Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLIX., NO. 268. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908. PRICE, ONE CENT.

THE COMING TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN IN MONTREAL.

ALTHOUGH the Tuberculosis Exhibition, which is to be opened in Montreal on Wednesday next will be for the general education of the public in matters concerning tuberculosis, there is one great aim upon which those who are organizing the exhibition will concentrate their efforts, and that is the endeavor to obtain municipal laws for the compulsory segregation of all who are suffering in crowded homes from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.

This has already been done in New York, and with the most markedly beneficial effects. The man largely responsible for it is Dr. Hermann Biggs, who has consented to deliver the opening address at the forthcoming exhibition. Dr. Biggs is the chief of the New York Contagious Diseases Department. During the recent International Tuberculosis Congress at Washington, Dr. Biggs took the opportunity of complimenting Dr. Biggs in the highest possible terms upon the admirable work which had been carried out by his department, saying that nowhere in the world had the municipal organization for combating tuberculosis reached such a high state of perfection as in New York city.

It is during the past year that the Health Department of New York city has been successful in having by-laws passed for compulsory segregation of people in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. With this law in force it is not now within the power of the advanced consumptive in New York city to refuse to be taken to the hospitals provided for such cases. Practically in no instance has it been necessary to call in the help of the law in this respect, for the poor sufferers are usually more than willing to take advantage of the opportunity of relief.

The exhibition is to be held in the new Berthelet Hall, at the corner of Berthelet and Bleury streets. This hall, by the way, adjoins the new Berthelet street fire station. The exhibition will last from Nov. 18 till Nov. 29 inclusive. A number of prominent citizens have given their support, and the opening address will be performed by His Excellency Earl Grey, who takes the greatest interest in this kind of work. He will be supported on the occasion by provincial and federal members of parliament, as well as by members of the Executive Committee of the City Council headed by the Mayor.

The school children of the city will visit the exhibition and given lectures and demonstrations, and addresses to the public during the week. The exhibition will include Dr. Lawrason Brown, New York; Dr. Joseph Pratt, Buffalo; Madame Feidler, the delegate of the French Government to the United States to study economic conditions; Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, president of the board of management of the Tuberculosis Committee of the New York Charity Aid Association; Mrs. Lawrence, of New York, and numerous other physicians. There will also be demonstrations in cooking, nursing, pasteurization of milk, and many other subjects.

The exhibition is intended to be of an educational character, and in this connection it is useful to recall some important lessons that were brought out by those attending the recent International Congress which recently assembled at Washington, the Congress, at Saranac, N.Y.—where, as the remarkable work is done in the treatment of tuberculosis by Trudeau spoke as a pioneer who for thirty-five years has been in the midst of a perpetual battle, has lived through many dark years of ignorance, fear and folly, when tuberculosis took its ruthless toll on human life unhindered, when, as Trudeau put it, the treatment of consumption was but a meditation on death. Dr. Trudeau, however, has lived to see the dawn of the new day has acquired such a grasp of the essential facts connected with the disease that the bulk of the scientific work which was necessary to make the eradication of tuberculosis a possibility within no distant date has been accomplished. In other words, it is known how to prevent and how to cure tuberculosis, knowledge, to see the fall of the death rate of tuberculosis, to see hundreds who have been rescued, to see whole communities growing up of men and women whose lives have been saved and who are engaged in saving the lives of others; he has lived to see the spread of the new light from nation to nation until it has encircled the globe.

There is no question that the advance in our knowledge of the causation, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis has been immense during the past few years. Indeed, Dr. Arthur Latham, the London physician, asserts so great has it been that it may fairly be contended the medical profession and the question of the eradication of the disease now lies in the hands of statesmen.

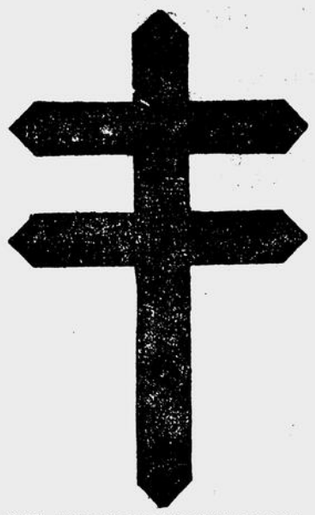
We are glad to know that this is recognized by Sir Lomer Gouin and his government, and that it has promised to make a beginning by educating the people of this province concerning tuberculosis, its prevention and treatment. But if the end in view is to be achieved the question must be dealt with on comprehensive lines. So far the chief efforts of mankind have been directed from the philanthropists' standpoint, with the immediate object of relieving the sufferings of a portion of the present generation, but the statesman recognizes that a large proportion of those suffering from tuberculosis are in an advanced stage of the disease, that it is impossible to restore them to a condition of lasting economic value to the state, and that the energies must be concentrated on stamping out the causes of the disease by dealing effectually with the spread of infection by means of food and from person to person, and with the unhygienic conditions which prepare the human tissues for the reception of the tubercle bacilli; secondly, on the detection of the disease in its earliest and most curable stages; and thirdly, on providing the necessary treatment for patients in an early and curable stage.



A COSY CORNER FOR PATIENTS IN THE OPEN AIR AT THE TRUDEAU SANATORIUM, SARANAC LAKE.

In a review upon our present knowledge of the disease, Dr. Latham says:

We know in the first place that the disease is due to tubercle bacilli and is 'not' hereditary. We know that human beings are infected by these bacilli through the medium of the milk of tuberculous cows and by means of the sputtum of persons suffering from consumption. We know that these bacilli, unless present in enormous quantities, do not harm and are unable to set up the disease unless the person attacked has previously had his defensive and resisting forces weakened or permanently undermined by disease, want of food or insanitary conditions of life or occupation. We know, therefore, that (1) a pure milk supply and proper precautions with regard to the expectoration of affected persons will cut off the supply of the bacilli which cause the disease, and (2) proper conditions of life, such as a proper supply of fresh air, good sanitary conditions and nutritious food will so raise the natural resistance of the human body in the vast majority of cases that it is capable of resisting successfully the attack of the tubercle bacilli.



THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ENSIGN.

This cross in red is to be used as the symbol of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of the World, just as the single red cross is used as the sign of ambulance and first aid work.

We know, further, how to detect the disease in the earliest and most curable stages. Without going into further details, Dr. Trudeau, Dr. Latham, and all advanced students and practitioners assert that even with our present knowledge the disease can be confined to comparatively small limits if not eradicated entirely by the continuous application of preventive measures combined with the adequate treatment of those who are afflicted. The two great sources of bacilli can be controlled. The opinion of experts now appears to be general that infected milk is the most potent source of the disease, and this can be dealt with by legislative means. It has already, indeed, been so dealt with in a number of places.

It has also been shown that it is possible to supply on a commercial basis milk which has by pasteurization been freed from infective germs. In the future, too, there is a possibility that calves will be rendered immune to tuberculosis by means of tuberculin, and in this way, in the course of a few years, cow's milk will cease to be a carrier of the disease. The spread of infection by means of human expectoration is already being prevented by legislative means, and still more by the education of the people, but much remains to be done.

In Montreal, especially, some radical change is needed. The 'Witness' has shown that in Saranac Lake, for instance, there are laws against spitting on the sidewalks and in any public place, and that these laws are rigorously enforced; but in Montreal the sidewalks are used openly and disgustingly for cuspidors, and our public places are vile. In the cars of the street railway, the custom is especially prevalent and filthy, and the conductors permit it—and in some cases even take part in it—with unconcern, although in nearly all the cars they have an absurd notice forbidding passengers to spit on the floor, but not forbidding them to spit on the seats, or windows or the ceiling, or what not. Of course, the notice should read: 'Passengers are forbidden to spit in this car,' . . . upon any portion of this car.' Dr. Latham advises:

Notification of the disease whether on voluntary or compulsory lines, is a necessity if consumptives are to be prevented from infecting others, either directly or indirectly by first infecting the rooms in which they live. The fact that anyone is found to be suffering from tuberculosis should automatically be followed by (1) the education of the individual in the best methods of avoiding the possibility of infecting others, (2) the medical examination of those with whom he lives, in order that if any of them have already been infected they may be treated at once; for it is by this means that cases among the working classes are detected in a sufficiently early state for treatment to be effectual; (3) the periodical disinfection of the premises in which he lives.

Better provisions should be made than exists at present for the earlier recognition of the disease. The methods required already exist, but the medical profession require better education in their use. Further, more organization is required in giving better facilities in the shape of dispensaries, and out-patient departments for the diagnosis of early cases of tuberculosis. Perhaps more important still, the public require to be educated to the appreciation of the fact that the early diagnosis of tuberculosis is vital so far as successful treatment is concerned, and to be trained to seek medical advice sooner than is at present the case. This is already being done by voluntary associations on a small scale. It should be done on a large scale by the state, and even children at school should have the necessary facts explained to them.

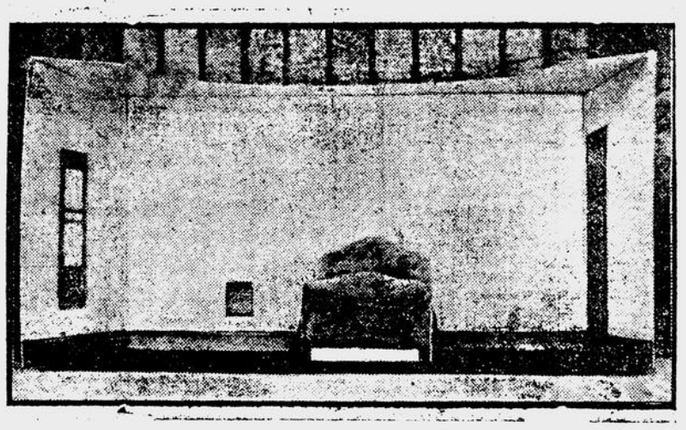
Some idea of what the state might do to aid in the war for the extermination of tuberculosis may be gathered from what the out-patient department of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption has done and is doing.

Part of the scheme to be detailed has been in force for some years, part has only recently been put into force. Every patient is carefully examined and the diagnosis established by the physician. If there is no definite evidence of the disease, but the patient's health is such that the disease may be readily contracted, the Lady Almoner arranges for the patient to go to a convalescent home, or country cottage, or farm, under supervision for a time. In the cases where the diagnosis is clear the patients are divided into early cases, more advanced cases, and hopeless cases. In every instance the patient is asked to allow his condition to be notified. If permission is given, the medical office of health of the district visits the home, sets right insanitary conditions and sees to disinfection. Further, he sends any member of the family who is in a suspicious condition to the hospital for examination, if medical advice cannot be paid for. The Lady Almoner, or one of her co-workers, also visits the home, gives instruction and advice, and when necessary provides food for the patient and his family. The Lady Almoner arranges for the admission of early cases to the Fimley or other sanatorium, for the admission of more advanced cases to the Brompton Hospital for oConsumption or to some similar hospital, and for the admission of dying cases to homes for the dying ad to Poor Law Infirmaries. When a patient in a dying or advanced condition remains at home, the Lady Almoner arranges for a health visitor or a district nurse to call regularly to give what help is necessary, and to see that disinfection is properly carried out. When the Lady Almoner is unable to obtain admission of any patient in a suitable stage of the disease to an institution at once, she arranges, if possible, for him to go to the country either in a cottage or a farm. All boarded out patients are under strict supervision with regard to all details in connection with sleeping arrangements and dietary. The houses are carefully selected and allotted to patients in the same stage of the disease. The house mother is always a single woman, or if married has no children living with her. Every patient is provided with a pocket flask for expectorating in and is instructed in all precautionary measures.

What is wanted is for the state actively and intelligently to join in this work. For the rich, there are already the means of knowledge and escape, but for the poor it is different. For the latter, in England and the United States, as well as in France and Germany and other places on the Continent of Europe, both state and voluntary assistance is already in existence, but it sadly requires organization, for at present the results are far short of what could be obtained, and an enormous amount of money is wasted owing to inadequate supervision and the want of co-operation, not only between the various voluntary associations themselves, but between the voluntary associations and the state authorities. We may hope that with the aid of our Provincial Board of Health, some of whose members have just returned from the tuberculosis congress at Washington, the government of Sir Lomer Gouin will immediately set about doing something substantial to aid this cause. Governments, however, can never act in advance of public opinion, and if public opinion is educated on this question by the exhibition to be held, then that exhibition will have abundantly justified the efforts of its promoters.



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The above is a picture of a carboard model exhibit in the Saranac Lake school



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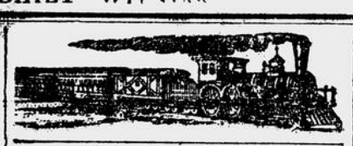
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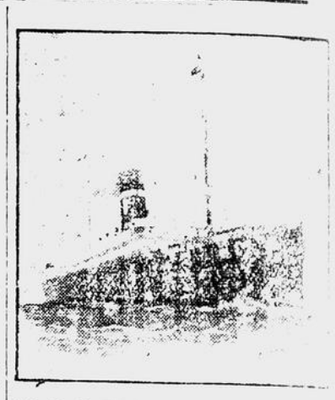
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Warmer

DAILY WITNESS

Warmer

VOL. XLIX., No. 268 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908 PRICE ONE CENT

MRS. ST. ANDRE NOT GUILTY

Jury Locked Up all Night to Consider Case of Ex-Actress Charged With Attempted Murder.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN COUNSEL OVER QUESTION OF RESPECT FOR RELIGION.

After an all-night sitting the King's ... jury this morning found Mrs. St. ... the ex-actress, not guilty of the ... of attempting to murder Leon ... a publican, by shooting at ... while passing up Rachel street in ... cab.

Yesterday afternoon was taken up by ... D. A. Lafortune, crown prosecutor, ... Judge Cross in addressing and ... the jury. Mr. Lafortune ... fully two hours to present his case. ... Cross was brief in what he had ... say, and when the jury had been ... up for half an hour, and there was ... indication of their returning within ... short lapse of time, the court was ... over night.

There was one clash between counsel ... the afternoon, when Mr. La... charged Mr. Laflamme with an ... on the religion of the province ... his manner of cross-examining the ... Father Pare, of St. Jean Baptiste ..., who had been called to give ... as to the good character of ... Duchesne.

Mr. Laflamme jumped to his feet, and ... the address, denied Mr. ... accusation. He said he re... religion too much to make any ... on it, and demanded that Mr. ... words be withdrawn.

The Crown Prosecutor said he had ... to withdraw, and as the judge ... not interfere he went on with his ...

Judge Cross, in summing up the evi..., told the jury that they should ... the case for themselves.

He pointed out that the case for the ... rested principally on the evidence ... Edmond Renaud, who had sworn to ... seen Mrs. St. Andre riding in a ... near Leon Duchesne's restaurant ... the time of the shooting, and had ... sworn that he saw the woman draw ... revolver.

His Honor also referred to the evi... the defence had produced to dis... the witnesses for the Crown and ... the witnesses who had stated in the ... that they would not believe certain ... under oath.

His Honor remarked, however, that ... certain of the Crown witnesses had ... up a case, as was claimed by the ..., they might easily have built up ... stronger one.

As a point of law, the judge remarked ... the partial evidence produced by ... defence to show that the accused ... in another place at the time of the ... shooting, should not be set aside ... because it was incomplete. In ... of reasonable doubt he concluded ... benefit should be given to the ac...

MR. LEMIEUX'S MISSION

POSTMASTER-GENERAL SPEAKS AT DINNER IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that at the ... given by Sir Ed. Sassoon in hon... the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the ... said his mission to England was ... official. He was here to listen and ... He looked upon cheap com...nications by post, wire or cable as ...ntellectual bonds of the British Em... They should have cheap cabling ... they would have cheap cabling. An ... cable was a necessary sequence to ...-red steamship route. His friend, ... Henniker Heaton, was advocating a ...al penny-a-word telegram, but he ... would be satisfied with an all-red ... and a substantial reduction in the ... cable rates. He was pleased ... that public opinion in Great ... was overwhelmingly in favor of ... telegraphic communications with ...

Sidney Buxton, the Postmaster-General for Great Britain, had ...sive heart, and was in a ... mood, but beyond that he would ... to commit himself. They must ... the day, not far distant, he hoped, ... Atlantic cable would, with the ... Isle, complete the girdle.'

DEATH OF A SULPICIAN.

Abbé Georges Ernest Viger, of ... of St. Sulpice, died suddenly at ... College, Baltimore, on Wednes... the age of 70 years. Deceased ... in his usual good health on the ..., and he was found dead in ... in the morning. Abbé Viger ... of the late Dr. Viger, of L'As... He studied in the college of ... and having afterwards joined the ... of St. Sulpice, his superior sent him ... College, where he was pro... period of 47 years. He was ... a Latin grammar, and was ... years connected with Jenkin's ... Literature.

TOAST TO MR. RIVET.

... members of the Hochelaga divi... decided to tender a banquet to ... Rivet, in the House of Com... L. A. Rivet. The event will ... in the Ste. Cunegonde Town Hall ... early date.

KNOWN AS BANK ROBBER.

Chief McCaskill Recognised 'Portland Fatty' as Man He Has Arrested.

SEEN AT ST. EUSTACHE ON DAY PREVIOUS TO ROBBERY THERE.

Chief K. P. McCaskill, of the Provincial Detective Force, wired from New York last evening, saying that he recognized in Munroe, alias 'Portland Fatty, who was arrested a few days ago by the New York police, a man whom he arrested in Montreal eleven years ago under the name of Edwards, for bank robbery.

Mr. Larin, agent of the Banque Provinciale at Ste. Eustache, who went to New York with Chief McCaskill, also recognizes Munroe as a member of the gang seen at Ste. Eustache on the day previous to the bank robbery there.

Mr. Larin is returning to Montreal, but will go back to New York in a few days and take with him a warrant for Munroe's extradition in connection with the bank burglary at St. Raphael three weeks ago. Munroe had on him certificates of the Banque Provinciale when arrested, and the police think they will also be able to connect him with the St. Raphael affair.

ILLEGAL SALE OF DRUGS

COMPLAINTS AT HAMILTON, ONT., BEING INVESTIGATED.

Hamilton, Nov. 14.—E. G. F. Mortimer, representing the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, is in the city investigating complaints about the indiscriminate sale of drugs, which should be only sold on a doctor's order. Mr. Mortimer says that the drug habit is on the increase in Hamilton, particularly among young men and young women, who do not find any trouble in procuring all the drugs, such as cocaine and laudanum, that they want. Unless the practice is stopped he says there will be some prosecutions, as the association is determined to put a top to the practice. A number of prominent local druggists have promised to give the association every possible assistance in putting a stop to the practice.

MR. ARTHUR JONES DEAD

KEEN POLITICIAN AND FORMER CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMANIC HONORS IN ST. ANN'S WARD.

The death occurred yesterday of Mr. Arthur Jones, a well-known resident of St. Ann's ward, and a former candidate for aldermanic honors.

A Conservative in politics, he took an active interest in the last general election, and contracted a cold on election day. This developed into serious complications of kidney disease, which culminated in death. He was a native of Ireland, being born in County Kildare, 67 years ago.

Forty-two years ago he came to Montreal, and for a great many years has been engaged in the restaurant business. He was an active politician, and often presided at Conservative conventions in his district. He once was a candidate for a seat in the City Council, but was defeated by Ald. Gallery.

WHILE OTHERS SLEPT

MONTREAL POST-OFFICE'S QUICK HANDLING OF MAILS.

The first of the British mails which left Rimouski yesterday afternoon at 4.30 reached the Montreal Post-Office at 4 this morning, and the last of the 166 bags at 6 o'clock. So well is the night staff organized and handled, that all lettres for the city and suburbs were ready for carriers and forwarded to branch offices by half-past six. All letters for points within two hundred miles of Montreal will reach their destination before noon, and all other letters went forward by outgoing trains.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. Martel, 67 years of age, died suddenly in her home, 636 Mentana street, yesterday. Dr. Dugas has certified that death was due to heart failure, consequently no inquest will be held.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOP.

