites, as St. Catherine property is becoming very costly.

ALFRED BENN.

The splendid large, modern PARK AVENUE House. Great bargain, \$10,500.

ALFRED BENN.

Several ST. CATHERINE STREET properties for sale.

ALFRED BENN.

Two Central NOTRE DAME STREET Stores (two St. James and two St. Paul street ones) for sale.

ALFRED BENN.

Phone M. 2360. 107 St. James St.

PUTNAM & McCRORY, 305-10 Merchants Bank Bldg

Cheap Cottage For Quick Sale

A fine cottage in Westmount is offered for quick sale; 4 bedrooms, open plumbing, extension kitchen, electric lighting, etc. Ask for permit, then make us an offer.

PUTNAM & McCRORY, 305-10 Merchants Bank Building.

SIX NEW FLATS \$17,000

A block of modern dwelling flats in the north end of the city, built about two years ago; six tenants; cement cellars, furnace, open plumbing, etc. A splendid investment.

PUTNAM & McCRORY, 305-10 Merchants Bank Building.

West End House \$4,500

A two and one-half story brick house, above Dorchester street; eight rooms, hot water heating. This is a comfortable little house in a good neighborhood.

PUTNAM & McCRORY, 305-10 Merchants Bank Building.

H. M. SIMPSON, Room 40, Renouf Building.

FOR SALE

No. 4113 Sherbrooke street—Containing, 1st floor, Drawing-room, dining-room, den, pantry and extension kitchen. Fine Billiard-room in basement with well finished stairway and hall leading to it. 2nd floor, large living-room, four bedrooms, bath-room and numerous closets. Top floor, four commodious bedrooms and bath-room, etc.

This handsome house is most substantially built, the decoration is very artistic throughout; the beautiful woodwork is one of its leading features and the whole house is in perfect order.

Permit and particulars on application.

H. M. SIMPSON, Tel. U. 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 15.—The fourth instalment of \$5,000 of the \$20,000 promised by Lord Strathcona to the University of Manitoba in 1902 for the science department, was received to-day. The donation has greatly aided the engineering department

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table with columns: Vessels, At, When.

THE SOUTHWARK'S PASSENGERS.

The R.M.S. Southwark, of the Dominion line, sailed this morning for Liverpool with the following saloon passengers:—Mr. C. Brown, London; Mr. Sydney Course, Winnipeg; Mr. Walter Cross, Mrs. Cross, Richmond; Mr. George Cook, Winnipeg; Mrs. Mear, Mrs. Cosens, Orbow; Miss B. Cole, Montreal; Mr. E. Goodwyn, Mr. F. Gatenby, Maple Creek; Miss N. Hawker, Montreal; Mr. Frederick Hilliards, Halifax; Mr. Herdman, Winnipeg; Mr. J. H. Linehan, Mrs. Linehan, Miss Emma Lambert, Toronto; Mrs. J. Moore, London; Mr. R. Mulroy, Winnipeg; Mr. W. K. Nichole, Liverpool; Mr. Richard Pieters, Winnipeg; Mr. Henry Rod, Winnipeg; Miss E. Stephenson, Whitby; Miss Turnbull, London; Mr. Terry, Winnipeg; Mr. James White, Miss White, Whitby; Mr. W. A. Wain, Mr. W. T. Wright, Liverpool.

STORMS IN THE GULF.

The SS. Virginian, of the Allan line, which is due at Montreal to-morrow has been delayed and will not get here until Monday. The frequent snow storms in the Gulf recently have made navigation well nigh impossible. Reports from the lower river and Gulf to-day, however, are of a better character and fair and clear weather is reported from many points. Several of the vessels leaving to-day will take the Belle Isle route if conditions are favorable.

AN AUSTRALIAN CONTRACT.

Melbourne, Nov. 15.—The mail contract with the Orient Company has been signed. It covers the decade commencing with 1910, to provide for a subsidy of \$170,000 yearly to the company to run five 17 knot steamers, effecting a saving of two days, and to build two more steamers later.

THE FRIESLAND DELAYED.

London, Nov. 15.—The American Steamship Company's liner Friesland, which left Liverpool on Wednesday for Philadelphia, was in at Queenstown yesterday with a disabled engine valve. The repairing was a work of some difficulty, but it was completed in time for the vessel to continue her voyage this afternoon.

The Canada Real Estate, Loan & Financial Brokers

Room 34, - 107 St. James St. Telephone Main 5415. O. LEGER, Manager.

THE SS. CITY OF MEXICO SAFE.

Mexico City, Mexico, Nov. 15.—The steamer City of Mexico, which has been overdue, arrived at Vera Cruz last night, with all on board safe.

NAVIGATION BY NIGHT

The Lakonia, of the Dominion line, commanded by Captain Gillie, made her way through Lake St. Peter and the upper channel to Montreal in the darkness and Thursday. Captain Gillie says that on account of the clearness of the night, the moon and the well marked channel, it was just as easy to come up at night as by day.

THE SOUTHWARK'S FAREWELL. There was a large crowd of friends at the Alexandra pier last night to bid farewell to Captain Williams, Mr. Tom Aspinall, the purser, and the other officers of the Southwark. The Southwark will take her place on the Liverpool-Portland service during the winter.

MARINE NOTES.

The SS. Glenasmole of the Head line, sailed for Belfast to-day. The SS. Devona, of the Thomson line, passed inward at Father Point yesterday. She is due in port early to-morrow morning.

The R.M.S. Victorian has been reported sixty miles west of Malin Head. She was due in Liverpool this morning.

The SS. Tunisian sailed yesterday on her first winter voyage from Liverpool for Halifax and St. John, in charge of her new skipper, with 141 cabin and 78 third class passengers.

DO YOU KNOW

That Outremont is one of the most progressive towns around Montreal? It is beyond the city smoke—it is well managed—it has good roads and granolithic sidewalks.

OUTREMONT

presents one of the best opportunities for investment—values are increasing rapidly. Look at St. Catherine road, Nelson and McTavish streets—two minutes from Park Avenue and Mount Royal Avenue.

MISCREANT CUT BELT.

Corwall, Ont., Nov. 15.—For the second time within a month one of the big belts of the Canada Cotton Mill was cut this week by some unknown person.

WANTED TO BUY, 2 HOUSES

One near Greene Avenue, 7 or 8 rooms. Price \$5,000. Must be in good order.

One on Tupper street, or near, 7 or 8 rooms. Price \$5,500.

Apply

The Canada Real Estate, Loan & Financial Brokers, Room 34, 107 St. James Street.

O. LEGER, Mgr.

The first time the belt was cut almost straight across, but the second attempt was made in a zigzag fashion.

The Daily Witness

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

'Daily Witness'... 12 mos. \$3.00
'Weekly Witness'... 12 mos. 1.00
'World Wide'... 12 mos. 1.50
'Northern Messenger'... 12 mos. .50

CLUBBING RATES

Two or three publications to the same address.

'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide' \$4.50 \$3.50
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger' 3.40 3.10
'Daily' 'World Wide' and 'Mes- senger' 2.90 2.60

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Daily Witness' \$3.00 extra; 'Weekly Witness' 50c extra; 'Northern Messenger' 50c extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only \$1.50.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness' \$2.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness' \$1 extra; 'Northern Messenger' 50c extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only \$1.50.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

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

Calendar for November 1907 showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 30.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1907.

We commend Mr. Lighthall's letter, recommending the appointment by the City Council, from its own members, of a board of control, which would practically be to the council what the cabinet is to parliament.

We print to-day a number of letters bearing on various phases of the question of the dismissal of Dr. Workman. From some of these and former letters it appears to have been impossible to eliminate the unpleasantly personal element.

methods of coming to an understanding. It would usually be found that a great many things surmised are misunderstandings which will disappear when people 'get together' in kindly intercourse.

The Jews have been earnestly addressed in our columns, and their Scriptures appealed to, as evidence of their duty to accept Christianity. It seems that they have a right to their reply, especially when the reply is competent, courteous and not more offensive than the conditions of the argument require.

Judge Pitney, of the supreme court of New Jersey, has given a decision on the question of street railways providing seating accommodation for all passengers. A Jersey city by-law required the companies to run a sufficient number of cars to allow every passenger to have a seat at all times.

There is evidently a great future for the automobile. A Frenchman has invented a machine which combines the qualities of a land carriage and a motor boat.

along the streets he came to a point where a convenient slope led down to the North River. Without hesitation he drove the machine into the water, worked the propeller, sailed out upon the stream, passed up and down, turned back and ran up the slope again on land, none the worse for the adventure.

At last there is a prospect of permanent peace in Central America. Through the exertions of the presidents of the United States and of Mexico a conference has assembled in Washington, consisting of delegates from the governments of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, for the purpose of bringing to a close past differences and of securing the blessings of a stable peace.

If a rush of marriageable women to Panama does not soon take place, it will not be the fault of Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who has recently returned to New York from a visit to the Isthmus. In an address before the Women's Republican Club, at Delmonico's, New York, last Wednesday, she described the canal zone as a paradise of matrimonial opportunities.

'The Tragedy of Quebec' is the name which Mr. Sellar, of Huntingdon, whose book is reviewed in this paper, gives to the gradual and determined ousting of the English-speaking Protestant population

from this province—a process steadily pursued by the Roman Catholic clergy, with the more or less active support of politicians of every stripe. A life-long tragedy it has been to those who have lived through the process, already so far advanced. The question how far the undue privileges enjoyed by the Roman Church are guaranteed by treaty is discussed in the review.

We have seen many signs that these people of Quebec know exactly what they will let their clergy do politically and what they will not. The tacit league between Mr. Bourassa and the clergy to keep the schools in the hands of the clergy has had a recent rebuke. Unfortunately in the matter of strengthening the French population at the expense of the Protestants the appeal to the people never fails.

WAGES MUST NOT BE REDUCED. Mr. Gompers recently declared that, no matter what happens, wages must not be reduced. This would be a comforting doctrine for workmen if natural economic law could be made to conform to it.

Colonel Inglis, in his official report of the siege, after speaking of the terrific and incessant fire day and night, says, 'there could not have been less than eight thousand men firing at one time into our position.'

mortgages on their homes to meet, or bound to one place by other obligations. The floating class of workers may be able to take a vacation or go to other cities or countries, but these must stay and face the changed conditions as best they may.

The check this time has come, not through lack of demand, but through lack of sufficient capital to do all the business that was doing. Those theorists who have been ceaselessly denouncing capital as a public enemy will be forced to contemplate for a time how things are when capital runs short.

A HEROIC ANNIVERSARY.

There is no episode in the annals of Britain more replete with heroic incident than the siege of Lucknow, the relief of which city by Sir Colin Campbell took place fifty years ago to-day (Nov. 16). The mutiny broke out at Meerut on May 10, 1857, flamed up all over north-western India and on the night of May 30 swept the majority of the Sepoys of Lucknow into insurrection.

Colonel Inglis, in his official report of the siege, after speaking of the terrific and incessant fire day and night, says, 'there could not have been less than eight thousand men firing at one time into our position.'

back and marvellous sorties surprised the mutineers. There was, however, 'Ever the mine and assault, our brave Bugles and drums in the darkness shouting and sounding in the air. Ever the labor of fifty that had to be done by five.

The flag was shot down time after time again, but the damage was quickly repaired, so that it never failed to the besieging host the story of the queerable courage that burned the hearts of the defenders.

JUST OUT.

The following are the contents of this week's issue of 'World Wide':— ALL THE WORLD OVER. The Third Douma—New York Evening Post.

The following are the contents of this week's issue of 'World Wide':— ALL THE WORLD OVER. The Third Douma—New York Evening Post. Lord Cromer on Egypt—Rwks Ahead—The Tribune—London.

From 4% to 6%

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PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURN

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday at noon's session of the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also indicated...

Table with columns for stock names, prices, and changes. Includes sections for 'Active Stocks', 'Inactive Stocks', and 'Preferred Stocks'.

AGITATION BY GRAIN MEN BEARS FRUIT.

New York, Nov. 15.—As a result of the representations frankly and forcibly presented by a special committee of grain interests, the railroad embargo, placed about a month ago on grain from Buffalo, has been raised, and all the Buffalo-New York lines will co-operate in a movement to aid the exportation of grain from this country.

WRIGHT LUMBER COMPANY

St. John, N.B., Nov. 15.—Shareholders of the Wright Lumber Company, operating in New Brunswick, N.B., passed an important resolution yesterday afternoon in favor of the liquidation of the company. The money and lumber market conditions have caused embarrassment and the Royal Bank, it was announced, had declined further advances and decided to take action to recover the money due them.

GRAIN MARKETS

The flour market is steady at the recent advance and the mills have orders on hand that will take some weeks yet to fill. The demand from the country is fair as merchants are anxious to get in their supplies before the close of navigation. The demand from European sources has been fairly good, and some sales have been made for English account, but ocean freight space is very scarce.

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, Nov. 16, will say of Montreal trade: "Most of the ocean liners have left on their last trip, and the harbor is now comparatively deserted. River craft are running, but one night's sharp frost will be liable to close the canal at any time. Railway winter freight rates went into effect on Nov. 15. With the advancing season, wholesale trade shows a slackening activity. Some outside dry goods buyers have been in town this week, making sorting selections for the Christmas trade, and are reported to have bought very

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. Paid Up Capital: \$3,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: President: HON. J. H. WELLS, Esq. Vice-President: HON. J. H. WELLS, Esq. and HON. J. H. WELLS, Esq.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PERCENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 15th November.

BANK OF TORONTO

Dividend No. 105. Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of December next.

CATTLE MARKETS

East Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 250 head; slow and a shade lower; prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; Veals—Receipts, 800 head; active and 500 higher, \$5 to \$6.75.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Among those present at the annual meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association, held in connection with the Flower, Fruit and Honey Show, which met in the York County Council Chambers, Toronto, were F. J. Miller, London, Ont. (president); William Conise, Streetsville (vice-president); Martin Emugh, Holbrook, Ont. (treasurer); E. Truder, Simcoe; I. S. Byers, Markham; R. F. Holtmann, Brantford; John Newton, Holmton; W. A. Chrysler, Chatham; Wm. McEwen, Woodburn; A. A. Ferrer, Renfrew; W. J. Brown, Chard, and many other well-known bee-keepers. Mr. Miller, president, in his address, stated that the past year had been one of great anxiety to the bee-keeper. Many colonies had been lost during the past winter and spring. Entire apiaries had been wiped out. The higher prices had been somewhat of a silver lining. Better methods should be practiced and the industry carried on on business principles.

ERNEST PITT, Prov. Manager, 222 St. James Street, Phone Main 1588.

INVESTORS' HARVEST

Financial depressions create low prices, and bargains for those investors who have the discrimination and courage to buy when stocks are cheap. Every one with money earning a low rate of interest should take advantage of this opportunity to buy safe securities yielding 6 percent to 7 percent, which will also appreciate in value. Write for our circular. McCaig Bros. & Co. MONTREAL. MONEY TO LOAN, \$5000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE. Apply P. O. Box 66, city. Rooms and Board. THREE YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE COMFORTABLE room and board; bath room flat. Apply 389 St. Antoine street, city. Lost, Strayed and Found. LOST, TUESDAY MORNING, FROM 718 Sherbrooke street West, a small Brown Toy Fox Terrier Dog. Answers to the name of 'Jack'. Finders will be well rewarded by returning to above address. Messrs. U. & E. Duchesne, rotary engine; H. Y. Derrier, drills and sockets therefor; A. E. Henderson, cooking devices; John Kenay, brooms; James Lees, grates; R. J. McKinnley and Wm. Thos. Akken, manure loaders; H. B. MacIntosh, car door seal; Standley Horse Nail Company, manufacturer of articles of iron and steel; Wm. Taylor, means or appliances for operating railway and tramway points; Thomas Warren, rock drill and other percussion tools. Toilet Stoves—Messrs. McCabe & Levoie, vacuum nozzle. Francine—H. J. Cassard, can opener.

PROFESSIONAL CARD

WATERS, BARRISTERS, & SOLICITORS. E. MOTT & DAVID, Barristers and Solicitors, for all the Provinces and for the States of Massachusetts and New York. 180 St. James St. Elliott. L. A. David.

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

SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, & SOLICITORS, METROPOLITAN BUILDING, 170 St. James Street.

PATTERSON & BROWN, Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, City & District Bank Building, 150 St. James St., Montreal.

R. RINFRET, B.Sc. Civil Engineer (McGill Diploma), Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor, WATERWORKS ETO., SURVEYS, 200 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.

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Rooms to Let. BRIGHT DOUBLE PARLOR UNFURNISHED on bath room flat; kitchen privileges if desired. Apply 961 St. Urbain street.

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ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY IN THE best part of the city, bearing interest from 3 to 12 per cent; reasonable terms; rare chance. L. HARRIS, 71A St. James street.

MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL. Stone Front House, No. 174. Very little cash will purchase. Also, Four Good Building Lots in Verdun, cheap. Address, WILLIAM H. ORR, Toronto.

Entertainments Given. CHARLES COOMBS, THE VENTRILOQUIST. Address, HOLLAND'S, or 115 Leber street.

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FOR SALE, BEAUTIFUL IRISH TERRIER Dog, pedigree \$10.00. Also, two other dogs, pedigree, \$5.00 each. Apply 1319 St. Denis street.

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WANTED, FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS for Advertising Sign Business. Good Main Office proposition. NATIONAL ADV. SIGN CO., 57 Notre Dame West.

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MENDING AND DARNING NEATLY and promptly done. Leave garments at 131 Bleury street, city.

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Miscellaneous. COMFORT COAL IS BEST FOR Furnaces, and only costs \$4.50 per ton, delivered in bags. Why not try a ton? 70 Victoria square.

HONEY-IN SPITE OF THE SCARCITY of Honey on Montreal Market, POSTER & HOLTERRMANN, LIMITED, Brantford, Ontario, are offering a quantity of choice extracted Buckwheat Honey. Write for quotations.

THE PEOPLE'S DAIRY CO.—OUR MILK is 25 percent better and 25 percent cheaper than lots of milk sold in Montreal. We know it, you'll believe it, we can send you a trial order, 5c per quart, bulk or bottle. Tel. E. 454.

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TO LET, 87 MCGILL COLLEGE AVE., ground floor, a large room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, modern conveniences, strictly private.

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WANT ADS FOR THE 'WITNESS' may be left with A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookbinder, 513 St. Catherine street West, or with E. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT; CASH TARIFF. Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms to Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale. 20 Words for 10c. 1c for each additional word, six insertions for the price of four.

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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 a consequence, much higher. No charge makes for any advertisement of less than five square lines space.

THE NURSES AND THE BOY.

Little Willie Borgan Says He Was Beaten Cruelly, and His Father Brings an Action.

JUDGE, WITNESSES AND COUNSEL MAKE PRACTICAL TEST WITH THE STRAP IN COURT.

Whether or not two nurses of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, 31 Berthelot street, were guilty of cruelty to a little boy whom they were accused of having severely beaten with a strap, was one of the problems set for Judge Choquet yesterday afternoon.

The complaint was laid by Andrew Borgan, a lamp-trimmer, residing at 586 Gifford street, who alleged that his son, Wm. Borgan, aged 10 years, whom he had placed in the institution, had been so badly beaten by nurses Kate Wickens and Janet Mackenzie, that he had run away from the institution, and when found and taken home was a mass of bruises. Medical testimony was sought to prove this.

At an informal inquiry this week before Judge Choquet, the nurses pleaded not guilty, and Mr. Wainwright, K.C., their counsel, said that they wished, and the institution, in its own interests, wished a complete investigation.

When the case was before the Court yesterday, Mr. Wainwright explained the attitude adopted by the institution.

The ladies of the institution he was sure would not condone any cruelty to any of the little ones in their care, and when this case was brought under their notice they made the fullest investigation.

A demand was made that they should dismiss the nurses, but after the fullest inquiry they were convinced that the charges were without foundation, and they could not accede to the request. Their sincere and honest belief was that the accusation was false, and due either to error or to wilful misstatement.

At the same time if that opinion should be unjustified, no one would be more interested than the institution in seeing justice done, for that reason he was instructed to do whatever he could to place before the Court every possible fact, and his position was therefore, to that extent, an impartial one.

DOCTOR DESCRIBES THE BRUISES.

The first witness was Dr. Fisk, who examined the boy on the 4th instant. He stated that there was discoloration on the right thigh, bruise, and three abrasions of the skin. The boy told him they were painful on pressure. The discoloration might have been caused by a blow from some flat object, or forcible contact with a blunt object. The abrasions might have been caused by contact with a sharp instrument, and they had been inflicted within 24 hours.

Mr. Wainwright.—Could they have been caused by a fall? Not by a direct fall—only if he scraped along the substance.

The Judge.—Would it have needed a heavy blow? More than an ordinary correction of children?

Witness.—I think so. The strap with which the boy was punished was then produced, and Miss Wickens was asked to stand up. Mr. Wainwright then asked the doctor to test the strap and look at the girl, and give his opinion as to whether she could have inflicted the injuries.

The doctor stated that the punishment would certainly have to be very protracted, and a great many blows given to cause the discoloration. He also said that the boy told him the blows were given by Miss Mackenzie.

THE FATHER'S COMPLAINT.

Alexander Borgan, the complainant, and father of the boy, said when the lad ran away before he asked the nurses not to beat him, and they said they wouldn't, they would only give him a good talking to. The boy then promised not to run away again. Then on the 4th, when he came home, he was told that the boy had been seen on the street. He sent a girl out to look for him, and when he came in the first words he spoke were, "Don't beat me, father, I've been beaten enough."

The father then described the lad's injuries, and said he took him at once to Dr. Fisk, and then to the Rev. Mr. Dobson, who gave him a letter to the Protection of Women and Children. On the Tuesday night he went to the institution, and saw the lady superintendent, Farquharson. He told her about the boy's complaint, and then he saw Miss Mackenzie, and asked her if she beat the child. She said she did not. Miss Wickens was then sent for, and admitted she punished the boy while Miss Mackenzie held him on the table.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wainwright, the father said he did not know that was the third time the boy had run away since he was admitted to the institution on 17th of June.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NURSES.

Miss Mary Farquharson, the superintendent, said she knew that the boy had been punished by his nurse, Miss Wickens on 3rd November.

When the father called, and saw Miss Wickens, he said, "I congratulate you on the flogging you've given my boy." He then turned to the boy, asked why he had told Miss Mackenzie beat him, and he told him he had better see and be truthful. Miss Mackenzie said she held the boy's hands, while Miss Wickens beat him on the table.

The superintendent said her orders were not to beat the children hard with the strap, but to give them five or six strokes on the bare skin. Only persistent offenders were so punished. On the

Friday morning the boy had run away, but he came back by himself at night. He was punished on the hand for that. He ran away again the following morning, and was brought back by his father on the Monday. The father said the boy was not to be whipped, and the witness said he would not be whipped hard, but discipline must be maintained. The boy ran away again on Monday morning.

Mr. Wainwright said he would show later why the strap was used. It had been given to the institution by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He did not think five or six strokes with the strap would hurt much.

The Clerk of the Court.—You have never been whipped, Mr. Wainwright? (Laughter.)

Mr. Wainwright.—The difficulty is that if this institution allows the boys to escape, it is held responsible by the parents. That is why running away is regarded as so flagrant an offence.

The Judge.—They should prevent their running away.

Mr. Wainwright.—They have a wall 12 feet high, but the boy thinks nothing of it.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN A FALL.

Dr. Colin Russell, the visiting doctor at the institution, who examined the boy on Wednesday last, said the lad's leg was very much swollen, and was about an inch more in circumference than the other. It was slightly discolored also, from the knee to the thigh. The left leg was all right. An injury of any kind might have caused the swelling.

Asked by Mr. Wainwright if it could have been done with the strap, the witness said emphatically that he thought it was impossible.

'You could not hit with the edge of this strap,' he exclaimed, holding out his own hand, he experimented on himself.

JUDGE USES THE STRAP.

Judge Choquet tried also, and then Mr. Wainwright and the other counsel and officials each had a taste of the leather in a manner which must have brought back vivid memories of their school days.

Dr. Russell added that it would not be possible for injuries inflicted with the strap to remain visible for eleven days. Only a blow with something very hard would cause that condition.

'Strike where you like,' exclaimed the doctor, 'you cannot cause serious injuries with this strap,' and suiting the action to the word he again belabored himself amidst the laughter of the court.

It was possible for a fall to produce the condition, Dr. Russell said, and it occurred to him when he first saw the boy that probably that was what had happened. The opinion was still further impressed on him when he saw the girl and the strap. He thought it possible that the boy in climbing had thrown his leg over a barbed wire fence.

Mr. Wainwright.—We will show that the boy did climb two or three times over a fence.

Asked by the Clerk of the Court to give an estimate of the number of blows Miss Wickens would need to have given to cause the injuries, Dr. Russell said she would have to strike 75 or 100 times. The nurses had told him they only struck the boy five or six times.

THE BOY'S OWN STORY.

Willie Borgan, the boy in question, gave his age as 10 years. He said the nurse whipped him on his bare skin with the strap. He did not count the number of times, but another boy who was present had told him it was 26.

The Clerk.—Did you cry?

No, I screamed.

Examined by the judge, the boy said there was blood on his leg, but he only showed it to his brother.

The Rev. J. R. Dobson said he was very much impressed when he saw the condition the boy was in. He was such a little pale fellow, and weak looking, that the witness was horrified at the injuries. If they were caused by a beating, it was a cruel one.

The minister gave his opinion that the strap could inflict the injuries if the boy were beaten long enough. Asked if he thought Miss Wickens could have done it, he said, "I don't know. It depends on her muscle. Some slim girls are very muscular, but she doesn't look as if she could have done it."

Jack Palmer (11 years), a little boy who witnessed the beating, admitted that he told Mr. Wainwright that Borgan had only been struck six times, but now he was less certain, and said he did not count. The beating lasted about two minutes.

The Judge.—Did she strike fast—50 to the minute?

The boy made no reply.

After the examination of this witness the court adjourned till Monday morning, at ten o'clock, and Mr. Wainwright was requested to have present the little boy who said Borgan received 26 strokes with the strap.

THE LATE MR. C. T. WILLIAMS.

In memory of the late Mr. C. T. Williams a service will be held this evening at eight o'clock, in the Y. M. C. A. hall, when short addresses will be given by Messrs. D. W. Ross, L. H. Packard, and D. A. Budge. Appropriate music will be furnished, and members and friends of the association are invited to take part.

THE CHINESE ANTI-OPIUM WAR.

藝工興大院醫煙戒辦創

The Chinese, as a nation, may be said to be engaged in a real and determined war against the opium traffic. They are going about it in no half-hearted way, but have a conviction in the matter that might well serve as an example and an incentive to some western peoples in the fight against alcohol. There may be mixed motives actuating them, but there can be no doubt about their earnestness and the results proclaim the success of their efforts. Opium is regarded, logically and properly, as a destructive agency that is working ruin and spreading sorrow throughout the land. It is realized that when the drug gets into a man's system a refuge must be provided for the protection, care, treatment and cure of the victim. The above line announces the establishment of a house of refuge for the cure of the opium habit and for teaching the votaries of the seductive pipe some useful and profitable trade. This institution is in Canton.