Mgr. Latulippe, Bishop-elect of the new Episcopal See of Temiskamiug, was in the city yesterday, and paid a visit to Bishop Racicot. The ordination of the new prelate will take place at Pembroke on Nov. 30. Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, will be the consecrator, assisted by Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, and Bishop Scollard, of Sault Ste. Marie.

R. L. STEVENSON ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of Robert Louis Stevenson's birthday was the occasion last night of a lecture by the Rev. Prof. Welsh, of the Presbyterian College, before the Emmanuel Literary Society. Professor Welsh ranked Stevenson first as an essayist, then as a story-writer, next as a poet. A vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer on the motion of Dr. C. J. Alloway, seconded by the Rev. High Pedley. Mr. Dumbrill, baritone, gave some songs. Mr. J. B. Learmonth presided.

EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Palace Officials Deny Reports of His Death.

Pekin, Nov. 13.—The Palace officials deny the reports of the Emperor's death. It is stated this evening that the Dowager Empress is more seriously ill than the Emperor.

The dramatic occurrences of to-day at the Chinese capital, draw attention to two striking figures in current history, the weakling Emperor of China, dominated all his lifelong by a stern woman who usurped his power and his position, and the Dowager Empress herself, a woman of sanguinary record, relentless, cruel and ambitious, whose demise renders impossible the fulfilment of the intrigues of her old age, still to reign over China after the death of Kuang Hsu. If the Emperor and the Dowager Empress both have died at Pekin at practically the same time, China has lost two Manchu rulers, one nominal and the other actual, whose dynasty has endured for twelve generations. But unless the edicts of to-day should be reversed the dynasty will be continued in the person of Prince Chun, a brother of the Emperor, and the Prince's three-year-old son, Pu Wei.

If Kuang Hsu is dead he has lived without having achieved any remarkable distinction as a ruler. Were not this due to the fact that the Dowager Empress permitted him to voice in the affairs of the Empire the same probably would have resulted from hislimited mental ability. It can be said of him, however, that he rose to the height of demanding and receiving imperial power from the Dowager Empress for a period of four months in 1898, and that he was the first holder of the title of Emperor of China seriously to adopt and proclaim western reforms.

Kuang Hsu succeeded to the throne in 1875. In 1887 the Dowager Empress intimated that she considered him fit to rule, and two years later she married him to her niece. In 1898, after the seizure of Kiao Chou by Germany, he threatened to abdicate if not given full power. The Dowager Empress made a pretence of turning over control of the government to him, and for four months he was as near as he ever has been to being the actual ruler of his Empire.

During this period a number of reform edicts were issued from the palace. These included a decree for a national loan, a house and opium tax, army reform and foreign education, a bureau of agriculture, copyright and patent laws and schools and colleges of western learning. Kuan-Hsu, however, went too far in these matters, an dthe Dowager Empress in September of 1898 decided to put an end to his activity. She suddenly confronted the Emperor, denounced him, took from him the seal of state and put him under guard.

The Emperor's reformer friends were pursued with vengeance by the Dowager Empress, who executed six of them. On Jan. 24, 1899, the Emperor was forced to sign the decree announcing his own abdication, and he was kept a prisoner by the Dowager Empress for two years. Nothing was heard of the Emperor until the Boxer uprising and the siege of the foreign legations at Pekin. He is credited with having interfered with the Dowager Empress to try and prevent the carrying out of the decision 'to fight all foreign nations, on the ground that the making of war against all countries would make peace an impossibility in the future.'

On the day after the relief of the legations, April 15, the Emperor fled with the rest of the court to Sian Fu. He returned to Pekin with the court on Jan. 7, 1902.

Kuang Hsu has been described as being irascible and childish. Since the age of eighteen he has been frail and has suffered from general debility. His pale face and large head never conveyed an expression of strength or power. His court duties were distinctly perfunctory and routine. In the throne room he sat on a stool or chair beside the Empress, and papers were passed to him after having been inspected by the Dowager Empress. In the self-imposed seclusion of his palace, within whose precincts only women and eunuchs were allowed to dwell, he held no communication with the outside world except through the state officials.

SALVATION ARMY.

Staff-Capt. Goodwin, recently stationed at Peterborough, arrived in Montreal yesterday to take charge of the Point St. Charles corps. She will have Captain Maisey as her assistant. The captain was in charge of the St. Alexander street corps several years ago, and has had a very successful career as an officer. Captain and Mrs. Rock, recently at Point St. Charles, have been appointed to Tweed corps. Captain Hutte and Lieut. Laing are in charge of the new corps opened so successfully on Thursday evening.

LAYMEN'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. D. A. Budge outlined the programme of the Laymen's Missionary Movement for the ensuing year at a meeting held in the Dominion Square Methodist Church, last night. Next Tuesday evening the members of the Montreal Association will meet to discuss the plan of campaign for the advancement of the object.

A NEW CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 14.—A cavalry regiment is being raised for the counties of Oxford and Waterloo.

PRINCE VON BUELOW AID THE EMPEROR.

The Former Determined to Interpret the National Will to His Sovereign.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—Chancellor von Buelow and his friends are so preparing the political situation that if the Chancellor should retire after his audience at Kiel next Monday, with the Emperor William, it will be because His Majesty was not willing to concur in the declaration made in the Reichstag by the Chancellor on Tuesday, that it was essential that the Emperor should be more reserved in his utterances in the future. Prince von Buelow has taken the position that he represents the entire people on this question, and because of this he is bound to interpret the national will to the sovereign, standing or falling by his decision.

While it cannot be said that Prince von Buelow has taken counsel with all the imperial ministers, he has been in consultation with some of them, and they support him actively. The Chancellor submitted the question whether he should reply further to the criticisms of the Emperor and himself to the Prussian Cabinet, which was in session in the Reichstag building during the debate of Wednesday. His colleagues advised him not to do this, but to rest upon his speech of the previous day.

Referring to his utterance of Tuesday, the Chancellor said privately to a friend: 'Those who cannot comprehend what I said are not to be helped.'

The impression among the intimates of the Chancellor is that he has no great desire to remain in office. His wife, since his illness in 1906, often has urged him to retire to private life, and his physician, Professor Renvers, is constantly advising him not to work so hard.

There is excellent authority for the statement that the rumors of the Chancellor's immediate resignation circulating in Berlin and abroad, together with the use of names of certain men as his possible successors, are connected with the intrigues against the Prince and in the interests of rivals for his position.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN DILLON

COUNSEL SEEKS DELAY TO PROVE PRISONER'S INSANITY.

In the Court of King's Bench, at the opening of the afternoon sitting, there was considerable argument indulged in on Mr. Hibbard's application to have the case of James Smith, alias John Dillon, accused of the murder of Constable Geo. Shea, and the attempted murder of Chief Carpenter and Constable Foucault, fixed for Tuesday.

Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields wanted the case put over to the next term, but Judge Cross ruled that the case be taken up this term. He said it was not necessary to have the report of the medical commission as to the sanity of the accused. That could come in as evidence when the doctors were placed in the box and sworn.

Mr. Greenshields countered this action by stating that he would present a motion to-day for a commission rogatoire to go to Ireland to examine Dillon's relatives as to his mental condition before leaving home.

The defence had been confident, Mr. Greenshields declared, that the recently appointed medical commission would find the accused absolutely insane both at the time of the deed and at present. An appointment had been made by the medical commission, Mr. Greenshields claimed, to examine Dillon in jail next Monday. This seemed to indicate that the commission's work was not finished.

Mr. Hibbard, the Crown prosecutor, declared that there had already been months and months of delay in the case. The course of justice demanded that the trial be fixed.

MOTHER WANTS HER SON

ASKS INFORMATION ABOUT P. DENISE, THOUGHT TO BE IN MONTREAL.

Mrs. Charlotte Denise, of David View, near Temple View, Gorcy district, New Jersey, is anxious to find out the whereabouts of her son, P. Denise, thought to be in Montreal or Quebec, or to have gone into the lumber camps. Mr. John Hoolahan, Dominion Immigration Agent, 306 St. Antoine street, Montreal, will receive information.

THE QUEBEC DISASTER

PHOENIX BRIDGE COMPANY PAID $10,000 TO ORPHANS.

The announcement is made that the Phoenix Bridge Company has paid out $10,000 to 43 orphans, children of the victims of the Quebec bridge disaster.

GOING HOME TO CHINA.

A special train, with nearly 150 Chinamen, left the Windsor street station of the C. P. R. yesterday morning for Vancouver, where they will embark on the 'Empress of India' for China. They were brought to Montreal by Mr. Snell, the C. P. R. agent at New York, and Mr. James Binden, the C. P. R. agent at Boston.

FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY.

Hope that Agreement May Yet be Consummated by French Senate

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Although the Senate of the French Republic, since it came together in the month of October, has neither ratified nor refused to ratify the Franco-Canadian Treaty of commerce, the Canadian ministers are not altogether without hope that the agreement may yet be consummated. If France is not willing to accept the terms which the Canadian ministers have offered for the improvement of mutual trade relations, the Dominion will doubtless give notice of her desire to withdraw from the one-sided treaty which was negotiated on her behalf by Sir Charles Tupper fifteen years ago. Otherwise Canada would be unable to conclude a bargain with Italy or Germany, or any other country, without extending to France gratis whatever tariff concessions she made to these other nations for return favors in their markets. It is provided in the Franco-Canadian Treaty of 1893 that 'any commercial advantages given by Canada to any other third power, especially in tariff matters, shall be enjoyed fully by France.'

On the other hand there is no obligation on France under the Tupper Treaty to return this favor to Canada. A specified list was named in the treaty of 1893 of articles of Canadian origin on which we were to have minimum tariff treatment. France, if she saw fit, might give concessions on a score of other articles to the United States or to Germany, but Canada would have no right whatever to claim the same advantages. The old French Treaty with Canada, under these circumstances, is so hopelessly one-sided that Canada, if she is to negotiate with other foreign powers on reasonable terms, must first free herself of the entanglements of the bargain which was made on our behalf with France fifteen years ago. This will be accomplished, accordingly, either by the passage of the new convention, which was drawn up in Paris last year, or else by giving notice of our desire to be set free from the obligations which rested upon us under the old bargain.

A special Ottawa despatch to the 'Canada' says that, in the event of the French Senate not ratifying the Franco-Canadian treaty during its present session, the Canadian Government will probably issue an official notice cancelling the present treaty of 1893, and leaving the Dominion authorities at liberty to enter into negotiations with other countries.

DEAN LOCKE CHOSEN

WILL LEAVE MACDONALD COLLEGE TO BECOME LIBRARIAN AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the Toronto Public Library Board this afternoon, Prof. George H. Locke, Dean of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, was appointed librarian in succession to the late Dr. James Bain. He will commence his duties on Dec. 20, at a salary of $4,000. He is a native of Toronto.

AT THE ART GALLERY

PRIVATE VIEW OF SCULPTURE AND BRONZES TO TAKE PLACE THIS AFTERNOON.

A private view of bronze and marble specimens from the hands of Mr. Oscar Waldmann, of Paris, and two of his pupils, Miss Katherine E. Wallis, of Peterborough, and Miss Mabel White, of England, will be given at the Art Gallery this afternoon.

The largest piece in the collection is a girl's head, life size, done in marble by Miss Wallis. The model is called 'August's Child,' and represents the head of a girl, through whose locks are interwoven summer flowers.

Another interesting work is 'Mon Petit Choux,' which reveals a baby seated in the heart of a cabbage. In this the artist has caught the spirit of the baby in all its quaint humor. The work is done in bronze and is life-size. Other interesting pieces are 'The Pipe of Hamelin,' 'Dachshund,' and 'The Grandfather.'

Mr. Waldmann is a well-known sculptor of animal studies, and among those which will be on view are statuettes of 'The Lion and the Mouse.' 'The Tigress with a Serpent,' and several studies of jungle beasts, notably lions.

Miss White has but one piece in the exhibition, a statuette, entitled, 'A Brother's Love,' which shows a young man holding his baby sister in his arms.

Born in Genoa, of an old Swiss family, Mr. Waldmann studied in Paris, where for the past twenty-two years he has been exhibiting in the Salon. Both in France and in England his work is to be found.

Miss Wallis is a native of Peterborough, Ont. After having studied in the South Kensington Art School, London, under Lanteri, she went to Paris, where she has since continued to work under Mr. Waldmann. Her 'Mon Petit Choux' will be sent from here to Liverpool. Other pieces of her work are to be found in Toronto and other cities.

All the artists are members of the Ridley Art Club of London.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The strength of public opinion in favor of divorce reform in South Dakota may be judged by the law passed yesterday that those seeking divorce must have resided in the state a year instead of six months.

Berlin is lamenting that apparently the Kaiser regards the hubbub over his political indiscretion in the matter of the 'Daily Telegraph' interview as 'so unimportant that he does not interrupt his journeys, hunting parties and court festivities to return to the Capital.' A government on the tramp, says the writer, has for long been a bitter spectacle to the nation, and it was unnecessary that the present circumstances should again afford apparent proof that the coherence of the government suffers by the uninterrupted imperial journeyings.

In Austria Baron von Bienerth has failed to form a new cabinet and suggests that the Emperor appoint a temporary one.

According to a despatch from a Rome correspondent, a devoted student of Dante, which the London 'Times' publishes, there is some reason to believe that the whole of Canto XI. of 'The Inferno' is not the work of the immortal author of 'The Divina Commedia,' but the interpolation of a forger.

The Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Swedish minister at Copenhagen and the consul at New York thoroughly to investigate the story of the finding of the body of Andrée, the explorer, on the northern coast of Labrador.

President Roosevelt has appointed George S. Terry to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, in succession to Mr. Hamilton Fish. Mr. Terry has been secretary of the Union League Club of New York for a number of years.

Forty cases of smallpox are reported in Brattleboro', Vt., an increase of ten yesterday. At East Dover, eight miles from Brattleboro', six cases have been discovered and several are reported at other points. In Montpelier the discovery that a recent visiter to the State Capitol is afflicted with smallpox has led many state officials and members of the legislature hurriedly to seek vaccination.

In the Porto Rican elections the Unionists have carried all seven districts of the island, and the House of Delegates will not have a Republican majority.

In New York last night a taxi-cab was blown to pieces by a bomb in front of the Grand Central Station. A young woman had just left the cab, and later could not be found.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan is shortly to leave with Mrs. Bryan on a trip to Mexico.

Walter Ammon, a wealthy member of a New York dairy firm, was shot and killed in the Pennsylvania Depot in Jersey City, yesterday, by Andrew McGrath, a former employee of the firm. McGrath was arrested.

Mr. Victor H. Metcalf, secretary of the United States Navy, has resigned on account of a nervous breakdown.

The drug habit is reported seriously on the increase in Hamilton, especially among young men and women, and a representative of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association is investigating the charge that those who wish have no difficulty in getting all the laudanum and cocaine they can pay for.

The mother of a Guelph man is trying to have him declared a lunatic because he has refused to accept a thousand dollar legacy.

Three Rivers is rising rapidly from her ashes in vastly improved form. The new buildings going up are almost without exception three stories in height, and many of them will be handsome structures. The streets throughout the newly built portion will be wide and no signboards will be allowed to stretch out over the sidewalk.

Dr. C. K. Clarke, of the Toronto Asylum, has been appointed Dean of the University of Toronto, to succeed Dr. R. A. Reeve, recently resigned.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, at a dinner in his honor given by Sir Edward Sassoon, said he looked upon cheap communication by post, wire and cable as the intellectual bonds of the Empire. We should have cheap cabling, he said, and we would have it. An all-red cable was a necessary sequence to an all-red steamship route.

WARMER

O what a glory doth this world put on
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks
On duties well performed, and days well spent!
For him the wind, ay, and the yellow leaves,
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings.
He shall so hear the solemn hymn, that Death
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go
To his long resting-place without a tear.
—Longfellow.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Ottawa Valley and Upper and Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Westerly winds, partly cloudy, with a little higher temperature.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG — On Oct. 30, 1908, at the Parsonage, Kingsport, N.S., to the Rev. D. A. and Mrs. Armstrong, a son.

HAMMOND — On Saturday, Nov. 7, 1908, at 358 St. Urbain street, the wife of Henry J. Hammond, of a son.

HOLDEN — At 30 St. Viateur avenue, on Nov. 11, 1908, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holden.

ROBERTSON — At the Presbyterian Mission, City of Heng Chow, Hunan, Inland China, on Nov. 12, 1908, to Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Robertson, a daughter.

SMITH — On Nov. 6, 1908, at 'Waterloo Farm,' Strathmore, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smith, a son.

MARRIED.

CHENEY — McINTOSH — At Vankleek Hill, on Nov. 10, 1908, by the Rev. A. Morrison, Kirkhill, Mrs. Flora McIntosh to Arthur M. Cheney, both of Vankleek Hill.

COOKE — HATCH — On Nov. 10, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, St. Louis Road, Quebec, by the Rev. W. C. Clarke, Esther May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hatch, to Mr. Geo. Cooke, engineer, of Ottawa.

GORDON — LESTER — On Nov. 11, 1908, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, Harvey M. Gordon, son of the late J. B. Gordon, to Thelma, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Lester, of Toronto.

MAHON — NORRIS — On Nov. 10, 1903, by the Rev. Carl Allum, at the Methodist Parsonage, Maberly, Ont., Mr. William Mahon, of South Sherbrooke, to Miss Georgina Norris, of the same place.

McKNIGHT — CONNOR — On Nov. 11, 1908, at the residence of the bride's parents, 145 Augusta street, Ottawa, by the Rev. George S. Clendinneu, Eleanor Miriam, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Connor, to Norman W. McKnight, of Cummings' Bridge.

RITCHIE — BRYDON — On Nov. 10, 1908, by the Rev. G. W. Robinson, Davisville Methodist Church, Berta Brydon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brydon, of Little Current, to Harold F. Ritchie, of Little Current, Ont.

WORLD — ROSE — On Nov. 11, 1908, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Binnie Black, Marguerate, eldest daughter of Mrs. Alex. Rose, to Captain T. A. E. World, all of Toronto.

DIED.

BARNHART — At her residence, 37 Cecil street, Toronto, on Nov. 11, 1908, Catherine, widow of the late Noah Barnhart, in her 72nd year.

YOUNG — At Belleville, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1908, the result of a railway accident, Robert Young, aged 59 years.
Funeral on Saturday, Nov. 14th, at 2.30 p.m., from the residence of his brother, James Young, 4544 St. Catherine street, Westmount. Members of St. Lawrence Lodge, A.F. and A.M., respectfully invited to attend.

IN MEMORIAM.

CAMPBELL — In loving memory of Duncan Campbell, who died at his residence, Dunvegan, on Nov. 14, 1907.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the "Witness" containing the notice will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

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

TEES & CO'S.
DESKS are Best Values.
300 St. James Street.

Special Notice.—The Hawkesbury Convent has just purchased three of the celebrated Karn Pianos. These instruments are unequalled for durability and tone quality. Layton Bros., sole agents, 144 Peel street.

SONS OF ENGLAND DINNER.

The thirteenth anniversary dinner of Westmount Lodge, No. 221, Sons of England, took place in Victoria Hall, Westmount, last night. The following toasts were honored: 'The King,' 'Our Guests,' submitted by the president, Mr. P. E. Johnson; 'The Army and Navy,' by Mr. Thomas Harling, and responded to by Lieut.-Colonel Hibbard; 'Our Societies,' by Mr. F. Fowler, acknowledged by Mr. W. H. Huntley, and 'Canada,' by Mr. Alfred Jones, replied to by Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P.

MAINE'S SAILOR FARMERS.

(Kennebec, Me., 'Journal.')

A story which almost parallels that told of Captain Gray, the sailor-farmer of Toddy Pond, who is said to carry a compass on his plough to run the furrows straight, comes from Cranberry Isles. One sea captain, who enjoys the proud distinction of owning one of the very few horses on the island, got alarmed for fear that he would lose his bearings in the recent smoke, and on the veracious accounts of sober citizens took the binnacle from the vessel and strapped it alongside the seat of his waggon, fearing that the weather might become so thick that he would lose his bearings and have to navigate in what was worse than a fog. It is currently reported that he shouts at his team to turn to starboard or port, instead of the more conventional landlubber terms usually employed.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. SATURDAY, NOV. 14th, 1908.

MONDAY'S
SPECIAL MONEY-SAVING FEATURES

LADIES! THE BEST BLOUSE
Opportunity You Have Had in Years
$4.50 to $8.00 SILK AND NET BLOUSES FOR $3.49

Just one hundred Beautiful Net and Taffeta Silk Blouses, manufacturers' samples and over production, numerous styles and all the very latest, in White, Ecru, Sky and Black; sizes, 34, 36, 38. They would sell in the ordinary way from $4.50 to $8.00, but we will sell them all on Monday at the very low price of $3.49

EXCEPTIONAL SILK OFFERINGS

NEW CHINA SILKS, 27 in. wide, in all the latest shades, Copenhagen, Scarlet, Crimson, Purple, Light Olive, Yellow, White, Cream, Brown, Light Blue, Pink, Light Green, Royal and Navy Blue.
SPECIAL 49c

NEW MOIRETTE, in all the latest colors, Brown, Navy, Green, Light Grey, Dark Grey, Maroon and Black, 24 inches wide, suitable for underskirts.
ON SALE, MONDAY, at 45c

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA SILK, heavy make, bright finish.
Regular, 99c. MONDAY 79c
BLACK MERSALINE. Regular, 75c. MONDAY 49c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

UP TO DATE
Manufacturers of Bread,
McKEOWN'S,
Headquarters—370 St. Antoine st.
4 Retail Stores.
Our Specialty—MOTHER'S BREAD.
Delivery to all parts city.

THE TROY WAY THE RIGHT WAY

ASK YOUR FRIENDS

¶ How they always manage to look neat and clean, COLLARS, SHIRTS and CUFFS always right, no frayed edges to irritate the neck.

¶ Our Handwork Dept. looks after a great many of Montreal's well dressed people.

TROY LAUNDRY
Factory and Offices VERDUN.
4 Phones

NOW IN
S. S. HELPS For 1909.
PELOUBETS—TARBELL.
Practical Gist of Lessons, Golden Text Book.
Get what you want now and avoid disappointment later on.
Mail orders promptly attended to
Chapman's Book Store
513 St. Catherine St. West.
3 Doors West of Peel.

SHOTGUN FATALITY.

Peterborough, Ont., Nov. 13.—Information has been received from the township of Harvey via Youngspoint, of a fatal gun accident. A ten-year-old lad named Roland Ayette, with a companion of the same age, was yesterday returning from school, the latter carrying a loaded shotgun. By some means the piece was discharged, the contents entering Ayette's chest. Her companion ran for help, but when it came the boy was dead.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The tea you buy may be good, but you may be quite sure it is if it is 'Salada.' It is infinitely more delicious and decidedly more economical than other teas because it goes farther.

TARIFF REVISION

BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES SATISFIED WITH PRESENT DUTIES ON TOBACCO.

Washington, Nov. 13.—From the attitude assumed by both Republican and Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee at to-day's hearing on the proposed revision of the tariff, it becomes evident that there is a general satisfaction with the present duties on tobacco and tobacco manufactures. The Democrats appear satisfied with the present high tariff, on the ground that tobacco is a product from which this government should derive revenue, while the Republicans favor the present rates because they offer the protection desired by the American tobacco interests. Representatives of the tobacco growers of New England, Florida and Georgia oppose any change for higher or lower rates, contending that such action would disturb the conditions of the trade.

While M. L. Floyd, chairman of the Tobacco Board of Trade of the Connecticut Valley, was giving the committee information with regard to the various phases of the American tobacco industry, Representative Griggs, of Georgia, asked if the tobacco growers were afraid of free trade with the Philippines.

'They certainly are,' was Mr. Floyd's reply. 'Borneo and Sumatra, where the tobacco industry is in the hands of the Dutch, are so near the Philippines that the Dutch tobacco growers would be able to take their coolie labor to the Philippines and raise tobacco with labor that costs but eighteen cents per day, which would compete with our tobacco, when our labor costs from $1.50 to $2 a day.

'It would take our standing army to keep these same growers of Sumatra from smuggling tobacco into one or more of the 1,500 islands in the Philippine group,' he added, 'where they would pack it and ship it to this country free of duty.'

'Have you mentioned these views to Mr. Taft, the president-elect?' asked Mr. Griggs.

'I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance,' was the reply.

THE SHEFFIELD CHOIR

Quebec, Nov. 13.—The Sheffield Choir closed their Canadian tour here to-night by a concert in the Drill Hall, before an audience of three thousand people. The choir was received most enthusiastically by the large audience. At the termination of the concert the choir gave three hearty cheers, which were returned with much vigor by the audience. The choir very generously donated half of the proceeds of to-night's concert to be divided between local Catholic and Protestant charities. The party sailed at midnight by the steamer 'Grampian' on the homeward journey.

RECORD FREIGHT HANDLING.

A Fort William despatch says:—The C. P. R. has established a record for transportation to the lake ports during October, when they handled five thousand more cars than in any previous month in the history of the line. This month the rush consequent upon the near approach of the close of navigation is also remarkable. During the first week of November twenty thousand tons of freight were handled in the local yards, ten thousand tons of flour being received and forwarded via the lakes, and ten thousand tons of package freight being transshipped from the boats to the rail. There has been no delay and no blockade, despite this remarkable volume of business.

LORD MILNER ON CANADA.

He Discovered no Prejudice Against the Englishman Here, He Says.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 13.—Viscount Milner, interviewed to-day, stated that he had not discovered any prejudice against the English emigrant in Canada, and if prejudice did exist the explanation must be that certain English immigrants make themselves unpopular. There was nothing like a general feeling of dislike on the part of Canadians for immigration from the Mother Country.

Respecting preferential trade, he said there was a universal feeling in Canada in favor of it, and this was not due so much to any calculation of particular benefits which might arise to Canada as to a general sentiment in favor of trade with Great Britain rather than foreign countries, especially other European countries. He thought, however, that the preference movement in Canada had receded slightly since the present government took office. Continuing, he said, Canadians would not object to a duty on their imports if at a lower rate than corresponding foreign imports. He had observed, he said, a strong feeling that Canada should do more regarding imperial defence, but it had not yet been taken up as a practical question. Canada had a very heavy expenditure in front of her for her own development, but if the United Kingdom were in danger there would be an irresistible impulse to come to her assistance. Such assistance might not be as effective as it ought, but Canadians would desire to give it.

Lord Milner added that while all Canadians would oppose emphatically annexation to the United States, there were many silent and unconscious influences at work which may bring them to the verge of annexation before they realize it.

Lord Milner was unrestrained in his enthusiasm for Canada, her resources, and potentialities.

Dr. Ripley, professor of economics at Harvard University, in delivering the Huxley memorial lecture, asserted that Canada was subject to the same physical danger as that confronting the United States, namely, actual physical submergence of the English stock by the flood of European people.

A SPIRITUAL AWAKENING

MONTREAL BUSINESS MEN BELIEVE THEIR PRAYERS WILL BE ANSWERED.

Some revivals come with the accompaniment of display advertisements and through the instrumentality of eloquent evangelists; others break out with no apparent cause, no large newspaper notices and no particular human agency. Human agency, no doubt, is always used by God in his work among men, but in the spontaneous revival the instrument or personality employed remains in the background and the Divine hand is the power recognized in the movement. Such a revival is being hoped for, prayed for, believed for in Montreal, and there are many devout Christians who believe it is nigh at hand.

Last March a number of business men, constituting the committee of management of the Y. M. C. A., met for the transaction of the business of the association, when their attention was called to a matter the importance of which impelled them to suspend business for a time and give themselves over to earnest prayer. Two young men had just met an untimely end and their death had made a deep impression on the officials. These young men had been more of less in touch with the association; yet, notwithstanding the good influences thrown about them, they had taken no definite stand for Christ nor had they professed faith in him as their Saviour. The question that came to all was: 'Had anything been left undone, that, if not neglected, might have led them to the knowledge of sins forgiven?' On their knees the committee re-consecrated themselves to the work for Christ and the young men of the city. They are still praying and working and their faith is being rewarded.

The spiritual condition of the city has since been laid heavily on their hearts and interest is spreading. In conversation, kindred spirits have heard of the ardent desire, in the hearts of the praying band, for a spiritual awakening and added their prayers to those of the others.

After months of prayerful consideration and waiting for guidance a plan has been decided upon—not new but capable of indefinite expansion and unlimited possibilities. It is to systematize the work by dividing it up into four sections; Prayer, Bible study, personal work and general evangelization. A central leader for each section is to be appointed whose object will be to get a suitable person in each church in the city to take up one branch of endeavor and seek as many others as possible to assist him in his work in his own congregation.

Already a start has been made. Midweek prayer meetings are being started, or have had new life put into them in churches where they had long ceased to attract the members. After-services have been held quite spontaneously in some churches after the regular Sunday-evening sermon. Inquirers have been led to ask for advice in religious matters and numbers have professed conversion as a result of the ordinary meetings in churches and the Y. M. C. A. These results have been so widespread that the movement cannot be said to have originated with any one person and curious ones cannot say 'Lo here;' or, 'Lo, there!' And the hope, the assurance, is that the leaven will spread 'until the whole lump be leavened.'

The motto of the Laymen's Missionary Movement: 'The world for Christ in this generation' has been modified to read, 'Montreal for Christ this year.' The workers can tell of very many remarkable answers to prayer and of many cases in which God has shown his power to save the vilest characters from the depths of shame and degradation. The fields are ripe unto harvest, and the call now is for all professing Christians to pray, to examine themselves and prepare to be used in any work the Master may call them to do.

THE
STEINWAY PIANO

The Piano of To-Day and the Future

Piano history shows that STEINWAY leadership has continued without a break up to the present hour. Every feature of constructive importance introduced into pianos within the past twenty years is a STEINWAY invention.

To-day STEINWAY genius and the splendid STEINWAY organization, working through the most complete piano factory in the world, are making the finest pianos ever produced.

The STEINWAY is to-day readily distinguished from all other pianos—as it has ever been. Its tone is the ideal of the musical world and the despair of other makers.

The STEINWAY is, throughout all civilized countries, the natural choice of the sincere musician. It is also the selection of the investor who has an eye to the future.

STEINWAY PIANOS ARE SOLD ONLY BY US
TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.

NORDHEIMER'S
LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1840.
589 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST - - MONTREAL

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

NEW PRESIDENT OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN., INSTITUTION.

New York, Nov. 13.—William Arnold Shanklin, president of Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa, was to-day elected president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He succeeds Acting President William North Rice, who has been at the head of the university since the resignation of President Bradford P. Raymond, about two years ago.

Dr. Shanklin, who has been president of Upper Iowa University since 1895, graduated at Hamilton College, this state, in 1883, receiving an A.M. from that institution in 1895. Ordained to the Methodist ministry in 1889, he held various pastorates in the east and west. He is forty-five years old and married.

FIRE IN WINNIPEG

PRAIRIE CITY OIL COMPANY'S PLANT DESTROYED.

Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—The big two-story plant of the Prairie City Oil Company, at the intersection of Pine and Logan streets, in the western suburbs of the city, was destroyed by fire at noon today. The damage is estimated at from thirty-five to forty thousand dollars. Insurance is placed as follows: Standard, $4,000; Rimouski, $2,500; Ontario, $1,750; Dominion, $1,500; Equity, $1,750; Ottawa, $2,500, total, $14,000.

Because of the inflammable quality of the material and the long distance the firemen were compelled to travel the situation was hopeless on their arrival. Dense volumes of smoke covered that part of the city and caused much uneasiness in the section among firms having plants.

The Prairie City Oil Company is a partnership firm composed of A. E. Lewis and C. F. Ham. Mr. Lewis was at the fire and would say nothing as to when they would rebuild. The company has been peculiarly unfortunate, having been burned out three years ago, when the plant was located in Norwood. The business of the firm extends to the mountains, on the west, and Thunder Bay, on the east.

SALE OF WORK AT ALL SAINTS.

A sale of work and concert will be held on Tuesday afternoon and evening next, November 17, in All Saints Church schoolroom, at the corner of St. Denis and Mary Ann streets, under the auspices of the Ladies' Senior Guild and Auxiliary. The sale of work will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the concert, for which a very excellent programme has been arranged, will commence at eight o'clock p.m. The proceeds will be devoted to the All Saints Church fund.

CIVIC SALARIES RAISED.

Large Increases Granted to Employees of Health Committee.

NEW FOOD INSPECTORS, ADDITIONAL CLERKS AND SUPPLIES WANTED.

The Health Committee, in a generous mood, yesterday, raised the pay of their employees.

Representatives from Messrs. [illegible] of St. Urbain street, and Messrs. Bourgie & Co., were on hand [illegible] after the interests of the [illegible] ments competing for the [illegible] but this question was [illegible] meeting, as the committee [illegible] letter from Sir Lomer Gouin, [illegible] the matter is delayed until [illegible] to the city from New York.

After very lengthy discussion [illegible] for nearly four hours, the [illegible] Laberge, medical health [illegible] raised from $3,200 to $3,600; [illegible] tain Durocher, sanitary [illegible] tendent, from $1,200 to $1,[illegible] Quinn assistant superintendent [illegible] gary police, from $950 to [illegible] McCarrey, chief food inspector [illegible] 500 to $1,800, and Mr. Dore, [illegible] gineer, from $2,000 to $2,[illegible].

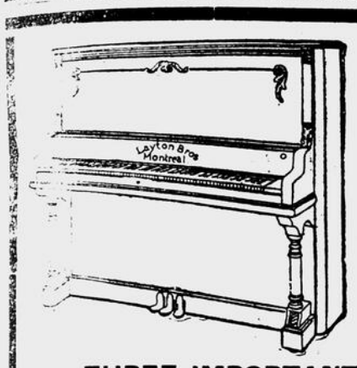
Provision was then made for [illegible] pointment of new meat, [illegible] table inspectors, and additional [illegible] supplies. An extra allowance [illegible] on each head was allotted [illegible] of the twenty-two horses now [illegible].

The appropriations for the [illegible] ment for 1908 will total [illegible].

The question as to whether [illegible] be advisable to continue the [illegible] suspected products was [illegible] Dr. Milton Hersey, who [illegible] doing the work, was [illegible] crease so as to be able [illegible] tional assistant to [illegible] cil's work. It was decided [illegible] matter over till the next [illegible] with Dr. Laberge's re[illegible].

THE LATE MISS [illegible]

There passed away [illegible] Monday Miss Jane W[illegible] late Andrew Watt, [illegible] business men of Montreal [illegible] seventies. He returned to [illegible] he died many years ago. [illegible] came to Canada when [illegible] woman: she had a strong [illegible] and spent most of her [illegible] ing to the sick, being a [illegible] fashioned nurses. Her [illegible] consisted in the good [illegible] sense with which she [illegible] dowed. She will be [illegible] very many, not only in [illegible] through Howick, Huntingdon [illegible] brooke, where she frequently [illegible]. Her remains were taken [illegible]. A service was held at St. [illegible] on Wednesday afternoon, [illegible] the Rev. Dr. Barclay [illegible] being fully summed up in [illegible] quoted by the preacher, "She [illegible] done what she could." Among those present at the church were Mrs. James McIntosh, Bruce McIntosh, Robert Ness, of Howick; James [illegible] R. Stevens, William Drysdale, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Alex. McIntosh, Greg, Miss Stewart, Miss Watt, Mrs. Miller, Miss Carmichael, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Templeton, Mrs. Lorne Cairnie and others.



PIANOS, ORGANS and PLAYER-PIANOS.

THREE IMPORTANT REASONS WHY

should purchase from us :

(1) WE charge NO INTEREST ON TIME SALES.
(2) In spite of this fact OUR PRICES ARE LOWER & OUR TERMS EASIER than other dealers.
(3) OUR GRATUITY CLAUSE which INSURES YOU AGAINST LOSS in case of death of husband.

Call or write for full particulars regarding our system of selling.
Illustrated Catalogue sent Post Free on application.
A large number of Slightly used Instruments always in stock.

LAYTON BROS.,
144 PEEL STREET.
(Midway between St. Catherine Street & the Windsor Hotel.)

BENDER'S HIGH GRADE FURS

14 Ann Street, Quebec

Fur Coats, Fur Lined Coats, Fur Stoles, Muffs and Novelties in Choice Furs.

Smart, exclusive styles, moderate prices, on exhibition in Pointed Fox and Lynx. Superior Workmanship

New Catalogue of Autumn and Winter 'Fashion in Furs,' POSTED FREE to any one.

Ladies' own furs renovated and remodelled to present fashions at strictly moderate prices.

Furs sent on approval, express prepaid.

A visit to inspect the styles cordially invited.

FRED H. BENDER'S
Opposite Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

THE JEWISH PERIL

AN EXTRAORDINARY ATTACK.

The Montreal correspondent of the 'Action Sociale' gives his paper the following interesting information. He says: "On several occasions I have referred to the Jewish peril in Montreal. I have given figures to show that the Jews were gradually taking hold of the commercial and residential districts of Montreal, and that, in a few years, Jewish-Montreal will have its word to say in the discussion of public affairs. Those who have followed closely the municipal political campaign realized that the candidates in St. Lawrence and the nouveuve divisions used in every possible manner the Jewish influence, which controls in St. Lawrence division. The Jews have taken hold of St. Louis ward, and most of the property in the Prince streets belongs to them. No one ventured to raise his voice publicly to mention the danger that threatened our race in that section of Montreal, so several persons wrote to the Rev. Curé Bélanger, of the parish of St. Louis de France, requesting him to give the alarm cry. From the pulpit, on Sunday, the pastor of St. Louis warned his parishioners fatherly way of what was going on. He reproached them for selling their houses to strangers, whose only object is to parcel out so as to more easily sell. He concluded with the following prophecy: "We have no right to quarrel with the administration of public affairs, and, for that reason, I will not insist too much, leaving it for others to consider the remarks which I have just made. Ten years hence we will still less have that right, for then the strangers will have taken hold of the administration."

Let us hope that those few words of Rev. Curé Bélanger will produce the effect.'

NEEDLEWORK PRIZE.

The members of the Montreal Royal Victoria Association competed with the Montreal Sewing Association in their club house on Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, and William Allan, of Montreal, was awarded with the first prize, which was given by the T. D. S. Association as a prize.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

The Jubilee singers (colored), who have been attracting large audiences in a number of churches throughout the country the last two weeks, will sing at Dominion street mission tonight at 7.30 o'clock.

RUPTURE CURED

[illegible] Calixte st., Montreal, [illegible] May 9, 1908.
Montreal.
I [illegible] was recommended to me by Dr. Demarcte last Sept. and am happy to state that after wearing your truss for about eight months I am completely cured of rupture.
EDOUARD BRUNETTE, Baker.

Write for particulars to
B. LINDMAN,
16 McGill College ave. Montreal.

VICTORIA SQUARE

IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED FOR NEXT SPRING WILL COST $7,500.

The Parks and Ferries Committee on Thursday afternoon took into consideration the deferred plans of the Victoria Square improvements, and decided to adopt them and ask the Finance Committee for $7,500 in order to carry them out next spring. Under the plans it is proposed to do away with the small fountain in the northern part of the square and replace it with a flower bed.