The elephant in the above cut stands for the strength of the united forces that are arrayed against the opium traffic. The elephant bears aloft a flag as the emblem of right-ousness raised in proclamation of open-handed justice, the emancipation of the slave and the uplifting of the helpless and debased, the suffering and the sorrowing. The motto on the strap proclaims that there are in Canton seventy-three trades unions or guilds federated under the name of 'The Opium Prohibition Association.' The poor victim of the habit who is represented as standing by with despair written on every feature and suffering engraved in every wrinkle of his sorrow, emaciated and woebegone countenance, is an object of pity—one of millions. He pleads: 'Do something for me; can't you do something for a wretch like me? Help! I am dying by inches. I crave the instrument of my destruction—the drug that is withering my flesh and blasting my prospects for this life and the life to come. I am doomed unless this curse is wiped away.' How like the slave of alcohol!



The above picture represents a placard being displayed among the Cantonese people. It exhorts and urges them most earnestly to arouse themselves, and, seeing their danger, make a way of escape. It depicts the consequences of the evil and its ravages among the people. After remarking that opium was introduced as a commercial product and a drug by the westerners, the placard adds that buying it from foreign firms only enables the latter to get their money with which to purchase big guns and ammunition that enable them to bring the nation into subjection. The foreigners take their territory and exact indemnities which impoverish the Chinese while enriching the foreigners. This, they declare, must and shall no longer be.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

A VETERAN EDITOR'S VIEWS.

Boone, Ia., Nov. 15.—Col. Henry Waterson, when asked to-day by the Associated Press for his opinion on Mr. William J. Bryan's tentative acceptance of the Democratic presidential nomination, declared that he had labored with Mr. Bryan to have him decline the nomination and to quit his 'dog in the manger' attitude. Colonel Waterson said that Mr. Bryan had it in his power to demand the leadership of the Democratic party in 1908, or 'defeat any other candidate by killing him as he did Parker.' Mr. Bryan's acceptance was no more than he had expected, however greatly he regretted the action, because he thought Mr. Bryan could no longer create enthusiasm, having gone before the people too many times. Asked about the assertion often made

that the next President would be Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Bryan, Colonel Waterson said that the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was all the Bryan supporters wanted, because they could then go to the people on the third term slogan. Mr. Bryan could carry New England in such a campaign, he thought. Mr. Roosevelt, by such an act, would Mexicanize this government, holding himself greater than Washington. As for himself, much as he disliked to do so, Colonel Waterson would vote for Mr. Bryan against Mr. Roosevelt in such a dilemma. He believed, however, that Mr. Roosevelt would decline another nomination because he had nothing to gain, and the Republican party had many men of presidential calibre. He mentioned especially Secretary Taft, Governor Hughes, and Senator Crane, of Massachusetts. He said Senator Crane would make a strong man on the argument that New England had not had a president for a long time.

MEDICAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Health Committee Take Steps to ensure Prompt Attention Ailing Children.

MORE SANITARY INSPECTORS WANTED TO PREVENT OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the civic Health Committee a letter was read from the Protestant School Commissioners stating that they took a lively interest in everything that concerned the health of the pupils. Up to the present, time, however, they had received no report from the medical school inspectors regarding the physical condition of the scholars—nothing beyond a report referring to the state of the school building. They asked that information might be supplied in order that instructions might be given to the principals or teachers regarding the attendance of such children whose physical condition might be questioned.

Dr. J. E. Laberge said general reports had been received from the medical inspectors, but as he understood the commissioners would like to have reports on individual cases, he suggested that a book be placed in each school in which such cases as required attention might be entered.

Ald. Ward said it would be better if means were provided for a treble entry in these books, so that copies of the reports might be kept—one for the commissioners, another for the medical inspectors, and the third for the Health Department.

This suggestion was adopted.

Mr. W. Darlington appeared before the committee and made a request that an appropriation be asked for in order that public conveniences might be provided in the city.

Ald. O'Connell explained that Ald. Gallery brought this matter up some time ago, and the Finance Committee, on his request, had promised that a sum should be placed on one side for the purpose desired when the December appropriations were voted.

The chairman said he had a recollection of the fact, and the committee agreed to see that application was made for the money. It was also decided to favorably consider a further request that more sanitary inspectors should be appointed in order that house-to-house visitations could be made with a view to preventing overcrowding. It was stated that this overcrowding was particularly noticeable in certain houses where foreign immigrants went to lodge.

After some discussion, it was decided to purchase a vacant lot, 67 feet by 90 feet, from Mr. Thibaudau, at the corner of Mary Anne and Mentana streets, for the site of a new public bath.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

His Majesty Made an LL.D. by Oxford—Praises Rhodes Scholarship System.

Windsor, England, Nov. 15.—The Emperor William is continuing his work toward the creation of friendly feelings on the part of Englishmen toward Germany, and it is now seen that this purpose is the unconcealed object of his visit to this country. His Majesty took advantage of another opportunity to-day when accepting the degree of Doctor of Laws from Oxford University, which was conferred upon him by a delegation of university officials, headed by Lord Curzon, chancellor of the institution. The German Emperor, in his address, expressed his admiration of the Rhodes scholarship system, which, he said, had helped to create an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship between the two countries.

Lord Curzon, in presenting the degree in a gold box, spoke as follows:

'We are seeking to connect with our ancient and historic university an enthusiastic lover of the sciences and patron of the arts, who, in a reign now happily beginning to be long, has appreciably raised the standard of duty and patriotism both among his own people and the nations of Europe.'

Another gorgeous state banquet was tendered the Emperor William at Windsor Castle to-night. Among the 128 guests were twenty members of the royal family.

CALEDON WRECK

MECHANICAL ENGINEER TESTIFIES THAT TOO HIGH SPEED CAUSED DISASTER.

Brampton, Ont., Nov. 15.—The case of the Crown against engineer Hodge and conductor Grimes, for complicity in the fatal wreck at Caledon, was resumed to-day. A list of 179 persons injured in the wreck was presented by counsel for the Crown. Mr. J. Royce, a civil and mechanical engineer, employed in the Attorney-General's department, testified for the prosecution. He inspected the wreck shortly after it occurred, and found the rails in good condition. In his opinion, the accident was caused by too high speed. The roadbed was in good condition. Upon examining the photo of the wrecked engine, he could not say if there was a brake-shoe missing or not. He thought he saw a casting that would indicate the presence of the shoe. He considered 17 miles an hour fast enough, speed over that curve to be consistent with safety. Mr. Tansley, roadmaster, examined the track after the wreck, and found two outside rails and one inside bent. He thought the trucks of the passenger cars responsible. There are still a number of witnesses to be examined, and a verdict will not be arrived at before to-morrow night.

STOUT SHOT BY A CONSTABLE

SLAYER OF BOB WILLIAMS CARIBOO MEETS HIS END

Kamloops, B.C., Nov. 15.—H. S. Gou alias Williams, murderer of the trader, Bob Williams, was last night and instantly killed by Donald Gordon, special constable, one of a party of men in search of him for the past several days. The murderer had been seen on Tuesday night on Indian River, carrying water from the river to his stables. A watch was put on the lower end of the North Thompson, and all trails in the valley were watched. Gordon and another constable, Lean came upon the man near the bush, and covered him with a gun, but, drawing another from his hip under arrest. Stout gave a shot fired at McLean, missing him by an inch. Both constables missed their shot, but a bullet penetrated the outer coat, severing the jugular vein.

TO PAY FOR VILLERAY SEWER

The Civic Finance Committee had a brief meeting yesterday afternoon and voted a sum of \$10,000 as a share of the cost of the sewer for the relieving sewer from Villerey to Back River. The total cost of the sewer of which the proprietors are to pay \$30,000. Claims to the amount of \$4,000 were voted, including \$2,500 for Mrs. Mary Ryan, who sustained injury through falling on the sidewalk last winter. Action had been taken to the responsibility on the proprietor in front of whose property the accident happened, but the court held the city responsible.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns found it a very handy addition to the home workshop. We can now supply an attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8. Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth that small sum. Illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, Household and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs. Send name and address on pattern coupon given below, with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent you by mail. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.



NO. 5911.—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE.

The broad-shouldered Gibson effect is illustrated in this negligee. The model is prettily developed in white cashmere with trimming band of flowered silk. The sleeves may be in flowing bell-shape or gathered into a narrow band. The design is suitable to many materials such as Japanese silk, cotton crepe, chalis and cashmere. For the medium size 3 yards of 36 inch material will be required. Sizes for small, medium and large.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below. No. Size Name Address in full

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1907

STORY OF A 'SIBERIAN RETURN.'

Russian Political Criminal's Escape From Exile.

SUFFERING OF PRISONERS ON CONVICT TRAINS—HOW EXILES ARE TRANSFERRED FROM ONE VILLAGES TO ANOTHER.

(Moscow correspondent of the London Evening Standard.)

I do not know who he is, and it would be indiscreet to say where I met him, but it was about a week ago. By this time he must be safe over the frontier in Germany, in Switzerland, or possibly in London, which is rather in favor of the latter view, as he is not in good life with those who are not in good odor with the Russian gendarmes.

In manner he was a gentleman and a man of education and culture. He was possibly a land owner, for his knowledge of country life and agricultural methods was considerable; possibly a university professor, for he spoke with that authority and with that rapid easy flow of polished verbiage generally confined in Russia to the more worthy of the university graduates.

The following is as much of his story as he thought fit to tell and I find advisable to publish:

I was arrested in January, 1906, on a charge of complicity in the Moscow rising of the previous December, but there was absolutely no evidence against me, so they did not bother about a trial. You remember the trial of the 'rebels' here? A hundred boys and a few old men, mostly acquitted, none sentenced to death, and very few sentenced to long terms of exile and convict labor.

The gendarmes set about proving their utility by arresting every man they could find who was on their lists, and I went with the rest. We were six months in the Butirki convict jail, and I was chosen starosta of the crowd in our cell. (The starosta is the elder of a church, of a village, of an 'artel' or of a convict gang. Prison life, even with real convicts, murderers, parricides, burglars, etc., is in Russia very much of a compromise between the demands of the regulations for prisons and the actual facts of life. The starosta is the representative of the prisoners in all deals with the prison authorities.)

The chief of the prison soon took a hatred to me. I was suffering then from disease, and with that and the confinement, the wretched food and all that, I nearly went mad. I had put in through the proper channels a perfectly legal demand to be exiled to a spot within reach of medical aid, which most of the places selected for political exiles are not. The chief of prisons knew this and had his revenge on me by sending me off to Siberia before it was possible for my petition to reach St. Petersburg.

I was awakened in the dead of night, I awoke from my bed protesting and I tumbled out of the cell into the corridor as I was.

The other 'politicals' in the cell protested also, but myself I lost all control and simply raved like a madman at the injustice of the thing. Besides, I was ill and in pain, to say nothing of the state of one's nerves. Outside the cell door were half a dozen soldiers fully armed, with an officer. The officer, fortunately, was an old club acquaintance of mine, and that saved my life. The soldiers began their usual methods of 'examining' a refractory prisoner, but he 'knocked them.' I demanded to see the doctor, but it was all no use. I went off that night in the train for Siberia.

CONVICT TRAINS. Have you ever seen the inside of those convict trains? Not with the men in it at any rate. It was a scorching July and neither doors nor windows were opened one all the way. The carriage was in full, and you know the authorities have a refinement of cruelty nowadays in putting us 'politicals' in the same carriages with the scum of the earth. The fifth, the air, the vermin! There are all three inconceivable and indescribable, you must go through it before you can imagine anything like that. There is never a trainload of 'politicals' leaves Moscow without half a dozen men or women in it among the

'criminal convicts,' suffering from disease; and with these, too, you have to live for weeks in close and unavoidable contact. How did I escape? Oh, that is only a matter of a little money for incidental expenses. Friends one has everywhere nowadays. All through Siberia the very peasants would do everything they could to show their sympathy with us politicals. The times are changed from those days when your convoy had only to drop a hint that his prisoner was suffering for having attempted the life of the Czar to alienate him from the common feelings of humanity. That horse won't trot any more in Russia; the people know too much.

The modus operandi of escaping from exile is simple, and only requires a little nerve at possibly critical moments. All politicals for exile are sent to little villages of the aborigines—about the lowest savages on earth—in Siberia, in small parties of three or four. The only thing that keeps them there is the distance from home and the impossibility of traversing it without considerable expenditure. So long as you are in the train or passing through towns you are always well guarded by soldiers of the convoy commands or any other that may be at the disposal of the local authorities. They receive their prisoners with a sort of invoice, and must deliver them to the police officer of the succeeding district strictly according to the invoice. But at last you arrive at those waste parts of the earth where it is plain all civilization and authority cease.

The last representative of authority one sees is the ispravnik (rural policeman) of some townlet on the verge of this waste. In my own case this officer spoke to us plainly, made a bargain with us, and we duly kept it. 'Look here, my friends,' said he, 'there are about two hundred of you for various villages along the road yonder. Now, from here you'll go on with my police—I haven't more than five men available now—as far as X, which is the limit of my district. After that you will have only village "elders" or their assistants with you to guide each party of you to the village you are destined for. Now, I have treated you pretty decently, and I am sure you have no wish to make trouble for me. If any of you escape between here and X—I shall get dismissed. I'm a married man with a family, and you know what that means in our service. Therefore, if any of you intend to return to Russia, I have only to beg you to put it off until you get out of my district.'

It seems to be the regular understanding there, as long as you do not make trouble for the authorities they will look the other way on your return, if you return by the same way. Very often there is only one road, and you must return by it, and if there were not some sort of 'rebels' here? A hundred boys and a few old men, mostly acquitted, none sentenced to death, and very few sentenced to long terms of exile and convict labor. And you remember the evidence—all hearsay and flimsy concoctions by officials, without a shred of independent corroboration. Well, they had not even that much with me, and with more than a thousand others whom they seized 'by administrative order' when the whole affair was over, and the real actors in the 'rising' were dispersed all over Russia.

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out of the police, the gendarmes who are sent to search for escaped politicals, but this is too late to do any harm. So we got safe to the railway, and reaching Omsk (or was it Irkutsk?) I was provided with a clean passport by our organization, and here I am.

THE DOMINANT RIGHT 'SINISTER SUPERSTITION' AND ITS EFFECTS UPON THE HUMAN MIND.

(Dr. G. M. Gould, in the 'Medical Record.') It took a whole generation time of experiments and mechanics to learn that the engine must stand on its right side if he could look ahead with his right or dominant eye only, and without striking his entire head out, as he would have to do if he sat or stood on the left side. The railway men never learned why this is so, do not know why to-day, and to make the desirable change in two American left passing double-track roads, while it would finally avoid expense and accidents, would cost at once many millions of dollars. Thousands of years ago knights and men fighting on foot or horseback had to approach and pass each other on the left in order to strike or spear each other with the right hand while the shield and helmet held the shield or the reins. The railway engineer, civil or locomotive, does not know that the knight was his right-handed and right-eyed progenitor and endower.

A flood of light is thrown upon history, sociology and medicine, especially upon psychology, neurology and psychiatry, by left-handedness and its sequel. Of every million born at least thirty thousand, probably more, are naturally left-handed, so that in the United States there are nearly three million, and in the world more than forty-five million, thus handicapped. An indefinite proportion of these have been or are being doubly cursed by the efforts of the foolish parent or teachers to make them right-handed. Sad suggestions and illustrations of the baleful results of the work of these improvers of nature exist in such simple facts as that 'right' which should mean only dextral or right-handed, has come to mean good, moral, advisable; and 'left,' or sinistral, has become sinister, awkward, unlucky, to be avoided, both person and thing. 'Dexterity' and 'dextrousness,' properly meaning only 'dextrality,' have become synonymous with expertness and exceptional proficiency, whereas everybody knows that the left-handed penman, if purely so, is as cunning of hand as the 'right' penman. Even the superstition of the 'evil eye,' the non-dominant one—teaches the same lesson. In all ages, and now surely, there are everywhere strange and unaccountable cases of 'failure in life,' 'peculiar,' 'odd,' 'awkward' folk, cranks of a hundred types, misfits, stutters and all that. What a light the misplacement of the cerebral center for speech, placing and mal-education and creeping 'ambidextrality,' throws upon the origin and fate of many guttering and upon many of the 'hopelessly stupid,' the laggards in school! How many of the mediaeval court jesters and the derided, the town fools, the kyphotics and cripples were the products of the 'sinister' superstition of the right-handed tyrant? And how many of the morbid-minded and insane?

A QUEEN'S HOBBIES. (Dundee 'Advertiser.') Queens are invariably exempt from the mystery that veils the age of women, and they can never abate a day from the cold calculation of the calendar. Wilhelmina, Queen of the Low Countries, was twenty-seven the other day, and has reigned for nearly seventeen years, the first eight of which were under the guidance of her mother, a Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and sister of the Duchess of Albany. For six and a half years the Duke of Mecklenburg, 'Prince des Pays Bas,' as he was formally styled on the occasion of his marriage. Queen 'Wilhelmine,' as she is known to her subjects, has many hobbies; her dairy at Het Loo is one of them. Her Majesty is a practical dairymaid, who can milk a cow, churn the butter and make it into the deffest-pate. The dairy began by being a hobby, but so successful did it become that it is now run as a paying business. The Queen is very fond of music, and has organized a series of 'slum concerts' to brighten the lives of her poorer subjects. During the winter in the Hague these concerts, which are given in large halls by excellent singers and instrumentalists, engaged at the royal expense, are open to the inhabitants of the poorer quarters only. Queen Wilhelmina is also an expert needlewoman and is interested in the Industrial School at Amsterdam, where some wonderful needlework is done, which is eagerly bought by the best people as being exceptionally well made.

A FOX TERRIER IN COURT LORD BRAMPTON'S LOVE FOR DOGS, AND HIS JACK.

Many stories, good, bad, and indifferent, have been told from time to time about the late Lord Brampton's love for dogs, and most of the obituary notices, which have been written this week dealing with the career of one of the greatest lawyers of our time have contained references to Jack, a fox terrier who was for many years the late lord's constant companion and his pet. A story of Jack, which has not been repeated, but for the truth of which we can vouch, is that of both he and his owner being turned out of inclosed ground near the Severn at Gloucester by a man who really thought that the dog's barking would excite an interest. A story of Jack, which has not been repeated, but for the truth of which we can vouch, is that of both he and his owner being turned out of inclosed ground near the Severn at Gloucester by a man who really thought that the dog's barking would excite an interest.

INDIANS' POISONED ARROWS. (Denver 'Field and Farm.') An old Cherokee Indian recently gave away the secret how the Indians of olden times used to poison their arrowheads for war purposes or for killing bears. They took a fresh deer liver, fastened it on a long pole, and then went to certain places where they knew they would find rattlesnakes in abundance. About midday the rattlers are all out of their dens, coiled up in the cooling sun. The bucks would poke the first rattler they found with the liver on the long pole. A rattler, unlike common snakes always shows fight in preference to escaping. The snake would thus repeatedly strike at the liver with its fangs until its poison was all used up, whereupon it would quit striking and try slowly to move on. The bucks would then hunt up another rattler and repeat the performance, keeping up the work until the liver was well soaked with snake poison. Then the pole was carried home and fastened somewhat in an upright position until the liver became as dry as a bone. The liver was then pouched to a fine powder and placed in a buckskin bag, to be used as needed for their arrows. This powder would stick like glue to any moistened surface and was death to any creature which it entered on arrows.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF GOLD. All the principal railway companies issue railway tickets, made entirely of gold, which entitle the holder to travel free by any class of car and train, on any line, and by any system in the British Isles. They are the size of a florin, but oval in shape, and engraved with the particular railway company's coat-of-arms with the holder's name, beneath, and are intended to be worn on watch chains. These tickets cannot be bought, but are presented by the directors to persons who have earned the railway companies' gratitude. —London 'Tit-Bits.'

IN THE EMPEROR'S YOUTH. (From the Providence 'Journal.') Francis Joseph, the aged Emperor of Austria-Hungary, is the only living sovereign who can boast of having led an army in actual combat with an enemy. It was a few months before the ascension of Francis Joseph, in 1848, that he turned the fortunes of the day at the bloody battle of Santa Lucia by a magnificent cavalry charge led in person by the then thirteen-year-old Archduke. His dragons crashed through the squares of the Sardinians and captured the guns which all day had poured a murderous fire into the Austrian ranks. He escaped without a scratch, though men fell like flies around him.

BOUQUET FOR THE QUEEN. It is next to being born rich to possess a temperament like the young Queen of Spain's. Nothing disturbs her equanimity, not even bombs or railway accidents, and she grows stout while the grandees rage at her determination to take matters as they come with more or less happiness. Lymphatic they call the Queen, which is not so pretty a saying she has an easy, sunny disposition, which if it holds out through narrow and adversity, should be reckoned as her most precious possession. —Boston 'Herald.'

WATCHES NEED A REST. (Cleveland 'Even Dealer.') Watches get tired out just the same as people, said a methodical man who worries for his timepiece isn't right up to scratch. 'Every little while my watch would stop running with its usual regularity and lose about half an hour in a day. I took it to the jeweller once or twice, but it still had these spells. One day I found out accidentally that it was just tired. If I lay it away somewhere for a day or two when it gets one of those losing fits and then wind it up again it will keep perfect time. All it seems to need is a little rest.'

VERMONT DEER HUNTERS. (Bellows Falls 'Times.') The exact number of deer killed in Vermont during the open season will not be known for some days, but it is thought that the number of bucks may be more than seven hundred, making a record season. Ten lives have been lost and a number of persons more or less seriously injured. Some half a dozen bears have been killed. Many does have been killed contrary to the law, and at least two cubs.

SNAKES SOME STRENUOUS INHABITANTS OF THE JUNGLES OF ASIA.

(From the 'Medical Journal.') Contrary to general belief, the python or boa constrictor rarely attacks people and is looked upon very differently by the people than are the hamadryad and cobra. The python will take up his abode in a neighborhood and will not disturb anything except the hen roosts; these he disturbs very much, as he has a great fondness for chickens, also for a stray dog or small goat. I know of one case, however, in a floating house, where a python attacked a woman, and contrary to the preconceived idea, did not crush her in his folds, but attempted to swallow her, commencing with one of her feet. When she was rescued her foot and ankle were badly lacerated by the snake's teeth, and the Chinese, like the python to make medicine from the liver, which has a high repute among them. They also use the dried skin for medicine. Any Chinese drug shop in Siam will have a number of python skins for sale.

One of the most important things to know about snakes is that the poisonous snakes, such as the hamadryad, cobra, etc., leave on the individual only the two punctures of the poison fangs, while the less poisonous and harmless snakes leave besides two punctures the marks of adventitious teeth. This is most important in prognosis, as being called to see persons bitten who were showing great shock it helps physician and patient materially to assure the patient that while he may be very ill, he will not die.

There is only one snake in the Far East, that is in India, Burma, Siam, and the Malay Peninsula, that will always and at all times attack a man on sight. That is the hamadryad, justly more feared than any other animal that crawls. Fortunately for mankind they are not common, except in limited districts. They are so feared by all that the native shikaris or hunters will go miles out of their way to avoid the locality in which they are known to exist. The hamadryad will stalk a man as a tiger stalks his prey. Mr. Leonowens, who as a boy was educated with the present King of Siam, and who is interested in least for me he has carried a shot gun loaded with buckshot when in the jungle infested by them. He said that one of his men, a Burmese, was chased by one and escaped by throwing away his clothing piece by piece, for he made stopping each time to bite the clothing. He shot the snake himself just as the man fell exhausted near him.

These two snakes, the hamadryad and cobra, caused the great annual death roll of India from snake bite, about twenty-two thousand people last year. One of the greatest deaths last year was that of a Hindu and Buddhist will not kill the snakes, as it is against their religion to take life. The cobra will go away from you usually, except in the nesting season, and then he will attack you on sight if you disturb him or his mate. It is at this time that many people take place among the Malays and Siam, as it is coincident with the rice planting season, and the peasants are busy at work in the rice fields. The cobra will bite under water, and many people are bitten on the foot or heel while taking place in an hour or less. I have known a large buffalo to be bitten and die in fifteen minutes. It must have been bitten directly into a vein.

In the Malay peninsula and in Siam no one ever walks abroad after dark without a lamp or torch, as it proves almost suicidal to do so.

BARBER SAVES THE CLIPPINGS. (Philadelphia 'Bulletin.') The barber as his patron arose shook from the apron to the floor the short locks that he had clipped from the man's head and a boy appeared, swept up the hair and placed it carefully in a large bag. 'Has it got any use?' asked the patron, with an interested and pleased smile. 'Of course it has,' said the barber. 'Would I save it otherwise?' 'But it is so short.' 'No matter. It has its uses.' 'What is it used for?' said the man. 'What will become of that short hair which I have been carrying about under my hat?' 'Well,' said the barber, 'some of it will go into mortar, some of it will stuff furniture, but most of it will be made into those fine strainers which are used to clarify the best syrups. There are no strainers equal to those woven of short human hair, and for all the hair that we barbers can supply the strainer makers keep up a steady demand.'

WATCHES NEED A REST. (Cleveland 'Even Dealer.') Watches get tired out just the same as people, said a methodical man who worries for his timepiece isn't right up to scratch. 'Every little while my watch would stop running with its usual regularity and lose about half an hour in a day. I took it to the jeweller once or twice, but it still had these spells. One day I found out accidentally that it was just tired. If I lay it away somewhere for a day or two when it gets one of those losing fits and then wind it up again it will keep perfect time. All it seems to need is a little rest.'

VERMONT DEER HUNTERS. (Bellows Falls 'Times.') The exact number of deer killed in Vermont during the open season will not be known for some days, but it is thought that the number of bucks may be more than seven hundred, making a record season. Ten lives have been lost and a number of persons more or less seriously injured. Some half a dozen bears have been killed. Many does have been killed contrary to the law, and at least two cubs.

A SPANISH TRAIN. A PICTURE OF LEISURELY MOVING LIFE IN ANDALUSIA.

(Harper's Monthly Magazine.) It was noon. In the railway yard a group of yardmen were making up a train. They were pushing cars about, one by one, swinging them around on turntables and ignoring the efforts of a solitary shifting engine which every now and then would steam busily back and forth with piercing whistles and dazzling puffs of steam. A blue bloused switchman ran up and down the tracks, throwing levers, blowing sharp blasts upon his horn. Since the train of the early morning there had been no sound within the station. The ticket windows had been drawn down, the throng of porters had vanished, the platforms had been left deserted. In the waiting room a group of dusty peasants had lain asleep, stretched out on the benches, their heads pillowed on their striped blankets. Long lines of cars had waited motionless on the tracks within the shadow of the shed or stretched beyond into the yard and the glare of a midday Spanish sun.

Two o'clock. It was the hour of departure of the afternoon train, and life early morning there had been no sound within the station. The ticket windows had been drawn down, the throng of porters had vanished, the platforms had been left deserted. In the waiting room a group of dusty peasants had lain asleep, stretched out on the benches, their heads pillowed on their striped blankets. Long lines of cars had waited motionless on the tracks within the shadow of the shed or stretched beyond into the yard and the glare of a midday Spanish sun.

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JUDGE AND JURY. 'As a rule,' said Lord Halsbury not long ago, 'juries are, in my opinion, more generally right than judges.' They usually perform their duties with marked care, especially in criminal cases, with marked care, and few experienced lawyers would decline to join in the tribute which the late Lord Chancellor, with many other distinguished judges, has paid to trial by jury.—'Law Journal.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

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

DR. WORKMAN'S DISMISSAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Like the hero of Cervantes romance, Mr. Thomas has again taken the field. This time the Wesleyan College is the object of his kindly enterprise. It is in parlous state and his mission is to diffuse a 'little light' into the minds of a perplexed public as to the conditions that prevail there. But an unbiased public, also, soon perceives that color is the predominating feature of his letter rather than light, and this fact diminishes its value considerably. There are certain outstanding features of Mr. Thomas' letter which ought to be noticed.