Ald. Carter said the fountain was dirty and unsightly. He therefore agreed that it would be better to have a handsome assortment of flowers there in summer than the present supply of dirty water.

It is further proposed to lay asphalt for the walks in both sections of the square, and put a railing round the statue of the Queen, so as to keep away the loiterers.

The committee also decided to ask for $5,000 in order to provide a restaurant in Lafontaine Park; and for $7,500 for crushed stone for the mountain roadways. In regard to the latter proposal the committee's view was that it would be more advisable to buy stone than to quarry it on the mountain.

Mr. E. Bernadet was promoted to the position of assistant park superintendent, with an increase in his salary of $100 a year. Mr. F. Pinoteau, the newly-appointed superintendent, being recommended for a salary of $1,400, which is $100 less than was paid to his predecessor.

MEDICAL SCHOOL INSPECTION

HEALTH COMMITTEE ASKS $16,800 FOR NEXT YEAR'S WORK ON RECENTLY ADOPTED LINES.

The Health Committee in making up its estimates of expenditure for next year, has put down a demand for $16,800 for medical school inspection. The system it is proposed to follow is the one recently adopted, with the medical staff as already named. Dr. J. Laberge, however, will ask for the appointment of three nurses, in addition to the two now doing duty.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Because W. Hill, of Guelph, refused to accept a legacy of $1,000, his mother applied this morning at Osgoode Hall to have him declared a lunatic. Mr. Justice Riddell, to whom the application was made, did not yield to what must have been a natural inclination to grant a request supported by such convincing evidence, but reserved judgment.

McGILL GRADUATE'S SUCCESS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 13.—C. A. Lindsay, of McGill University, Montreal, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

CENTENARIAN AND HER NONAGENARIAN NIECE.



MRS. PATTERSON. MRS. M'NAUGHT.

The elder of the two women in the above picture is Mrs. Janet Patterson, of Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., N. B., who has passed the century mark by some seven years. On her left is her niece, Mrs. Agnes McNaught, who will be ninety years old on Jan. 6 next.

Both Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. McNaught are natives of Scotland. Mrs. Patterson, whose maiden name was Janet Potter, was born in the parish of Kirkmichael, Dumfries, one hundred and seven years ago, and emigrated to Canada where she settled in Kent County, N.B., in the year 1833. Her husband was the late Mr. James Patterson, and by the beautiful waters of Kouchibouguac they made their home and brought up a large family. Five of their children are still living—Robert, John and Margaret, residing in their native parish, and Mrs. Kee and Mrs. Cummings, in the United States. The other four and their father have gone to the 'Palace o' the King.'

Mrs. Patterson is remarkably bright for a woman of her years. She converses intelligently about the hardships of the earlier days and about persons and events, in such a way as to surprise one. She frequently drops into the 'braid' Scottish tongue, and then one has to listen very attentively. She regrets that her failing sight prevents her from reading her Bible as in past days, and that her memory, too, is going, but she delights to talk about her faith in the eternal promises. When asked if it was her strong constitution that had brought her through so many years, she said, 'No, it was nothing but God's goodness to me.'

Mrs. McNaught's maiden name was Agnes Potter. She, too, was born in Kirkmichael, Dumfries, and came to New Brunswick in 1831. She has been twice married, first to Joseph Jardine, by whom she had five children. Of these, three are living: John, in California, and Alexander Jardine and Mrs. James Tweedie, at home. After Mr. Jardine's death she married William McNaught, by whom she had two children.

Like Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. McNaught has been a widow for many years.

Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., N.B., is one of the mission stations in connection with the Presbyterian Church. This field was ministered to during the season just closed by Mr. D. J. Morrison, of Cape Breton. Just before he left the field a communion service was held in which Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. McNaught took part.

COMING EVENTS.

RECITAL IN ART GALLERY.

Mrs. Enid Martin Hanson's recital in the Art Gallery on Nov. 25 will be under the patronage of, amongst others, the following: Sir George and Lady Drummond, Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, Sir Thomas and Lady Shaughnessy, Sir Edward and Lady Clouston, Sir Hugh and Lady Graham, the Hon. Lionel and Mrs. Guest, the Hon. L. J. and Mrs. Forget, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Burland, Judge and Mrs. Archibald, Judge and Mrs. Robidoux, Dean and Mrs. Moyse, the Rev. Meldola and Mrs. de Sola, Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. Birkett, Dr. and Mrs. von Eberts, Mr. and Mrs. Learmont, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allan, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Baumgarten. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Redpath, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cassils, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Greenshields, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Angus, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Vincent Meredith, Mr. and Miss Stikeman, Mr. and Mrs. Caverhill, Mrs. G. W. Stephens, Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, M. de Struve (Imperial consul for Russia).

MILITARY CONCERT.

The military band of the 65th Regiment, under the baton of Mr. J. J. Goulet, will celebrate St. Cecilia's Day by a concert at Stanley Hall on Tuesday, Nov. 24. Miss Becker, the American violinist. Miss C. Gunn, soprano; Messrs. M. Haseneir and Desremonchamp, will be the soloists. The principal novelty will be the playing by the band of the Anglo-Franco hymn, composed specially for the entente cordiale. The concert is under the patronage of Colonel Labelle.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OPENING.

The new St. John's Evangelical German Lutheran Church, Mance street, corner of Prince Arthur street, will be opened to-morrow. In the morning the Rev. E. Jestinsky, the pastor, will conduct the dedicatory service, which will be followed by a jubilee sermon by the Rev. H. Rembe, a former pastor, now of Hamilton, Ont. Special music will be provided. In the evening, at 7.30 o'clock, addresses will be delivered by the Rev. G. Brackebusch, of Egansville and the Rev. C. Beck, of this city. A communion service will be held on Monday evening.

FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

Mr. W. H. Henderson will be the speaker at the men's meeting at 4.15 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, in the Fairmount Avenue Branch Y. M. C. A. Subject, 'The use of influence.' Mr. Flower will sing.

LYRIC TALKING PICTURES.

The Lyric Hall talking pictures will continue next week with an entire change of programme. The pictures will be entirely new, the talking subjects specially attractive, and the management have engaged Levelle's Dog Circus as an extra attraction. There are special matinees every afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which the full performance is given. The musical part of the programme is in the hands of Willie Eckstein, and the illustrated songs are sung by Mr. J. A. Macdonald and the little character singer, Dolly Grace.

EXCELSIOR'S SOCIETY CONCERT.

With the object of giving practical assistance to the mission work in the Canadian North-West, the Excelsior Society, of St. Laurent, propose giving a concert in the schoolhouse,, St. Laurent, next Friday evening. An excellent programme has been arranged and among others who have promised to contribute to the entertainment are Miss Ella Henschell, Miss Wilma Coughtry and Miss Snowdon. Mr. H. A. Deane, humorist, and Mr. J. Deane, 'cello player, have also been secured for the occasion.

CHOIR TO GIVE CONCERT.

The choir of St. Stephen's Church, Waredale Park, has arranged to give a concert in the lecture hall of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Ahuntsic, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 26, in aid of the latter. The congregation of St. Andrew's will, on the same day, hold a sale of useful and fancy articles and provide refreshments. They extend a cordial invitation to city friends to visit them on this occasion.

ST. LAMBERT LITERARY SOCIETY.

The next regular meeting of the St. Lambert Literary Society will be held on Tuesday, at the residence of the president, Mr. Bragg, when the Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., of Christ Church Cathedral, will give an address on 'A study in Biblical literature.' Owing to the large number of members this year, and the limited accommodation in the various houses, the rule restricting the attendance at the regular meetings will necessarily be observed.

MONTREAL BURNS CLUB.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Burns Club will be held in Ligget's Hall, corner St. Catherine and Crescent streets, on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, when in addition to an interesting address, a musical programme will be given by talented local amateurs. All interested in the poet are welcome to attend. A general committee meeting will be held at the residence of the president, Mr. William Drysdale, on Monday evening.

NEW CHORAL SOCIETY.

During the past week a new choral society has commenced work under the title of the 'Montreal Choral Society.' The opening meeting of the new society, which is being conducted by Mr. Harry T. Dickinson, the organist of St. James Methodist Church, was held on Tuesday evening, when, despite the inclement weather there was a good turnout of many interested in this kind of work. At this meeting Mr. Dickinson, in explaining the aims and objects of the new society, laid great stress on the necessity of having a good sight-reading class available for those who, while they might possess good voices, yet were unable to take part in good classical music owing to inability to read quickly or well. To meet this difficulty, he explained, would be one of the aims of the society, and he, for his part, would have great pleasure in taking charge of a class for sight-reading, to be held for one hour each week, and to immediately precede the full rehearsal of the chorus. Instruction at this class will be given free to any members of the society who may wish to take advantage of same. The fee for membership of the society is fifty cents each, to cover incidental expenses. The first works to be studied will be Gounod's 'Gallia' and Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise.' Rehearsals are being held every Tuesday night in the hall of St. James Methodist Church commencing at eight o'clock. Any who may wish to join may do so next Tuesday evening either at the commencement of the rehearsal at 8 o'clock, or at the commencement of the sight-reading class at 7 p.m.

Henry Morgan & Co
Limited

On Monday and Tuesday

WOMEN'S WAISTS

Sale of Women's Waists, as follows, comprising very attractive values:

Black Chiffon Taffeta Silk Waists, with long sleeves, button back, $3.25
Formerly $6.50.

Black Chiffon Taffeta Silk Waists, trimmed with black Val. lace, short sleeves, button back.... $4.25
Formerly $8.50.

Black Lace Waists, with short sleeves, button back..... $4.63
Formerly $9.35.

White Chiffon Taffeta Tailored Waists, with long sleeves.... $3.75
Formerly $7.50.

White Chiffon Taffeta Silk Waists, with short sleeves and button back..... $4.25
Formerly $8.50.

Plain White Net Waists, with long sleeves and button back.....$2.50
Formerly $5.00.

Pongee Tailored Waists, plain.... $3.25
Formerly $6.50.

Pongee Tailored Waists, trimmed.. $3.75
Formerly $7.50.

Colonial House
Montreal.



GREAT
CHEAP SALE OF DOLLS

5,000 Dolls at Less Than Half Cost!

GREATEST BARGAINS IN DOLLS EVER OFFERED!

We bought about 5,000 for spot cash a ridiculously low figure, and in order to make our store better known to those who have not visited us before, we will commence on Saturday, 15th inst., a Great Cheap Sale of Dolls! No such value has ever been given before by any house in Canada! Buy now before the great rush! Ask to see our large Dressed Dolls at 35c.! A marvel for the Money! Sale only lasts a few days. Note our only address:

"THE WIGWAM," 138 PEEL STREET.
Open Evenings.

COAL

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS.
FOUNDRY COKE.
GENUINE GEORGE'S CREEK SMITHS' COAL.
Prompt and Careful Delivery. Apply
FARQUHAR ROBERTSON, 206 St. James st.

AUSTRALIA'S LABOR CABINET

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 12.—A despatch from Melbourne says Mr. Fisher has formed a Labor Cabinet.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

While walking along St. James street, near the Canadian Bank of Commerce, yesterday, Mrs. Hotte, a lady residing in St. Lawrence street, was suddenly stricken with paralysis. An ambulance was summoned and she was conveyed to the General Hospital. Some hours elapsed before the hospital authorities were able to ascertain their patient's name, owing to her inability to speak.

FIRE RECORD.

Stoneham, Mass., Nov. 13.—Fire in the large two-story brick factory building of the Shamut Motor Company here early this morning, destroyed the plant and three adjoining tenements. The loss is estimated at about $75,000.

TO QUEBEC, $3.00; RETURN, $5.00

Warm, comfortable stateroom free by the splendid R. & O. steamers running every week night. City Ticket Office, 126-128 St. James street, opp. Post-Office.

Weekly Calendar.

THE FORUM

THE MOST LUXURIOUS AND UP-TO-DATE SKATING RINK

SKATING SESSIONS { MORNING, 9.30 to 12.00 / AFTERNOON, 1.30 to 4.30 / EVENING, 7.30 to 10.30 } Skating in all kinds of weather. Band in attendance every Evenings and Saturday afternoons.

Lady and Gentlemen Instructors gratuitously at the disposition of beginners, who are, however, requested to come in the mornings when they can receive still better attention,

Skaters and Visitors, Admission: Day time 10c, Evenings 25c.

THE FORUM High Class Refreshment Pavilion and Tea Room, having direct free entrances on St. Catherine Street, caters to both the Patrons of the Rink and the General Public.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Drummond Street.

ORGAN RECITAL

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 14th, 1908, AT 4.30 P.M.

By H. C. PERRIN, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Professor of Music at McGill University; Director of McGill Conservatorium; late Organist of Canterbury Cathedral.

SOLOIST ..... MR. R. A. DIPLOCK, TENOR.

REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP

Cordially invites MEN to a FAREWELL MASS MEETING in ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH. Corner Prince Arthur and St. Urbain Streets,

SUNDAY, November 14th, at 4 p.m.

Speaker—**Rev. E. J. Kennedy,**

Vicar of St. John's Church, Boscombe, England.

Subject—"A Man's Difficulty."

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

REV. W. R. YOUNG, B.A., D.D., Pastor. REV. N. D. DREW, Church Secretary.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

The Rev. Dr. JAS. HENDERSON, of Ottawa

will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and address the Sunday School at 3 p.m.

—MUSIC.—

At the Morning Service a full orchestra will assist the choir, and special singing be provided by 150 voices of the Primary Department. In the Afternoon, the Church Choir, under Mr. Dickinson, and assisted by the Orchestra, will lead the music in the S.S. Hall. Miss Minnie Hulbig, contralto soloist, for the afternoon. Collections of th day for the Sunday School.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH

Corner Dorchester and Guy Streets.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1908

Pastor Sullivan will Preach at both Services

Morning Subject—'THE APPEAL OF CHRIST TO THE MODERN WORLD.'

Evening Subject—'IN THE TIMES OF JESUS—CHRIST AS A FRIEND.'

Strangers Welcome.

WESLEYAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

—THE—

ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING

Will be held on THURSDAY EVE NING, NOV. 19th, at 8 P.M.

—TO BE ADDRESSED BY—

Rev. JAMES SULLIVAN, M.A.

of Olivet Baptist Church.

SPECIAL MUSIC. YOU are respectfully invited.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON LABRADOR

BY

REV. J. M. ALMOND, M.A., Rector of Trinity Church,

In the Lecture Hall of the Olivet Baptist Church,

Monday Evening, November 16th, at 8 o'clock.

Under the Auspices of the Olivet Men's Association.

EVERYBODY WELCOME - - NO COLLECTION

Rev. Mr. Almond spent several years on the Labrador Coast as missionary.

LYRIC HALL TWICE DAILY 3 & 8 P.M. **TALKING** And Moving **PICTURES**

TWO HOURS' SHOW

NEW PROGRAMME EACH WEEK. LAVELLE'S ACTING DOGS.

DOLLY GRACE SINGS ..... WILLIE ECKSTEIN, PIANO.

10c Admission—Reserved Seats, 15c and 25c. Children at Matinees, 5c. Adults, 10c. Reserved, 15c.

Royal Guardians

OFFICIAL VISIT.

The **Supreme Guardian,** accompanied by other Supreme Lodge Officers, will visit Montreal Lodge, No. 1, MONDAY, November 16th, at the Fraternal Chambers, Association's Own Building, No. 211 Sherbrooke street, West, corner of Park avenue.

Visitors, members of the Order, are cordially invited.

A. T. PATTERSON, Supreme Secretary.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE

—BY—

Miss KATHERINE E. WALLIS and OSCAR WALDEMANN

at the ART GALLERY, Phillips Square, 14th to 28th NOVEMBER.

Admission, 25c. Members Free.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

REV. E. I. HART, B.A.,

Pastor, Dominion Square Methodist Church, will address the MEN'S MEETING, **SUNDAY, at 4 p.m.** in Association Hall.

Mr. W. H. GIBSON will sing.

YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, SATURDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. SHORT ADDRESSES BY SEVERAL SPEAKERS.

Chairman, Mr. D. A. BUDGE.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, SUNDAY, 3 P.M.,

Conducted by Mr. D. A. BUDGE, General Secretary. Topic: 'The Sin of Deception.'

All Young Men heartily invited to these Meetings.

MEN'S OWN

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET

SUNDAY, Nov. 15th, 1908, 3 p.m.

Speaker—Mr. J. E. MERRITT.

Soloist—Mr. TAYLOR.

ALL MEN MADE WELCOME.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders of the Victoria Rifles Armory Association will be held in the Armory, 41 Cathcart street, on MONDAY, Nov. 16th, at 8.30 p.m.

WM. RODDEN, Major, Secretary-Treasurer.

Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

DEMONSTRATION

MONDAY, Nov. 16th, at 8 p.m.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES

Admission, 10 cts. Recipes 5 cts.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

WELLINGTON LODGE No. 20 I.O.O.F.

The Regular Meeting of the above Lodge will be held on Wednesday Evening, 18th inst., at 8 p.m., at 942 Notre Dame West. Every member requested to be present and members of other Lodges cordially invited. Business: Official visit of Grand Master and Initiation. Officers of the Lodge to meet at 7.30 p.m.

By order of the N.G.

S. J. BOLTON, Secretary.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Afternoon Symphony Conocrts open at the Academy on Nov. 27. All information as to seats, etc. from Mr. Veitch, M. 4734.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

3.45 P.M.—"CLASSICS OF THE SOUL."

REV. DR. WELSH'S Fifth Lecture:—THOMAS A KEMPIS, 'THE IMITATION.'

7.00 P.M.—"THE HOLY SPIRIT IN THE BELIEVER."

Fifth Sermon of the Series, 'The Baptism with the Holy Spirit'

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Sailors' Farewell Concert

TUESDAY, Nov. 17th, 1908

Montreal Sailors' Institute

Corner Place Royale and Place d'Youville, (Opposite Customs House.)

PROGRAMME.

1. Chairman's Address .. .. T. J. DRUMMOND, Esq., President Montreal Board of Trade.
2. Male Quartette, 'Honey, I want you now' Messrs. DIPLOCK, ARMITAGE, FREER, and DUGAN.
3. Song, Selected .. .. Mr. JACK ROGERS, R.M.S. 'Corsican.'
4. Soprano Solo, 'It was a Lover and His Lass' .. .. Miss COLE.
5. Comic Song, 'Another One' .. .. Mr. M. SHERIDAN, Second Officer SS. 'Innishowen Head.'
6. Duet, 'After the Fray' .. .. Mr. J. LESLIE TEDFORD and Mr. SYDNEY DUGAN.
7. Song and Chorus, 'Loch Lomond' .. .. Mr. SAMUEL EWING, SS. 'Parthenia.'
8. Contralto Solo, 'Scotch Song' .. .. Miss MARGARET STARKE.
9. Song, 'In the Park' .. .. Mr. WILLIAM BATTY, R.M.S. 'Corsican.'
10. Baritone Solo, 'King Charles' .. .. Mr. ARTHUR BELL.
11. Song .. .. MEMBER OF CREW, SS. 'Lake Champlain.'
12. Soprano Solo, Selected .. .. Mrs. HANSON.
13. Character Song, 'Following the Doctor's Orders' .. .. Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT, R.M.S. 'Corsican.'
14. Tenor Song, 'The Veteran's Song' .. .. Mr. ROBERT DIPLOCK.
15. Fun from the Sailors .. ..

ABANDONING THE FEZ

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

W. Nesbitt Chambers.)

...lence of the 'Witness.')

...rkey, Oct. 14.— Yesterday ...comparatively few men in ... possessed the courage to ...z and replace it by a hat ...day not a fez is to be ... streets of the city. The ...t the people were wearing ...ay and started out with ...rning are the shreds of red ...d about the streets. I ...n through the main markets ...m crowded with good na... crowds of all classes and ... Very many of the men ...ded, many had handker... round their heads. A good ...und hats—straw and felt— ... wearing embroidered bed... others had secured white ... for villages out of a coarse ... indeed an experience to ... the city and not see a single ...ich has for so long been the ... badge of Turkish dominion. ... governor without a fez! A ...my without a fez! A Tur... and no fez to be seen in it. ...dly glad! The query is rais... Sultan tear up his fez? ...meaning of this revolution is ...n here, but it is understood to ... at Austria for her action n ... Bosnia and Herzegovina. ...urday criers were sent through ...calling for a mass meeting of ... protest against the action of ...and Austria. A very quiet and ... assembly of from four to ...sand people made up of Turks ...Arabs, Greeks and Armenians, ... and Fellaheen, etc., listened to ... of patriotic speeches. The fol... an epitome of the speech made ... Rev. Ashgean, the pastor of the ...al Church of Adana:— ...lemen, we have come into the ...sion of a great good fortune—an ...ible blessing. That which we ... a long distance away was very ... The longing desire of years is a ... possession. Our sorrows and ... have been turned into joy and ...ess. The zeal of many of our ...rymen, the sacrifice of many of ...ople have had their reward. Long ... names of those who have done ... duty!

...Perhaps some will say what changes ... taken place? The earth beneath ... the sun above us have sustained no ...nge, and the people round about us ... still Muhammet and Mustapha, ... and Hoohannes, Yorgie and Yor... To those who think thus I would ... the proclamation of liberty, ...tion of constitutional govern... ...t make Turkey a garden of ... the people angels. The earth ... feet is the same, and the ... our heads is the same, and ...ple round about us are the same, ...country has sustained a marvel...nge, it has passed through a ...volution. We have passed from ... liberty, from despotism to ...nal government. In this the ...ns of slavery were broken and ...ngs of liberty were granted to ... hatred and hostility existing ... the peoples of different nation... ...d religions have been already ...ished, and good will and ... grown apace. The cursed ... and the despotic censorship ...m of education and progress— ...olished and a free press has ...ished. In one word we have ...think and write, to speak ...n that freedom which is the ...ery man. These blessings are ... Let us acknowledge our in... first of all to God, and then ...sacrificing efforts of so many ...countrymen by which these ...ve been secured. Let us ... and let us re-echo the cry ...berty, and the heroes of our ...

... when received with ac... ...day in Smyrna, modest... ...-countrymen, I am ex...ful for the honor you ... I have not given you ... the gift of God, and the ...zealous efforts of the peo... ...who strive for it with their ...d show themselves worthy ...

... liberty and constitutional ... indeed the gifts of God, ... the efforts of our people. ...hanged our relations to... ... towards each other and ... First, our relations to... ... are changed. In the ... padishah was foreign to ... foreign to him. His heart was far from us and our love towards him was dead. Now, however, he has become to us a considerate king and kind father, and we have become faithful subjects and dutiful children. Second. In the near past the people constituted a congeries of hostile nationalities of various religions, to-day we meet here united as the people of our common Ottoman Empire. Here we are not Turks or Koords, Arabs or Fellaheen, Greek or Armenian, we are citizens of one country, the defenders of our common liberty. May God preserve us all in this friendship and goodwill. Third. In the near past we had no knowledge of the welfare of our country and were indifferent to it. We were indeed strangers and sojourners in the land and mere spectators of its affairs. Its gain or loss were matters of indifference to us. But what a change! We now take the liveliest interest in the welfare of the country. We rejoice in its prosperity and mourn over its losses. Its enemies are our enemies, its friends are our friends. Its victory is our glory and its defeat is our shame. Every true Ottoman will stand for its rights and defend it against every attack.

'We hear that tributary Bulgaria has proclaimed her independence and Austria has annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina! Such action is contrary to the Treaty of Berlin and a transgression of the laws of goodwill and friendship. Let us protest against this ungrateful and unjust action. Let us devote our blood and treasure for the defence of the honor and rights of the Ottoman Empire. However we may differ on other matters, let us stand a unit for the defence of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In this let our hearts and our desires, our purposes and our efforts be one. In unity are strength and success, in separation is weakness and defeat. "United we stand, divided we fall." Therefore, long live unity; long live the nation, long live the army, long live the king!'

This speech was met with applause, as were others of similar import. After having heard such speeches under such circumstances, I was not greatly surprised to see the populace throw their fezes—not in the air—but to the ground, as a protest against Austria and a boycott of one of her flourishing industries, in response to the telegram from Constantinople. It would appear that Austrian capital has a monopoly in the manufacture of fezes. This action will destroy that industry, causing a loss of millions to Austrian merchants.

So another revolution in Turkey. What will be the next?

The Facts in the Case

...Constipation, or ...tness of the bowels, ...simplest — safest — ...agreeable remedy ...re the trouble—no ...ng or after effects ...unquestionably 24

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

...and 60c. At all dealers.

The John Murphy Company Limited | The John Murphy Company Limited

OUR MOST STUPENDOUS SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS

Dress Goods, Cloakings, Winter Suitings, Evening Wear

Representing an importer's entire clearance—thousands and tens of thousands of yards, and none but superior qualities—bought for cash—the greatest, by far the greatest, special purchase of dress goods we ever made—fabrics worth .85, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.00, to be placed on sale Monday, at per yard ..... .59

What they are :—

LOT 1—1,000 yards of high class exclusive novelty dress suitings in stripes, embroidered work, satin tape stripes and the fashionable two tone border suitings in the new Fall shades. Regular values, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.
MONDAY .... .59
Sold in suit lengths only.

LOT 2—500 yards of high class German broadcloth suitings, in new checks and stripes of two toned color combinations. Regular, $2.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 3—1,500 yards of Scotch, Irish, Austrian and Canadian tweed suitings, 54 inches wide, in new tourist checks and stripes, in greens, fawns, brown, greys and black and white. Regular value, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 4—500 yards handsome two toned stripe suitings in brown and black, grey and black, navy and white, cardinal and black, green and black, etc. Regular value, $1.50, $2.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 5—1,000 yards of all-wool homespurs, 54 inches wide, for heavy winter suits or skirts, in navy, brown, green, cardinal, grey, wine, royal, cream and black. Regular, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 6—900 yards of allwool Vandke cheviots, so fashionable this season, in navy, marine, royal, myrtle, moss golden brown, mid-brown and black. Regular, $1.25 and $1.50.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 7—Scotch plaid suitings, all pure wool, 48 and 54 inches wide. Regular, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 8—700 yards of heavy Rexlida cheviot, 54 inches wide, in brown, navy, royal, green, browns, tans and black. Regular, $1.50.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 9—500 yards of fine West of England suitings, in light and dark mixtures, checks and stripes, made from the finest of selected yarns. Regular, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 10—2,000 yards best quality French Taffeta batiste, all pure wool, in light grey, leather, tan, golden brown, fawn, beige, canard, navy, marine, royal, Alice, taupe, elephant, myrtle, moss, dark grey and black. Regular, .85 and $1.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 11—600 yards of new satin soleil cloth, in fashionable shadow stripes of navy, marine, brown, golden brown, reseda, myrtle, moss and black. Regular, $1.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 12—500 yards of shadow stripe Venetian bloadcloths, in navy, brown, green, cardinal, wine and black. Regular, .85 and $1.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 13—200 yards of cream coating serge, 46 inches wide. Regular, $1.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 14—500 yards all-wool French coating serge and chiffon panamas, in all the new shades. Regular, .85 and $1.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 15—6,000 yards of black broadcloths, black Venetians, black Granite cloths, black cheviots, black coating serges, all 50 to 54 inches wide. Regular, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
MONDAY .... .59

150 yards of heavy reversible cloakings, in dark colorings, 54 inches wide. Regular, $2.00 and $2.00.
MONDAY .... .59

LOT 16—1,000 yards of high grade evening wear, including silk voiles, silk and wool eolienes, silk muslins, fine wool voiles, marquisettes, crepolines, silk and wool crepe de chines, Santoy cloths, silk and wool armures, etc., in plain stripes and floral designs, representing all the new evening shades. Regular, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.
MONDAY 59

Every counter in the department will be devoted to this sale. An extra staff of clerks, cashiers and parcel girls will be provided to ensure quick service—we shall not be able to accept 'phone orders, nor C.O.D.'s without a deposit.

MODEL SUITS

On Monday we shall place on sale our Parisian, American and domestic model suits in panne velvet, voile, broadcloth, chiffon broadcloth, worsted, cheviots and panama cloths—suits which have come to us direct from the designers themselves—suits on which some of the best styles of the season have been modelled. The prices are from $30.00 to $50.00 offered

At 25% Off

MODEL HATS

On Monday we shall place on sale the original model hats which we imported earlier in the season for the sake of the inspirations they hold—the original Directoire and the more extreme of this season's ultra fashionable models, being the original creations by famous Parisian and New York artist milliners. Values range from $40.00 to $75.00. They will be offered

At Half Price

A NEW JERSEY MURDER

BUSINESS MAN SHOT BY HIS DISCHARGED EMPLOYEE.

New York, Nov. 13.— In view of hundreds of persons in the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City to-day, Walter Ammon was shot three times in the head and died on the way to the hospital. The man who did the shooting was quickly caught. He gave the name of Andrew McGrath, but refused to make any statement in regard to the shooting. Mr. Ammon was a member of the dairy firm of Ammon & Person.

McGrath said that he had been employed as a salesman by Ammon & Person, and had been discharged. At the office of the firm it was said that the attack on Ammon was the result of trouble over business matters. Ammon was the only member of the firm. He was unmarried. He was one of the wealthiest business men of Jersey City, a director of the Commercial Trust Company and of the Third National Bank of New Jersey, and of the Union League Club. He was a manufacturer of butterine and butter products. It was his custom to come to New York daily to transact business, and he was returning from such a trip to-day when he was shot. The first shot struck him in the head, and after he fell, witnesses say, McGrath fired two more bullets into his body as he lay into the street.

McGrath made a short statement to the police, in which he said that he had been in the oleomargarine business for many years and had had trouble with Ammon. Recently his business had been unprofitable. He declared that he was 'satisfied to take his medicine.'

Winnipeg, Nov. 13.—Fire yesterday destroyed part of the business section of Spooner, a village on the C. N. R., between here and Port Arthur. The 'Northern News' building, Stockholm Hotel, and the Saloon building were completely destroyed. The loss is about $25,000; partly insured.

AWAIT AN OWNER.

Three pairs of new gloves and a belt were picked up in St. Catherine street west, a couple of days ago, and await an owner at No. 10 police station, corner of St. Catherine street west and Guy street.

GERMAN FINANCES

PROPOSALS FOR MAKING ENDS MEET.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—The 'Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung' contains some passages from the new bill brought before the Reichstag for the reform of the German financial system. If the bill should be passed, Germany will no longer have to contract floating debts and Treasury bonds will be restricted to the purpose for which they were originally intended, i. e., to strengthen the resources of the Imperial Central Treasury to enable it to meet transitory expenditures.

According to the bill, the total difference between revenue and expenditure in the last nine years has amounted to two millard marks (five hundred million dollars). This disparity has resulted in a permanent heavy increase in the national debt, which, in the course of thirty years has amounted to 4,250,000,000 marks ($1,062,500,000).

The object of the bill is threefold:

1. To prevent a further increase in the debt and to assure a regular and adequate redemption of existing and future loans.

2. To establish an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure.

3. To regulate the financial relations between the Empire and its component states.

It is pointed out that a reform of the entire financial system will be necessary, but the work will take a long time to do.

SUPREME COURT

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—In the Supreme Court to-day the appeal of Faulkner vs. the City of Ottawa was argued. The appellant, Faulkner, does business in Ottawa at the corner of Clarence and Dalhousie streets, and brought an action claiming damages for the flooding of his premises owing, he claimed, to insufficient drainage. This portion of Clarence street was first drained in 1885, added to in 1891, and up to 1903 the street and others in the vicinity were paved with asphalt and granolithic sidewalks were laid. A number of additional gullies were constructed also to conduct the surface waters to the sewers, and appellant claims that after that the sewer was not of capacity sufficient to contain the greater burden of waters. The trial judge held that whether or not the sewer as originally constructed was sufficient, it was not in 1903 and 1904, when the damage complained of was caused, and he gave judgment against the city for $1,700. This was reversed by the Court of Appeal, the judges differing in their reasons, the Chief Justice holding that the damage resulted from an extraordinary storm that could not be foreseen, and Mr. Justice Meredith that action was not the proper remedy. Two judges in the Appeal Court dissented. Judgment was reserved. F. H. Henderson, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff, appellant; Shepley, K.C., and McVeity for respondent.

Canada Wood Specialty Company vs. Moritz was next taken up. The appellants (defendants) had agreed to supply respondent, in London, England, a quantity of dowels or rungs for chairs, and failing to do so, respondent obtained a judgment in England for about $1,800 and costs. He brought an action then in Ontario, claiming on his judgment, and also for damages for breach of contract. He has recovered judgment in all the courts below, mainly on the ground that the goods appellants agreed to supply were of a special kind that could not be procured elsewhere. Appellants claimed that there were plenty on the market and also that plaintiffs had not proved any special damage. Appeal dismissed with costs. Lynch Staunton, K.C., for the appellants; Kirvan Martin for the respondent.

THE NIGHT RIDERS

MORE OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 13.—As a result of the operations of a gang of night riders in the Henrietta vicinity of Chatham county, this state, near the Montgomery county line, a number of negro families have left the state. Within the last two weeks warnings have been sent out that this section of the country would be rid of negroes. Ed. Williams was warned to leave about a month ago, and did so. Several nights ago a band visited the former home of Williams and burned his house and stable. Many shots were fired about the place. All of the tenants on the farm of Ed. Guston have moved away on account of threats. Henry Evans, colored, is said to have been called upon by a band of fifty men and to have lost no time in getting away.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE

Troy, N.Y., Nov. 12.—The Unitarian Conference for the Middle States and Canada, which convened here, closed tonight. The following officers were chosen: President, Adelbert Moot, Buffalo; vice-presidents, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, New York, the Rev. C. E. St. John, Philadelphia; Mr. John P. Forbes, Mr. George Garvin, and Mrs. John Land, of Montreal. Other officers will be elected at the next annual meeting. The question of local autonomy was left to the next meeting for action.

RIGHT TO RIVER BEDS.

Chatham, Ont., Nov. 13.—The right of farmers to get possession of gravel in river beds adjoining their property is reaffirmed by the Court of Appeal in the case of William vs. Packard and Aubry. William, who owns a farm on the Thames river, claimed the river bed to the centre of the stream as his property, and objected to the defendants removing sand and gravel. He got a decision from Justice Clute at the Assizes, but this decision was revoked by the Divisional Court at Toronto on an appeal by A. S. Clarke in Windsor. The original judgment is restored with costs.

PROTECTION FOR APES.

(London 'Field.')

A scheme is being arranged for the protection of the manlike apes in the German colonies of equatorial Africa. It is proposed in the first place that the shooting of these creatures should be strictly prohibited and steps taken for their protection. In connection with this it is proposed to establish in the Cameroons a special reserve for the fauna of the equatorial forest generally. This reserve would include a zoological tropical station, with gardens attached, in which attention would be specially directed to the protection and rearing of the anthropoid apes and other denizens of the forest zone. The scheme would likewise include the study of the fresh water fauna of the tropics generally as well as the investigation and cure of tropical diseases. The establishment of a marine zoological station in East Africa and a (perhaps movable) fresh water station on the great lakes likewise forms a part of the project.

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Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions. 15c per copy in clubs to one address; 'World Wide,' in clubs, 15c extra postage. ('World Wide' alone at $1.50 is postpaid the world over.) No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 per annum.

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

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

2 F.Q. 8 F.M.	1	NOVEMBER				6 L.Q. 15 13 N.M. 23 21 F.Q. 30
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908.

Is there not some higher patriotism, when a space is found for a hospital or a snow dump, than denouncing it or objecting to it? Hospitals have to be somewhere; so have consumptive dispensaries. Dislike for them is, for the most part, pure prejudice. The objection on the score of danger to health will not bear investigation. It was shown with regard to a contagious diseases hospital in the thickest part of Boston that the diseases treated were less rife within a circle of which it was the centre than elsewhere. As for the danger from tuberculosis, the precautions that it is the mission of a dispensary to inculcate are of a sort to make its neighborhood safer than elsewhere where consumptives are spitting on every sidewalk. With regard to snow dumps, they certainly do become offensive in appearance as the snow melts and their odors are not benign. The thing for civic statesmen to do is to study how these conditions can be minimized and not to make a simple objection to the dump, no matter where it is put. The need of removing the snow would be far less were it not for the streets destroyed for winter traffic by the street railway salt, which makes sleighing a nuisance instead of the poetry it used to be. But admitting the need, we should apply enough wits to the snow heaps to make them less offensive, for after all there is, or should be, nothing there that would not be otherwise on the streets. If there is any spot in the city suitable for a snow dump it is surely the 'Priests' Farm,' as it is familiarly called, a great open space which has long been kept unimproved and which, while conferring no benefit on the city, is profiting enormously by the city's growth. It is not necessary to put such a dump just upon two streets. There is room enough to have it somewhat remote. As it melts and exposes the contents it might be turned over to promote its disappearance. For the rest, there can be no more objection to a street snow dump than there would be were the gentlemen of the Seminary to manure their big cabbage patch in the usual way. It is not nearly so offensive as the rotting vegetables by the wayside have sometimes been.

There is a paper among us which has for a long time been diligently stirring up prejudice against the Jews, and denouncing them as a coming peril. Prejudices of race and religion are primitive passions of mankind, each family hating every other family, and regarding it as, by its very existence, an enemy to be exterminated. It is a survival of this primitive instinct, which we have in common with some of the lower animals, that has prompted the 'Action Sociale' to revive the bitterness of the middle ages against the Jews. What effect this appeal to ignorant prejudice may have on the harmony in which it is our best interest to live, it is not hard to realize. What good can come out of it we cannot possibly imagine. It is unfortunate that it should have led a parish clergyman into appealing to his parishioners against the Jews, a course which might easily have effects which a Christian pastor would never forgive himself for being the cause of. So far as we can gather from the articles of our mischief-making contemporary, the principal fault of the Jews is that of being Jews, and like some others, forbidding alliances between their own people and others. This is an unsocial attitude, and when all Christians have purged themselves of it, we shall condemn it in them. For the rest the Jews are a laborious, frugal and thriving people, whose energy contributes largely to the progress of the city. They are more given to some faults than other men, and less given to others, they are sober and virtuous in family life, and are in many ways an example to Christians. In any case, here they are and here they are going to be, and to stir up bitterness and feud against them is to adopt the very crime which Christians remember historically against their race. They have surely suffered long enough for that. If intolerance was wrong in them in the first century and brought them long and terrible retribution, will it be right in us and will we go unpunished? It is a common remark that those countries that have persecuted the Jews have invariably suffered, while those which showed them the good-will that the Christian owes to all men, have prospered accordingly. It is only common sense to see that those who treat other men well will be treated well. With whatever measure you measure it will be measured to you—in qua mensura mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis.