In reference to the grounds on which the Governors retired Dr. Workman, if Mr. Thomas' letter conveys any meaning at all it is that the professor was retired, not because the Governors considered his theological views and teachings out of harmony with the Standards of the Church; but because he was obnoxious to the Principal, and that for reasons of 'church and state' it was deemed advisable that Dr. Workman should go and Dr. Shaw be retained. And this thing was done by a body of men, specifically appointed to further the best interests of the Colleges and the welfare of which they had at that time met to secure! And Mr. Thomas affirms that in his judgment they adopted the wisest, fairest course, etc.! The unsophisticated reader will, I venture to say, think such an attitude would be impossible on the part of honest, conscientious men. If they so acted, for the reasons Mr. Thomas alleges, they betrayed their trust and the Church should repudiate them. But that 'light' fails. The writer holds no brief for the Governors, yet he takes the liberty of denying such unethical conduct as Mr. Thomas in his letter attributes to them.

Perhaps your readers will ask on what grounds did the Governors act, if reasons of personal animus or church and state did not determine them? Dr. Shaw's letter in the issue of last Saturday (Nov. 9th), notwithstanding that he is a party in the dispute, is the best answer. Though it should be remembered Dr. Shaw is not really a principal in the case, Dr. Workman and the Governors are the principals. In this connection it may be of interest to state that at one period of the dispute some of Dr. Workman's friends affected high scorn that the Board of Governors should presume to themselves the power to investigate the professor's doctrinal views; that as a Board they were incompetent to do so. But the Court of Appeal of the Church quickly disabused their minds of that little misapprehension.

In a too plausible manner Mr. Thomas advances the 'light' that owing to Dr. Shaw's many public and official duties and responsibilities it was not possible for him to keep abreast of modern theological culture, and therefore he must be classed among the 'uncritical' and relegated to the period of, say, the early Victorian antiquities. It is this cool assumption of intellectual superiority on the part of the 'critical' that makes 'calm thought' difficult. No matter how widely or studiously a man may read or seek to investigate; if he insists on the right to discriminate and demurs to swallow the latest 'made in Germany'; he is 'uncritical' and a back number. But possibly there may yet come a change over the spirit of their dream.

More moderate views are already beginning to be asserted in modern scholarship. But to the point at issue. Dr. Shaw's chief responsibilities outside the College and Church are in relation to educational work in the Protestant schools and colleges in the Province of

James Schrum, of Dartmouth, Makes Valuable Discovery Says the Most Obstinate Case of Stomach or Liver Trouble is Quickly Curable.

Dartmouth, N.S., Aug. 14.—There is a strong moral in the statement of James Schrum, of Pleasant street. Like thousands of people, he was failing in health because his stomach and digestive organs were out of repair. His vitality was slipping away, he was losing ground every day.

It could not have held out much longer. I was wasting away simply because of a remedy I used gave me the tone and strength to my stomach that it craved for. The vital forces of my system seemed dead. I was advised to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills. What hidden weakness they searched out I don't know, but in a miraculous way they have made a new man of me. My stomach troubles are cured, rich blood now runs through my veins—clear skin and unmistakable evidences of health and vigor I feel every day. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have certainly mastered the secret of curing the sickly, emaciated man, and I strongly urge every one in failing or lost health to use this grand remedy.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut are purely vegetable—all the ingredients coming from the great storehouse of Nature, they can't help but Heal, Strengthen, Cure.

Quebec. Such a position of honor, we say, is itself a recognition of high educational standing of which the Methodist Church is proud, and facts show that his work in the College is not by any means neglected.

Permit me to add another word. No one doubts the interest Mr. Thomas takes in the College and especially in its Principal. And no one will question his ability to bestow 'light' on the Governors in the discharge of their onerous and difficult duties. But it would really be showing true wisdom and Christian charity if he and others immediately interested, outside the college, would stand completely apart from the institution and leave it severely alone, say for a period of twelve months. This 'rest cure' would be much more effective in restoring health and vigor to the college than any 'surgical operation,' major or minor, and it would be highly appreciated by those responsible for the life and work of that praiseworthy place who are so constantly counselled by Mr. Thomas.

HARRY WALKER. Cardinal, Nov. 12.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just read in your issue of yesterday Dr. Workman's statement; and as a minister of the Montreal Conference and in attendance with Dr. Workman throughout the entire discussion at our last session I wish to recall certain events to his memory and correct some of his assertions.

But, first, Dr. Workman seems to think that when he consented to drop his action for libel against Dr. Shaw that everything else, e.g., his teaching regarding the miracles, the atonement, and the supernatural birth of Christ, was to be accepted as satisfactory; but to my mind there was no such understanding.

The Conference practically resolved itself into a committee of conciliation to avert a disagreeable suit for libel between two of our esteemed ministers; and very few of the ministers touched upon the facts underlying. They rather confined their efforts to securing from Dr. Shaw such expression of regret as to his method of procedure as would mollify Dr. Workman, stop the trial, and enable the Conference to proceed with its regular duties of the session. Everyone who remembered the events connected with Victoria University sixteen years ago knew that there was another and more direct way to investigate the teaching given in our college. There was no agreement with Dr. Workman to drop the investigation of his teaching.

It is hard to understand how Dr. Workman's memory could play him so false as to permit him to write the accented part of the following sentence: 'My expiations of Scripture, he says, were read a couple of times at the Conference, and not a single minister challenged my evangelical orthodoxy on a single point.'

The doctor did read to the Conference a statement of his doctrine, and the writer having noted the following passages therefrom as they were being read, cited them in Dr. Workman's presence. I have now before me my Conference notes, from which I spoke on the Workman case, and I find the following passages as taken from his statement and read to the Conference in his presence, and in condemnation of his doctrine.

'There is no passage in the Old Testament that refers to Jesus personally.'

'I regard the teaching of the Virgin birth to be traditional.'

'The fact that Jesus is mentioned so often in connection with Joseph shows the accounts of Matthew and Luke to be traditional.'

'The account of the Virgin birth is no part of original Christianity.'

'I do not regard Christ's death as necessary to make it possible for God to forgive sin.'

'The reconciliation was on the side of man, and not on the side of God.'

'Expiation means an influence.'

Having read the foregoing the writer declared that this was not Methodist doctrine, but Unitarianism, and that such doctrine coming from an accredited teacher in a Christian college was more dangerous to the faith of a young Christian student, than would be infidel teachings from a teacher 'professing himself a disbeliever' in the eternity and deity of Christ.

Dr. Workman was there and heard me, and yet he says 'not a single minister, etc.' Does the doctor expect us two hundred ministers who were there and heard, to allow his inaccurate statements to remain unchallenged and uncorrected, and a wrong and injurious impression to be made on the mind of the public?

And, further, another minister who spoke about the same time, strongly condemned his teaching and said that the teaching being given in our college was creating a distrust of our entire educational work. But, as I have said, not many of the speakers touched on the larger question. They sought simply a present conciliation in order that the Conference might get to its own proper work. This is why the matter of doctrine was not fully discussed.

But so far as the discussion went it was condemnatory of his doctrine.

Will Dr. Workman give me one sentence, with the name of the speaker, that was spoken in support of his doctrine? Dr. Workman says that the case tried by the Court of Appeal did not refer to him at all, but was 'purely imaginary case.' But will anyone believe that such busy men as compose the Methodist Court of Appeal would travel so far and meet to try a purely imaginary case? Then I suppose that we must also take it that the 'minister' spoken of by the Court was a purely imaginary minister. Perhaps so; but if so, why does Dr. Workman bother his head about it? 'Methinks the lady protests too much.'

Dr. Workman says he has always taught as scripturally as he was capable of. Evidently the board of governors seem to have reached the same conclusion of him, and consequently to have given up expecting anything different, and so concluded to release him. The question was plainly this, Shall Dr. Workman be allowed to force his views upon the Methodist Church? Sixteen years ago the Church refused to be

forced and it seems to be of the same determination still.

Dr. Workman gives Principal Shaw too much praise when he charges him alone with 'breaking faith with both him and the Conference' in re-opening the inquiry into his teachings; and he is ill-informed or he would know that a hundred, or hundreds of our ministers were demanding of Dr. Shaw, as principal of our college, to bring its teachings into harmony with our conception of divine revelation.

While everyone will commend Dr. Workman for sticking to the teaching of his belief; and all the friends of our college will regret to lose from its staff so genial and scholarly a gentleman as he undoubtedly is, yet the Methodist Church as a body, with very few exceptions, will commend the college board for their efforts to secure teaching which finds in the Old Testament more of direct, personal reference to 'Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write.'

A. B. JOHNSTON. Delta, Ont., Nov. 8, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In his recent defence of Dr. Workman in your columns, the Rev. E. Thomas appears to have acted on the old-time advice, 'no case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney,' and by his limelight views—picked up somewhere—somehow, he evidently wishes to give the impression that the interior life of the college faculty had been patterned somewhat after the Hon. J. Israel Tarte's graphic picture of the Ottawa Cabinet of his time, where they 'fit like blazes.'

I have often admired Mr. Thomas for, even when seriously differing from his utterances; but I voice the opinions of many, with whom I have exchanged views on the subject, in stating that neither Dr. Thomas nor his six counsellors are to be congratulated on his recent effort to attempt the vindication of a brother 'higher critic'; but the almost brutal assaults upon the principal, and the flippant rehearsal of student gossip, or mere hearsay, as to faculty troubles caused by him, is much resented by prominent laymen; for they revere Dr. Shaw as being—not the least—in a noble succession of godly, scholarly, self-denying men, who have done a grand work—not only for the Church, but for our beloved Canada. It is a significant fact that Dr. Shaw is specially revered by thoughtful laymen, for the very reason which has provoked this vitriolic assault—he has faithfully applied the conservative brakes to the wheels of destructive criticism; and long may he live to continue the operation!

Mr. Thomas evinced startling inconsistency in reiterating his charges of the utter unreliability of all information given to the press from official sources, while at the same time, in face of the facts, he asserts that the late difficulty was simply and only between principal and professor. Now, there were no doubt a few minor administrative differences, such as might occur in all such institutions, and which governors are expected to arrange, but the real issue in this case was between the professor and the Methodist Church.

The college governors, as Mr. Thomas is fully aware, are not merely the local authorities in charge, but, receiving their appointment from the General Conference, they really represent the whole Church; and are therefore responsible to and bound to act strictly in the best interests of the entire Methodist body.

My sources of information are at least equal to those of Mr. Thomas, and I affirm, and it can be proved by sworn documentary evidence, that the initial step in the Dr. Workman case, and which called forth Dr. Shaw's statement to the board, was taken by an influential lay governor, and that if he had not taken this step other laymen then present were prepared to have taken similar action.

Laymen are not usually full-fledged theologians, but I am sure they all realize—and the more thoughtful they are the more profoundly they realize—that the pivotal truth and the energizing principle of Methodist doctrine and experience, is found in the great fact of the Atonement, especially in its sacrificial and expiatory character; and this is not only embodied in our articles of belief, but it is held just as sacredly by the other evangelical churches; and it, always and everywhere, forms the basis of all evangelistic effort.

When, therefore, it became known to the governors, and especially when it was demonstrated by Dr. Workman's clear and explicit avowals, that he denied unto the Atonement—the expiatory nature of the Atonement—to say nothing of other very serious divergences, there was only one course open to the governors—and they very wisely took it—as Mr. Thomas admits, and the prompt dismissal of the professor followed. It is true that a motion was made to drop the matter, but it was not considered; and only two resolutions were voted on, one to end the engagement on May 1, 1908, and the other on Nov. 1, 1907; the latter prevailed, and nothing short of this action would have satisfied the rank and file of the Church.

I was aware of this view of Dr. Workman, from discussions with him some years ago; and during the past two or three years at various conferences, I have exchanged views with a large number of ministers and laymen, and have reason to believe, if the question was put to the vote, that every conference in Canadian Methodism, would, by overwhelming majorities, vote for expulsion from the teaching staff of our theological colleges, of any professors who—while receiving pay to teach our doctrines, deny their most vital point—the expiatory nature of the Atonement.

All will agree that we must have the best scholarship obtainable in our colleges, also that better salaries should be available; and that critical research must have due attention, but the danger seems to lie in the direction of giving undue attention to this attractive branch of study; and one can easily see how a mind, with certain strong mental characteristics, in the very ardent pursuit of critical research, might be likely to place it out of its proper perspective, until it covered the entire horizon, and landed

its captive in the realms of dogmatic infallibility. The great Spurgeon said of the Pope on his declaring himself infallible, 'poor man, pity he hadn't a wife, she would have taught him better.'

As to the practical effect on church work, of the holding of this one view of Dr. Workman, the writer, unfortunately for himself and others, has had painful experience of three student preachers during the past four years; two of them for one year each, and one for six months; and regretfully affirm and it can be proved by sworn documentary evidence, that during their entire terms, neither of them ever stated from pulpit or desk that the Saviour of sinners had ever saved, or that he can save, or that he is either able or willing to save, a single soul! Could Unitarian preachers say less?

The result has been that a locality once 'white to the harvest' is now unresponsive, and gives very little, if any, promise of fruitfulness. How could it be otherwise?

W. H. ROSEVEAR. Montreal, Nov. 14, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Erroneous statements in the public press have all the force of slander to those who have no other source of information, even when those statements are made in the best of faith. The writer ventures therefore to touch briefly one or more of the statements of Mr. Thomas in a letter on 'Dr. Workman's dismissal.'

In substance he charges Dr. Shaw with being animated by personal enmity toward Dr. Workman. To those who know Dr. Shaw this seems impossible to believe, especially in face of his distinct statement to the contrary over his own signature in the same issue of the 'Witness' as Mr. Thomas's letter appeared.

In regard to Dr. Shaw being responsible for the resignation of Dr. Maggs, permit the writer to say that he has seen a document in the handwriting of Dr. Maggs penned before he had been in Montreal a month, that he only intended to stay here a few years. This time was cut short by one year, owing to the advice of medical men concerning one of his family. So much for the unfair attack of Mr. Thomas on this point.

The position of Dr. Shaw in the educational affairs of the province of Quebec, and of the city of Montreal, as well as in the courts and committees of the church to which he belongs, is an honor to him and a testimonial to his worth from those best qualified to judge. Nor has it, we find on inquiry, prevented him teaching more hours in the college than ever Dr. Workman has done, and far more than is done by principals of colleges in general.

As to whether Dr. Workman had an opportunity of resigning can only be decided in accordance with fact by the record in the minutes of the meeting of the board of governors of the college. Fifty letters affirming that no such opportunity was given will not make the affirmation true.

The writer has no desire to go into details, but such attacks made upon the personal character of a man of Dr. Shaw's standing in the city, the province, and the Methodist Church, can only receive the severe censure of all open-minded men, and must ultimately damage the cause they are intended to further.

FAIR PLAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In my letter last week there is a remark which, as Dr. Shaw kindly points out, may convey an inaccurate impression. The text of the resolution is thus: 'We order that Dr. Workman's services terminate on the first day of November next, unless he should resign before that date.' So he was dismissed, and then given an opportunity to resign. The opportunity was not, strictly speaking, denied him. Dr. Shaw also points out that my statement of a proposal looking for a general reconstruction not being supported by a majority, may be mistaken. It was, as I said, only a 'proposal'; the author, finding the meeting not ready for such a course at that stage, did not press it further. I gladly accede to Dr. Shaw's suggestion and indicate these details which might otherwise have been missed.

ERNEST THOMAS. Lachute, Nov. 12, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Dr. Shaw's Silence is the subject of his letter referring to the unfortunate controversy about Dr. Workman, published in the 'Witness' of the 8th instant. If he had not stated that he had been silent it would hardly have been imagined, because we have seen frequent communications in the newspapers reporting to be signed by him. Many of us have received a circular of which he was the reputed author, and we have read newspaper paragraphs in the form of 'interviews' with him, which some of us, at least, have suspected of being contributions rather than interviews, and we have read in the Montreal newspapers a lecture to the students of the Wesleyan Theological College directly aimed at Dr. Workman, and charging him with teachings which he repudiates and absolutely denies.

Dr. Shaw says in his letter, 'Dr. Workman is where he is to-day but slightly, if at all, through any action of mine.' As a member of the Board of Governors, I regret that I cannot concur in that statement. I was present at the meeting of governors when this question first arose. By some previous understanding between one of the lay members and Dr. Shaw, that member, after the report which was to be read at the convocation had been considered and adopted, took the floor and stated that the use

fulness of the college was threatened and the heritage of the Methodist church as a soul-saving church was in danger of being lost because of unorthodox teaching of one of the professors. Being asked to whom he referred, and what the teaching he complained of was, he said he referred to Dr. Workman. As to the teaching, he replied: 'I heard him say on the floor of the General Conference that he did not believe in infant baptism,—but he had no knowledge as to his teaching in the college. He was asked if he made the statement through any previous understanding with any of the professors, and he answered, No!'

Dr. Shaw, who was presiding at the meeting, seeing the dilemma in which the lay member was placed, stood up and began to read a carefully prepared written statement beginning with these words: 'In view of the statements made to you by one of our colleagues, I deem it my duty to make a further presentation of this matter just at this stage.' It will, doubtless, be remarked that Dr. Shaw's presence was somewhat of the prophetic character! How could he have known what was going to happen at the meeting of the governors unless he had provided beforehand for what was to happen? And as his statement was written before the meeting and brought by him to the meeting, it is apparent, at least to me, that he was responsible for the introduction of the subject by the layman. When Dr. Shaw began to read the statement strenuous objections were made by members of the board to his reading it; some, on the ground of the unfairness of such a course; others, of his unwisdom; but he heeded neither remonstrance nor objection and read it to the end. These are some phrases from this statement which have been for some time, especially during the past year, in the centre of very disturbing agitation on this subject. Dr. Workman holds views which, whether right or wrong, are to a very marked degree known to be divergent from all that may be termed traditional and from what is authorized by our Doctrinal Standards, and, indeed, by the standards of any of the churches, Reformed, Lutheran, Latin or Greek. He denies the doctrine of inherited depravity as understood by these churches, and the doctrine of the Trinity, and the doctrine of the atoning sacrifice of Christ, in the sense of there being any expiatory element in his death, and the virgin birth of Jesus, and the genuineness and historicity of the fourth gospel.

There are representations made to me to the effect that he denies all the miraculous elements in the Gospel, and also the doctrine of retribution as understood by us, but on these points I can give no personal testimony. He (Dr. Workman) also knows, what I wish your brethren to know, as the governors of the college, that if dissatisfaction is to lead to executive action this must be taken by you and not by me. If you appoint a member of the staff over my head and against my judgment and then think you have made a mistake, I recognize no responsibility to rectify your error when you can do so yourselves. If action is taken, it must be initiated by the board, not necessarily by charges of heresy, but by such other procedure as may be wise and fair. . . . Whether formal proceedings should be initiated which might possibly terminate in Dr. Workman's separation from the college, is a question of most serious import.

Can Dr. Shaw, in the light of the facts, seriously pretend that he did not investigate the action of the layman? Can he pretend that he did not suggest the actual course which was adopted by the majority of the board against, and in spite of the urgent protests of the minority? Can he deny that he prepared the statement, some quotations from which I have given above, and upon which the committee acted? Can he deny that it was largely upon a written statement prepared by him and furnished to the committee that its report was founded? Can he deny that he named the committee of investigation, and that as chairman of the board he was a member, and that he was also the convener, and was present at many, if not all its sittings? He can hardly evade his responsibility unless he can answer all these questions in the affirmative.

A study of the report of the committee, as well as the actual facts which were revealed at the meeting of the board of governors, the details of which are to some extent narrated in Dr. Shaw's letter, discloses that no evidence of any student of the college, who, it might be presumed, would know better than Dr. Shaw possibly could know what Dr. Workman had taught the students on the subjects set forth in Dr. Shaw's charges, was adduced before the committee, but that the report was based very largely upon statements of Dr. Shaw, supplied by some means or other to the committee. The views of the students may be set forth by the simple statement that 33, the great majority, memorialized the Board of Governors not to disturb or sever the relations of Dr. Workman as a professor in the college. There is not in the whole proceedings one particle of legal evidence as to any unorthodox teaching in the college by Dr. Workman, in his reply to the report he says that: 'I teach the divine inspiration and authority of the sacred Scriptures, and all my exegetical work is done with that doctrine before my mind. In accordance with the critical interpretation of the Scriptures and in harmony with all evangelical standards, I teach the doctrine of an essential Trinity, the doctrine of the divinity or deity of Christ, the doctrine of atonement for all men in Christ, the doctrine of his mediatorial mission, the doctrine of his sacrificial ministry, and the doctrine of his redemptive work; I teach also the doctrine of inherited depravity, and the doctrine of divine forgiveness and repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ; I teach further the doctrine of efficacious prayer, the doctrine of divine retribution, and the doctrine of personal immortality.' I accept Dr. Workman's written and oral statements in preference to the views as to what he believes made by others—and more particularly as I consider the report to be unfair in its statements and

grossly illogical in its inferences and conclusions, and therefore sign myself one of the minority of seven of the board out of seventeen present, the majority of whom decided to sever Dr. Workman's relations with the college.

A. R. OUGHTREY.

JEW AND GENTILE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have so far refrained from taking part in the controversy about the conversion of the Jew now going on in your columns, but the charge of your correspondent, Mr. J. Brown, in your issue of Nov. 2, that the Jews are selfish, exclusive, and lacking in public spirit, forces me to ask this gentleman, through the medium of your valuable paper, what the Jew done towards separatism—has he changed anything? Has he abandoned the seventh day Sabbath and chosen another day for it in order to be separate and different from the rest of the human family? Has he discarded his dietary laws in order not to eat at the same table with his Christian neighbor? In short, has he been guilty of any innovation by which he would become different and separate from the community? He says 'separatism' is the warp and woof of Jewish theology and is the very antithesis of Christianity. There is far too much of this spirit of 'we are the church' and are alone the repository of the truth. But the Jewish theology teaches that all righteous men will see the kingdom of heaven. What does Christianity teach? We find it in a letter in the very same issue by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop. 'The learning, the wealth, the good citizenship, the morality of the Jew nor Gentile can ever take away sin.' In other words, a man is damned forever unless he believes in Christianity. How does that appeal to Mr. Brown? How does that agree with his 'We are the church and are alone the repository of the truth.'

If the Jew is to-day different from his brethren of other faiths, it is because the latter, and not he, have so mass-queraded themselves, so disguised their original identity, that not even the Father of Christianity would recognize them. Let me ask one more question. Is it the Jew who shuts his doors against the Christian? Is it he who puts up signs in his palatial hotels, 'No Hebrews wanted'? Is it he who hurls insults at the progressive Jew who is good enough to contribute to all secular charities, but is not good enough to be a member of the exclusive Christian club? It seems to me that the only Jew who is exempt from the daily insults of his Christian neighbors is Heine's 'Moses Lump,' who, carrying his pack through the week, comes home on Friday night, changes his garments, and sits down at the head of his table, surrounded by his loving wife and children, a perfect king in Israel. But no sooner does a Jew step out of his private life, and attempt to take an active part in everything appertaining to good citizenship, he is snubbed and the door slammed in his face. Do the Jewish children refuse to go to the public schools, and when there, do they fail to give a good account of themselves? Do they not strive for the higher education in the sciences and fine arts? Do they not furnish to the world their quota of scholars, lawyers and physicians; and if some of our institutions, such for example as our hospitals, do not have Jewish physicians and surgeons, it is not because the Jewish doctor holds himself aloof. Where, then, does this charge of selfishness, of separatism, come in?

And now, before I close, a word or two to the other letter written by our esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Tupper, who says: 'To all these questions there is one and the same answer, both from the Old and New Testaments, and he further says that the whole Bible comes to me through Jewish hands, etc. But when I take up the New Testament, which is a compilation for the purpose of proving that the Old Testament prophecies are all about Jesus of Nazareth, or in other words, that this great heritage prophesied in the Old Testament does not belong to the Jew, but to the Christian, and when I find that the evidence of the Gospel witnesses is conflicting in the most important essentials, then I ask myself the question how our learned Christian friends can have the hardihood to try to convert us on such testimony? For instance, St. Matthew and St. Luke contradict each other in their accounts of the genealogy of Jesus of Nazareth. But some one will say, what does it matter, did he not perform miracles? Has he not risen from the grave to save mankind, etc.' What matters it to the two witnesses do we not agree as to the genealogy? But we must not forget that it is upon this evidence that

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The Jew has been deprived of his right to his heritage; that it is upon this evidence that the Jew has been 'despised and rejected of men,' and been made 'a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief,' and 'bruised for our iniquities,' and 'bruised for our iniquities'; and it is upon this evidence that we find, even in the present day, well meaning men trying to deprive us of our rights; that we are hunted and persecuted in some countries insulted and snubbed in others; while in the most enlightened ones we are told that they want to save our souls. Let me ask the reverend gentleman, if Jesus was the sacrifice who made full atonement for the sinner, then how is it that after the world has not been made again the reverend gentleman will not contend that the warfare of today is more humane than it was before the time of Christ; that the blowing down of buildings with innocent men, women and children is any less cruel or sinful than the primitive way of slaying men with a club or a fist; nor will he contend that the commercial and essential morality of the world is to-day one bit better than it was four thousand years ago, even if it is more refined, more splendid and more cunning.

But I will be told that the reason of this is because all the world has not unanimously acknowledged Christ, and that if they all did so the world would not be so weak and so sinful. This reminds me of the inventor who, knowing that a certain city was infested with burglars, could hardly protect their houses from pillage and robbery, or go to sleep without fear of waking up and finding their homes ransacked, claimed to have invented a machine which, placed in the home, would furnish protection against night intruders, but for which he asked a tremendous price. One citizen who thought of his comforts more than anything else paid the price, put up the machine in his home, and for the first time in years went next morning to find his home ransacked and everything carried away; and what was worse, the machine itself was taken away by the burglars. He immediately went to the inventor's office and accused him of lack of good faith, but the inventor coolly told him 'What were you doing all the time?' 'I went to sleep,' replied the householder. 'Ah! to sleep?' 'No wonder that you fared in that way; you should have stayed at the door with your loaded gun and shot at the first intruder.' Then the citizen gave vent to his indignation, and exclaimed: 'If I have to be on guard, then why should I have to pay you such a price?' And I exclaim in the words of the indignant householder, 'Why should we be asked to pay this "awful price"?' Why should we be asked to believe that human blood ought to be shed for the remission of sin? Why should we be asked to believe that God Almighty requires the blood of a human person in order to save the world, when the world is not saved, even after the price has been paid as claimed? But, alas, the belief that the shedding of blood is necessary, has become only too well rooted in the minds and hearts of the so-called preachers of civilization, and they are going on shedding it, not only of one, but making continual sacrifices.

HARRIS VINBERG.