The present seems to be a time for flouting monarchs. The Bulgarians are at it now, and it is the ministerial side of the house which is most severe. The Emperor of Germany, poor man, seems to have no friends. But now he was the Jove in the middle of Olympus around whom all other powers revolved, now he finds, not only all the other powers against him, but his own people, of all parties, and particularly the royalists, who are as savage as socialists with regard to the recently published interview. Worst of all his own chancellor, instead of standing up for him, condemns him openly before the world. We never felt more like jumping into a bear garden, than to stand by this cruelly baited monarch. It is said that in statesmanship a blunder is worse than a crime. Certainly there was nothing morally wrong in the famous interview, unless a little vainglory may be so condemned. It was a thoroughly human proceeding, full of the very best intent. The Kaiser was conscious of having, at least at the time, no feeling other than that of glowing good will towards Great Britain, and he allowed his tongue to wag in private conversation about all he had done to keep things pleasant. When asked by the 'reputable Englishman' if he would consent to have his expressions of good will published, that they might reach the nation, he, without considering, consented, and when what he had said, or was supposed to have said, was sent him for revisal, he started it round the circumlocution office, which it apparently passed safely, and got back to London without ever being read by anybody. It was all well meant. It is hard not to think that a good deal of the wrath of which it has been the occasion was long bottled up and only fizzed when this cork blew out. To hear a monarch so openly and so daringly scolded is a great distress to us British, who cannot imagine and could not endure any such behavior at home.

Prince Edward Island has forbidden the open bar and prohibited the liquor trade as much as it is within the power of its legislature to do. It finds, unfortunately, that it has not succeeded in stopping drinking or even drunkenness. It is now seeking further prohibition at the hands of parliament, which it is petitioning to enact a prohibitory law for the Island. Mr. Huxtable, in his letter on the subject, thinks that the law should enact commercial prohibition for every province that passes provincial prohibition. Perhaps it would be better stated to say that parliament should pass a provincial option measure, for any province to put in force that might wish. The principle of provincial option on matters within the purview of the national parliament was invented and became part of our constitution in connection with the Lord's Day Observance Act, under which different provinces act differently.

THE ISLAND'S INJURY.

Mr. Robertson's able and courteous letter reveals the point of view from which the people of Prince Edward Island see the demands their province is making upon the Dominion. He holds that the island province is very far from having its due as a member of the Canadian federation. In the first place, the preposterous promise made by Sir John Macdonald at the time the island entered 'confederation,' that continuous daily steam communication with the mainland would be provided, has never been kept. It was understood at the time that this meant a tunnel, as that seemed a far more possible thing, even then, than to keep the navigation open in winter. But a nine-mile submarine tunnel was at that time an unheard of thing. The art of tunneling has made immense strides since then, but even yet, experience and the whole wealth of Canada stands appalled before so great a work. Whatever may have been the morality of making this promise, it is safe to say that its fulfilment has been prevented hitherto by force majeure. Prince Edward Island can hardly plead that it was deceived by this promise, for whatever may have seemed possible or impossible to the most sanguine and promising of statesmen, they were familiar with the conditions and had well learned the difficulties. Does this excuse the National Government from its obligation, or does it require that Canada should in place of this do for Prince Edward Island, as an equivalent, some other egregious thing? What it does seem to show is that very small provinces can, from the very beginning, exact very great conditions, which is the whole of what we said. The demand of the Island that she should be secured in representation more than in proportion to population, is another warrant for our remark that the smaller members of a federation almost necessarily get more than their own.

We cannot, however, in the face of Mr. Robertson's further plea, drop the subject here. Whatever might be called the moral claims of the Island to a so far impossible tunnel that would rob it of the reposeful hibernation which a nerve-worn world might envy, he speaks of additions of territory to other provinces as a robbery of Prince Edward Island. If the erection of gigantic provinces in the west out of the common domain was not a grievance, and no one can think it so, we cannot see that addition of territory to any province can be such. The two proceedings stand in precisely the same relation to those whom they do not affect. It is simply the organizing of unorganized territory. It is true that some of the provinces, particularly Ontario and Manitoba, have set great store by accretions of estate. The love of bigness is invincible in the human heart on this side of the world. People will have more, no matter how burdensome. The National Government seems to have thought that the more wild land it could unload on the provinces the better. How to increase Prince Edward Island does not occur to us. Had the Maritime Provinces united into one, including Newfoundland, we should have advocated the addition to them of the largest possible slice of Labrador. But they have declined that form of bigness, apparently assuming that little provinces got more out of the bargain than big ones. A better plea, if it be a true one, is that our correspondent's province has received less than its fair proportion of expenditure on public works. We are unable to judge the merits of this statement. It is a matter of bookkeeping for which we have at hand no sufficient data.

But our correspondent has a larger grievance, one that appears to us unanswerable, and one which the country could not by any concessions, benefactions or endowment redress. Tersely stated by him it is: We sell our goods to the world and buy from Ontario. Prince Edward Island is a producing country. It has a right to sell its goods to the best advantage, that is, to send them to countries that will find it profitable to buy. Canada by refusing to buy from those countries to whom she has to sell reduces to the buying countries, and therefore to herself, the value of all she sells. In the first place, it costs the Island more to get her products to market through the absence of return commerce; in the second place, she is deprived of the demand which return commerce creates; in the third place, she is deprived of the profit on the import business; in the fourth place, she is forced to pay from a fifth to a third more for all she needs owing to the greater cost of manufacturing those goods in this country. That amount is a dead loss to her and no gain to anybody. It is this unfairness towards a purely producing country that has been the excuse for the lavish advantages given to the steel industry in Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia was as it were cozened into confederation against the will of nine-tenths of her people, who saw the mischief of having to buy from 'Canada' instead of from 'Home.' The Canadian tariff, which was at that time comparatively innocuous, has since been raised to be a very great tax on the agricultural, lumbering, fishing and shipbuilding industries, which were all the Maritime Provinces had, and none of which could be in any way aided by protection. Here is an unquestionable injury done Prince Edward Island which nothing that can be done for her can make good.

MR. BRODEUR ABOLISHES THE 'PATRONAGE LIST.'

Two duties devolve upon the Minister of Marine from the disclosures which are now being made before Judge Cassels in the Court of Inquiry at Quebec: First, to punish all who have been guilty of wrongdoing, and second, to prevent the recurrence of such conduct on the part of his departmental officials. It is impossible, of course, to punish the offenders until the inquiry has been concluded and an opportunity has been afforded the accused of making their defence. In the meantime, however, the officials in question have all been suspended from their positions in the government employ, and will continue under suspension until the hearings are closed and it is seen what further action ought to be taken. Mr. Brodeur has not waited, however, for the conclusion of the inquiry to abolish the loose methods which have heretofore prevailed in the purchase of departmental supplies. Before the Cassels Commission was appointed, the Minister of Marine saw that the system of purchasing which had been in vogue in his department for so many years was at once unbusinesslike and extravagant. It was, therefore, abolished, and a new plan adopted, which centralized the entire purchasing for the whole department in Ottawa. An official of experience and of judgment in the purchasing business was installed in the Marine Department at Ottawa, and returns were made up every month to show results. The returns in question show that a large saving has already been accomplished in this branch of the public expenditures. But still the Minister was not satisfied. He was convinced that supplies could never be had at their lowest prices until the 'patronage list' was abolished, and his officials were left at liberty to do their buying wherever they could get what they wanted to the best advantage.

Once his mind was made up on this subject, Mr. Brodeur issued a memorandum to the Acting Deputy Minister in the following terms, which will hereafter guide the Marine Department in all its purchases throughout Canada: 'Ottawa, 'November 4, 1908, Memo for Acting 'Deputy Minister: Please issue instruc-'tions that patronage files and lists con-'taining names of firms which have been 'recommended to the department from 'time to time are to be disregarded in 'future and draft instructions accordingly 'for the guidance of the Contract and 'Purchasing Agent.' The 'patronage list' was not an institution of the present government. It was a custom which had prevailed for many years in all the departments at Ottawa under Conservative rule of making all purchases as far as possible from party supporters. Unless a firm or a company was on the 'patronage list,' it had no opportunity of tendering for the everyday requirements of the various branches of the public service. The larger contracts, of course, were put up to public competition by advertisement in the newspapers. But the 'patronage list,' prepared by the friends of the government, was for its guidance in all the smaller transactions, and in the aggregate these smaller transactions amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. This government's excuse for the 'patronage list,' so far as any was ever given, was that it was a system which had come down to it from its predecessors in office. But it has remained for the Minister of Marine to wipe the practice out, so far as one important branch of the service is concerned, and the reform is one which cannot but win him the respect of all fair-minded people. It now remains for the government to instruct the Commission to extend its inquiry into other departments, such as the Department of Railways and Canals, the Department of Public Works, and other great spending departments. Indeed, such an inquiry is imperative, as the public will justly never believe that all the wrong centred in the department of Mr. Brodeur.

A NATIONAL MONUMENT.

As perhaps the most ancient landmark in the history of Canada the site and remains of the Louisbourg fortress ought to be preserved as a national park, with preferably a considerable stretch of the surrounding landscape. Once a gay garrison town, one of the earliest settlements in North America, it dwindled to a scattered settlement of a few houses. It has again somewhat recovered, owing to its proximity to Sydney, once the stately capital of the British province of Cape Breton, now the rapidly-expanding centre of an immense coal and steel industry. With an unexceptionable harbor and surrounded by park-like scenery, it could be made a singularly attractive resort. Mr. J. S. McLennan, so well-known in Montreal, in a recent address to a Halifax audience on 'Louisbourg as a national monument,' urged the preservation of the place as a national memorial. The late Sir John Bourinot made the same suggestion years ago, in one of his papers on the history, resources and scenic beauties of Cape Breton, of which island he was a native. Next to that of Quebec, Louisburg is the most renowned battlefield in what is now British North America. Founded by the French, as the key of their position in Canada, and strongly fortified, it was their most important stronghold and harbor on the American seaboard, and, indeed, the strongest fortress on the continent, excepting Quebec. Besieged in 1745 by British and colonial forces, it was captured after a long and heroic defence, the town destroyed and the fortifications demolished. Nothing of these works now remains save a few weed-overgrown casemates, mounds and trenches. The town has been outrivalled by Sydney, and has never recovered from the effects of the siege. The Atlantic states of the adjoining union are equally interested with Canada, for in colonial times Louisburg was the port from which issued the French cruisers to prey upon their shipping and harry their coasts, and the colonists readily sent contingents to aid the British regulars in the expedition for its destruction. Three nations are, therefore, interested in its history. The Canadian Battlefields' Association should join the movement for its purchase by the Dominion as a national inheritance. Such a memorial might also be considered a monument to Cabot, who, except perhaps Lief Ericsson, was the first to discover what is now Canada, and, so far as recorded, the first to set foot upon its soil, which he did somewhere in that vicinity.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The Board of Moral and Social Reform of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has issued a leaflet which is likely to have an important influence upon the temperance movement throughout the Dominion. The pamphlet quotes the following resolution passed recently by the General Assembly in Winnipeg:—

'The Assembly would reaffirm the deliverance of former Assemblies that nothing short of the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants for beverage purposes can satisfy as the goal in temperance reform, and would recommend our people in those provinces where there is no immediate prospect of carrying and enforcing prohibition, to unite with others in working toward this end, by: (a) The curtailment of the traffic by local veto; (b) the abolition of the bar-room and the public treating system associated therewith, and (c) the prohibition of the residue of the traffic, with this proviso, that where in cities or towns the said sale is demanded by a majority of the qualified municipal electors, such sale shall be conducted under such conditions as will eliminate the element of private gain.'

The suggestion of the latter clause as further explained is that '(c) cities and towns be allowed, by the local option method, the right should a sufficient majority of the qualified resident municipal electors so declare, to have a limited number of shops authorized to sell liquor for consumption off the premises, provided the said sale is conducted "under such conditions as will eliminate the element of private gain."'

Also that such by-laws would be in force only for a brief period—a year or two or three as might be determined—unless re-submitted and carried again by the required majority.

It is further made clear that this does not commit the church to any form of public ownership or operation or control of intoxicants as against Prohibition, but that the suggested reform is simply a temporary expedient.

It is also pointed out that the proposal is not the adoption of the Gothenburg System—which provides for bet... and allows free sale of bee... wine, etc., and only pe... that of distilled or strong... is it the South Caroli... System, which was a... system substituted ... and framed by ... that reform. It ... the business might be ... the government itself, ... municipality, (3) by a pr... sion, or (4) by disinterested ... The writer of the pamph... provincial commission ... whose ability and ... question, giving their ... License Commissioners ... commission would appoint ... and control the business ... is held that the plan ... and provides for the pra... of making prohibition ef... is forced by the rural ... city, against the wish ... its citizens. (2) It will ... largest possible measure ... servance of the law. (3) ... a minimum the danger ... against a poorly enforced ... law. (4) It will pre... 'The Trade' from po... unite in the temperance ... large sections of the pu... not hitherto been ... with it. The pamphlet ... tention to the need of ... tion to render the local ... Act, and provincial pro... effective.

Now, the generation of th... teem it their duty to ... who follow not with us ... passed away, and there ... many good temperance pe... be a little startled at ... the Presbyterian Church ... this interesting pamphlet. W... never found our way clear ... any movement that honestly ... in view, even though its m... ed to us a mistake. All ... ments must tend to ... Even the South Carolina ... is above ascribed to ... temperance, led rapidly ... convinced prohibition. ... this policy has been ... most absolute unanimity ... byterian synods out of ... and that it has the ... the Anglican Church, shows how ... ly it has the approval of ... good citizen and the desire ... putting it to the trial. ... to think how any system of ... trol of the liquor traffic ... worse than that at ... tion, and, failing local ... tional prohibition, the theory of ... terested management' has ... itself to many who had no ... the good of the people. It was ... ed by Mr. Gladstone. In ... has never proved very ... a half-way temperance ... Witte's Russian drink ... brought a great deal ... Imperial treasury, but has ... tion more drink sodden ... cording to very good ... Swedish system has ... effective and reduction ... Scandinavia has been ... complished through the ... total abstinence organiz... local veto. That the ... system proved a step ... tion was largely due to ... gust of the people at ... the officials connected ... the singularly honest ... ing efforts of the English ... trust system has, we ... little toward checking the ... while in places it is ... ing licenses, and at ... is blamed for the ruin ... of a man chosen ... of its houses ... total abstinence ... seems to be ... itself, the management ... consideration. There ... think, be a very ... getting good men ... Good men, as a ... so thoroughly that ... tably to fall into ... are less conscientious ... License Commissioners ... use the utmost ... licenses, yet the sale ... large extent, ... It must be confessed ... measure has proved ... problem has puzzled ... dreds of generations. ... be China's solution of ... tion. But the worst ... is to pull against each ... tive effort at reform ... ever lines, is bound to ... for mankind than ... evil or an unrealized ... tion.' It must be noted ... tion that these resolutions ... total prohibition wherever ... complished, in municipality, ... nation, and that the ... And there is this to be ... with the utmost fulfilment ... bition idea there would ... legitimate sale of alcohol, ... would still be need for the ... commission proposed.

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Cravats, of all the latest style Fur, only	2.50
Grey Lamb Caps, with earlaps or wedge	2.50
Raccoon Caps, with earlaps or wedge	2.50
Opossum, only	2.25, 2.50

ELECTRIC SEAL, MILITARY.

Mail Orders promptly attended to,

Furs remodelled equal to new.

All work guaranteed.

OPEN EVENINGS.

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BRITISH FOOTBALL MATCHES

The following are this afternoon's principal association football matches in the first and second divisions of the English League, and the Southern, Scottish and Irish leagues, the games taking place in each case on the ground of the first named team:

English League—First Division—Nottingham Forest v. Woolwich Arsenal, Astor Villa v. Notts County, Sheffield United v. Newcastle United, Bury v. Bristol City, Liverpool v. Preston North End, Manchester City v. Middlesbro, Sunderland v. Leicester Fosse, Chelsea v. Everton, Blackburn Rovers v. Manchester United, Bradford City v. Sheffield Wednesday.

Second Division—Barnsley v Gainsborough Trinity, Blackpool v. Glossop, Chesterfield Town v. Bolton Wanderers, Clapton Orient v. Fulham, Derby County v. Stockport County, Hull City v. West Bromwich Albion, Leeds City v. Grimsby Town, Oldham Athletic v. Burnley, Tottenham Hotspur v. Birmingham, Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Bradford.

Southern League—Southend v. West Ham United, Millwall v. Brighton and Hove, New Brompton v. Crystal Palace, Northampton v. Brentford, Exeter v. Luton, Portsmouth v. Swindon, Coventry v. Leyton, Bristol Rovers v. Southampton, Watford v. Reading, Norwich City v. Plymouth Argyle.

Scottish League—Hibernians v. Aberdeen, Morton v. Clyde, Partic Thistle v. Airdrieonians, Dundee v. Kilmarnock, Celtic v. Port Glasgow, Falkirk v. Third Lanark, Hamilton Academicals v. Hearts, Queen's Park v. Rangers, St. Mirren v. Motherwell.

Irish League—Belfast Celtic v. Shelbourne, Derry Celtic v. Linfield, Bohemians v. Distillery, Glentoran v. Cliftonville.

SPORTING NEWS

GREAT GAME EXPECTED.

Inter-provincial Rugby Union Championship Will be Decided at Kingston this Afternoon.

Ottawa, Nov. 13—Accompanied by a crowd of over two hundred followers and confident of victory, the Ottawa football team will leave in the morning for Kingston, where they will meet the Hamilton Tigers in what should prove one of the greatest football games ever played in Canada. The match is to decide the championship of the Interprovincial Football Union, and will be played on the grounds of the Queen's University Club. The officers and players are all in the best of spirits, and if they do not win they will not be able to lay the blame to over-confidence or lack of condition.

Clancy put the men through their final training at the O.A.A.C. this evening, a signal practical winding up their preparations.

The members of the team were all present, and the signals worked perfectly. Mr. Clancy spoke earnestly to the men for a short time, and then the whole crowd went home and retired early. Clancy, after the signal practice, expressed himself as pleased with the outlook. He expects one of the hardest struggles that has ever marked a championship match, but something, he says, seems to tell him that the Ottawas will win. He states that he was never more confident. Clanc yand his men regard the Tigers as very dangerous opponents, but having defeated them last week, they see no reason why they should not do it again.

With Murray Kennedy crippled, Allan Powell will play full back, Jack Williams being at centre half, with McCann and Hal. Kennedy on either side of him. Kilt will take the quarter position, and the wings will be Ryan, Aylmer and Disney, Church, Vaugan and Stronach. George Kennedy, Sherriff and either Phillips or Ferguson, will be in the scrimmage. Ferguson's hip may not be well enough to allow him to enter the game.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 13.—On the eve of the big Rugby match to decide the championship of the I.P.R.U., everything looks promising for a splendid game between the Tigers and Ottawas to-morrow.

Messrs. Davidson and Hager, of Montreal, arrived in the city at noon to-day to take official charge of the game, and, acting in conjunction with Messrs. Hugh and W. F. Nickle, local arrangements have been completed. The Montreal men looked over the field this afternoon, and stated that in their opinion the grounds were in ideal condition for the contest. They are well pleased with the size of the oval, and see no fault otherwise. The seating accommodation promises to be the only particular in which the local grounds are lacking, as the reserved seating has already sold out, and standing room promises to be at a premium. The Tiger team arrived in the city this evening, but the Ottawa players are not expected until to-morrow morning. Both Ottawa and Hamilton wired for large blocks of seats to be saved for their contingents of rooters.

CANADIAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

TORONTO MANAGER DECLARES THERE IS NO CHANCE OF TEAM JOINING E. C. H. L.

Toronto, Nov. 13.—The Ontario professional league, known as the Canadian Hockey League, held its annual meeting to-night at the King Edward Hotel. Two additional clubs, St. Catharines and Galt, were enrolled, and the circuit will open the season with satisfactory prospects. Present indications point to Toronto being without three of the members of last season's champion team. Bruce Ridpath, Rowley Young and Corbeau. Ridpath will be with the Wanderers, of Montreal; Corbeau is in Pittsburg, and Young is putting in his final year in medicine and does not care to spare the time from his studies.

None of the representatives of other clubs would say anything about the personnel of their team, but all were of one accord in saying that they would have teams that would require a lot of beating for the championship now held by Toronto.

No schedule was drawn up, but it will be drafted at the next meeting of the league, Which will be held in Galt on Wednesday evening next. It was unanimously decided that the winners of the championship in the league should challenge for the Stanley Cup. The rules governing the dropping of men to even up the sides when players are injured was adopted.

Despatches from Montreal to-night conveying information of the muddled state of hockey affairs, both amateur and professional, in the East, spoke of Toronto as a probable member of the Eastern Canada League, but Mr. Milne, the Toronto manager, stated at the meeting that there was not a chance of Toronto joining that circuit.

The following officers were elected:—President, Alex. Milne, Toronto; vice-president, A. B. Burnley, Brantford; secretary, N. E. Irving, Galt; treasurer, Otto Voleg-eang Berlin; executive committee: Roy Brown, Brantford; J. Palmer, Toronto; George Boehmer, Berlin; B. Booth, Guelph; Robert Cameron, St. Catharines; P. McIllwain, Galt.

Y.M.C.A. SWIMMING HANDICAPS

The first of the series of swimming handicaps for the Business Boys of the Y. M. C. A. took place last night with the following results:

First heat—Stanley King (scratch), first; C. A. Orr, second.

Second heat—A. A. Griffin, (9 sec.) first; H. Smith, second.

3rd heat—P. Earl (14 sec.), first; W. Cowan, second.

Fourth heat—E. Keifer (19 sec.), first; W. Wilson, second.

Fifth heat—C. Lewis (22 sec.), first; R. Watson, second.

Sixth heat—N. Friedman (18 sec.), first; R. McArthy, second.

Next Wednesday the second of the swimming handicaps and the plunge for distance will take place.

LONGBOAT'S ENGAGEMENTS

Toronto, Nov. 13.—Tom Flanagan is back from Kingston. He announces that Longboat has secured engagements for the near future at Bowmanville and Niagara. The first will be early next week. Deals are well under way for exhibition races at Philadelphia.

HOCKEY AFFAIRS.

E.C.H.L. and New Amateur League Both Hold Meetings To-day.

Hockey enthusiasts are anxiously awaiting the result of the two league meetings which take place this afternoon and evening in the Windsor Hotel, the E.C.H.L. coming together at the afternoon session and the new Amateur Interprovincial League in the evening.

Considerable difficulty may be found in arranging matters, it is feared, for Victorias are definitely out of the E.C.H.L. and Quebec determined to stay in it. This leaves the E.C.H.L in an awkward position, for had there been but four teams left in a Toronto and a Renfrew team might have made up the number to six, or the clubs left in might have arranged a double schedule. Renfrew would be a very suitable club, for Ottawa have been asking for more representation for years and Renfrew is in their district.

Nationls have decided not to enter the professional ranks this season. Had they seen fit to do so then they might have taken Victorias' place and the league would have been complete. They, however are not prepared to fi a vacancy and this week they applied to Secretary Emmett Quinn to have their application withdrawn. The request was granted. Nationals may now consider a proposition to go in with the amateur league.

The clubs interested in the amateur league will meet at the Windsor in the evening. At least three clubs will be represented, the Cliffsides, of Ottawa; the Victorias, of Montreal, and the Toronto A. C. It is not likely that the new league will be in a position to go ahead with business, although denite announcement as to the make-up of the league is expected. That the league will go through is assured.

It is not thought likely that very much will be accomplished to-day. Affairs are in such an uncertain state that it will take a good deal of talking over and arranging before everything is satisfactorily fixed.

There will be no schedule drawing up at either meeting in any event. The Arena has not submitted a list of dates to the clubs and until that is in the schedule business will have to be left over, as it was by the E.C.H.A. last year.

The election of president of the E.C.H.L. is causing considerable speculation. There is a rumor that Wanderers, who have never held the office, may be given local support in the matter.

Apart from the matters above mentioned there are several others which will have to be considered. The clubs will probably try to come to an agreement on the question of grabbing players ,and the salary question will also claim attention. Of personal cases ,that of Pitre is interesting, Wanderers holding that their contract is binding, Montreal, on the assumption that Messrs. Gardner and Strathan had not the power to sign a man at the time, that is not.

While it is not expected to have matters arranged to-day it is felt that a good talk between the delegates will clear the air of the haze which at present hangs over the hockey situation in relation to the E.C.H.L. and the new amateur venture.

Ixam Forest v. Woolwich Arsenal, Aston

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW

HORSE TOOK OFF BADLY IN LADIES' JUMPING EVENT, FELL ON TOP RAIL, BUT DID NOT UNSEAT RIDER.

New York, Nov. 23.—An exciting incident happened during the horse show this afternoon, when Mrs. Allen Potts, of Virginia, narrowly escaped injury as her mount tried to jump a fence. The animal got off badly and practically fell on the top rail, which broke under his weight. Mrs. Potts retained her seat, but was hurled forward in the saddle.

What was considered by some to be the banner event of the day took place in the judging of the best collection of three horses, not under fifteen hands, shown in single harness. The Avondale Farm's entries won. Second honors went to the Fairmount Farm's entry. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's entry took third prize.

ANNUAL CHESS MATCH

In their annual chess match with Winnipeg, played on Thanksgiving Day, Montreal Chess Club played twelve boards, and at the conclusion of play five games had been decided, two wins for each city and one game drawn. The remainder of the games will be sent for adjudication, and the results published later. Montreal players claim to have won the match by a good margin. Following were the players:

Montreal—J. Sawyer, W. Kurrie, A. W. MacArthur, S. M. Munn, P. Gibson, W. S. Hutchinson, A. G. Jones, P. Collins, E. B. Kirkham, T. S. Buckle, E. F. Walter, M. B. Downes.

Winnipeg—C. Blake, R. J. Spencer, E. B. Osborne, R. M. Worsley, Prof. Cross, R. E. Dawson, H. H. Burrill, G. H. Collin, Dean Combes, R. L. Smith, P. Johnson, F. E. Ullstrom.

Choice Dundee Sweets

We have just opened out a fresh shipment of delicious Scotch Confectionery from KEILLER'S, OF DUNDEE, comprising:

Scotch Cream Toffee

—AND—

Scotch Molasses Candy

put up in fancy air-tight tins and guaranteed to be pure, wholesome and nutritious. Prices are:—

Scotch Cream Toffee ... 25c Tin.

Scotch Molasses Candy ... 25c Tin.

Both are A1 quality and equal to lots of Candy sold at double the price.

Keiller's Dundee Marmalade

IN JARS AND TINS.

First manufactured in the 18th century (1797) by James Keiller, who was the originator of this delicious conserve now known all over the world as DUNDEE MARMALADE.

In spite of all competitors, we find the sale of Keiller's Dundee Marmalade increasing every year. We offer:

Keiller's Marmalade ... 1-lb. Glass Jars	20c Each.
Keiller's Marmalade ... 2-lb. Stone Jars	35c Each.
Keiller's Marmalade ... 4-lb. Tins	50c Each.
Keiller's Marmalade ... 7-lb. Tins	80c Each.

The tins are exactly the same quality as the jars, and much more economical to use.

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ITALIAN WAREHOUSE FRASER'S BUILDING.

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OTTAWA HOCKEY CLUB

J. P. DICKSON UNABLE TO ACT, SO D'ARCY McGEE UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—Green is to be the manager of the Ottawa hockey team during the coming season. The annual meeting of the club was held yesterday, and at this gathering, Green was formally appointed to take charge of the team.

D'Arcy McGee was elected president in succession to George P. Murphy, who retired, owing to pressure of business. It was thought that Mr. Dickson would succeed Mr. Murphy, but Dickson declined to act, and the choice of McGee was unanimous.

P. J. Baskerville was again elected treasurer, and Martin Rosenthal secretary; G. Murphy and J. P. Dickson were added to the executive, and both have consented to act upon it. The officers for the incoming year, consequently, are as follows:

Honorary president, Mr. Cory; honorary vice-presidents, Messrs. George P. Murphy and J. P. Dickson; president, D'Arcy McGee; vice-president, L. N. Bate; treasurer, P. J. Baskerville; secretary, Martin Rosenthal. Executive—The above and Messrs. D. B. Mulligan, P. M. Butler and N. C. Sparks. Players' committee—L. H. Bate, D. B. Mulligan and Martin Rosenthal. Advertising, N. C. Sparks. Rink, P. J. Baskerville. Transportation, P. M. Butler and D. McGee.

Green will have full charge of the team, and efforts for gathering a crack seven will be continued vigorously. The Ottawas have made an offer to Tom Phillips, and his reply is expected daily. Jack Winchester will be communicated with, and several local men will be signed at once. Frank Switzer, who was with the Maple Leafs last season, and who played a star game for them in Ottawa, is anxious to come here too, and the team committee will communicate with him with a view of bringing him. Switzer is a wing player, a former member of the Houghton team, the champions of the International League, and played great hockey for the Strathconas last winter. An offer will be made Jack Winchester. Tom Phillips is still in British Columbia.

P. J. Baskerville and D'Arcy McGee were appointed delegates to the E.C.H.A. at Montreal on Saturday, and given a free hand with regard to the questions to come up. They will vote in favor of playing double-headers with some of the teams, however, and it is probable that Ottawas will see some E.C.H.A. matches played at the new Arena on Wednesday nights.

WRESTLING

Eugene Tremblay defeated 'Cyclone Mack' in the weekly wrestling match at Sohmer Park, last evening in two straight falls. He gained the first fall in 38½ minutes and the second in 17.

TAYLOR CHURCH A.A.

REPORTS SHOWED ASSOCIATION TO BE IN A FLOURISHING CONDITION.

The Rev. W. D. Reid, honorary president, took the chair last evening at the annual meeting of Taylor Church Young Men's Athletic Association. The meeting was largely attended.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed the finances of the association to be in a satisfactory condition, while the various committees also reported successful seasons in their different branches of sport. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Love, who resigned, as president, owing to illness, also to Mr. Dwight D'Albenas, who resigned as secretary-treasurer owing to business engagements, for their successful management of the club's affairs. The following officers were elected:—

Hon. president, the Rev. W. D. Reid; hon. vice-president, Mr. H. T. Love; president, G. A. Fleet; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Beatt, jr., R. Gittus and P. Fitzpatrick; secretary, G. Watson; treasurer, R. Bell; assistant treasurer, R. E. Allan; hockey committee, A. E. Gittus, H. Scott, R. Allan, W. Buckingham.

CRICKET LEAGUE CONCERT

Cricket players are reminded that the smoking concert arranged by the Montreal and District Cricket League takes place to-night in the Queen's Hotel, commencing at 8.15 o'clock. A good programme has been arranged, and it is expected that every club in the league will be represented. All interested in cricket, whether members of clubs or not, are invited to be present.

BASKETBALL

SAINTS DEFEATED ARROWS BY 31 TO 11 IN FAIRMOUNT AVENUE Y.M. C.A. GYMNASIUM.

Saints defeated Arrows by 31 to 11 in a league match in Fairmount Avenue Y.M. C.A. gym.

The regular league basketball match in the Fairmount Avenue Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, between the Arrows and Saints, resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 31 to 11. The game was very well attended, and the keenness with which the audience applauded the various plays, points to a good future for the game in the north end of the city. The teams lined up as follows:

Saints—H. R. McGregor, Hugh Scott, W. L. MacGregor, C. E. Bowen, C. Lewthwaite.

Arrows—L. Lucas, W. Tait, W. Dunwoody, J. Lockwood, R. Tait.

S. Robinson, umpire. H. Cobb, scorer.

The work done by Dunwoody, of the Arrows, and Bowen, of the Saints, was particularly noticeable.

Two matches will be played next Wednesday. At 8.30, Saints vs. Maples, and at 9.15, Arrows vs. Wanderers.

ENGLISH

DRY GINGER ALE

—AND—

SODA WATER.

SCHWEPPES

IS THE ORIGINAL AND UNIVERSAL BRAND.



THE HERO

of the day is popular, because he represents the best type of Canadian manhood.

Our Winter Stocks

are popular, because they represent the best and most reliable types of their kind.

Underwear of such makes as Wolsey, Turnbull, Penman, Stanfield, Hewson, Watson, etc., in medium and heavyweights, from $1.00 to $4.00 a garment.

Fleece Lined and Scotch Knit Underwear, special value at 50c and 75c a garment.

GLOVES.

Fowne's English make, in kid or mocha, wool and silk lined, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a pair.
Fur Lined Kid or Mocha Gloves, $2.00 to $6.00 a pair.
Men's and Boys' Wool Gloves, 25c to $1.00 a pair.
Boys' Leather Mitts, wool wrist, 35c; Men's, 50c upwards.
Men's Half Hose, in cashmere and fingering, black and fancy, 25c, 35c, 50c a pair.
Big Variety and Solid Values in Sweaters, Sweater Coats, Cloth and Knitted Vests, Cloth and Knitted Caps, Mufflers, etc.

J. W. REID & CO. 223 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST

Second Door West of Bleury.

HOW KRUPPS GOT ORDERS

Kaiser Acted at Commercial Traveller and Was 'Nice' to Sir William Van Horne.

INVITED CANADIAN RAILWAY MAGNATE TO POTSDAM TO MEET 'A PARTICULAR FRIEND.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—An entertaining story, apocryphal perhaps, is being circulated how the Krupps, of Germany, got orders for steel rails from Canada.

Sir William Van Horne during a visit to Germany was much gratified by the attention paid him by the Kaiser. On one occasion His Majesty invited Sir William to Potsdam stating that he wished him to meet a particular friend. This proved to be Krupp, and the Emperor got at least one good order for Germany.

SUCCESSFUL BARNARDO BOYS

FORTY-FIVE RETURNING TO ENGLAND TO SPEND CHRISTMAS.

The Dominion Line SS. 'Canada' bade adieu to Montreal this morning for the season. She is taking over a large list of passengers, the steerage being particularly heavy. There is a band of forty-five Barnardo boys, who have succeeded in life, and are going home to England for Christmas. All of them have return tickets, and are young men who have positions of trust, many of them in businesses of their own, and have kept in touch with the worthy institution which gave them a start in life. These excursions are arranged yearly about this time by Mr. Owens, the Canadian manager of the Barnardo Society, but this year the number taking advantage of the trip is exceptionally large.

A STRANGE FATALITY

WHILE TELEPHONING IN BED REVOLVER FALLS FROM HOOK AND KILLS CHARLES BURMEISTER.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Charles Burmeister, undertaker and North Side politician, accidentally shot and killed himself last night in his home. He had retired about eleven o'clock and was awakened an hour later by a telephone call. The receiver swung in a little stand at the side of his bed, and above it, fastened to a hook, hung his revolver. The arrangement was so that he could lie in bed and talk.

After bidding goodbye to his caller, he was replacing the receiver, when he accidentally knocked the revolver from the hook.

The weapon struck the floor, there was a flash and a report, and Mr. Burmeister sank back dead on the pillow beside his wife, who had been awakened by the noise. The bullet had entered at Mr. Burmeister's right temple and lodged in the brain.

A FEDERAL APPOINTMENT

MR. D. FINLAYSON APPOINTED COUNTY COURT JUDGE OF CAPE BRETON.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Mr. Duncan Finlayson, late member of parliament for Richmond County, Cape Breton, has beeen appointed county court judge for the Cape Breton district in place of Mr. D. D. McKenzie, who retired from the bench a few months ago to become the Liberal candidate in Cape Breton North and Victoria.

Judge Finlayson is forty-one years of age, is a native of Grand River, Nova Scotia, and at present a resident of Arichat. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia from 1897 and until 1904, when he retired from provincial politics to accept the representation of Richmond County in the House of Commons. During a portion of last session he acted as chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

DENTISTS IN SESSION.

Rochester, N.Y., Nov. 13.—At the convention of dentists in the Hotel Seneca to-day Dr. Lewis P. Haskell, of Chicago, led the discussion on metal plates. The rest of the morning session was given over to the reading and discussion of a paper by Dr. George W. Cook, of Chicago, on 'Mechanical and chemical changes that can be produced in the tissues of the mouth.' Dr. Albert E. Webster, of Toronto; Dr. Frank W. Lowe, of Buffalo, and Dr. J. Edward Line, of Rochester, led the discussion.

Clincs will be conducted during the afternoon and to-morrow.

The Genuine

PIANOLA - PIANO

The only player-piano in the world containing THE METRCSTYLE AND THEMODEST, which enables you to play with the interpretation of an artist, and accents the theme or melody of a composition, are on daily demonstration only at Nordheimer's Limited, 589 St. Catherine street West. Sole Agency for Steinway Pianos.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Disastrous Explosion on A. & L. S. Railway Construction at Port Daniel, Que.

Campbellton, N.B., Nov. 14.—A disastrous explosion occurred at Port Daniel, Que., on the line of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, in which four men were killed and three seriously injured. The names of the victims have not been learned.

As crews were working on the new tunnel at Port Daniel, just as the night crew coming to work, a blast was being set off. The man in charge had taken dynamite from a box and made the charge ready, after which he threw the box on the ground, supposing it to be empty. An explosion followed, blowing four men who were near, to atoms. Three of the killed are said to belong to Paspebiac, one to St. Godfrey. The three men injured by flying rock will recover. Had the explosion taken place fifteen minutes later there would have been about thirty men on the scene.

AUSTRIAN CABINET

THE EMPEROR ADVISED TO FORM A TEMPORARY MINISTRY.

Vienna, Nov. 13.—Baron Richard von Bienerth, Minister of the Interior, who was directed a few days ago by the Emperor to form a new parliamentary cabinet, has failed in his endeavor, and he has suggested that the Emperor appoint a temporary cabinet. The Austrian cabinet resigned owing to the dissensions between the German and Czec ministers, following the recent racial conflicts in Prague and other Bohemian towns.

'CANADA GAZETTE'

CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY, OF MONTREAL, INCORPORATED — INSURANCE COMPANY TO REVIVE CHARTER.

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to the Crystal Ice Company, with headquaters in Montreal, and an authorized capital stock of $100,000.

Application will be made to parliament next session for an act to revive the charter of the National Accident & Guarantee Company of Canada, and for power to change its name and its head office.

DIVORCE LAW CHANGED

IN SOUTH DAKOTA PERIOD OF RESIDENCE MUST BE A YEAR.

Sioux Falls, S.D., Nov. 14.—The new divorce law, increasing the period of residence requisite for obtaining a divorce from six months to one year, was carried on Nov. 3 by a vote of approximately two to one, according to unofficial figures compiled yesterday.

THE FORUM LICENSE

CONGREGATION OF DOUGLAS CHURCH WILL PROTEST AGAINST IT.

The Rev. Dr. Scott and Dr. Patton called upon the Hon. W. A. Weir yesterday to protest against the granting of a license to the new Forum skating rink. Mr. Weir informed them that the question of a license for that establishment had not yet come up, but if such a demand was made, their protest would receive due consideration.

A committee of the congregation of Douglas Church has been organized to strongly oppose the granting of a license in this instance. The organization of this committee was prompted by the rumor of the possible use of a charter secured by other parties, and including a club permit.

OLIVET SALE OF WORK.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Association of Olivet Baptist Church, a sale of work, in aid of the building fund, was opened in the lecture hall yesterday, and continues again to-day. The various stalls contain a large assortment of useful and dainty articles suitable for Christmas gifts. Particularly noticeable on the large fancy table were some handsomely embroidered corset covers and centre pieces in broderie Anglaise, while knitted goods in the form of shawls, comforters and pretty bedroom slippers were there in abundance. The apron table has a capital collection of both plain and fancy aprons, some of the latter are of new and novel designs, hand embroidered. The paper table is a good demonstration of what can be made at home with very little expense, and contains some useful ideas for clever fingers in the form of paper baskets and blotters. On the Sunday School fancy table, some home-made animals attracted a good deal of attention, and found ready sale. Home-made preserves, bread, pickles and sauces will be found on the home-made table, and on the candy table is a capital assortment of home-made sweetmeats, some arranged in dainty boxes. Last night a Shredded Wheat banquet was served, and this evening the ladies of the church have arranged to give a substantial high tea from 6 to 8. Light refreshments are served all the time. Large crowds visited the sale last evening.