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Though much interested, I had not intended to obtrude my views (the views of the poorer class of Jews) further, but seeing the interest also taken by a large number of your readers in the above subject, I should like, with your permission, to say a few words on the subjects taken up by 'A Christian Layman' and Mr. Weitz. The whole to be taken as said reverently, and respectfully. And, first, I would say to 'A Christian Layman' that the Jews expected, and still expect, Messiah; a king, who will lead us back to our ancient home, but we know nothing officially, or nationally, of the advent of any Deity in human guise. The arbitrary way in which passages, taken from their scriptures, are wrested from their contexts, selected, divided and arranged, to support with some degree of credibility the theory that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah, is noted, and viewed with profound mistrust. Some of these passages are still being used from time to time to bolster up the pretensions of Joseph Smith or Dr. Dowie, the Holy Rollers or Mrs. Eddy. It is easy to prophesy after the event, and what plausible work may be done in this regard was well shown by Ignatius Donnelly and the works of Shakespeare. It is often asserted by Christians that Jesus when living in Palestine was refused recognition and acceptance, as a Deity, by the large majority of his Jewish compatriots, from sheer malice, and spite, and because he did not come as an earthly king, crowned, and in royal state, as is absurd. If the Jew was constituted as he is now, it would have shown itself sufficient for Jesus to have shown himself as he is said to have shown, and who raises the dead to life, and the sick by a word, a look, and who turns water into wine, feeds thousands of people with five small loaves and two fishes, who, when put to

a cruel death, causes the sky to be darkened at noon, a fearful earthquake, the veil of the Temple to be rent, and the dead to rise from their graves and walk the streets of the city, needs no crown of gold, no royal raiment, his mighty works proclaim him a Deity, and he would be so acclaimed by the Jews, or by any other people who had brains the size of a peanut. But how can the Jews be convinced that these things really happened? Christians believe it, from tradition, collected a hundred and fifty years after these events are said to have taken place, by four poor and obscure Hebrews. How much stronger then should be the tradition, handed down to us Hebrews, by the whole generation of Jews, living at that time? But we have no such tradition, even the Roman, and Jewish historians of that period, if they saw or heard anything of these wonderful occurrences, and this supernatural light, were so little impressed by them that they made no note of them. Imagine, if these wonderful things were supposed to have happened long ago in France, and that to-day all Europe believes them, except the French people, and they knew absolutely nothing of them, either by history or tradition.

I will say nothing of the Christian account of the birth of Jesus, wherein God figures in turn, as his own father, his own son, and the son of the Holy Ghost, and a Jewish girl named Mary, because the whole of it is absolutely unthinkable to me, and I would not wish to be suspected of ridiculing a doctrine held in so much esteem by millions of the world's most highly civilized inhabitants. As showing the difference in the two points of view, very few Christians appreciate the fact that the central idea of the Christian religion, which is presented for our reverential wonder and admiration, viz., the offering up of Jesus on the cross, is in itself sufficient to excite repugnance and suspicion in the mind of every Hebrew. The idea of human sacrifices is not an unfamiliar one, being commonly practiced by some of the heathen nations, dispossessed or destroyed by the children of Israel after the exodus. The practice was particularly hateful to Jehovah, who frequently denounced those idolaters, who made their human pass through the fire and offered to him, as he subsequently offered up his own son as a sacrifice to himself, would come as a shock if we believed it. The idea that the Jew is not open to conviction is a mistaken one, but at the outset he distrusts a system which so enormously exalts faith above works, being strongly of the opinion that the good work accomplished by Christians is entirely in proportion as they obey the laws of God as given in the Jewish Decalogue.

Conversion to Christianity by the methods practiced by the professional revivalist is very rare. To our people, the idea of preparing individuals for conversion, by first working them into a highly emotional, half-hysterical state, and then suggesting to each semi-hypnotized subject that they love Jesus, is worthy of the utmost contempt.

By such methods, it would be equally easy to make them all Mormons. The Jew is often surprised to hear the complacent tone in which Christians speak of the wonderful results for good obtained in the countries in which their religion predominate. From the comparisons they make and the descriptions given the Jew is almost convinced that he is living in an ideal community in the golden age. But, alas! he is soon awakened from his dream, and he is painfully reminded of the immoralities tolerated, the lack of public honor, the almost universal dishonesty practiced in business, and the awful amount of drunkenness—a vice, by the by, of which Christian nations have almost a monopoly. All these things, however, we are assured, are not done by true Christians. Be it so, but having regard to the actual state of affairs, we are forced to believe that true Christianity, like radium, is a very scarce and very valuable article.

While thankful for the expressions of kindness which abound in most of the letters of those Christians who have written on this subject, I cannot help remarking that they say nothing of any historical evidence as to the supernatural origin of their religion; but content themselves with rapturous expressions of love and admiration for the person of Jesus. This to a Jew, of course, is much the same as if a person should expatiate very diffusely on the beautiful appearance of his new house, and particularly the gorgeous effect of the roof when I shrewdly suspect that the foundations are far from sound.

This, Mr. Editor, brings us just where we were before, viz., the Jew humbly at the disposal of the Almighty, ready to accept Christianity, if commanded by him; but in the meantime resting all our faith and confidence in the covenant of the Lord God of Israel, who changeth not, but is the same yesterday, to-day and for ever. Blessed be his holy name!

MARCUS COHEN.

MUNICIPAL CABINET.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The very serious and growing complaints against some of the operations of the City Council of Montreal, as voiced, for example, in the recent letter of the Harbor Commission to the Business Men's League, are, it seems to me, misdirected, in so far as general personal mismanagement by the aldermen is implied. The trouble is rather in a defective system, which arises chiefly from unwieldy numbers, and which will continue until some workable method is established for placing the direction of affairs in the hands of a small body of strong men endowed with independent powers. It is futile to blame the council as a whole, because that body is as helpless as any legislature would be which had no cabinet. In so far also as the public are given to indiscriminate blame, they are unfair to those who show such care and devotion to our interests as are daily shown by a good number of our representatives. In fact, the indiscriminate blackening of our public men, many of whom make great sacrifices for us, has

become a vice in Canada. I say this as an independent testimony to valuable services which to my personal knowledge are being constantly rendered.

In order to reform the inefficiency resulting from a council numbering no less than forty-two, and still growing, various devices have been introduced of recent years, in order to place the money control in the hands of the Finance Committee. This has been a valuable check upon expenditure, and we should remember with gratitude that it was one of the reforms introduced by the men who a few years ago enabled us to attain our present much improved financial position. The Finance Committee, however, has only a limited control over the course of events. The board of chairmen is another central body who meet and make recommendations, but their position and powers are also inadequate to the situation.

Two other proposals are now put forward, both of which are found useful elsewhere, but as proposed so far they are advanced in a hazy and unpractical manner. One is for the appointment of some kind of an independent body of commissioners; the other for some kind of a board of control such as in Toronto, Winnipeg, and elsewhere. As to the first, some suggest a commission of judges or others to manage our affairs, and to be appointed by the provincial government; some a body of civil engineers with independent control of the execution of public works; some that the chief city officials be constituted an independent commission. A government commission has, it is true, succeeded in Galveston and Washington, but only under very extraordinary circumstances, and I think most people will agree that the abrogation of our power of self-government in whole or in large part, is too backward a step to be practicable here. Nor could officials appointed by a council like ours, accustomed to the patronage system, and constituted of so many units, be placed in sufficiently real independence to greatly alter the present position.

We come, then, to the Board of Control idea, that is to say, a small body empowered by law to appoint employees, give out contracts, control finances and recommend works. As constituted in Toronto, they are elected by general vote of the people separately from the aldermen. This system might prove excellent if suited to our city. But to leave to the accidents of a general vote such a delicate thing as the proper representation of our various racial elements in so serious a matter could scarcely be expected to work out satisfactorily. Moreover, some jealousy might be aroused in the council itself over the results. I know that I am not alone in these fears. In Toronto, which is a homogeneous city, the board has succeeded admirably; in Winnipeg—not so homogeneous—it is to-day much criticised.

I beg to propose, very respectfully, to both the council and citizens, a modification of the latter proposal which I think would work. It is that the charter be at once amended so that the council itself will choose a Board of Control of five members, including the mayor, of whom three shall be French-speaking and two English-speaking, who shall be endowed by law with the same powers as the Toronto controllers, namely:

1. They prepare the annual estimates (like our present Finance Committee).
2. Award all contracts.
3. Appoint and remove all officials.
4. Consider all reports of committees before their presentation to council, recommending approval, disapproval, amendment or reference back with reasons. (The board's report, printed and distributed two days before council meets, is the only one which goes to council.)

5. Council cannot, except by a two-thirds vote (1) vary the board's report so as to increase cost of any work; (2) grant a contract to any tenderer other than that reported; (3) reinstate a head of a department after suspension or dismissal by the board; (4) appoint any permanent officer or clerk without the board's recommendation.

They each receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars a year. The salary of the controllers in Montreal other than the mayor should be ample to compensate them properly—three thousand dollars might be right. The chief advantages of the system over our present conditions are so obvious in unity in the planning and conduct of public works, concentration of responsibility towards the public, and selection of municipal directors, and this in a manner implying no slur on the aldermen themselves, but simply introducing an improvement in their methods of work, that I hope the idea may commend itself and be carried out as early as the sitting of the legislature. If afterwards election by the people (in divisions) should be preferred, it would have at least prepared the way.

My only apology for this letter, which I hope will not have the appearance of meddling, is that I am very anxious for the improvement of our city.

W. D. LIGHTHALL.

Montreal, Nov. 11, 1907.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM OR ARABIC AND MODERN SCIENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I be permitted to make a few comments on your leading article of to-day's issue on the subject of Egyptian Nationalism. I feel confident in spite of the reasons adduced to the contrary in that article that the attitude of the Egyptian Nationalists is the most truly logical and sound one, and should be encouraged as fully as possible in the interests of humanity and progress. These men, we are told, demand that their children shall be taught modern science by means of Arabic text books. It is difficult, in fact, to believe that the majority of the more enlightened Moslems could ever be effected by modern science in any other way.

The statement that 'The new wine of Modern Science cannot be put in the old bottles of Orientalism' is contrary to the judgment of all those who have carefully weighed the matter. Lord Cromer himself, than whom there is, perhaps,

no greater living authority, certainly thought very differently when in Egypt. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in paying noble tribute last July to Lord Cromer's splendid work in Egypt said: 'He belongs to the school that holds it well to hasten slowly in superimposing the civilization of one race upon another. He profoundly disbelieves in any attempt to force the Egyptian people into a western mould. . . . He saw that the regeneration of Egypt could only be effected through the Egyptians themselves.' The undenominational college at Khartoum, where Arabic alone is used in the scientific lecture-room, owes its establishment very largely to the strength of this conviction. The establishment of this college, unfettered by any particular set of theological opinions, was a grand master stroke of imperial educational policy, although it is sometimes rather foolishly frowned upon by over-zealous and ill-trained Christian missionaries; a policy which will some day, in all probability, do far more even for the missionaries themselves than they have hitherto been able to effect by their own unaided efforts. Sir Beifour tells us that ruling in deep sympathy with Egyptian Nationalism, Lord Cromer 'has raised Egypt from the lowest pitch of social and economic degradation until now it stands among Oriental nations—I believe—absolutely alone in prosperity.'

Nor can I concur in the opinion put forth in that article as to the inadvisability, and impracticability of employing the Arabic language, in particular, as the chief means of furthering the progress of modern science in Egypt and the East generally.

The argument adduced by the writer from Hebrew is largely beside the mark; for there is no real analogy between Arabic and Hebrew in this scientific connection. The Hebrew of the Bible, as we know it, is essentially the language of the Sacred Library of Israel, which is apparently for the most part a thousand years anterior to the earliest Arabic scientific literature, and which contains a very limited vocabulary, something less than five thousand words, if we exclude the Aramaic portions of the Old Testament, e.g., while Hebrew possesses some four hundred names from the vegetable world it boasts not a single specific name for fish: While thus it could have effected something in the direction of botany it breaks down utterly in zoology. On the other hand, it is very different with Arabic. The Arabs not only assimilated all that was best in the principal antecedent philosophical and scientific principles and systems of the world, but their language itself is so uniquely rich in vocabulary that the student requires a working knowledge of some fifteen thousand Arabic words before he is able to translate with accuracy and certainty any piece of pure Arabic of average difficulty. Even the mediæval grammarians, exegetes, and philosophers of Israel owe their distinction in great measure to Arabic stimulus and suggestion; some of them even went so far as to adopt Arabic as their medium of expression, as being more suited to the purpose.

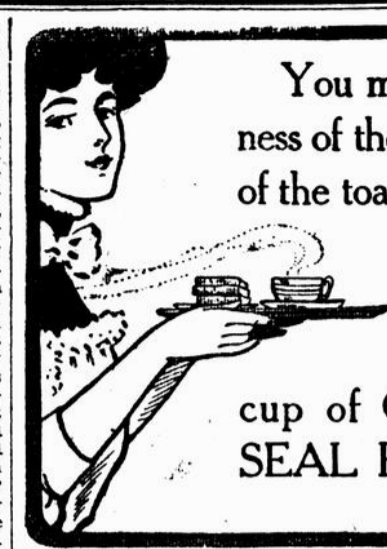
It is difficult to conceive of any language which has both contributed more by itself to scientific progress, and is better adapted (and what is more adaptable) to act as a medium of scientific learning in Egypt to-day. The Arabic language—in which the Arabs themselves took particular delight for its copious vocabulary, its wealth of forms, and its inherent capability of cultivation and its distinctness (and I believe is still destined) to take a leading position in the world. It is especially distinguished by the possession of short abstract forms, a property of great service in scientific expression. It is capable of indicating the finest shades of meaning.

It is more wealthy in vocabulary, more perfect in structure, and more exact and exacting in the modes of thought of which it is a reflex than either Latin, or German, or English.

Clement Huart, one of the greatest French authorities on Arabic literature, tells us that 'the Arabic tongue, with its skillfully composed grammar, is sufficiently malleable to enable it to express modern thought, and at the same time to enable it to supply the whole of the Moslem East with the new technical terms in chemistry, medicine and in most sciences.'

The Arabic language is so richly endowed with the hall-marks and requisites of a metaphysical and scientific instrument of thought and expression, and is at the same time so infinitely susceptible of adaptation to new demands and calls that should it be once again employed for scientific purposes it would rapidly become moulded into one of the most perfect instruments of lucid, eloquent, and well balanced thought.

Hence it would seem that all that is needed to-day to vitalize the conservative East is the distilling of the elixir of Western thought through the receptive vessel of Arabic speech. This is, of course, no easy matter, but nothing worth having ever is. I believe that a careful translation into pure and simple Arabic, in which as many Arabic equivalents as possible were found for Western technical terms, of such works, for instance, as Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' Herbert Spencer's 'First Principles,' and some of the greater treatises which have appeared during the last half century on geology, history and medicine, would if widely and judiciously disseminated, so stimulate the Moslem mind that they would be fired with a renewed vigor to return to the study of the great works of their countless literary and scientific leaders, which he stored up unstudied in their libraries through their past preoccupation with vain theological disquisitions; and that this would result in due course not only in a desire on their part to work out more fully for us the nature and the number of the connecting links and sequences in the evolution of ancient and modern scientific and metaphysical thought, and achievement, but would also impart to a considerable impetus to philosophical and scientific studies along paths at present only superficially traversed, a consummation that would be greatly accelerated through the resultant demand, publication and translation into English at cheap and popular prices, of a whole mass of rare and almost inaccessible



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Arabian authorities which are at present even when accessible, often imperfectly translated and of prohibitive price.

Another interesting article, in your issue of to-day, on 'Babies in Egypt,' suggests the reflection that 'the old bottles of Orientalism are not quite so musty and useless as some of us are disposed to think.'

Its description of the method adopted by the modern Arabic pedagogue in teaching the Koran, carries with it a lesson for us which we still need to learn and apply with clearer logic in many of our own educational institutions. In teaching his pupils the first and then the last of the Suras or chapters of the Koran and then working back in inverted order till he ends with the second, the Arab schoolmaster is simply following in the main a genuinely critical and chronological method, and one eminently justified by the internal and external evidences, including the whole of the Lower and the Higher Criticism of the Koran itself. The writer calls it a 'peculiar method'; it is in fact a method peculiar to truly scientific pedagogy, but while we use it sporadically with students who have come to 'years of discretion' the Arab professor recognizes no such distinction and inculcates the most youthful student with it, from the first. His is the more truly pedagogical instinct of the two. We Westerns, with our oft vaunted modernity in science and education, might achieve greater results in our colleges and seminaries if we paused at times to learn a lesson from the despised Arab schoolmasters who receive fifteen cents per head for the excellent method they impart to a boy in the course of his education. The Bible, the Koran and the works of Shakespeare have this in common that they all passed through some very similar vicissitudes before assuming the present form of compilation in which we have received them, with the result that often the last inspired product became incorporated first and the first last in their final redaction. Were we to follow the method of the modern Arab schoolmasters a little more consistently our appreciation of each one of these three sublime types of literature, each unique and invaluable in its way, would be greatly heightened.

The Moslem element is such a great one in the British Empire that we are imperially bound to further Moslem education along modern lines as much as possible, and it is the mark of the great imperial statesman and educationist to build judiciously upon the material and native foundation near to hand, especially when, as in the case in point, this is an exceptionally sound one, rather than to make quixotic attempts at raising a new structure upon an alien basis. Indications are daily coming to light, from India to Morocco, of the fact that the Moslem mind is awaking out of its centuries of lethargy. And we are under an imperial obligation to foster and encourage the tendency, as much as possible, both by generously according the Arabic language and learning its merited position of honor and usefulness, and by stoutly discountenancing every movement in the opposite direction. Another half century or so will probably see the Arabic tongue, one of the three indispensable languages of the scientific world, the other two being English and German.

I will close my remarks by quoting the words of one of the most progressive and astute living Moslem reformers and thinkers: 'In my opinion,' he writes, 'the success of Islamic Renaissance will come only from the general diffusion of true Islamic culture, and it is in this direction that the efforts of all interested in Mohammedan achievement should, I venture to suggest, be directed. For this the Arabic language is indispensable.'

C. A. BRODIE BROCKWELL.

(Lecturer in Semitic Languages and Literature.)

McGill University, Nov. 9, 1907.

'UNTHINKING' BRYANITES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In last issue you have an editorial on American politics in which you characterize the followers of William Jennings Bryan as 'unthinking.' Be good enough to allow me to strongly condemn that statement. In 1890 Mr. Bryan first ran for Congress. He was not then thirty years old. And he

turned a Republican majority of 7,000 into a Democratic majority of 4,000 for himself and McKinley, Harrison, and others of that type, stamping against him. Were those who supported him 'unthinking.' Maybe they thought wrong, but it is better to think wrong than not to think at all. That very turn-over proves that Mr. Bryan made people think.

In Congress, in 1891, he made the greatest impression since the time of Webster and Clay. In Chicago, in 1896, he was pitted in debate against Senator Hill, of New York, and Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, and the result was that there was a stampede for his nomination. And the 6,500,000 voters who lined up behind him, even against the most terrible odds, showed him to be anything but an 'unthinking' man.

His unanimous nomination in 1900 on his own chosen platform, was something never before known in American history. His overthrow at St. Louis in 1904, and the subsequent naming of him as leader by many states since, does not confirm your statement that his followers are 'unthinking.'

No, Mr. Editor, you are mistaken. The followers of Mr. Bryan are noted for their 'thinking' qualities. Many public men deal largely in words—words meaning nothing and saying nothing. But not Mr. Bryan. He says what he means. He makes people think. His principles are the Democracy of Jefferson and the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln.

Jefferson summed up the majesty of human rights and the boundaries of government by the people, in the preamble to the Declaration: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these rights are the right to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness.' And to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men by and with the consent of the governed. Such is the gospel of true Democracy, of government of the people, as Lincoln said.

If Mr. Bryan thinks 'wrong,' then surely there are enough organs of 'special privilege' to point out in what that wrong consists.

Mr. Bryan is certainly the greatest political writer, thinker and orator of to-day. He is as honest as Jefferson or Lincoln, and as fearless as Andrew Jackson. Mr. Roosevelt has moral courage, but Mr. Bryan has moral courage, the faith that laughs at impossibilities. The proudest boast of millions of voters is that they supported William J. Bryan.

JEFFERSON DEMOCRAT.

Note.—We are willing to accept the correction that the Bryanites do think, but think wrong. To take the most notorious case—there never was a more preposterous theory than that of Mr. Bryan that government could give a value to coins that they did not possess. As long as a silver coin is a token redeemable in so much gold it will pass for so much gold, but when the silver is made legal tender it must go at its own value, and no government on earth can make sixteen ounces of silver equal in value to one ounce of gold at a time when, as was the case when Mr. Bryan was preaching the silver standard, it takes thirty ounces of silver to buy one ounce of gold in the open market. We suspected, and still suspect, many who advocated the declaration of the silver standard at the proportion named, of wanting to pay their debts in a metal that then cost, and would then buy, only half as much as the standard they had agreed to pay in. They did not think this out very clearly, but they had enough perception to see that that would be the result or they could not have been so bold about getting what without that effect would have benefited no body but the silver miners.

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The introduction into Newfoundland of the new Inhaler Remedy, 'Catarrhzone,' the treatment of catarrhal diseases has been entirely revolutionized. The old-time snuff and internal medicine has been cast aside and everyone is inhaling Catarrhzone; it clears the head and throat in two minutes, and is very agreeable and pleasant to use. Catarrhzone is a wonderful cure for Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Disease and Deafness. It relieves quickly and cures permanently. We advise our readers to try Catarrhzone. Price 75c. Trial size 25c. All druggists. Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butter Pills.

CADELL'S MISTAKES.

(F. C. Austin, in the 'Australasian.')
 It was on the thirteenth of October that Cadell became an honest man. And because the part was new and awkward this story of his misery has to be told.
 The sun shone brighter when he rose and tugged the curtains aside with a movement of nervous triumph. Thirty years of habitual deceit, of miserable subterfuge, of fear—all necessary, he swore in his heart—and now he could step abroad among his fellows with head erect. No longer need he expand his lungs with poison while others breathed pure air. The last debt was paid, the last abject snipe made, the last hellish bit of trickery accomplished. An enormous burden had been cut away from his shoulders. Closing his eye he could see it ricocheting down a slope leading to foul depths, while he stood lightened and firm set upon the verge.

He dressed carefully, yet with unusual expedition, his fingers running riot with very gladness. Early morning saw him aloof in the streets, eager as a released schoolboy to practise the gait and movements of freedom.

A dozen doors from his chambers his feet of a sudden faltered, and the blood surged back to his heart, to rush again in a tingling torrent to his cheeks. But the next instant he could have lashed himself for his folly. The face before him, surely enough was one that he had formerly quailed to meet, but he need quail no longer.

"Morning," said the man, halting in front of Cadell. "Suppose I must congratulate you on good fortune."

His manner was cool and a little contemptuous. Cadell was conscious of more uneasiness and petty irritation than a newly enfranchised spirit should feel.

"No need whatever," he replied, with intentional gruffness, and he invented the tritest commonplace by way of marking the annoyance he had as much right now as anyone to feel and to exhibit openly if it pleased him.

The man laughed, and the laugh jarred upon Cadell's ears more than the words had done.

"I was off my guard," he muttered, as he passed on. Habit is habit, and will not be shaken off in an hour. Next time we shall see if his sour visage can startle me or his infernal insolence provoke me.

So he comforted himself, walking swiftly to the while, and schooling himself into a mental assumption of equality to his surroundings. The easy nonchalance and imperturbability that were his of right could not perhaps be commanded on the instant, but neither could they be for always withheld.

A long security had given them to others; with him they would come in time.

Just at first the lean hands of the past would clutch now and again at his heart-strings, and noisome memories would gibe at him. But it was a passing phase.

Business took him to a bank that morning, and he marched through the swinging doors with a delicious, unaccustomed elation. The arrangement to be proposed was of the most simple and ordinary character. The security was ample and satisfactory. And yet, was it fancy, or did he read in the bearing of the manager, who received him, doubt—unwillingness.

Course! Was he not frank enough? He had tried to be. Was not his position sufficiently assured? It was better than that of nine-tenths who entered the same parlor.

Towards the close of the conversation the banker rose, letting fall the document he had been perusing, and flung a practised, searching gaze right into the eyes of his visitor.

Surprised as he was, Cadell strove to meet it bravely. Did his eyes swerve or drip? How should they, when he fought savagely to keep them fixed? Did his cheeks blanch? How could it when there was no cause. The transaction was as clear as the day. He had no deceit in mind. How could any man, detective or devil, read in his visage what was not there?

"Sorry," said the manager, after an ugly pause, "but it will be impossible for the present, at all events. We are declining business of this kind just now."

"Are the documents not in order?" asked Cadell, choking with mortification.

"Quite. That has not the least bearing upon the question. The affair may be perfectly easily arranged elsewhere."

PIMPLES

ALTHOUGH, NOT A DANGEROUS DISEASE, ARE A VERY TROUBLESOME AND UNSIGHTLY AFFLICTION...

They are caused by either poverty or impurity of the blood and require the prompt use of a good blood medicine such as Burdock Blood Bitters, for their eradication, which it speedily accomplishes, at the same time strengthening the entire system.

Pimples also often arise from dyspepsia and constipation, and in these cases Burdock Blood Bitters has the double effect of removing the pimples together with their cause.

Mr. D. P. Sammon, Osoeola, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with pimples all over my face and hands. I paid out money to doctors but they could do me no good. A friend convinced me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using two bottles the pimples vanished, and I have not been troubled with them since."

Burdock Blood Bitters may be procured at all Druggists and Dealers.

His tone was cold; he re-seated himself at the table, and adjusted his papers. The interview was at an end.

"Easily arranged elsewhere! Who should know that better than Cadell? It was not the money he cared about; it was the contemptuous distrust in the other's manner that maddened him. He would have broken into imprecations but for the futility of the thing—the consciousness that if a scene occurred he alone would suffer.

Crushing his hat upon his brows, he took again to the street, devising as he strode along ingenious and fiendish modes of vengeance, which it would be blasphemous to wreak upon the man who had humiliated him.

Evidently this would not do. His newly-gained emancipation could never be enjoyed in this fashion. His voice, his nerves, his thoughts were not sufficient under control. Dolt! to let the secret corruption of his soul stamp itself upon his visage plain to the eyes of all beholders. He clenched his hands, driving the bloodless nails into his palms in the sheer torture of his inward vexation.

During the remainder of that day Cadell prowled moodily about his accustomed haunts, nursing only a pale spectre of the exultation which had thrilled him in the morning.

Before nightfall he had quarrelled with an acquaintance he had long disliked. He was in the right; his opponent (who was scarcely sober) was wantonly-insultingly aggressive. Cadell had almost raised a hand to strike him, but lowered it. An inexplicable, quite unjustified, fear of the consequences withheld him. No matter; there were other ways by which his enemy could be reached. From the remarks of those who witnessed the affair, and knew the facts, Cadell was sure he would have general sympathy with him in any steps he might take.

Would he then take them? No; a clamant voice within, preaching prudence and circumspection, told him that he would not. How was he to know what unfair methods of defence his opponent might adopt—what half-suspected scandals he might rake up? The past, with its pitiful alarms, its hateful artifices, was dead, but not perhaps beyond resurrection by the baleful wand of malice.

In the privacy of his own room Cadell regarded himself fiercely in a hand-mirror. Alone now, he looked manful enough. His features were not ill-favored; no brand of shame was legible upon his brow.

Was he then after all a poltroon—necessarily and for always a poltroon, because opportunity had condemned him for a few years to crawl reptilewise? In an unreasoning access of passion he shattered the glass to fragments, striking at his own reflected image the blow he had not dared to aim elsewhere.

After an hour of sudden gloom he railed. The substantial elements of comfort were his, at all events. He dined alone and luxuriously, and drank generously, in an endeavor to raise his courage to the level it had reached in his first waking moments.

But the task was difficult. Phantoms of forgotten meanness lurked in the purple depths of the wine he swallowed, and grinned devilishly at him in the sparkle of the cut glass.

"Who is in the smoking-room?" he asked some hours later of the hall-porter, who took his coat at the club door. It was a club to which he had recently been elected, and in which he hoped to carry popularity by bold assault.

The man ran over a few names, and Cadell made his entrance. He drank freely again, and talked a little constrainedly at first, but gained confidence and volubility as he went on.

Several other men besides those of his own immediate group listened, and presently struck in. One or two, who had viewed him hitherto askance, began to admire his powers in narrative and repartee—even to like him. He was clever—oh, yes. No one who knew him had ever denied that to Cadell. And now, as he talked, the glow of appreciation, the satisfaction of assured success, warmed him as the wine had failed to do, and steepled his brain in a wild, seductive excitement.

During one of the rare pauses of the conversation he glided easily into a narrative which a chance word had suggested. It was one that told piquantly of chicanery, detection, and disgrace. The man justly confounded was not himself, but some mocking fiend whispered at the moment that it might have been?

He brushed the thought aside. To those listeners who knew no ill of him the abominable suggestion that haunted his own fancy might never occur. They would do him no such wrong.

So he continued, and again the similarity of this piece of villainy he was telling of to deeds which he had himself been driven to forced itself upon him. It was like—frightful like. It was just such a thing as he would do—as he had done. How easy for a listener to suspect that it was told of Cadell himself. The idea flashed to his brain again, and quivered there. What if he were to betray himself? And, with the thought, he did so.

His voice broke—faltered. Merciful Heavens! Was he looking uneasy? Was he flushing? At that bare suspicion he gazed awkwardly, tongue-tied, and glanced around.

"Yes, yes," murmured one or two of the auditors good-naturedly.

They were civilly inclined, and feigned not to notice his embarrassment. But that they did, there could no longer be any question. They must—the fact was too horribly apparent. There was a queer expression on many of the faces, and someone at the rear of the group had tittered audibly. The sweat stood upon Cadell's brows. Explanations could not mend matters; protest could not help him. He was self-betrayed, haggard.

By means of what impotent stammerings the recital was finished Cadell never knew. He floundered in a verbal morass.

Some of the listeners perfunctorily attempted a laugh; others looked at their watches as an excuse for departure. The group about him thinned—dispersed.

Cadell walked home swiftly, his lips tight set. His eyes were windows of despair through which his soul stared

stomach, seeing nothing. Upon the table of his lodgings lay a diary, open at the date—13th October—upon which he had designed to commence the record of his new existence.

His hand was upon the page when they broke into the room in the morning, but there was no writing visible. Only Cadell had bowed his cold forehead upon the table and traced the first and last entry in a ruddy stain.

A Splendid New Serial.

A thrilling story, touching on one of the most stirring times the world has ever seen—the time of Thermopylae, Salamis and Plataea—will shortly start in the 'Daily Witness.'

The story is an entirely new one, and copyright has been secured by the publishers of the 'Witness' from the author, William Stearns Davis, well-known as ready as the author of 'Belshazzar,' 'God Wills it,' 'A Friend of Caesar,' etc.

The 'Victor of Salamis' is of absorbing interest from start to finish. A story of life and action throughout, of heroism amid dangers, of treachery, of bravery, of ambition and daring. Its characters are Greeks and Persians of the long ago, who, under the author's skilful pen become real human beings, whose career we follow with the keen interest of personal acquaintance. Subscribers who enjoy a good story (and who does not?) should watch for the opening chapters. Tell your neighbor to send his subscription in at once, so as to get the story from the start.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

LONESOME.

Mother's gone to stay a week—
 House don't seem just right,
 Kind of hot and kind of cold,
 Different—mighty sight!

Everything's so awful still,
 Don't care where you go,
 Feel I'm drefful lonesome—
 Mother's 'way, you know.

Seems that somethin' 's sort of lackin',
 Things don't taste quite right,
 Bones are kind of achy, and I
 Don't sleep well at night,
 Getting tired of bat and ball,
 Work seems pretty slack,
 Feel I'm getting lonesome—
 Mother's not yet back.

Wantin' somethin' all the time,
 Can't tell what it is;
 Don't want any visitor
 Don't care who he is,
 Well, I must tell you all the truth—
 Tell you what's a fact—
 I'm most awful lonesome
 'Cause mother isn't back.

—Arthur Edward Brown, in 'Good Words.'

THE 'DO' LADDER.

(By Edna B. Holman.)
 'First, let mother draw the long, straight sides of the ladder.'

'Yes,' answered Boy.
 'Then mother will put dots all up the sides, to help Boy when he draws the rounds.' 'See!' He must make them straight from this dot over to the other one, and from this next one to the other one, and so on.

'Yes, must make them very straight,' echoed Boy.
 'Now we're ready,' continued mother, 'you draw the first round, the "do" round.'

As soon as Boy's pencil had made a wavy line, mother sang, "Do."
 'There!' she said. 'Mother's up on the "do" round. Boy, draw mother standing there.'

Boy smilingly made a tall line on the 'do' step.
 'Now, Boy, try to climb up with mother. Sing like this—"Do!"'

Boy thought for a minute. Then he sang, "Do," just like mother.
 'Good!' cried mother. 'Now Boy's on the "do" round! Draw him there.'

Boy's pencil made a short line beside the tall one. And there were Boy and mother, side by side.
 'I wonder if we could get up another step,' said mother. 'You draw the round, and let's see. That's a good straight one. Listen! "Re!"'

'Re!' sang Boy; but he did not get it right. 'Am I up there yet?'
 'Oh, you're away below!' the "re" round. Try again. "Re!"'

Boy's pencil still not quite right.
 'You're scrambling up but you're not on the round yet. Sing it again so mother won't be all alone. "Re!"'

'Re!' sang Boy once more.
 'Hurrah!' cried mother.
 And 'Hoorah!' shouted Boy, and he drew the little line and the big one on the 're' step.

Next, Boy made the 'mi' round, not very straight, to be sure. They 'jumped' right on it, mother said. Boy proudly drew a tiny line for himself and a large one for his mother—so large, in fact, that he had to make an arch in the next round, so that 'mother would not hurt her head.'

The 'fa' step mother had Boy make close to the 'mi' step, because it really is only a short way from 'mi' to 'fa.' Then away they went up the ladder, from the 'fa' round to the 'sol' round and the 'la' round. On every one Boy made his funny little pictures of mother and himself.

Mother climbed round after round easily, but Boy sometimes had hard work getting a footing. When he tried to sing 'si,' he made just a squeaky sound.
 'O-ho! You've stepped, too high!' laughed mother. 'Come down!' Like this—"Si!"'

But Boy could not step in the right place. He tried till he was tired. Then mother talked about the puppy by the fire and the sleighs going by until he had almost forgotten about the hard climb he was having.

'Si,' she sang, all of a sudden, and Boy sang 'si,' too, in just the same way.

How they clapped their hands and cheered that time!
 'Just one more,' said mother, and drew the high "do" round near the 'si' round, for these two are as close together as 'mi' and 'fa.'

'Do!' sang mother, and Boy answered like an echo.
 'We're up! We're up!' cried mo-

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 Cod liver oil is nauseous—
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 So that very few persons can take it.
 Take a dose of "Brick's Tasteless"
 And note how pleasant it is—
 Starts you eating at once—relieves
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 Every one speaks of from time to time, and the
 Languid feeling disappears immediately.
 Every bottle taken is guaranteed to show improvement;
 So why should you hesitate to take it?
 See your druggist today about "Brick's Tasteless."
 Two Sizes—8 ounce bottle 50c; 20 ounce bottle \$1.00

ther. "Three cheers for us! We're at the tip-top!" Draw both of us.
 At tip-top!" Boy chimed in, painstakingly guiding his pencil. "And we never fell at all!"
 "And do you know," mother went on, "when Boy has learned to walk up the ladder and not make one mistake, we'll try coming down again."
 "Yes," Boy answered, with a contented sigh, "right down the "do" ladder."
 —Youth's Companion.

DOLL'S PATTERNS.
 Be sure to read in the 'Home Department' of this paper all about the dainty dolls' patterns, so pretty, and so cheap. Ask mother to cut the article out so that it won't get lost before you have time to send your order.

DAILY TEXT.
 November 16.
 My voice shall thou hear in the morning, O Lord.—Ps. v, 3.

I want a God, not of the past, but of to-day—a God of the present, in the heart of the present. Face to face with worldliness and blasphemy, and self-sufficiency in the hearts of multitudes of people. I want a God who sees the superficiality of much that is called religion among the people of the world. I say, if you have come away from yourself, and your wisdom, and power, and riches, and are helpless, glory in this, "I am Jehovah!" Let us get under the shadow of the Infinite God. The world is too mighty a problem for you and me, and the forces that are against us are far too mighty for us. But God is mightier than they. God is in the heart of all these problems. More than that; as Jehovah, he is in them and carrying out its purpose of mercy to men. He is at his work, engaged on that which has been his business all through the ages. He is here to create a new day of opportunity if you and I only have faith enough to see it.—Dr. John Smith.

Look Well
 Good books are all right, but do not let them cheat you out of your good looks. Drop your books; take up your mirror! Is your hair exactly to your liking? Remember, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-medicine, promptly stops falling hair, destroys dandruff. Does not color the hair. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS
 COMPETENT.
 'Examinations for admission to the law were once observed a prominent attorney in New Orleans, 'are, of course, very severe, according to the humor of the examiner. I heard once of a judge of a certain district of Florida, famous for his bad roads and numerous 'corks' and 'sops', who, when a young man presented himself for examination, looked at the applicant over and then inquired, with gravity:
 'Can you ride?'
 'Yes, sir.'
 'Do you own a horse?'
 'Yes, sir.'
 'Can he swim?'
 'Yes, sir.'
 'Then my dear sir, I am happy to come you to the practice of law in this district.'—Harper's Weekly.

EXPERIENCE.
 'Experience is the best teacher, and marked the man who indulged in the following:
 'Yes,' answered the seeping but professionally, as in distinguishing between mushrooms and food-poison, your education comes too late to be of any service.'—Washington 'Star.'

PRINTED EXACTLY AS WRITTEN—ALSO AS PUNCTUATED.

'R. B. Ogley, chief clerk of the engineering department of the State and Public Office, is a former newspaper man. Some time he was connected with the Indianapolis 'Journal,' and several years ago was managing editor of the 'Morning News.' Mr. Ogley relates an interesting episode that occurred while he was at the latter paper:

'A man entered my office,' he said, 'and insisted that one of my reporters had "chopped up" a written interview with him. I do not remember just now what the story was, but I told my visitor that there were any mistakes we would be glad to rectify them. He refused, saying that he wanted the interview to appear in print just as he gave it, and in order that it might be done he insisted that he should write out his statements himself. Before I consented, he left the office, demanding that his manuscript be printed the same time just as it was written.

'Say, I never saw such spelling, capitalization, and punctuation in my life,' continued Ogley. 'I read the manuscript and couldn't help laughing to see my life. In order that the story might go into the paper as it was written I read the proof myself.
 'The next day a man burst into the office with a copy of the paper in his hand. I saw it was my friend of the day before.
 "'Why didn't you print this just as I wrote it?" he demanded, pausing with rage.
 "'We did, sir. We printed it just as it was written," I rejoined.
 "'But you—you—"
 "'Never mind, now," said I, "let it go and see for yourself. Here is the manuscript and there is the copy of the paper. I read that proof myself. Now read your yourself."

'Well,' continued Mr. Ogley, 'that fellow went over the manuscript. Then he looked around with a foolish expression on his face. I smiled. He took up his hat and left the office without saying another word. We in the office had a little jubilee.'—Indianapolis 'Star.'

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.
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 HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
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 Quick Service. Good Work and Low Price

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?
 SATURDAY, NOV. 16.
 ONLY ONE TRUE CHURCH OF GOD.
 'The church on earth, and in heaven but one communion make.' Christ calls it, 'My church.' It is called the 'Church of God,' which He has bought with His own blood. (Acts xx, 28.) Some Old MSS. read, 'the Church of the Lord.' It is the whole family in heaven and on earth. (Eph. iii, 15.) The household of faith and of God. (Gal. vi, 10; Eph. ii, 19.) There can be no Christian institutions apart from the one universal Church. Some churches, so-called, are hostile to the fundamentals of Christianity. There are societies for the spread of the gospel, or, for special Christian work, but such consist of individuals who represent the real Church of God. Christianity cannot be spread by conforming its teachings to the opinions of outsiders. Christ's plan of working is, to love men, to invite, compel them to come to Him. All who come, and such only, constitute the Church of God and of Christ. A sound creed does not make a Christian. A firm, loving trust in Jesus as Lord and Saviour, alone can save the soul. Christ came not to teach a perfect creed, but to impart life. He gives to His followers eternal life and they shall never perish. (John x, 28.) The will of God is that men believe on His Son. Into all such as believe comes the Divine Spirit, which flows from them in spiritual blessings, rivers of living water. (John vii, 37-39.)

HALF-A-TICK
 Is about enough time in which to make a cup of "CAMP" Coffee, the best of all Coffees. There is no waste with
Camp COFFEE
 that's why it's so economical. There is no disappointment with "CAMP" Coffee. It pleases everybody.
 Order "CAMP" when buying Coffee, and insist upon having it.
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BABY'S OWN SOAP.
 Keeps Baby's Skin and his mother's also, whiter, softer and more fragrant at less expense than any other soap. Limited absolutely pure.
 ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED
 MFRS., MONTREAL.

Home Department

Not Much I Need.

(By Mrs. Frank A. Breck, in 'Home Herald')

It is not much I need—a kindly smile— A friendly hand-clasp as I onward go, A word of hope and cheer once in a while

Forget to bless a pilgrim they have met, Forget that they could watch with him one hour.

Frances Harvey's Substitute.

(Hilda Richmond, in the 'American Messenger')

(Concluded.)

The club met on Saturday, for the weekly half holiday made it possible for all the members to attend who wished to do so.

for time passes rapidly when merriment holds

'How do you do?' she said, smiling at the first comers, and shaking hands warmly.

Everything was so good and looked so pretty that for more than an hour they lingered at the table.

'I wonder if you will help me a little bit with these panes,' she went on as the visitors stood bashfully about.

'Miss Spencer, why did you go to so much trouble for us?' inquired a girl impulsively, when the delicious home-made cake was served with ice cream.

This broke the ice and with the arrival of three more girls merry chatter and confusion filled the corner where they worked.

'You have! You have!' came the chorus of voices.

'Now, while we set the table you may all watch us or go for a little walk up and down the hall, so you will have good appetites,' said one of the four girls who had drawn work slips.

'Why, Margaret, are you here yet?' asked Frances from the doorway.

'Now, while we set the table you may all watch us or go for a little walk up and down the hall, so you will have good appetites,' said one of the four girls who had drawn work slips.

'Come in,' said Margaret, cheerfully.

'Very few felt the need of exercise and as they watched the white cloth spread on the table and the dainty viands appear, they unconsciously compared the pretty scene with the dreary one of two weeks before.

'I don't care if I have to help,' whispered a tall girl in a faded waist.

Home Thoughts.

THE TEST OF LOVE.

There is a rough old proverb which says 'Talk is easy.' In fact, as we all know, writes Katie Upton Clark, in the Brooklyn 'Eagle,' it is the cheapest thing in life.

A certain young girl kept on her bureau a picture of her dead mother, and professed the most passionate attachment to her memory.

'You remember that your mother did not like that companion of yours or her family,' expostulated the grandmother with whom she lived.

She did not like men to smoke—much less girls like you. And Christ says, 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.'

'Oh, grandmother, you are so old-fashioned!' the girl would laugh lightly.

Generally a sacrifice of some cherished 'way' on the part of a wife, will make a man ready to give up on his part some 'way' which is offensive to her.

It is what you do far more than what you say which is going to make your life happy.

When in the end my hands shall be emptied, And I must think upon the last low bed.

With the Children.

AT NIGHTFALL.

(By Louis Dodge, in 'Youth's Companion')

The boys being put away, the brief prayers said.

My mother came—O soul serene benighted— And stayed a little time beside my bed, And leaning, placed her soothing hand on mine.

When in the end my hands shall be emptied, And I must think upon the last low bed.

You may not come, my mother, dear; for me No words may set at rest the lurking dread.

But still your love walks with me on my way, And still your presence through the days endures.

So at the end, oh, let me grasp, I pray, The small, sure, perfect wisdom that was yours.

WHEN MOTHER WANTED AN AUTOMOBILE.

Yesterday I spent the afternoon and remained for dinner with a friend of mine who has two fine boys, a good husband and a dear little girl, a pleasant home, good social position, and good health.

'Other people has them,' he said, 'and why shouldn't they? What if they did cost money? What was money for if not to spend? And you might as well be dead and buried as to be out of things anyway.'

'He was sick and tired of wanting things and never getting them,' etc., etc.

The mother drew a shocked breath, and as soon as the father of the family could collect himself he sent the boy storming from the table, and we began to talk of other things.

'My friend, the woman with the two boys, was horrified.'

'What a degenerate he must be,' she said, 'How I pity the poor mother,' and the father of that woman's two sons sat looking at her with an expression of such mingled pity and reproach that I could not bear to see him.

I wonder if my friend had the faintest idea what that look meant?

Education does not begin with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look, with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof.

Education does not begin with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look, with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof.

Our Correspondents.

ONLY A CHILD.

'Was only a child,' did I hear you say the bier with my babe was borne away?

'Only a child,' but the music is fled That came into my life as an angel song.

'Only a child!' who is greater than he? Only the childlike in heaven shall be.

'Only a child!' but in stronger arms He is safe from all in the world that harms.

'Only a child,' but how much to me! More of treasure in heaven I see!

Leonard Foster.

For the Housekeeper.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is an old saying that A pint is a pound The world around.

But unfortunately this is not true. If it were the busy housewife would be saved much time and vexation of spirit, for even when she possesses a good pair of scales it takes more time to weigh an article than to measure it in cups.

An efficient housewife has compared weights and measures with the following table as a result:

A scant quart of bread flour, after sifting, a pound; or three and two-thirds cups (unsifted), a pound.

A pint of graham, seven and three-fourths ounces.

A pint of rice, fifteen ounces.

A pint of sump or coarse hominy, thirteen ounces.

A pint of tapioca, twelve ounces.

A pint of bread crumbs eight and three-quarter ounces.

A pint of butter, a pound.

A pint of currants, ten ounces.

A pint of granulated sugar, a pound, (sometimes scant and sometimes liberal).

A pint of brown sugar, thirteen ounces.

A pint of maple sugar broken into crumbly pieces equals one pound and four ounces.

An ounce of butter, two level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of cornstarch, three tablespoonfuls (level).

flour and sugar, are seldom used in pounds in ordinary household recipes.

A level tablespoonful is one that is flattened over the top with a knife.

A great many housewives make the mistake of confounding a heaping tablespoonful with a 'rounded' one.

A recipe for lemon pie which calls for a heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch may be ruined if the spoon is merely 'rounded,' or even one that is 'good-sized,' for just a trifle too small a quantity of cornstarch and the pie will not be firm enough to eat.

When dividing a spoonful into halves, or when measuring out half a spoonful, divide lengthwise—not crosswise—and your measure will be exact.

Nothing could be more indefinite to the layman and culinary novice than the expressions wingglassful and cupful.

When weighing out an 'even' or a 'level' spoonful, use a case knife to level it.

Some shops now sell with their measuring cups and other measures measuring spoons, which are the correct regulating size for tablespoon and teaspoon.

There is an old saying that A pint is a pound The world around.

But unfortunately this is not true. If it were the busy housewife would be saved much time and vexation of spirit, for even when she possesses a good pair of scales it takes more time to weigh an article than to measure it in cups.

An efficient housewife has compared weights and measures with the following table as a result:

A scant quart of bread flour, after sifting, a pound; or three and two-thirds cups (unsifted), a pound.

A pint of graham, seven and three-fourths ounces.

A pint of rice, fifteen ounces.

A pint of sump or coarse hominy, thirteen ounces.

A pint of tapioca, twelve ounces.

A pint of bread crumbs eight and three-quarter ounces.

A pint of butter, a pound.

A pint of currants, ten ounces.

A pint of granulated sugar, a pound, (sometimes scant and sometimes liberal).

A pint of brown sugar, thirteen ounces.

A pint of maple sugar broken into crumbly pieces equals one pound and four ounces.

An ounce of butter, two level tablespoonfuls.

An ounce of cornstarch, three tablespoonfuls (level).

An ounce of granulated sugar, two level tablespoonfuls.

Advertisements.

HELP YOUR BABY.

No mother can expect her little one to escape all the minor ailments of childhood, but she will be reasonably sure that her child will be healthy if she gives it an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets.

with cold water. Stir all together and allow it to cool.

A good pudding is made of the beaten yolks of two eggs, to which are added three ounces of bread crumbs and two ounces of sifted sugar.

Hard Sauce.—Beat together one-half cupful of butter, and one cupful of fine sugar until creamy; then beat in the yolk of one egg and one teaspoonful of vanilla and a grating of nutmeg.

MACARONI AND HAM.

The remains of cold boiled ham can be made to serve as a hot meat dish for luncheon or dinner in the following manner:

MACAONI CORADO.

Boil quarter of a package of macaroni in plenty of salted boiling water until it is tender, then drain and blanch.

DAINTY DOLL'S PATTERNS.

Hundreds of little mothers were charmed last year with the dainty doll's patterns we were able to supply.

Set No. 12.—Boy Doll's Sailor Suit.

tree, doll to dress for missionary boxes, and dolls to dress for—well, just for the fun of dressing them, and for another very good reason—to learn to sew neatly by-and-by you can make your own clothes.

Set 11. Girl doll's sailor suit, with jacket and muff.

Set 10. Girl doll's indoor set, with pinafore.

Set 9. Doll's party dress, with cloak.

Set 8. Girl doll's sailor suit, with jacket and muff.

Set 7. Infant doll's outdoor suit.

Set 6. Infant doll's indoor suit.

Set 5. Boy doll's sailor suit.

Set 4. Girl doll's indoor set, with pinafore.

Set 3. Doll's party dress, with cloak.

Set 2. Girl doll's sailor suit, with jacket and muff.

Set 1. Child doll's outdoor suit with cape and bonnet.



Set No. 12.—Boy Doll's Sailor Suit.

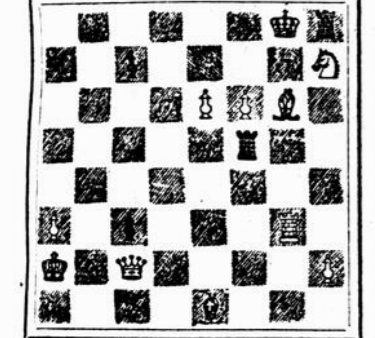
Give number and name in full of set when you order and send the money in one or two cent stamps. If an extra dollar is sent we will put in three dollars of the same price. Get two or three sets together to join you and send the money together so as to secure the lowest price.

CURIOUS X-RAY RESULTS

One of the most curious results of the use of the X-rays is a form of burn over the face which is subjected to the rays. Mr. C. R. Wilson, of Toronto Junction, says: "Some time ago I had occasion to use the X-rays on my hand. The rays burned the back of it, and left the skin in a peculiar condition. During the winter one of the knuckles so affected, cracked, and it would not heal. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and to my great pleasure this balm healed the crack very quickly. I praise this skin-healer very highly, and have no objection to your publishing the result of my trial of it. It is a splendid healer."



White mates in two moves. PROBLEM NO. 1204. (By F. Freih v. Wardener, Taus. Black—6 Pieces.)



White—9 Pieces. White mates in two moves. PROBLEM NO. 1205. (By G. Heathcote, Arnside. Second prize in 'Revue d'Echecs' Tourney.' Black—11 Pieces.)



White—8 Pieces. White mates in three moves.

SOLUTIONS. 'Report' sends for problem 1198... 1 Q K 7, and for end game 1199. 1 P queens, P queens; 2 Q Kt 3 ch, KR 4; 3 P R 7, QR 8; 4 Q Q 5 ch, etc. If 2... K x P; 3 K B 7, etc.; and if 2... KR 4; 3 P R 7, Kt B 2 ch; 3 K B 7, etc. The two-mover 'van Elde' is 1 B R 7, the three-mover 1 Kt B 1, P Kt 6, 2 Kt Q 2, or if 1... K moves; 2 Q Q 7 ch, etc.

It is reported that Dr. Lasker will visit England early this month for a long stay, giving chess exhibitions, and lectures on various subjects. The chess philosophy of Paul Morphy, "The openings," "Chess and Life," etc., and that Misses is due in New York about the date Dr. Lasker leaves; also that Mr. F. J. Lee, who has lately been over on a trip to Canada, has returned home again. Canada has a rather large area—over what part of it did Mr. Lee trip?

Three games from the Montreal vs. Winnipeg match. Ruy Lopez.

- White, Mr. Durrhuus, Winnipeg; Black, Mr. Knute, Montreal. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-K B 3, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 B-R 4, 5 Castles, 6 P-Q 4, 7 B-Kt 3, 8 Kt x Kt, 9 P-Q B 4, 10 P-Q R 4, 11 B-B 4, 12 Kt-Q 2, 13 B-B 2, 14 Kt-B 3, 15 P-R 3, 16 B-Q 3, 17 B-Kt 3, 18 Kt-R 2, 19 Kt-B 3, 20 B-K 2, 21 B-Q 3, 22 P-Kt 3, 23 Kt-R 2. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q R 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P-Q 3, 6 P-Q Kt 4, 7 Kt x Q P, 8 P x Kt, 9 P-Q B 4, 10 P-Q Kt 5, 11 B-K 2, 12 Castles, 13 Kt-Kt 5, 14 B-B 3, 15 Kt-K 4, 16 Kt-Kt 3, 17 B-K 4, 18 Q-B 3, 19 Q-Kt 4, 20 Q-R 4, 21 Q-R 3, 22 R-R 2, 23 R-K 2, 24 B x B.

VITA THE STANDARD OF THE REAL FRENCH CONSOMME EXQUISITE ALWAYS UNRIVALLED READY LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO. Ltd., Montreal.

- 25 P x B, 26 K-R 1, 27 E-K 2, 28 B x P, 29 Q x Q, 30 Q R-Q 1, 31 R x P, 32 K R-Q 1, 33 R x P, 34 R-Q 5, 35 R x P, 36 Kt-B 3, 37 Q R-B 6, 38 R x Kt, 39 Resigns. 25 Q-K 6 ch, 26 Kt-K 4, 27 P-Q 6, 28 Q x B, 29 Kt x Q, 30 Kt-K 4, 31 B-Kt 2, 32 B x P, 33 B-B 7, 34 B x P, 35 Kt x P, 36 B-R 7, 37 P-Kt 6, 38 P-Kt 7, 39 Resigns.

(The Rev. Bishop's Opening.) White, Mr. Lomer, Montreal. 1 P-K 4, 2 B-B 4, 3 Kt-K B 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P-Q 4, 6 Castles, 7 B-K 3, 8 Kt-K 2, 9 Kt-Kt 2, 10 B x B, 11 P-K R 3, 12 Kt-R 2, 13 B-Kt 3, 14 P x Kt, 15 Q-R 1, 16 B-1, 17 P-K B 4, 18 P-B 5, 19 P-Q B 4, 20 Kt-Kt 4, 21 Kt P x P, 22 P-Kt 3, 23 Kt-B 2, 24 Q-R 3, 25 Q B 1, 26 P-R 4, 27 Kt-R 5, 28 P-Kt 4, 29 Kt-Kt 3, 30 P x P. Black, Mr. Hillhouse, Winnipeg. 1 P-K 4, 2 B-B 4, 3 Kt-Q B 3, 4 Kt-B 3, 5 P-Q 3, 6 Castles, 7 B-Kt 3, 8 K-R 1, 9 K Kt-Kt 5, 10 R P x B, 11 Kt-B 3, 12 Q Kt-R 4, 13 Kt x B, 14 P x R, 15 B-Q 2, 16 Kt-K 1, 17 P-K B 3, 18 B-B 3, 19 P-Q Kt 4, 20 P x P, 21 P-Q Kt 4, 22 Q-Kt 1, 23 B-R 1, 24 P-Kt 5, 25 B-B 1, 26 Kt-B 2, 27 Q-K 1, 28 P-Kt 3, 29 P-Kt 4, 30 Resigns.

SCOTCH GAMBIT. Mr. Collins, White. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P-Q 4, 4 B-Q B 4, 5 P-B 3, 6 P x P, 7 Kt-B 3, 8 Kt-Kt 5, 9 Castles, 10 B x P ch, 11 Kt x Kt, 12 Q x B, 13 Kt-Q 5, 14 P-Q Kt 4, 15 B-Kt 2, 16 Q-R 1, 17 O-B 4 ch, 18 B x Kt, 19 Q-Kt 4 ch, 20 Q-Q 7 ch, 21 Kt-K 7 ch, 22 Q-R 3 ch, 23 P-B 4 ch. Mr. Nebakoff, Black. 1 P-K 4, 2 Kt-Q B 3, 3 P x P, 4 B-B 4, 5 P-Q 3, 6 B-Kt 5 ch, 7 B-Q 2, 8 Kt-R 3, 9 B-Kt 5, 10 Kt x B, 11 K x Kt, 12 Kt x P, 13 B-R 4, 14 B-Kt 3, 15 P-B 4, 16 O-Q B 1, 17 K-K 3, 18 Q-B 1, 19 K-B 2, 20 K-Kt 3, 21 K-R 4, 22 K-Kt 4, 23 Resigns.

TOOTHACHE EVEN IN PHARAOH'S DAY. (Rochester 'Democrat and Chronicle.') A decayed molar, found in the jaw of one of the Pharaohs whose dust was recently discovered in Egypt, convinces archaeologists that toothache is not an invention of the modern dentist, as so many of the illiterate have supposed. Aside from relieving the dentists from the odium of this terrible suspicion, the discovery invests these ancient rulers of Egypt with human qualities that are not found in the dry pages of history. It would, however, be falling into error to assume, because of the condition of this molar, that dentistry was unknown to the ancients. Even in these times, when tooth filling has been robbed of many of its terrors, most people avoid the dentist's chair until driven to it in sheer desperation. If the Pharaoh whose jawbone has just been discovered possessed the weakness of most mortals, he would naturally have put off having the decayed molar filled as long as possible. Death may have overtaken him while he was wavering between calling in the court dentist and enduring the toothache with such fortitude as he could summon to his aid.

MAN'S PREJUDICE FOR BLACK CLOTHES. ('Pall Mall Gazette.') In opening an artistic dress exhibition Mr. Louis N. Parker, master of the recent Warwick pageant, said there could be no doubt that the clothes men wore were foolish. He claimed that, as we men could array herself in sympathetic colors and flowing folds, the time had arrived when man should be placed on equality with her, instead of his having to array himself in black for dinners, the theatre, funerals and weddings. He believed and hoped that his pageants would do something to sweep away the prejudice for black, for it was a horrid custom on the part of civilization.

THE RAILROAD OVER THE ANDES. (From Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.) The road over the Andes which Chile and Argentina are building, and which is the last link in the line across South America between the Atlantic and the Pacific, is nearing its completion. It is said that the entire line will be open to trade next year. The Andes section of the road begins at Mendoza in Argentina, crosses the Andes through a tunnel four kilometers long, and extends to the Chilean town Los Andes, which has rail connection with the Pacific.

FATHER OF THE POST CARD. (From the 'Law Times.') Lord Kingsburgh, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, has attained high rank among public benefactors from the circumstance of his having initiated more than forty years ago, when a young and little known man at the Scotch bar, the agitation for the establishment of the halfpenny post-card system in the United Kingdom.

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 study of Domestic Science inaugurated at the Macdonald College this week marks a new page in the history of the women of this province, and will bring the science of housekeeping into many homes.

For the result will be, that knowledge and power will change household work into a cultured profession that will require a brains and education to keep it where it can reform the methods that are now obsolete. And who can tell to what heights these daughters of Canada may aspire, as they tread this royal road to learning, how best to manage the homes of the future?

The modern house places women upon an exceeding high mountain of opportunity, as its conveniences have gathered force ever since the sewing machine ushered in emancipation, and the march of progress is ever toward educated industry. For the great gain of scientific labor is relief from toil that wears the body, and daunts the spirit, and a measure of time that could not be theirs by the old routine, always a slow process.

As we read of the bright prospects before the students of this science, of the care bestowed to give the best in teaching and appointments, it is a thought as to whether they realize all that is being done for them. And when our girls look back in after years they will better understand these present opportunities, and see how the realms of a broader outlook has kept step with their work, and new avenues of industry given a charm to their lives.

And it rests with each individual whether they live for the evil of selfishness, or gain scientific knowledge to add to their power and influence in the homes of Canada. Let them value their privileges and remember that they represent among us the dawn of a new day.

A CURIOUS QUESTION. 'Curious' asks what would happen to the fields if they were all left for sixty or seventy years without cultivation. Let us try to fancy it, and, of course, the first few years they would have their innings; then they would disappear, and a thick sod would probably cover the ground. After this, the seeds of trees would take root there, and by the time mentioned it would become a forest.

This is a wise provision of Nature that provides a fertile soil with some vegetation and growth. It is a subject worthy of thought and conjecture. A NORTH WINDOW. A letter from a correspondent tells of success with a north window, where there is lack of sunshine. It is as follows: 'My kitchen window faces the north, and flower-loving friends quite discouraged me as to growing any plants there.

'But I took in my Asparagus Sprenger, in its hanging pot, and another of Smilax, and on the shelf set two Chinese primroses and a Cyclamen. There was a large-flowered Begonia, a lovely pink, though I do not know the name, and a pot of Roman Hyacinths. When they had done blooming I brought up a pot of Dutch Hyacinths to take their place, and later still, a pot of Von Zoon Daffodils. The window was quite a success, and with plenty of green leaves around I was not without flowers from Christmas till Easter, for before that time my winter flowering Fuchsia was giving its lovely bloom. This year I shall have more ferns and bulbs, for they seem to respond more than anything else to a Chinese primrose, to their place in a shady window.'

SEVERAL QUESTIONS. M.G.S.—To begin with the last question first, it certainly is too late to set out a cedar hedge this year. Have the trees dug at once, and set out as early as it is possible in spring. Barberies readily keep their color, and remain on the branches through the holidays if cut any length convenient, and set in a jar of water in the cellar before severe frost comes. They do fairly well, if not cut until wanted, but have not the same freshness. The Hydrangea paniculata does not require to be specially protected. It is well to gather a few leaves around the roots, and mine are the center and unprotected all winter, without injury, except for the breaking of branches caused by ice falling from the roof, which proved a lack of forethought when planting.

There are no plants that will supply moisture, as you suggest, all depends upon the watering, and that is very important. As for plants suitable for a room with low temperature there is nothing better than a few pots of Holland bulbs, hyacinths, jonquils, narcissus and tulips. These will live and grow even with open windows. BOSTON FERN. E.G.P.—Ferns are of the easiest culture and will thrive in a soil composed of leaf mold and sand with ample drainage through broken pots or brick at the bottom of the flower pot. They must be in a position shaded from the direct sunshine, and manure is not advisable. Your grass will probably lose its leaves, and start fresh from the center and recover from the change of temperature.

The Hydrangea (four seasons) does not bloom in winter, and will lose its leaves. It can be safely wintered in a frost-proof cellar. FLOWER FOR NAME. Mrs. M.D.—The flower enclosed resembles an annual called Godetia, as far as can be judged without leaf or branch. It is a handsome flower, and sometimes called the Salin flower. Gardeners find it useful, as it will grow in shady places, and at the same time has such lovely blossoms of fine texture. But as a home plant it is not very likely to be a success. The fern of which you write will thrive with ordinary care, but the foliage must be sprayed regularly. ANOTHER RUBBER PLANT. A Reader of the 'Witness.'—It seems to be a common complaint for a rubber plant to drop its leaves when taken into the house after a life out of doors all summer.

I would not be too much alarmed if the atmosphere is cool, and the plant was healthy all the growing season. The lower leaves may be ready for leaving the stem and if you keep the growing part all right the plant will recover. Doubtless the change of climate has been extreme. HYACINTHS IN WATER. Ellen D.—Your experience is not unusual for it sometimes happens that a hyacinth in a glass falls to develop a perfect flower spike. The following rules for culture may be found useful. First of all allow the flower stalk to develop in a cool, dark place, in perfectly clean water. Secondly, when the stalk begins to grow, bring out to light and heat, and if the leaves seem to develop too fast it is a good plan to cut off the roots that appear to be more than an inch and a half below

the base of the bulb. The flower of the hyacinth is perfectly formed in the centre of the bulb, and only requires heat and moisture for its development. The water will supply all that is necessary for pushing into bloom the flower buds already formed.

This experiment of cutting off the roots of hyacinths grown in water was successfully tried in France many years ago, and the flower stems were found to develop wonderfully with this treatment. A common cause for failure in this case is keeping the bulbs too warm before the roots are well grown. The natural conditions out of doors for forming root growth are a knee-point and moisture, and these must be given whether the bulb be grown in water or in soil. If perfect flower spikes are to be expected.

PROTECTING PERENNIALS. Mrs. M.—Last winter, for some reason, was very hard on perennials, and even those who possess knowledge and experience lost some varieties or found them weakened in spring. The amateur is apt to be over kind, covering too early and too heavily, thinking roots will push up and have the work done. But it is not safe to cover them until frost has taken hold of the soil, and made the ground firm, with the prospect that winter has set in. For it is not the cold, but alternating freezing and thawing, that injured your plants, and this the protection in a measure prevents.

PLANT FOR NAME. H.B.—There is not anything so closely resembling your specimen of a hedge plant as the Spirea Thunbergi, which has the same fine foliage and the white starry blossoms. But if so it must be bearing a second crop of flowers for it is one of the very earliest to blossom. Probably conditions are different in the climate where you discovered it, and induce stronger growth and more hardness than we see in this province. Thank you for remembering the 'Witness' and me, when so far away.

WATERING HOUSE PLANTS. M.G. asks for a better understanding as to watering house plants that are kept in the window of a living room. Although the truth is that many real plant lovers fail in their efforts to keep healthy plants, by a lack of knowledge and management as to watering. Too much will make the soil sour, and with too little the plant will wilt. Either extreme causes a drooping of the leaves, but too much water is likely to do most damage though no hard and fast rule can be given. Water should never be allowed to remain in the saucer under the plant as it causes the roots to rot and prevents aeration of the soil. If the earth around the roots is dry and hard all it is useless to pour water on the top of the soil, it must be plunged into a pail or into the sink till thoroughly saturated.

A syringe is necessary for the leaves to remove dust that is sure to accumulate in a living room. Curtains are necessary to enclose the plant window while sweeping is in progress, and it must be remembered that plants require fresh air, and must have good ventilation although they resent a draught. If the room is too dry permanent injury will result. BEGONIAS FROM LEAVES. Mrs. J. R.—The variegated Begonias are usually propagated from leaves. From this is done by selecting the present season's leaves, such as have grown to about their full size and are firm enough not to damp off. Leave about one or two inches of leaf stalk, take a sharp pen, fill with sharp sand and insert the leaf stalk near the edge of the pan, pegging the leaf flat down upon the surface. Cut through the ribs with a sharp knife before planting and plenty of water will soon appear from the cuts, new growth that will become tiny plants will before long be visible.

It is impossible to state how many leaves a pan will hold, for that will depend upon the size, but the water surface may be covered, keeping the stalks around the edge. When the young plants are plainly formed pot them off and give them variety that it is desirable to propagate by this method, and it keeps the quality and variegation true, besides being interesting to the grower to watch development.

TOWN THAT HAS A BOY POLICE FORCE (Brooklyn 'Eagle'.) The famous 'boy police' force of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was recently recruited for Halloween and there was scramble among five thousand boys to see to whom was to be given the honor of being regular policemen with a star, a billy and the right to make arrests. Only twenty-five can be appointed, and the honor of being one of those twenty-five policemen is the greatest honor that can come to a boy who lives in Council Bluffs. The boy police force is peculiarly a Council Bluffs feature and it is as effective as it is unique. Practically, it develops upon these twenty-five boys to keep order in the city on all holidays—Christmas, New Year, Independence Day and Halloween. To the regular police force is delegated the work of caring for the criminal class. While the boys take care of all those who would play injurious pranks, and while not interfering with innocent mischievousness, the Council Bluffs boy police force has succeeded in making this city a regular model of good order on those nights when other cities are struggling in the grip of gangs of destructive boys and young men.

Five years ago Chief of Police Richmond evolved the plan or organizing a police force of boys for the purpose of keeping order, and since that time, four times each year, the chief appoints his juvenile force. No boy can serve more than once in any one year nor, if he has been reported as unruly by a boy policeman, can he serve within a year of the reported trouble. And since almost every boy in Council Bluffs is a standing candidate for membership on the force, it is an easy matter to keep order in the city, using the force as a figurative club over the unruly.

Chief Richmond is a friend of the boys and when, five years ago, one little fellow was arrested for playing Halloween pranks, the chief had a heart-to-heart talk with him. Finally, Chief Richmond asked the boy to assist him in keeping order, thinking in this manner to get the boy interested in behaving himself. The boy took up the proposition and half an hour after being discharged was back at the station with several members of his 'gang' to whom he wanted to prove that he was an officer. 'I ain't got no star, and the gang won't believe I can arrest them,' said the boy to the chief.

Then the chief gave a star to the boy and then and there was organized the first boy police force. In a few minutes the chief had enlisted the aid of the whole 'gang' and instead of having a crowd of young Comanches turned loose

on the community, he had changed the very worst gang in the city into his firm friends—and friends of order, too. 'If the boys won't do as you policemen tell them to, just arrest them and bring them to me,' Chief Richmond told his new force. Then the gang separated into couples and started out. An hour later there was a big commotion in the outer room of the chief's office. Richmond rushed to the door. Two of the new force had made an arrest. 'He wouldn't behave himself, so we arrested him. Here he is,' panted one of the little fellows, as he and his comrade half dragged a fighting frightened boy along to the chief's very door. Chief Richmond took the offending one into his private office and after lecturing him gave him a star and made a policeman out of him. In another hour's time there was a regular blockade around police headquarters. Streets were lined with boys wanting to be policemen. Finally the chief appointed twenty-five as 'regulars' for that day only and promised the boys that on the next holiday he would select another twenty-five boys to fill the places of the twenty-five appointed that day. Since then, about two weeks before any event when boys are expected to play pranks, the chief issues his call for volunteers and every boy in town promptly responds. From those applying, Chief Richmond picks his twenty-five 'men,' gives stars and billys to them and twenty-five of the proudest boys in America strut forth, the envy of every other boy in town.

SWARMS OF WILD PIGEONS. (Webster correspondence Pittsburg 'Dispatch'.) A swarm of 5,000 wild pigeons settled over this section recently, and before they were driven off hundreds of them had been killed by farmers and other citizens attracted by the unusual spectacle—one that has not been witnessed in West Virginia before for twenty-five years. The pigeons were flying low and were evidently foraging. Settling on the limbs of trees in large numbers, in many instances their weight broke the limbs. One tree, a big fellow, was literally stripped of its branches, all that remained being the trunk and here and there a broken branch. Several attacks were made by the citizens on the birds, pig-iron being considered a delectable dish in this section, and hundreds of the feathered invaders were killed.

LOOK! Aluminium Ware At 50c on the \$1.00 HALF PRICE SALE We had an opportunity of buying at a sacrifice a large quantity of ALUMINIUM KITCHEN UTENSILS, and offer these at a BARGAIN. The PRICE puts the ware at less than cost of ENAMEL WARE and you cannot afford to pass the chance. Tea Kettles at \$1.25, Preserve Kettles at 58c, Tea Pots at 90c, Frying Pans at 19c, And scores of other items. SALE STARTS MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18th. Come early and get first choice. We guarantee each and every article perfect or money refunded. The James Walker Hardware Co. Ltd., 252-254 ST. JAMES STREET.

ANTON HERL The Suit You'll Buy To-day will be your constant companion for the next six or seven months. Do you want it to appear spick and span and stylish at the end of that time? Do you want it to be a source of satisfaction to yourself and favorable comment to your friends? You can realize all this if the clothes are made to order from A. Herl, 631 St. Catherine Street W. You know they'll be the latest style—true in fabrics, and hold their shape until you're through with them. We have decided to put our whole season's stock of Gentlemen's Fall Suits on a 10 per cent. Cash Discount Sale, and we will sell these superior clothes, made to your measurement, starting at \$20.00, for reliable cloth and our standard workmanship. Phone us up and we'll call on you with a full sample collection. ANTON HERL, 631 St. Catherine St. W. Bell Telephone Eptown 3687.

Sunday Service Why should you disturb the Congregation and prevent their listening in peace to the earnest words of the preacher by your coughing, when you can prevent it by taking a dose of Gray's Syrup before you leave.

LORD RANDOLPH AT THE BANK DOOR. (London 'Chronicle'.) Sir Edward Hamilton, who recently retired from the Treasury, speaking of the Chancellors of the Exchequer under whom he has served, said that Lord Randolph Churchill 'was often very nervous while at his Treasury work—felt himself, I think, a little out of his depth: I remember his standing in front of the Bank of England's door and saying to me, "I'm too nervous to go in." It took me quite a quarter of an hour to get him in. He was going to see the directors, and I think he was afraid of saying something which would reveal his ignorance.'

A USEFUL GHOST. It is not often that we hear of a ghost saving a man's life. There is, however, an instance, and it seems to be a liberally well authenticated, and materialists will hardly know how to account for it. Here is the story. It is of the Yorkshire Dales, and of a whose duty lay in that wild country (where a strong piece of men and woman lived principally on bacon and oat cake, and knew not, save rarely, butcher's meat), used to ride or walk to visit his people. He had been raising a subscription in a time of scarcity, and had to be out late at night. One evening on his outward journey, he suddenly became aware of a figure moving beside him, and in the gloaming he recognized his brother, who had died some time before. He was too awestruck for words, and after keeping by his side for some distance over the lonely moor the figure disappeared. He noted the time and the vision, but nothing occurred to throw any light upon it. However, some years after he had taken the duty at a jail in another part of the country, one of the prisoners lying under sentence, desired to make a confession. After telling him of a lot of crimes, he said, 'I was very near once taking your life, sir. It was in that bad year, and I heard as how you went carrying money about in those lonesome dales. I hid behind the big boulders of the brown moor. I saw you coming up and waited till you should be near enough, but that night you were not alone. This was a startling tale, and the stronger because the vision, or whatever it was, was seen by two people. The anecdote occurs in an article nearly twenty years ago in 'Macmillan's Magazine,' by Lady Verney.

The Boys' Page.

Diabolo.

It is not so often that a really good new game finds a place in the world that people have been slow to welcome the latest find in this direction, diabolo. It has spread like the proverbial wildfire from the popular resorts in southern France all over England during the past summer and will find a ready welcome wherever men like a good game. Everybody plays it, boys and girls, men and women, grandfathers and even the little folks. It is played alone and immensely

another at the same level, then suddenly pull them apart with a lifting action. This makes the cord act like a bowstring, and projects the diabolo, still spinning, into the air.

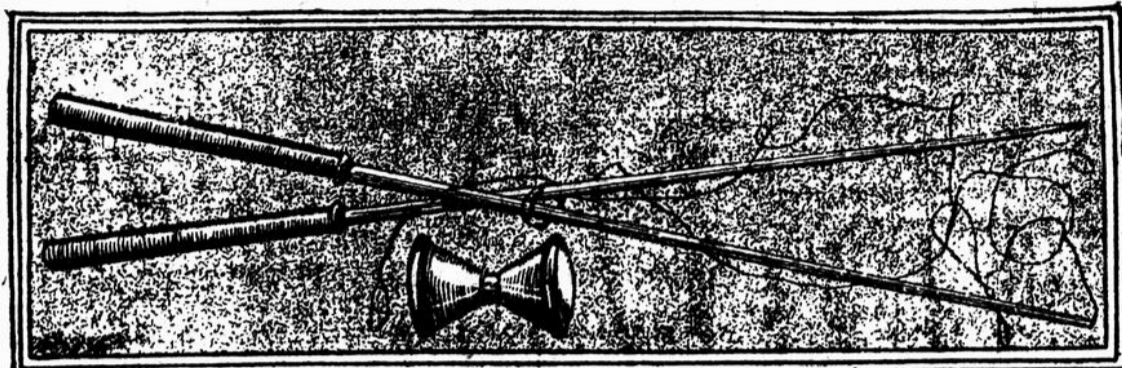
To effect the catch aim the point of the right hand stick under the arch of the waist of the diabolo, and the diabolo runs still spinning on to the loop of the cord. This is easy, but one must not flinch.

A player may practice alone by pro-

Always provided he is accurate enough of eye and quick enough of hand. When he catches it he retains it, still spinning for a fraction of a second, just long enough to obtain control of it, and gain direction for his own return throw. So back and forth till skill fails.

To the looker-on it is the most graceful of all known games, yet in point of quick and energetic exercise it is unique. It is not a game of strength, but of quickness and balance and eye. The essentials are a quick eye, a deft foot, a pliant hand, and suppleness of body. For ladies it is an almost perfect game. Like tennis, it can be played on indoor courts.

The diabolo has passed through various forms, having been formed in earliest times, the days of its crudity, of horn and feathers. Later it was made of metal and now, in the regular games it is composed of celluloid. There is no re-



THE STICKS AND THE DIABOLO.

-N. Y. Times.

enjoyed, played in couples, and even between two sides; in fact it seems to fit all circumstances for it can be played indoors as well as out. The best of it is too that the outfit is so simple it can be made at home although, of course, more skilled play can be had with the bought sets. The illustrations give sufficient idea of the sticks and double-headed tops or diabolo itself to enable anybody to turn out his own set. It is true it is not an entirely new game, as it was known and played in some districts of France long before this year, but it has only just come into its own and been rounded out to a proper finish. Mr. C. B. Fry, the well-known cricketer, was largely instrumental in bringing the game to its present perfection, and in making it known in England. In 'Fry's Magazine,' recently, he has given very good directions for the would-be player: 'Place the diabolo on the ground in front of you, with a baton in each hand, and the cord looped so as to be under the waist of the diabolo. Lower the right hand to within a foot of the diabolo, keeping the string almost taut by extending the left arm away. Then pull the diabolo along the ground by raising the right arm toward the left, and when the diabolo has run a yard or so along the ground lift it in the loop of the cord and keep up and accentuate the rotation already begun by raising and lowering the right arm from the shoulder. Keep the left arm almost motionless on a level with the hips. In all action the sticks should be kept moving parallel with the axis of the diabolo. In full rotation the diabolo spins two thousand turns a minute.

The next thing is to learn to throw the diabolo in the air. This is easy. When the diabolo is rotating strongly, bring the hands to within a foot or so of one

jecting the diabolo to heights of from four feet to fifty feet or more in the air, catching it and immediately reprojecting it a number of times. Two players may practice together by projecting the diabolo from one to the other at distances of from twenty yards to eighty yards or a hundred yards. But for this one must acquire the knack of maintaining the rotation, and at the same time changing one's position relatively to the player toward whom the diabolo is to be projected.

It is useful to learn to play left-handed. In principle any movement which increases the rotation of the diabolo is good. Practice on such lines as above is a fine form of physical exercise.

The diabolo game can be played by sides of almost any number—camps, as they are called in France—each side being disposed something on the plan of two association football elevens at the kick-off, but with a space of some ten yards between the opposing forwards, and with each side confined within a square of a size suited to the number playing.

For diabolo tennis played in courts, the skill required is greater. With the diabolo spinning on the cord and well under control, the player faces his opponent, who is about twenty-four yards away, inside a chalk-line inclosure. Suddenly the slack cord becomes a tight cord, and the diabolo is shot across the net precisely as an arrow from a bowstring. The receiver waits with his arms outstretched so that the slender cord hanging from the batons is almost taut. No matter whether the serve is a lob or a high-flyer or a skimmer, the diabolo always preserves its equilibrium so that the receiver can catch it on his cord just as though he had thrown it up himself.

son, however, why a good light wood should not be used where the regular games cannot be had, and the player become very skillful. Simple as it seems in description, the game has a wonderful fascination in reality, and it seems positively impossible to give up when the sticks are in hand until the diabolo is conquered and goes spinning at the player's will. Another recommendation is that there always is a possibility of practice producing markedly better work. You certainly can't learn diabolo in a day, although perhaps your earliest efforts will bring you the most amusement.

HOW THE WORLD SAYS 'GOOD-BY.'

The Turk will solemnly cross his hands upon his breast and make a profound obeisance when he bids you farewell. The genial Jap will take off his slipper as you depart, and say with a smile: 'You are going to leave my despicable house in your honorable journeying I regard thee!'

In the Philippines the departing benediction is bestowed in the form of rubbing the friend's face with one's hand.

The German 'Lebe woh!' is not particularly sympathetic in its sound, but it is less embarrassing to those it speeds than the Hindoo's performance, who when you go from him falls in the dust at your feet.

The Fiji Islanders cross two red feathers.

The natives of New Guinea exchange chocolate.

The Burmese bend low and say: 'Hib! Hib!'

The 'Auf wiedersehen' of the Austrians is the most feeling expression of farewell.

The South Sea Islanders rattle each others' whale-teeth necklaces.

The Sioux and the Blackfoot will at parting dig their spears in the earth as a sign of confidence and mutual esteem.

In the islands in the Straits of the Sound the natives at your going will stoop down and clasp your foot.

The Russian form of parting salutation is brief, consisting of the single word 'Proschai,' said to sound like a sneeze.

The Otaheite Islander will twist the end of the departing guest's robe, and then solemnly shake his own hands three times.—Selected.

A man is known by what he laughs at.—Carlyle.

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

'B.' Radnor. \$ 2.00
T. H. Payne and wife, Strathroy, Ont. 2.00
Previously acknowledged. 136.45
Total received up to Nov. 12. . . . \$140.45

Address all subscriptions to this work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating that the gift is for the Komatik Fund.



-N. Y. Times.

The string should be smooth and firm as it will have to stand a good deal of strain. It is the game of the immediate future for America, where, in spite of its very recent entry, it is fast gaining ground, so go in and prepare yourself for next summer's tournaments.

Don't forget! It closes on Nov. 23, and everything must be sent on or before that date. We have received a good number of silhouettes and some of them are splendid, but only a few toys are in so far.

PUZZLES.

JUMBLED ARTISTS.
Radsenle. Lamisli. Rrtoun. Ttsaw. Neursb.

RIDDLE-ME-RELL.
My first is in engine, but not in tram.
My second is in thought, but not in brain.
My third is in bought, but not in sold.
My fourth is in elder, but not in old.
My fifth is in nudge, but not in hug.
My sixth is in saucer, but not in mug.
My whole makes up a French boy's name.

FISHES ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED.
(1) A weapon. (2) To glide. (3) A metal circle belonging to a lady. (4) Part of a verb and a place for ships. (5) A shortened girl's name and at the present time.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.
Ans.—Tree.
Transpositions — 1. Rove, over. 2. Leap, peal. 3. Harps, sharp. 4. Large, regal. 5. Inch, chin. 6. Sword, words.

Correct answers to puzzles of Nov. 5 (addition of fractions, etc.) have been received from Isabel M. Grant, Springville, N.S.; Myrtle Ross, Alberton, P.E.I.; Willie H. Garrie, Rat Portage, Ont., and some one from St. Helen's, Ont., who forgot to sign his name.

George O. Reid, Fred. B. Hayden, Hazel MacKercher, Phyllis Cole, Montreal; Lila Trenholm, Blue Bonnets, and Minnie B. Alward, Butternut Ridge, N.B., have sent in correct answers to last week's puzzles.

LETTER OF THANKS.
(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)
Sir,—Many thanks for the lovely book which I received in due course, for having the highest marks in the Puzzle Contest. The prize was beyond my expectations, and I appreciate it highly.
Yours truly,
ALICE M. ANDREWS,
331 Pine ave., Montreal, Nov. 7, 1907.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

Hunters in Many Lands.

IV.—IN MATABELELAND.

It was in Bulawayo, the mining centre of Matabeleland, that Nimmo left me, saying that he had a sufficiency of the trail. I made a great show of indignation at being thus deserted, but in my heart I hardly blamed the Texan. As for myself, I was determined to push on. The wild country still farther north, the region of the Zambesi river, where Livingstone had died, lured me with its mystery.

Knowing, however, that it would be reckless folly to attempt to make alone this trip of hundreds of miles through the untracked wilderness, I began to look about for a companion. No man of my own color in Bulawayo would listen to me seriously when I proposed the journey. I was beginning to think that I should, after all, have to chance the jungles by myself, when one morning a Kafir boy about eighteen years old, all innocent of clothing, presented himself at my camp, and informed me in curious English that he would like to see the country to the north.

I appraised him carefully. He had a tall and slim but muscular body, a well-shaped head, and an intelligent eye. Physically he was all that could be desired; but, desiring to get a line on his courage, I began to enlarge upon the perils and hardships of the journey. I told him that we would probably be gone a year, and would encounter many lions and other wild animals, as well, perhaps, as hostile tribes.

'Shoot good?' he inquired, drawing his arms up in imitation of a man taking aim with a rifle. I assured him that I did, and during the remainder of the interview he grinned and nodded at me contentedly. It was settled that I should pay him fifteen shillings a month, and that we should start within a week. My lieutenant, whom I had named Fifteen because of the fifteen shillings a month, on the night before our departure appeared at the camp leading by a rope a small, black, dejected-looking dog. He gave me to understand that the dog was necessary, since it would warn us of danger.

At dawn the next morning the seven of us, the four faithful donkeys that had come all the way from Johannesburg with me, the dog, the Kafir boy, and myself, trailed out of Bulawayo into the bush. . . . We headed for the Segakwe river, a pretty stream, flowing gently between grassy banks, with a background of picturesque rocky hills. Within a few minutes after we had unpacked our donkeys here, one bright morning, a crowd of Matabele Kafirs came swarming over a knoll. At first they gazed at us from among the trees, and then, growing bolder, came out into the open, standing at a respectful distance, with their spears in their hands. Big and muscular, clad mainly in decorative feathers, they were a formidable array of savages, and they watched me too closely and silently for my own peace of mind. They got on my nerves, and I asked Fifteen if he thought they were waiting for night to make an attack.

'Give them something—some presents,' he answered. This struck me as a good idea; so I sent him out with a tin cupful of salt and a box of matches for the head man. They crowded around the boy, whom I watched anxiously, fearing that they might seize him. But in a few moments I saw him push his way through them, with a haughty air, like a young chief. His face relaxed into a grin when he had left them behind him, where they couldn't see.

'Give more salt and matches,' he remarked as he came up. 'I have no more to spare,' I answered impatiently. 'Here, take out another cupful of salt and tell them to go away. Tell them that I am a great white chief, and want to be alone.'

When Fifteen returned the second time his face was serious. 'The head man say that he have much men—not afraid of white chief with no men; this his country. More salt and matches!'

'But at this rate,' I protested, 'I'll be giving them all I have. Isn't there something else we can do to make them friendly?'

Fifteen's face suddenly brightened. He pointed to the river, and indulged in his favorite imitation of me taking aim. Kill hippo for them! Meat fine.'

'By George, Fifteen!' I exclaimed, 'you've got a head on you. Go out and tell your savage friends that if there are hippos in the river your master will kill one with his devil club, and present them with it, provided they ask him for no more salt and matches, and go back home.'

There was excitement among the visitors when Fifteen delivered this message, because the Kafirs, with their crude weapons, are rarely able to kill a hippopotamus, the meat of which they prize highly. They began to advance when I start-

ed toward the river; but I waved my hand back.

At the water's edge I seated myself on a rock, and waited. Before me was a large, unrolled pool, which ought to be, I judged, a favorite haunt for hippos. There were any in the river. A splash of an hour passed silently.

Presently odd-moving rufes appeared on the water, and suddenly the black heads and watery, staring eyes of crocodiles rose above the surface. It was a moment by another and another, until a whole line of surveying me, evidently waiting for what sort of strange animal I might be. Stealthily I brought my rifle to my shoulder, and then, aiming at a point between the eyes of the one nearest in front of me, fired quickly. A splash appeared, without haste, the crocodile I had fired showing no signs of being ruffled temper. Keeping my eyes on the rock, I waited for another splash, and in a little while again saw the splash that had been the target. An arrow on his head indicated that the crocodile had struck the skull squarely, and he glanced off. The bulky crocodile, seeing me, began to move rapidly, and was about thirty yards away when I took careful aim at a spot just behind his ear. As the report of my rifle rang, he quickly went over backward, and disappeared again.

Now the Kafirs, with yells of triumph, running out of the bush, and crowding the bank, gazing at me with admiration, and jabbering among themselves. Fifteen informed me, 'You kill hippo! In afternoon, he float.' This meant a wait of about five hours. Fifteen and I went back to camp and despatched a pigal luncheon, while the Kafirs sat in silence, absorbed in my every movement. When we went down to the water again, Fifteen pointed out numerous small dark spots on the surface. He said that each of these was the nose of a crocodile, and when I looked closely I saw that he was right. The reptiles were motionless, waiting with ominous patience for their prey.

Finally something rose heavily in the water. It was the great belly of the dead hippopotamus; instantly the dark spots began to move, and I saw long, pulsive bodies glide up to the carcass. They began to tug at it, but could make no headway, because, powerful as were the great jaws, they could not bite through nor tear the remarkably tough hide.

Once more the Kafirs assembled on the bank. After considerable palaver, about a hundred of the black men ran back toward the bush, and began to cut down saplings, with crude hatchets made of iron, which abounds in that region. The trees were dragged by boys to the water's edge as they were cut, and here a Kafir, who was older than most of the others, but who appeared to be particularly lithe and active, seized them, one at a time, and laid them on the water, with their trunks resting on the low bank and their branches extending outward. In this way he made several ladders, and walking out on them, placed others still farther out.

'The crocodiles will grab him sure!' I exclaimed to Fifteen. 'Not if he not slip,' replied the boy. 'Crocodile not like trees; keep away from them.'

I made a mental note of this new lesson in jungle lore, but did not take my eyes off the perilous work of building this strange brush bridge out among the crocodiles. More and more saplings were brought down and shoved out to the daring Kafir. He would push their slim trunks down until they were entangled in the branches upon which he stood, and then would force the branches outward, feeling his way along them carefully with his feet and with a long pole. At last he got within a few feet of the carcass, at which the crocodiles were still biting viciously.

Suddenly he crouched down, gave a spring, and the next instant was clambering upon that slippery body. As he landed, it sagged and rolled a little. I could see the crocodiles draw away, and then go at it more savagely than before. One of them, thrusting its head high out of the water, made a lightning stab at the Kafir's foot; but he had seen it coming, and jumped up with a grin between the fore legs of his remarkable partner.

Another Kafir ran out rapidly along the bridge with a grass rope, an end of which he tossed to the man on the belly. The latter made it fast to the fore leg against which he had been balancing, and the Kafir on the bridge retreated quickly to the bank. The crowd there, seizing the rope, with much yelling, began to pull the dead hippo, with its triumphant rider waving his pole and beating the water with it, moved shoreward, while the crocodiles bit at the thick hide and snapped at the Kafir as they followed. Colonel J. Y. F. Blake, in the 'Tribune Magazine.'

nastier places; if so, they have never crossed my hawse.—T. F. Day, in 'The Outing Magazine.'

WHAT DOGS LIKE.
I think all dogs adore Paul, because he talked to them so continually. Dogs are not like people in this respect, and Paul early discovered it. The more you talk to a dog the better he likes it, and he tunes his temper to your every mood. Are you merry? He frisks and frolics and jumps up at you with wild abandon. Are you serious? He will lay his head softly on your knee, look up into your face with adoring kindly eyes that far more prettily than any words, beg you to cheer up, and tell you that he, at all events, thinks you worthy of the utmost good fortune. The right kind of a dog never lets you forget how much he loves you, and that for most of us, is a statement that we bear much reiteration.—From 'Consoling Paul and Fiammetta,' in 'Scraps.'



-N. Y. Times.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

PIONEERING IN EAST AFRICA

SAVED FROM PERILS OF WILD BEASTS AND THIRST.

John W. Stauffacher, Rumuruti, Laikipia, East Africa, in "Hearing and Doing."

(Concluded.)

After six days of terrible heat and longing for fresh, clean water, we finally came in sight of palm trees. We then forgot Jewish customs, and thought of the Arabs and the desert. Large herds of camels came into sight, and we saw no more cattle. Soon after, we arrived at a Rendill village. It could hardly be called a kraal. The Sambur were called the Masai that we did not feel strange among them, but now we came among them entirely new. Hundreds of camels, old and young, were all about. The women, instead of having clean shaven heads, had their hair peculiarly arranged on their heads like Roman helmets. We heard a new and difficult language. The huts in the village were different from any we had seen. Poles were set up from Indian fashion and covered with mats made of the fibre of a certain sort of cactus. We were given camels' milk to drink and camels' meat to eat. Hundreds of people came out to see us, many perhaps never having seen a white man before. Scores to see, scampered and yet anxious to give us about. The people offered to give us one of their huts to sleep in, but the dust of the camels was so great that the noise of the camels should not be able to sleep. At last we made a loud groaning noise, like the slow creaking of some heavy, cumbersome machinery. There must have been several thousand in this one village.

We sent a messenger immediately to call the big chief, and then hunted a place to sleep for the night. Fortunately, we found near by a single well whose water we were able to drink. The chief of the village cared for us until the big chief came. We were struck by the peculiarity of the names of these two chiefs: the name of the big chief being Olesaga (the man of blood), and the name of the village chief Olesaga (the man of fire). They were kind to us, after their own custom, but rather selfish according to ours. They gladly gave us, without price, what they desired to give, but no worldly possessions, except cattle, could buy what we desired. It had been our ambition to cover a part of our journey on camels, but they refused to even let us mount them; so we started once more on our weary journey, this time through a strange country without a guide, since no price could influence any one to go with us as guide.

KILLED THE LION AT THE WELL.

All went well the first and second days, since we knew our general direction and found water at the close of each day, but then began a series of incidents which I shall never forget. Our food now was nothing but a little rice. For variety we had plain rice in the morning and rice with salt on it for the evening. We were already out three days more than we had planned for the whole trip back to camp, and knew that we must have several days more. On the morning of the third day we found good water, but our Gikuyu porters, supposing there would be plenty of water all along the way, did not carry any with them. We hoped to reach the river that night, but discovered, after a hard day's march, that we were far from the river. We had no water all day, in a burning sun, and did not know where to find any. We were told of a place where we might find water, and seeing green trees we started in that direction. In our hurry, Mulungit and I rushed ahead. As we neared the spot, a rhino blocked our way, but with shouting we frightened it away. We then found some old wells dug by the Sambur. We were sure of water, but looked into one, two, three, four and found no water. In my desperation, I rushed up to the fifth one, and there, not more than ten or twelve feet from me, a lion rose up with a savage growl. Mulungit was with me, with a spear, but I had nothing with which to protect myself. I ran for the nearest tree, but when I saw it did not follow I hurried toward the rest of the party for a gun. We hardly knew what to do. There were two more wells, and we must have water, so we decided to attack the lion. With the two guns we went up together to the lion. Our first shots failed to kill the lion. Our second shots, Mr. Hurlburt and I firing at the same time, went through the lion's head, and with a groan, it fell dead. But we found no water. We pulled

the lion out of the pit, and the men, disheartened and discouraged, went off to sleep. I sat by the camp fire and skinned the lion, and then soon went to sleep myself. About midnight, we were awakened by a rhinoceros, which snorted terribly and ran away upon discovering us. About two o'clock in the morning we awoke, and felt our thirst keenly. We wondered if it might not be possible to dig in the bottom of one of the holes and find water. We made a fire at the top for light, and then climbed down and dug. By morning we had just enough water to make a bit of tea, but the water was very bad, and if anything only made our thirst more intense. This was Sunday morning, but we could not stop; so, at the first sign of day, we started on toward the river.

After going on for nearly an hour and a half we discovered that one of our men was gone. Upon going back the entire distance and searching thoroughly, we could not find him. During the night he had sat by the fire, groaning and crying and saying that he was going to die, when apparently there was nothing the matter with him; so we feared he might have gone off in a sort of delirious spasm and was lost, but our men were suffering intensely, so we were obliged to abandon him. None of us had eaten any food since the morning before, but we thought of nothing but water. We hastened on as rapidly as possible, but the men soon became very disheartened, and only with great difficulty could we get them to go on at all.

Soon we saw palm trees away off in the distance, and were sure it must be the river. I first began to be alarmed when I saw that Mulungit's mouth was so parched that he could hardly speak above a whisper, so he and I rushed on ahead of the others. I hoped if anything serious took place I might be able to reach water and carry some back for the others. Mulungit's strength soon gave way, and I rushed on alone. The sun was burning like fire, but I felt sure I could reach the palms ahead. When I reached the place, I felt I could not go another step, but what was my surprise when I found simply a bed of sand, without a drop of water.

WATER AT LAST, AFTER TWO DAYS OF THIRST.

I felt dizzy for a moment, but sitting down a while, regained my strength. Then I prayed as I never prayed before. To go back simply meant that every man would refuse to go another step. To go on meant I might be lost from the party; and no one knew where water was to be found. To wait there was no better than to go back. The next hour was one of the most remarkable of my whole life. After praying under the palm tree, had I seen the Lord beside me I could not have been more sure of his presence. I was sure he would guide me to water, and preserve the party until I could carry water to them. I crossed three more water-beds with palms, but found no water. The fourth one was in sight.

My faith wavered at the thought that there might be no water there. I was going so fast in the hot sun that my temples burned like fire. I could hardly part my lips when they came together, but I rushed on, being sure there must be water. As I came near the palms, I saw a man some distance ahead, and I went to follow him, but soon lost sight of him. As I came nearer and nearer, I saw him again, but was surprised to find that the man was Mulungit. He had been lost from me, but struck the river at the same point.

This time it was the river. I plunged into the water without stopping to take off my clothes, and fairly buried myself in the stream. Mulungit staggered and sat down before he reached the water. I had an old water jar, which I filled and poured all over him and made him drink. He drank, but vomited immediately. I got him to the water's edge, filled the water jar, and started at once to find the party. My wet clothing was so heavy, however, and I was so weak, that I could not go on; so I pulled off part of my clothing and started again.

Soon I realized that I was not going in the direction I came, and with a horror I felt I was lost. But without stopping I turned in another direction and said: "Lord, help me to find the men." In a few moments I was rejoiced to find my own footprints in the sand; then my only thought was, if only the men followed in the same direction I went, I rushed on through the thorn brush, shouting as loud as possible, and with a thrill of joy heard a gun shot immediately in front of me. Twice, I separate from the party, yet I was going straight toward them.

SPINAL TENDERNESS

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ably be alive at that time. He, realizing that he was lost, in some strange way found water and reached camp before we did. Our cook soon came in with fresh warm biscuits and steaming coffee, and with jam, and milk and sugar we soon forgot that we were ever without them. Our journey of six days had lengthened out to fifteen, but we were safe and sound, and with hearts overflowing with joy we praised our Saviour for his protecting care, and were soon asleep.

From our camp we hastened on home to meet our friends. Twice we were obliged to cross the river, which now was a rushing torrent because of the heavy rains. We could only cross by swimming over with a rope, and thus drawing our things across. The last day we were so anxious to get home that we covered a distance which took us two days before; it must have been thirty, thirty miles, and the whole distance on foot.

A SIGN OF GOD'S WILL.

Mr. Hurlburt, I think, on the whole stood the journey better than I did, and I do not think either of us was any the worse off for the experiences we passed through. We estimated that we covered a distance of nearly 400 miles, and were gone just four weeks to the day. God marvellously cared for us and protected us. Shall we not take it as a sure sign that it is his will that all this land be occupied soon, and the souls who are seeking to know God be satisfied. We saw no place where people dwell where it is possible for some one to go to make Jesus known, nor do I think either one of us would have hesitated to return at once did it seem best. The simplest account of travel in Africa can hardly fail to arouse imaginary fears in the minds of our friends at home, but one trusting in God can go through these unknown lands with little fear, and especially if his heart burns for the souls who live in darkness there. The work is not too difficult, and it falls to us to pray earnestly that God may give us the men immediately who shall be ready to go.

A LION-HEARTED MISSIONARY.

(By Miss A. Y. Holliday, of Persia, in the "Missionary Review of the World.")

Short of stature, insignificant of presence, imperfectly educated in an old Armenian school, of a non-Protestant family, a young Armenian of Salmas, who had for some years been a cab-driver in Tiflis, became a member of our church and teacher of a village school. He is now about thirty-five years of age, and five years ago received a baptism of the Holy Spirit to enable him to carry the Gospel to the non-Christian races. His love for them and increasing fitness for the work seem a miracle to us, and still greater one is seen in the willingness of his parents and young wife to allow him to go to the races hated and despised by Armenians and counted by many as dogs and swine unworthy to receive holy things or have pearls cast before them. His family uphold his hands by praying for him and writing to him words of cheer and encouragement.

Just after the murder of the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree in a pass through which we came the second day following, and while the two bodies were still lying in a neighboring village, his father said, "Khanum, am afraid for G— since this murder."

"You have laid him on God's altar for service," I replied, "and you do not mean to take him back, do you?" With tears streaming down his face he answered, "No, Khanum, no. How could I ever look my Saviour in the face when I meet him if I denied him my boy? All I ask is, don't let him go about alone, as he has done."

"Father," said G—, "this isn't a thing you can help, or I either. There is a hand from the heart of Jesus to my heart, and where he draws I must follow, and where he sends I must go."

About four years ago the Lord laid it on his heart to go to a certain tribe of Kurds, but no one would take him, as the region was too dangerous. He found in himself some remnants of race hatred, and prayed, "O Lord Jesus, who didst pray for thine own enemies, take away the hatred of these who have injured the Armenians so deeply and give me love for them, for thou knowest without that I can do nothing." God answered his prayer and he found Kurds who gladly took him, though he had to walk sixteen miles over rough mountain roads and arrived with swollen and bleeding feet, but full of joy. He said: "I loved them all. The older men and women were as my parents; the younger, brothers and sisters, and every

child like my own; but what was more wonderful, as much as I loved them, ten times more did they love me, and received me into their homes, saying, "We hate the Armenians, but we do not count you one; you are of us."

He spent some weeks among them, often going alone, as guides refused to take him on account of blood taints between the different clans and villages. It was thus passing through a valley when a voice came from a rock above, "Stand or you are a dead man. Looking up, I saw a fully armed Kurd came prepared to rob and kill if needful. G— said: "Come down, I came to help you; I am sent with a message for you." "For me? Who sent you?" "God sent me to tell you he loves you and wants you to leave your wicked works that he may save you." The robber took him home and kept him two days as a guest in his village. At a meeting of seventy or so, he was oppressed and said: "Oh, is there no one here who will accept my Master who died for you?"

An old man rose and said: "I will." "And must I go to Jesus and tell him only one will come?" One after another, twelve stood up, and after the meeting they came and said: "We wish you to come to a mountain spring and baptize us." "But what if the others come and kill us?" "It doesn't matter, for then we shall go to be with Jesus, which is far better." But that same hour, the government troops arrived to fight with these villages, and he was compelled to flee. The Kurds often say: "No one ever told us these things. We had no idea that the fast and the pilgrimage would save us." Some of these tribes were Nestorians who have only become Moslem within two or three centuries. It seems to be a fact with many of them that in the last hour it is whispered into the ear of the dying: "Look to Jesus and call on him; he can only help you now."

He also visits Moslem tribes, not Kurdish, but quite as wild and even more fanatical. In one such village, he and the Turk who was his companion, were for three days refused a lodging or horses with which to leave the place. They sat in the open street, taking turns to sleep and watch and said to each other: "Foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." The Turk was told: "Only leave that unclean Armenian and you shall have a good place and pillow to eat, but he remained there."

They went to the dwellers in the black tents, the Nomads, and being begged were obliged to spread their beds on the hill under the open sky. He said to Keobela Rasouli: "What shall we do?" and he replied: "We have a Master who loved to be out on the mountain sides at night and he will be with us." The donkey-man cursed and swore and said: "These flat thives will kill us and take the donkeys." When they were laid down, G— said: "How do you feel, K— R—?" and the answer came: "Never so happy in my life."

Once G— was overtaken by a party of young Moslems and one lingered behind to hear the story of redemption and love and said: "I never heard it before, but I believe it and accept Jesus as my Saviour." Stepping behind a mud wall, they knelt for a prayer of consolation, and parted with embraces and kisses, to meet no more perhaps on earth. One cold winter night, two men, one a converted Sayid, came to the village house where we were staying. It was late and it became evident they could not return to their village that night. I could only spare a scanty supply of bed-covers for them and said: "What shall we do?"

"We shall sleep together, of course; are we not all brothers in Christ?" "So he and K— R— put their beds together and they made out for the night, but I silently thought: "It is one miracle when a Sayid will sleep in an Armenian's bed and another when the Armenian will suffer him to do it." When this work began we thought G— would be soon killed and he was willing, but he has been wonderfully protected by Moslems themselves. We were once called before a Sayid governor to give account of ourselves, and on the road, a man whom none of us knew stepped from a doorway and said: "Don't be afraid; I have spoken for you to the governor and it is all right." We had a good chance to preach Jesus to that proud Sayid. A man said to G—: "Did you know when you were in Oosky that the Mujtahed meant to drive you out? But I am his Mirzah; I said: "Go slow, you had better be careful in this matter. These people have some powerful protector. Some of the kings of Europe must be behind them for it is inconceivable that a man whom none of us knew should come here, and the winter's cold and dare to tell us our religion is untrue and try to turn us to heathens, if no one was backing them up." Tell me, which of the kings sent you?" Let us pray for the native churches that God may indeed send many such men from them in the name of the King of Kings to win the Moslems of Persia to Himself.

A LETTER FROM DR. HARM

In a letter recently received, Dr. Harm says: "We have just returned from a 300-mile trip in the launch 'Northern Messenger,' going almost to L'Anse-au-Loup, in the Straits of Belle Isle. We saw almost everybody; had prayers each night, when it was possible. Had service on the Sunday when at Bonne Esperance, in their little church, and distributed various bags of cornmeal at the different places, for the use of our dogs next winter. The getting of dog feed for our team, and then seeing that it is properly placed in all the harbors where we stop over night during our winter campaign, is quite an undertaking. Last winter I made arrangements with two families who live where the herring strike in to spawn, to catch and cure forty barrels for me. These herring were to be paid for in clothing, so the good people who have so kindly sent the things to help on the work will

know that the clothing so kindly given has been converted into saved herring, and the saved herring will be turned into energy of dog power, which will enable us to travel some 1,000 miles or more, reaching the sea and the seafaring and preaching the gospel of glad tidings to an, either by word or deed, or even by the means of a cup of cold water. Lose no opportunity in good advice when we realize that the day is far spent, the night is at hand."

Another important use to which we have applied the clothing, is in the building of our wharf. The little cove where we have the mission property is very shallow, and the wharf to be of any use at all must give us at least room, this means that it must have a length of about 100 feet, and will use up over 400 logs. Last winter the people cut well over 200, and this winter we need nearly 300 more. This means a good deal of work for these people who have so much time on their hands when they cannot do anything else. Other men cut cordwood, and are paid in clothing, at the rate of three dollars a cord for soft wood.

All this wood or timber has to be hauled by dogs, either all the way home or out of the woods to the sea, where they can bring it in their boats after the ice is melted, which is about the end of May. We have done a great deal of clearing up and filling in, as well as draining, about the premises, and all the work has been paid for by clothing. Scrubbing and window cleaning have been done in the hospital, and again the clothing has come to our relief and settled the bills, so you can see how important a help to us here is the generous supply of clothing that the good friends throughout Canada have so kindly donated. Nothing is wasted, but on the contrary, everything is put to the best possible use.

The fishing on this part of the coast is almost a total failure this year. Many of the people are in a bad way and not able to spend much on clothing, so it is a tremendous gain to them to be able to buy what clothing they need at the cost of a little labor, done at times when they would have almost nothing to do.

No more supplies can be sent to Harrington this winter, and Miss Roddick, 80 Union avenue, will be unable to receive them till next spring; but in case some sewing societies or others interested would like to take up some of these needs for their winter work, we give the following list of much required articles:— Knitted articles—Bandages, 4 inches wide, 5 to 7 yards long, of the finest knitting cotton, being elastic yet firm. Wash cloths, of rather coarse knitting cotton, 12 inches square, having a tape in one corner. Bed socks, coming well over the ankles. Sweaters of all sizes, of strong yarn, preferably dark blue; if elbows could be knitted, double they would last longer. Tam o' Shanter's, hoods, scarfs, shawls, high-necked vests for children and infants, mittens for all ages, chest protectors, helmets, stockings and socks, infants' jackets and abdominal binders, and men's knitted waistcoats. Other articles are warm undervests and drawers for men, women and children, strong boots for all, neckties and handkerchiefs, mufflers, turtlenecks and caps, warm dressing gowns and slippers for convalescents, long flannel nightgowns and night shirts, children's clothing of all kinds, infants' outfits, all of flannel.

Hospital supplies—Instruments, appliances, gauze, absorbent cotton, cheese cloth and cotton batting; bandages of unbleached cotton, flannel, butter cloth and gauze, from 1 to 5 inches wide and from 5 to 7 yards long; pieces of white flannel, unbleached cotton, white cotton; towels; rollers; hand, dish, glass and bath (not fringed); white oilcloth; Turkey red and unfringed blue cotton; kitchen utensils and conveniences; canned articles of diet; eye shades and dark glasses; several pairs of crutches; soap-stones for foot warmers; chemical fire extinguishers and fire pails; alcohol lamp.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch: Boys and girls of Mr. H.'s class, St. John's Pres. S.S., Port Morien, C.B., 1.00; T. H. Payne and wife, Strathroy, Ont., 2.00; Sunshine Workers' Mission Band, West River, N.S., 4.50; Received for the cot: T. H. Payne and wife, Strathroy, Ont., 2.00; Sunshine Workers' Mission Band, West River, N.S., 4.50; Holmes Union S.S., Wingham, Ont., 6.99; Previously acknowledged, 903.50

Total received up to Nov. 12, 924.49. Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Donnell & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cot.

THE LIGHTKEEPER'S WIFE.

'Twas on the far Pacific Coast One dark December night, A heavy gale swept land and sea, With unabating might, And loudly boomed and groaned, And round the Cape Beale Lighthouse near, The wild wind howled and moaned. Ah, who could tell that stormy night, That there out in the gloom,

A BAD BRUISE

Often causes a good deal of trouble. The best cure is a prompt application of Nerville, which instantly stops the pain, prevents swelling, removes all blackness and discoloration. Nerville is antiseptic—prevents blood poisoning. No liniment so strong, so penetrating, so swift to destroy pain. You miss a lot of comfort by not using Nerville. For nearly fifty years it has been the standard family remedy of Canada.

BADLY RUN DOWN.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Came to the Rescue After Doctor's Treatment Failed.

The life of any constant traveller is always a hard one, but those whose work compels them to take long tireless drives over rough roads, exposed to all conditions of weather, are in constant danger of losing their health. The extreme heat of summer or the piercing winds of winter sap their strength, the kidneys become diseased or rheumatism sets in. What is needed to withstand this hardship is rich red blood—the pure blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone can make. These pills are the travellers' never-failing friend. Concerning them, Mr. George Dalpe, of St. John, Que., says: "I am a grain dealer and am obliged to make frequent trips, sometimes very long. I returned home from one of these trips last summer very much fatigued. I was overheated and tried to cool and rest myself by lounging on the verandah till late at night. I caught cold and the next day I did not feel at all well. I had a headache, pain in my stomach and was very weak. I went to see a doctor but he said I would be all right in a day or so, so I started on another trip. I had not gone far before I felt very ill and had to return home and go to bed. I had chills, headache, pains in my stomach and kidneys. The doctor came to see me and he said I was overworked. He treated me for several months, but instead of improving I continually grew worse. I wasted away almost to a skeleton and really thought I was going to die. One day my wife returned from the village with a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She urged me to take them as she said they had been very highly recommended to her. I did so and by the time I had taken four boxes I felt enough benefit to decide me to continue them and I fully took about a dozen boxes. They cured me and to-day I am able to go about without feeling fatigued."

Fatigue, on the least exertion, is a sign that the blood is poor. Replace the bad blood with good blood and labor will be a pleasure. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, red blood. That is why they cure anaemia, rheumatism, kidney trouble, indigestion, heart palpitation and the nerve-racking ills of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams Co., Brockville, Ont.

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A gallant barque, struck by the gale, Had quickly met her doom. Ah, who could hear the cries of men, Amid the fearful roar. As to that stricken ship they clung, Not half a mile from shore. When morning dawned the storm still raged, And from the lighthouse near, The keeper's wife looked on the sea With overwhelming fear. There, drifting towards the seabird rocks, She saw a helpless wreck, With broken masts and tattered sails, But men were on her deck. Oh, could she help those frantic men! She longed their lives to save, But there, alone, what could she do? Though she was strong and brave, Ah, well she knew that early morn, That, too, for miles around, No human aid could be obtained, For none there could be found. Then out she hurried in the storm, Along a rugged trail, Where trees came crashing at her feet, Torn by the furious gale. Often fallen trees and tangled brush, Which in her pathway lay, She climbed, she leaped, she fell, she rose, But still pursued her way. For hours she tramped that wood-land wild, Nor did she pause to rest, A fervent hope impelled her on, Which glowed within her breast. At last, with hands all bruised and torn, Her garments soiled and rent, She reached a village, far away, All weary, faint and spent. She quickly made her errand known, While many gathered near, And stalwart men, touched by the scene, Brushed off a rising tear. The tidings spread from place to place, A wreck! a wreck! they cried, And people hurried from their homes, And scanned the foaming tide. At once a steamer left the port, And sped 'twards yonder wreck, Where could be seen the helpless men Still clinging to her deck. But soon they grasped the steamer's rope, Thrown by a seaman's hand, And one by one they reached the ship, And all brought safe to land.

But who had saved their shipwrecked crew? Ah, not the men alone, A woman, too, had proved her worth By what she'd bravely done. Her noble deed will oft be told, Inspiring many a life, For she had done all that she could, That brave lightkeeper's wife, P. N. ESNOUF, St. Lambert, Que.

TRIED TO KISS HER.

Taunton, Mass.—The unwritten law of Ireland is cited as a defence for a policeman accused of attempting to kiss a pretty girl.

A pretty woman is irresistible. It is easy to be beautiful—with well rounded figures, clear skins and sparkling eyes.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE TRAGEDY OF QUEBEC.

The gradual but certain disappearance of Protestant farmers from our Eastern Townships before the influx of French Roman Catholic farmers is the subject of an interesting essay by Robert Sellar.

In a word, Mr. Sellar's argument is directed to showing, in the first place, that French-Canadians have failed to assimilate with their English brothers, and, in the second place, that the Roman Catholic priesthood is pursuing consistently a dangerous policy in its endeavor not only to bend the legislature to its will, but also to isolate the French-Canadian, to guard him at all points against contact with Protestants, and to distribute him in such a way as to supplant the Protestant and extend the area of tithe-bearing lands.

The habitant, as we find him to-day, in an economical sense, is the product of English rule. It was under Murray, Carleton, Haldimand, the transformation took place. He lost his military character, he lost the irregular habits of those engaged in the fur trade, and became for the first time in his history, a farmer.

But with the priesthood, the writer has a serious quarrel, for to it and the power which he holds it unjustly yields, he attributes the lack of assimilation, the want of progress, the exclusiveness of the habitant. He pictures the

A PROBLEM FOR THE EDITOR.

It has been asked whether stepping on a man's corns gives provocation for swearing. Answer: Give the toes clear of corns by using Putnam's Corn Extractor.

Church of Rome as enjoying in this province immunities and privileges denied it even in any professedly Catholic country. In this British and Protestant land it is self-governing, in its spiritual life the state does not and cannot interfere, it even exercises powers that primarily are the prerogative of the state.

Again we may quote Mr. Sellar's explanation of the process of ejection, and of its results:— The Papal Zouaves were rewarded by a block of township land. In self-defence, leading men of Sherbrooke moved to encourage immigrants from the British Isles.

Even more important than the collection of tithes is the effect upon education. The existence of separate schools imposes a heavy burden upon the Protestant minority. Contrasting the two school systems, Mr. Sellar writes:— 'Their main purpose' (speaking of the Catholic schools) 'is to fit the scholars for their first communion.

How, then, has the parish system obtained such a hold in these townships from which it would seem to be excluded by law? Mr. Sellar's explanation is a long one, but may be briefly summarized. He accuses all the governors previous to the union, with the notable exceptions of Dalhousie and Craig, and every party leader since the union, of attempting to enlist the support of the Roman Church as a 'depository of political power,' not in the wider interests of national welfare, but in the narrow interests of personal or party success; of granting in exchange privileges denied by the framers of the Quebec Act and the Act of 1791, 'the extremity of the state being made the opportunity of the Church.

Monastic orders by the 'dozen received acts of incorporation followed by grants from the public treasury under the guise of charity and education.' Further, he recalls the excessive zeal of the priesthood during the years immediately after Confederation, in settling Catholic colonies in the townships, 'with assistance given out of the government chest under the guise of repatriation.'

The Papal Zouaves were rewarded by a block of township land. In self-defence, leading men of Sherbrooke moved to encourage immigrants from the British Isles. How the attempt fared may be judged by the experience of a company that had an option on a large tract of land in Compton. They applied for an act of incorporation. The Premier, Chapleau, told their representative the bill would not be allowed to pass unless the company consented to select Frenchmen as half of their prospective settlers.

Were it not for the separate schools the complaint would not be heard that the country school teachers are allowed to starve on \$150 or less a year. Naturally, in farming districts homes are scattered and a particular school district cannot extend to include pupils who live more than two miles or so distant. Efficiency, then, can be secured only when every individual taxpayer within the district contributes to the support of the school.

A valuable and handsome volume, 'The Genesis of Churches in the United States of America, in Newfoundland, and the Dominion of Canada,' has just been published by a well-known Montrealer, Mr. James Croil. (Foster Brown & Co., Montreal, \$1.00.) An appreciative dedication to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and an interesting view of Trinity Church, New York, strike the eye on opening the book, and nothing suggests the author's denominational predilection except an appropriate preface by the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., Moderator of the recent Presbyterian General Assembly. While the most space is given to Canada, the historical churches in the United States are delineated also.

liament to colonial governors, from parliamentary debates, and from sermons and proclamations of prominent Roman ecclesiastics while the index, though not exhaustive, will be found useful.

'Our Little Dots' comes, as usual, in good time for Santa Claus. This year it will be more of a favorite than ever with many pretty illustrations in tones of one color. The little folk will find abundance of bright rhymes, short stories and pleasantly framed lessons suited to their years. Kindness to animals is specially emphasized both in lessons and stories.

Similar monochrome illustrations are a feature of 'The Child's Companion,' for children a little older. In addition to stories by standard writers, there are many articles which cannot fail to widen the horizon of the young readers beyond the limits of home and school. We note among these 'How London Babies are Cared For,' the story of the Claremont Creche, 'Tobogganing in Switzerland,' 'Dolls of all nations,' and a good account of the work of Frau Heuze in Berlin, caring for sick and hurt animals.

Another constant friend is the 'Girl's Own Annual.' This maintains its usual standard of literary worth and practical helpfulness. Such names as Mrs. Edmond Gosse and Lady Henry Somerset or Lady Alma Tadema and J. A. MacWhirter show that both in literature and art the publishers consider the best none too good for the British maiden. The various correspondence clubs—literary, musical, artistic, philanthropic, economic—are in charge of experts in each line. Special articles on seeing Rome, postmen of the world, collecting and preserving wild flowers, and a series of health talks by Dr. Gordon Stables, form a dignified variation from the goodly supply of stories. Many of the old time favorites among girls' writers are still well to the fore.

This year's volume of the 'Boy's Own Annual' is of equally good tone. Every type of boy is sure to find something to his taste between its ample covers. Among the fine colored plates are two of special character, a large side-elevation cross-section of a magnificent ocean liner and a page of the seals of the British colonies, drawn by Frederick Leighton. Besides the unflinching schoolboy tales there are stories of the middle ages in England, of the Scottish Highlands, the Australian bush, and the rapidly disappearing cowboy country of the Canadian west. Athletics receive their full share of attention. Swimming, cricket, jujitsu, 'bog-gardening, life on a training ship, and 'the rifle corps of the schools,' give an atmosphere of fresh air and activity to this companion of the quiet hour by the fireside.

Like always welcome volume of the good old 'Sunday at Home' completes the list of the Religious Tract Society's annuals. One of the first features to attract attention is a series of stories of the Rev. John Carmichael, formerly of Drumtochty, which has since been published in book form as 'St. Jude's,' but was still appearing serially when Ian Maclaren died, and represents almost the last work of his pen. The Earl of Meath contributes personal experiences in foreign mission fields; Mrs. Ashley Carus-Wilson, formerly well known in Montreal, an account of the Student Christian Union Conference at Conishead Priory; Frank Yeigh, a finely illustrated series of articles on 'Mountain Climbing in the Canadian Alps.' The Sunday afternoon talks contain a word in season for young and old. The charm of a high moral tone is specially enhanced in this magazine by excellent literary form and beautiful illustrations.

MR. CROLL'S BOOK OF THE CHURCHES.

A valuable and handsome volume, 'The Genesis of Churches in the United States of America, in Newfoundland, and the Dominion of Canada,' has just been published by a well-known Montrealer, Mr. James Croil. (Foster Brown & Co., Montreal, \$1.00.) An appreciative dedication to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and an interesting view of Trinity Church, New York, strike the eye on opening the book, and nothing suggests the author's denominational predilection except an appropriate preface by the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., Moderator of the recent Presbyterian General Assembly. While the most space is given to Canada, the historical churches in the United States are delineated also. Reference is made to the oldest bell-tower in America, consisting of an ivy-covered fir-tree at Tacoma, Washington, and such modern edifices are also mentioned as the Christian Science building in Boston, and the seven Chapels of Tongues in the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral still in course of building in New York, where services are conducted in seven foreign languages. The various churches of Canada and Newfoundland

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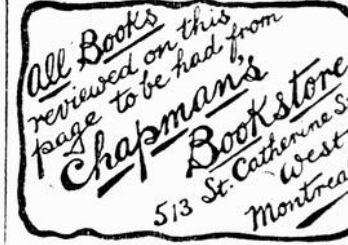
have a history that holds much of interest even in the necessarily brief form of such a summary as this book gives. Every one will be glad to see the account of his own denomination, and surprised, perhaps, to see how much is being done by others. Some of the items are extremely quaint. We learn, for instance, that Lawrence Caughlan, the first Methodist minister who visited Newfoundland, became so popular that the Episcopalians requested the S. P. G. to appoint him their minister.

The first place of worship erected in the Dominion of Canada was a Roman Catholic chapel formed partly of living trees, built in New Brunswick in 1604 by the earliest band of French colonists. Their governor was De Monts, a Huguenot, who, it is said, was allowed the free use of his religion with the strange proviso that he should endeavor to convert the aborigines to the Catholic faith!

When the Rev. William Mair came from Scotland and was inducted to the charge of Chatham, Quebec, so late as 1833, there were then no churches in that part of the country, and he used to define the bounds of his parish as being 'a dozen miles fronting on the Ottawa river, and as far back as I can win.'

PIONEER TALES IN THE 'CANADA SERIES.'

A number of books which should do good service in young people's libraries are issuing from the Musson Book Company's press as the 'Canada Series.' All are books of adventure, often of the most thrilling kind, but in addition to being brimful of action and incident, they are of high moral tone, showing in simple words the vital connection between lofty ideals and true success in meeting the difficulties of life. One of the favorite topics is pioneer life in this country. For boys, especially, this theme is a never-failing source of pleasure. Some of the books are reprints of older works, dating back as far as fifty or sixty years. These are of interest as showing with what eyes the writers of that time looked on the future of Canada. One of the earliest of the series is 'Snowshoes and Canoes,' (price \$1.00), first issued in 1850, by W. H. S. Kingston. Somewhat formal and ponderous in style, it is yet so full of adventures and marvellous escapes away in the heart of the Hudson Bay Company's country that it cannot fail to thrill the youthful reader. Adventures with Indians and big game, perils by snow, by water and by fire crowd the pages. The forecast by this well-known author of the future of this great prairie region is of special interest, what seemed to him such a golden vision falls so short of the actual facts to-day. Another reprint, 'Cedar Creek,' published anonymously, with illustrations by Sir John Gilbert,



(\$1.00), gives an equally graphic picture of life ten years later among the pioneers in Canada West, when the garden province was a mighty forest and each acre was reclaimed by the settler at the cost of infinite toil. The adventures of two young Irishmen and their faithful but ridiculous foster-brother and attendant, show almost every phase of bush life. The descriptions of the country, and the appreciation of the hardy type of manhood developed in the forest, both speak an ardent and patriotic admiration for the new country. The beauty of the descriptions of forest scenery and the good literary style render the book as suitable for older readers as for the young folk. This writer also indulges in visions of the future which have long fallen short of the reality. A description of Ottawa, with its stream hemmed in by dark forest and rushing stream shows how great has been the progress of that region in less than fifty years.

'They ascended the Major Hill, to behold the unvarnished view of forest, forest field from its summit. Far to the north, and left stretched a panorama, said only British North America could furnish; the great Ottawa river gliding by a hundred and fifty feet below, the location of cataracts flashing and dashing to the north, and a framework of black forest creaking into the edge of the stream, and bounded itself on the horizon by high, blue mountains.'

'The Old Red Schoolhouse,' by Frank H. Wood, (35 cents), deals also with bush life in the old days of 'Canada East.' It is of a different type, describing the tricks of a 'gang' of mischievous schoolboys, and how they were met and overcome by the spirited young man fresh from the McGill Training School in Montreal. How many young men of our nowadays send out to the country district schools of our province?

Of pioneer life in our day in New Ontario, 'Duck Lake,' by E. Ryerson Young, (\$1.00), gives an intimate picture. This is a series of short stories, complete in themselves, but coming into one whole by scene and character. As in Ralph Connor's earlier books, the central figure is the young missionary, in this case of the Methodist Church. By loving service to his fellows, as well as by earnest words, he wins a place among the downright, rough and ready pioneers. He finds willing hearers as well as bitter antagonists. In the end good triumphs over evil. There is a good deal of humor as well as pathos in the story. It is regrettable that the pathos should be connected in some places with the ill-treatment of the children.

More distinctly a book of adventure is 'Athabasca Bill,' by Bessie Matson, (\$1.00). This again takes us to the wild

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BRANCHES 1388 Notre Dame street, East. 946 St. Denis street, cor. of Rachel. 321 St. Catherine street, West, cor. McGill College.

BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 124 St. James. M. 1561.

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

BLAICKLOCK, GEO. H., 223 Board of Trade. M. 2655.

BOYD & CO., 41-43 Youville square. M. 1596.

EGAN, C. & SON, 43 Common st. M. 2417.

KIELY, DANIEL & CO., 1 St. Peter st. M. 544.

MONSIELL, H. W. & CO., B. 23, Board of Trade. M. 638.

FINANCIERS.

GAY, E. H. & CO., 157 St. James st. Main 1907.

HANSON BROS., Can. Life Bldg. M. 1239.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BURLAND, BENJAMIN, 303 Board of Trade Bldg.

WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. James st. M. 950.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CALEDONIAN FIRE INS. CO., 112 St. James st. M. 670 and M. 238.

COM. UNION ASS. CO., 91 Notre Dame W. M. 748.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, St. Sacrament st. M. 3730 and 3731.

LAW, WATSON & CROWN INS. CO., 112 St. James street. M. 3212.

LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO., H. BLACHFORD, 180 St. James st. M. 563.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., 58 Notre Dame st. West. M. 1539.

PHENIX INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, St. Sacrament street. M. 3730-1.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 30 St. John st. M. 2566.

HAMPSON, R. & SON, St. Sacrament. M. 3730-1.

MUDGE, N. P. & SON, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 2046.

TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 49 Hospital st. M. 2205.

WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ltd., Brd. of Trade Bldg.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, 207 St. James st. M. 23.

EXCELSIOR LIFE, 107 St. James. Tel. M. 3388.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE, 164 St. James st. Tel. M. 1226.

Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 336.

The Standard Life Assurance Co., 157 St. James st. M. 670.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

HAMPSON, R. & SON, St. Sacrament street. M. 3730 and 3731.

WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ltd., Brd. of Trade Bldg.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

DALE & CO., Corsetine Building, Main 4811.

RILEY & CO., Riley Building, St. John street. M. 1137.

PAWN BROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig street West. M. 4374.

D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame st. East. Main 2932.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

BENN, ALFRED, Alliance Bldg, 107 St. James st. Room 26. Main 2930 and 100.

CONOVAN, FRANK E., 42 Alliance Building.

MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James st. M. 549.

Up 274.

OCHLEY, W. D. & CO., Inc., 11 St. Sacrament street. M. 3113.

PUTNAM & McCORRY, 208 Merch. Bank Bldg. M. 3390.

SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 206 St. James st. Main 714.

SIMPSON, H. M., 40 Renout Bldg. Tel. Up 2363.

THE ROSS REALTY CO., Sun Life Bldg. M. 3261.

WESTMOUNT PLATEAU BUILDING LOTS.

MARCEL, GEO., & CO., 182 St. James st. M. 4465.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.)

BARLOW & CO., 82 St. Francois Xavier st. M. 3849.

BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrament st. M. 2332.

L. LOME, EDGAR & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 6120.

FAIRBANK BROS., 61 St. Fran. Xav. M. 340.

GAUDET, J. R. & CO., 53 St. Fran. Xav. M. 5145.

MACDOUGALL BROS., 9 St. Sacrament. M. 1384.

McCAUG BROS. & CO., 157 St. James. M. 929.

McCURDY, F. B. & CO., 4 Hospital. M. 769.

McDOUGALL & COWAN'S, 95 Not. Dame W. M. 1738.

MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.

TURPIN, J. & CO., 6 St. Sacrament st. M. 340.

WILSON-SMITH, E. & CO., 160 St. James. M. 3029.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

MONTREAL TRUST & DEP. CO., Royal Ins. Bldg. Tel. Office M. 1872; Vaults, M. 4463.

NATIONAL TRUST CO., National Trust Bldg. M. 4892.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.

ATWATER & DUDLOE, 150 St. James st. M. 3380.

BAKER, W. A., 54 Notre Dame E., (Perrier Block), M. 4281.

BEAUCHAMP, EMILE, 72 Notre Dame East. M. 1890.

BEAUCHESNE & DESJARDINS, 60 Notre Dame East. M. 1833.

BEIQUE, TURGEON & BEIQUE, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.

BLAIR & LAVERTY, Canada Life Building.

BROSEAU & GARAND, 80 St. Gabriel street. M. 2222.

BROSEAU, CHELETTE & TANSEY, 160 St. James st. M. 1400-1.

BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James st. M. 42.

BUSTEED & LANE, N.Y. Life. M. 1427.

CAMPBELL, MEREDITH, MacPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, Merchants Bank Bldg. M. 27.

CHAUVIN & BAKER, 178 St. James st. M. 714.

COOK, McMASTER & BRODIE, Royal Insurance Building. M. 5137-12.

HANDIRAND, BRODEUR & BOYER, Liv. Lon. & Globe Bldg. St. James st. M. 2336.

DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT, Advocates, Lon. & Lan. Bldg. M. 2039.

FILLOT, HENRY, 37 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2711.

FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., Room 410-411 New York Life Bldg. M. 2054.

GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 10.

GHUMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bldg. M. 2395.

GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 3178-3.

JERFNSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame West. Main 3394.

HIBBARD & GOSSELINE, 151 St. James street. M. 1453.

HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Building. M. 4200.

HUTCHINS, MARGOLESE, 151 St. James st. M. 2118.

JILES, CHARLES, 204 St. James st. M. 2499.

JULIEN & BERARD, 15 St. James st. M. 4200.

KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE, (Hon. 4200.) ALEX. LACOSTE, CR. 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800-1.

LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, New York Life Bldg. M. 205.

LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James street. W. 1212.

MACMASTER, HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Canada Life Building. M. 1239.

1907 THE MONTREAL WITNESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

MACLENNAN, F. S., K.C., New York Life Building, Montreal. Tel. Main 4702.

NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS. CHARBONNEAU, C. J. E., 97 St. James street. M. 3114.

PATENT ATTORNEYS. BUDDEN, H. A., N.Y. Life. M. 1694.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYISTS. DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.

ACCOUNTANTS. CHARTRAND & TURGEON, 55 St. Francois-Xavier street. M. 514.

AUCTIONEERS. FRASER BROTHERS, 453-5 St. James st. M. 700.

BUSINESS COLLEGES. INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 198 St. Catherine W. M. 820.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT. FREDERICK G. TODD, Renout Bldg. Up 261.

VALUATORS. CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital street. Main 160.

ARTISTS AND ENGINEERS SUPPLIES. THE HUGHES, OWENS CO., Ltd., 237 West Notre Dame. M. 1392.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS. CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940.

BIRD DEALERS. MONTREAL BIRD CO., (Hy. & H. J. Hammond) 265A Bleury. Up 1445.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS. MACDONALD, J. K., 183 Craig st. West. M. 2691.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS. H. J. BORRIE, 91 Lagache street West. M. 1812.

CONFECTIONERS. CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James st. M. 903.

DEPARTMENT STORES. CARLEY CO., Ltd. (The S.), near G.P.O. M. 5665.

DRY GOODS—(Retail). ARCAD FRERES, 181 St. Lawrence. M. 2625.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES. MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 2463 St. Cath. st. Up 3088.

FISH DEALERS. O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS. BAIN, S. E., 463 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2488.

GROCERS—(Retail). BAKER & CO., 519 St. Catherine W. Up 3152.

HARDWARE—(Retail). CAVANAGH, THE E. CO. Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3477-3-9.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS. ARMAND HOTT, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.

ICE MERCHANTS. THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 236 Craig street, West. Tel. 3967, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES. LAPRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542, and 269 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.

LITHOGRAPHERS. BENALLACK (THE) CO., 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7.

LUMBER MERCHANTS. RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 8457.

MACHINERY. CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 295 St. James street. M. 2195.

MEAT MARKETS. LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chabotier Square. M. 1826.

MERCHANT TAILORS. AMERICAN TAILORS, 332 St. Catherine W. Up 2233.

NURSERIES. THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Renout Bldg. OLD BEDDING RENOVATED.

OPTICIANS. CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, cor. St. Catherine and Mackay streets. Up 4245.

PIANOS AND MUSIC. SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1542.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS. FORTIER, J., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5.

RANGES AND STOVES. Galarnau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC. LEGALLEE BROS., 35 Bleury st. M. 2453.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. BISSENETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6373.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC. COSTELLO, G. MORGAN (Cycles), 15 Bleury st. COSTER, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2628.

STEAM LAUNDRIES. CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS, 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.

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. 3532.

WALL PAPER. MURPHY & SON, 522 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1237.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS. CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 212.

BANANAS. BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 25 Youville sq. M. 4655.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS. FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4214.

EGGS—(Wholesale). FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul st. M. 4214.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale). HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale). LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4445.

FURRIERS—(Wholesale). PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. 912.

GENERAL PRODUCE. WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4341.

GROCERS—(Wholesale). Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1442.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale). LAFLEUR, I. L., 1929-32 Notre Dame. M. 4181.

LEATHER BELTING. McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 306-11 Craig street W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT. CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4381.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES—(Wholesale). WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 308 Notre Dame West. M. 6097.

PAPER DEALERS. DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2059.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES. CAVANAGH, THE E. CO. Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3477-3-9.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale). D HATTON & CO., Established 1874. M. 1248.

Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS. SCLATER ASBESTOS CO., 100 Nazareth street. M. 3189.

BAG MANUFACTURERS. THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3239.

BENT AND ART GLASS. GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1523.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS. LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 236 St. Elizabeth st. St. Henri. M. 1820, 1821.

BOX MANUFACTURERS. ESPLIN, G. & J., 128 Duke st. M. 3647.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS. AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.

CANDY MFERS—(Wholesale). LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 236 St. Elizabeth st. St. Henri. M. 1820, 1821.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1573.