INSURANCE ENTERPRISE.

The Hon. W. A. Weir, Provincial Treasurer, was at the government offices yesterday. Among others who called upon him was a group of representatives of several Montreal insurance companies, including the Montmagny, Sherbrooke and Stanstead, Missisquoi ad Rouville and the Provincial Mutual Fire Insurance Company. These want authorization to carry on business outside of the province, on the cash premium system, and their demand was promised due consideration.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS DEAD.

Paris, Nov. 14.—Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, an uncle of Emperor Nicholas, died in this city to-day of pneumonia.

FORMER ARCHDUKE BRINGS LIBEL SUIT

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 14.—Leopold Woetfing, formerly Archduke Leopold of Austria, is prosecuting a journalist here for defamation of character. The journalist in retaliation threatens sensational revelations by promising to read letters from the Emperor of Austria to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Archduke Leopold of Austria, the son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, was cast off several years ago by his father when he became enamored of Mme. Alamovics, a Bavarian actress, and married her. The Emperor Francis Joseph ordered his name to be stricken from the army list and ffom the roll of the Knights of the Golden Fleece. He then assumed the name of Woetfing. Divorcing his actress wife in July, 1907, because she joined a sect of vegetarians and was in the habit of taking sun baths without her clothes, Woetfing married Frau Ritter, daughter of a horse owner. Woetfing is a brother of ex-Crown Princess Louise of Saxony. Her escapades as the Countess Montinnosa made her notorious.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—The bulk of London's apple supply for popular purposes for the time being, is derived from the Nova Scotia crop, which is not only large, but is of exceptionally good quality, and is meeting with much appreciation.

London, Nov. 15.—Mr. John R. Mott, speaking at Oxford, stated that guidance from the intellectual centres will be needed during at least another half generation by the churches throughout large tracts in Canada and other Oversea dominions.

London, Nov. 14.—Sir Edward Ward, president of the Union Jack Club, writes to the press expressing thanks to Canada for the support of the institution, Sir Edward refers especially to Sir Hugh Graham, of Montreal, whose knighthood it may be stated, is regarded by pressmen here as a worthy recognition of his services to the Empire.

London, Nov. 14.—The announcement that German steamship lines intend to ply direct between Germany and Canada creates no surprise to those here who have watched recent tendencies in Germany.



SHIPPING NEWS.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Vessels.	At	When
Lake Michigan..	London	Nov. 13
Victorian.....	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Corinthian.....	Montreal	Nov. 13
Corsican.....	Quebec	To-day
Lake Champlain.	Quebec	To-day

CORSICAN AT QUEBEC.

The Allan liner Corsican, from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal, arrived at Quebec at 12.30 o'clock this morning, with 40 saloon, 152 second and 206 steerage passengers on board. She should reach Montreal at noon on Sunday.

The C.P.R. liner Lake Champlain, from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal, arrived at Quebec at 5.30 o'clock this morning. She is due in Montreal early to-morrow afternoon.

DOMINION LINE OFFICES MOVED.

The Dominion line, which has for many years been located on St. Sacrament street, has been forced to move to larger quarters, and by next month will be located in the Bell telephone Building, and occupy the premises formerly used by the Royal Bank. This move was necessary, owing to the increase in business, both in freight and passengers, with the steamships Laurentic and Megantic coming here next season the present quarters would be inadequate.

DOMINION FLEET FOR NEXT SEASON.

Nothing definite is known as yet as to the future of the Dominion line SS. Canada, but it is almost certain she will be found in her own place again on the St. Lawrence route.

The White Star-Dominion line will in all proability consist of the new steamers Laurentic and Megantic and the Canada and the Dominion. The Kensington and Southwark will be taken off the route, although the Ottawa may make a few special trips to Montreal in the busy season.

LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

The following programme will be rendered at the farewell concert in the Sailors' Institute next Tuesday evening, when Mr. T. J. Drummond, president of the Montreal Board of Trade ,will preside. Songs by Mrs. Hanson, Mies Cole, Miss Starke and Miss Fessenden, and Messrs. Arthur Bell and Robert Diplock, Messrs. J. Leslie Tedford and Sydney Dugan will sing a duet, and there will be male quartettes by Messrs. Diplock, Armitage, Freer and Dugan. The sailors' portion of the programme will consist of songs, choruses and dances by the crews of the Corsican, Lake Champlain, Parthenia and Inishowen Head.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The C.P.R. Empress of Britain sailed from Liverpool at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for St. John, N.B.

The C.P.R. Empress of Ireland sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 3.20 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. H. Baby gave a dance at the Windsor last night for her daughter, Miss Jeanne Baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth, the Misses Bosworth and Mrs. W. D. Birchall are returning from England by the 'Empress of Britain.'

Mrs. G. P. Seybold, 3 Forden avenue, head of Metcalf avenue, Westmount, will receive on the second and third Tuesday of each month.

Mrs. Charles O. Jost (formerly Miss Ruth H. Heavysege) will receive for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday afternoon and evening, Nov. 18, at her residence, the Britannia apartments, 110 Crescent street.

At the residence of Mr. E. N. Brown, Crescent street, the wedding took place yesterday of Miss Madeline Sisson, daughter of the late Mr. Garvan G. Sisson, of Fredericton, N.B., to Mr. Robert Blaikie Kessen, general manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N.B. The Rev. James Fleck, D.D., performed the ceremony.

BANK NOTES IN A DUST BIN

HOW THEY WERE CURIOUSLY DISCOVERED AND RETURNED TO THEIR OWNER.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

Ten 1,000 franc bank notes, representing the savings of a woman who lived at Nanterre, near Paris, were hidden by her in an old envelope, which was placed in a drawer. In a moment of forgetfulness the envelope found it way into a dust bin.

In the morning the ragpickers turned out the bin, but tossed aside the tattered envelope without inspection. Some carters happened to pass that way. They picked up the now mud splashed piece of paper, one remarking to the other: 'Perhaps there is a fortune inside!' They drew out the notes. 'This is some fool's pleasantry,' they said; so by way of revenging themselves on the unknown joker, and not believing the notes were genuine, they tore them to pieces and threw them aside.

Two market women came along shortly afterward. With the shrewdness of their class they recognized the scattered pieces of paper and gathered them up and took them to the Commissary of Police.

There they were pieced together, and it was found that none was missing. Two hours later the notes so curiously discovered were restored to their owner.

A WEAKNESS OF WEST POINT.

West Point is at a disadvantage in comparison with other good colleges in the lack of trained teachers. Instructors are chosen more generally than formerly from young commissioned officers, themselves graduates—a system of intellectual inbreeding from which all American colleges suffer in greater or less degree. They serve only a few years, and have in many cases only a superficial knowledge of the subjects they teach, however energetically they may bend to their tasks. There is no more pathetic sight in education than that afforded by the army or navy officer who burns the midnight oil in the effort to keep one day ahead of the lesson which his class is to recite. The instruction given by such a teacher is necessarily of the routine and text-book sort, with little of the inspiration gained under a true teacher. All these factors—the overcrowding of the curriculum, the lack of experienced teachers, the extreme devotion to details—unite to make the exercises formal and academic, and to banish opportunities for individual cultivation in laboratories, in books, or in adherence with a cultivated mind. The process tends strongly toward intellectual superficiality, for in such teaching the fundamental concepts and principles are sacrificed for details which do not linger in the mind long after examination time. And no human being is quicker than the college boy to appropriate to himself the lesson involved in the teaching of a subject by one who is not a master of it. The deduction which he makes is that if a man is ordered to do a thing, he can do it whether he understands it or not. This process may be disciplinary, but it is scarcely educational.—President Pritchett, in the 'Atlantic.'

COLOR IN BULLDOGS.

The suggestion that unusual coloration in bulldogs is due to impure breeding is being made a subject of discussion in the pages of the 'Illustrated Kennel News,' which defends the unfortunate animals by quoting the case of a bulldog, of indisputably good breeding, that was a black-and-tan, with the absolutely correct marking of a Manchester terrier. All the immediate ancestors of this dog were recognized as pure-bred specimens, and yet he, owing to his color, must, according to the latest ideas on the subject, be branded as an impurely bred dog. With color, so with ears and other points. The button ear is almost certainly due to a pug cross, as is the screw tail, which is not a proper bulldog property, but there are a good many dogs in the first flight nowadays exhibiting this latter point, and yet we hear nothing about their impure breeding. It is generally understood that after a certain number of generations a dog may be regarded as a purely bred dog. If, therefore, one of the great-great-great-grandparents of a bulldog happened to be a pug, that fact would not tell against the purity of the breeding of that dog, unless he exhibited some pug characteristic, thus advertising the fact that there was a pug cross far back in his family history. The matter is considered to be of such importance that it is likely to be threshed out by bulldog men, and some definite pronouncement made on the subject.—'Westminster Gazette.'

SPORTING NEWS

THE Q.R.F.U. TIE

(See also page 9.)

So far, Grand Trunk and Ottawa have been unable to come to an agreement for playing off in the Intermediate Rugby football series. Ottawa claims the championship on account of having scored the larger number of points in the two games with Grand Trunk, of which each club won a game, whereas Grand Trunk claims there is a tie. A similar claim advanced by Ottawa last season was disallowed. It is probable that a meeting of the union will be called to settle the dispute.

A Grand Trunk practice is called for to-day, and the following players are requested to turn out:—Duff, Crutchlow, Hannaford, Marshall, Drennan, Campbell, Mason, McBrearty, Brownrigg, Reynolds, Crankshaw, Smith, Hurtubise, Lang, Taylor, Dixon, and Broderick.

Players composing the Montreal junior team left last night to play in Quebec to-day, were as follows: Full back, Garland; centre half, McPherson; lift wing, Riddell; right half, Coughtry; quarter back, Riddell; scrimmage, Hamilton, Prince and Ingram; inside wings, Smeaton and Barrons; middle wings, Johnson and Scott; outside wings, Moody and Shapiro; spare men, Nellie and Hamilton.

Accompanying the party is Burland, who will act as referee; also Messrs. McCallen and Sam Douglas, along with Paul Lefebvre as trainer.

STORY UNFOUNDED

RYAN, OF OTTAWA, WAS NOT OFFERED COURS AT MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY TO PLAY FOOTBALL.

According to the Ottawa 'Evening Citizen,' there is no truth in the rumor that Ryan, the well known outside wing of the Ottawa football team, has been offered a course in Michigan University to play football there. The answer from Detroit, Michigan, to a query by the 'Citizen,' was as follows 'Never heard of Ryan. There is absolutely nothing in the story of his coming to Michigan.' (Signed) 'Yost.'

SPORTING COMMENT

In the Interprovincial Rugby Football Union, in which there are four teams in the senior series, Montreal has to travel to Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton. Large sums of money are thus spent on railway fares and kindred expenses in order that Montrealers may see teams from these towns play return matches here. Doubtless a higher class of football is seen but does this compensate for the large sums of money spent? Do the patrons attend for love of the sport as much as for the spectacle?

The game as a whole suffers as no one not personally interested will watch anything but the 'Big Four.' Let the money spent thus on travelling be kept for nourishing the game in the various centres and new clubs will spring up and a general improvement take place in rugby as a whole. Plato postulated the greatest good for the greatest number and his demand is applicable here.

There are many who think that travelling at the expense of a club or league tends towards professionalism. For example, the Scottish Rugby Football Union refused to allow any players under their control to take part in the recent British-Antipodean trip for that reason.

The truest amateur is he who, in order to prosecute his favorite sport is obliged to sacrifice something, and while the highest standard of excellence possible is to be desired in sports it takes second place to the purest form of amateurism.

McGILL DEBATING CLUB.

At McGill Literary and Debating Club, last evening, the second year men gained another victory over the first year men. The second year were represented by Messrs. Coote and Howard, and the first year by Messrs. Lommis and Burke.

The resolution read, 'Resolved that a policy of vigorous Asiatic exclusion should be adopted by Canada.' The points brought forward by the first year men, who upheld the affimative, were; the immorality of Asiatics, especially Chinese; the impossibility of their assimilating with Canadians as Europeans do; the exclusive measures which other countries had adopted ,and the sufferings which our own laboring men would undergo, if a great number of Japanese and Chinese, who work cheaply should enter the country. The 'Yellow Peril' was also spoken of. The negative spoke of the relations of the British Empire with Oriental nations, which relations must not be harmed by us, our increased oriental trade, which we must increase still further, and the fact that labor was needed to open the great province of British Columbia.

The judges, Messrs. LeMesurier, Hatcher and Dale-Harris, then gave the decision to the negative.

Mr. Dale-Harris, who is an old graduate, acted as critic for the evening. On the question being thrown open to discussion, several students from British Columbia entertained the meeting with accounts of their experiences with Asiatic immigrants.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S FAVORITE ROSES.

('Girl's Own Paper.')

The Queen's favorite rose is one of the old time sorts known as Hermosa, a lovely free flowering pink rose which yields a rich harvest of beautiful fragrant blossoms. So fond is the Queen of this rose that she causes it to be grown by thousands in huge borders near her favorite dairy, as well as in the gardens surrounding her home.

SALE OF WORK.

The ladies of St. Thomas's Church will hold their annual sale of work next Thursday and Friday, Nov. 19 and 20, in the Parish Hall, on the corner of Sherbrooke street east and Delorimier avenue.

THE CANADIAN CLUB.

Professor Stephen Leacock, Ph.D., of McGill University, will be the lecturer at the weekly meeting of the Canadian Club, which will be held at one p.m. on Monday in the Sailors' Institute hall. Professor Leacock's subject will be 'The Union of South Africa.'

A Man's a Man For a' That!

Aye, nae doot! Bit a [illegible] hat, or an auld wornoot coat coont him a gey bit in the o' his fellow-men. A man wi honest heart, an' a clever he his claes are auld-fashioned, his collars frayed oot at the troosers baggy at the knee roon th' feet, his tie nae hat oot o' shape an' green whit will his freens think o pretend no tae see him, or 'll be geyan cauld.

It makes an unco differ neatly pit-on. An' gin ye buy at the richt place it'll no at the richt place, 229 St. west (3 doors west of Bleury cost ye sae verra muckle either.

The best place to buy Tap-coats, Troosers, Hats, S nens, an' sae on, is at Allan's, ye can get guid guids, the the best values at the lowest keeps a' thing a man can want collar button to a sit o' Claes, aye pleased tae see ye, whether or no'. Ye'll soon be wanting nens, shirts, socks, or maybe coat or winter suit—see to at

allan's

229 St. Catherine West
(3 doors West of Bleury

401 West St. Catherine
AND
Cor. Craig and Bleury Sts.

SIDEBOARDS, BUFFETS, [illegible] in Golden, Weathered [illegible] finish; a very good [illegible] date goods to select from, all competition. GEO. [illegible] Manufacturers. [illegible]

MR. OMAN, ONE OF [illegible] cessful and experienced school teachers of Montreal, announce to the parents of End, that he will open Classes in a central sufficient number [illegible] the meantime [illegible] North.

FOR SALE — A FINE REGISTERED [illegible] sey Cow [illegible] Bull & Sons. Prices [illegible] will be sold at [illegible] not longer [illegible] 'Witness' Office.

ESTIMATE OF WHEAT YIELD OUT WEST.

Mr. W. C. Fowler, [illegible] North-West Grain Dealers' Association, has issued the following estimate of the wheat yield in Manitoba and Saskatchewan [illegible] estimate of the deputation [illegible] later—Wheat, [illegible] per acre, 20,311,840 bushels; acres, at 23.6 bushels per bushels. Barley, 555,000 bushels per acre, 20,877,000 bushels. Oats, 125,420 acres at 2.3 bushels per bushels. Inspected to date, 25,475,000 bushels. In elevators, 14,160,000 bushels; inspected, 1,480,000 bushels; country mills, 8,000,000 bushels; seed and feed, 12,000,000; 61,613,000; balance [illegible] market, 28,298,840 bushels.

TORONTO GRAIN PRICES ADVANCES WITH WHEAT

Toronto, Nov. 14.—The [illegible] ket in general is [illegible] boom in wheat and all [illegible] firmer. Ontario wheat [illegible] at from 92c to 92c, [illegible] from 38c to 39c, according [illegible] little is coming out [illegible] and as it becomes more [illegible] proaches the level of [illegible]

Local dealers quote [illegible] wheat, No. 2 white [illegible] 93c; No. 2 mixed, [illegible] wheat, spot, No. 1 north [illegible] No. 2 northern, $1.06 to [illegible] Barley, No. 2, 56c to [illegible] 55c to 55½c; No. 3, 54c [illegible] Ontario No. 2 white, [illegible] No. 3 mixed, 47½c to [illegible] No. 2 Western Canada [illegible] ports. Corn, old, 77c [illegible] freights, for No. 2 or [illegible] yellow, 71½c to 72c, 70c [illegible] No. 2, 76c to 77c. Peas [illegible] outside. Buckwheat, No. [illegible] Flour—Manitoba first patents, [illegible] onds, $5.30; strong bakers' [illegible] winter wheat patents for [illegible] $3.70. Millfeed, bran [illegible] $20.50 per ton in bags [illegible] in bulk, $24.50 in bags. [illegible]

CANADIAN PRODUCE PRICES IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 14.—Canadian [illegible] at 59s to 56s, but light weights [illegible] able down to 48s.

The demand for cheese have [illegible] but prices were firmly held at [illegible] finest, and 61s for fine.

Liverpool prices on Canadian [illegible] bacon are from 52s to 56s. [illegible]

Hams are worth 49s to 54s, [illegible] to 64s.

Creamery butter is quoted at [illegible]

Liverpool, Nov. 14.—Messrs. John [illegible] & Co. Liverpool cable to-day: State [illegible] 11c to 12 1-4c; Canadians, 10c to 11 1-4c; ranchers, 10c to 11c, cows, 10c to 11c, bulls 9c to 10c. Trade is very slow.

FLOYD DIRECTORS WILL PUSH WORK ON DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR MINE.

...past few weeks a great deal ...has been taken by the public ...of undeveloped properties in ...ver report represented among ...stocks on our mining ex... among these the Floyd has ...ught after. This property is ...side of a hill a few miles ...Cobalt city, and has an area ...of lead which give certain ...the existence of silver de... up to the present time ...been discovered that would ...prove that the property con... paying quantities. How... have taken the responsi... themselves to develop the ...confident that the mine will ...They are prepared to spend ...necessary in development ...that they will be amply ...their enterprise, and confi... property.

...neers are now at work, Mr. ...rendeau, ice-president of the ...very optimistic that a rich ...the property.

...dent,' said Mr. Laurendeau to ...that rich values will be ...Floyd, and I am advising my ...purchase the stock. I am ...erested, financially, myself, and naturally I am desirous to see the property turn out a winner. I have no fear as to the outcome. Just watch Floyd for the next few months. I think it will cause surprise in certain quarters where to-day the mine is discredited.'

The Floyd Silver Mine, Limited, is capitalized at $2,000,000 of 2,000,000 shares of the par value of $1 each. The stock issued amounts to 1,250,000 shares and from the sale of this portion enough money rests in the treasury to pay for all the work during the coming two years.

Last Monday a party from Montreal, consisting of Messrs. J. R. Laurendeau, E. Viau, J. W. Michaud, J. L. Soucy and others paid a visit to this property. There, under the management of Mr. A. P. Seymour, they found everything in shipshape condition, and the results attained satisfied the party. Considering that five months ago the property was a vast wilderness, situated at a great distance from good roads, the result is indeed a credit to the man in charge. The surface buildings of the Floyd mine are composed of an engine house, a bunk house, an eating house, a shop and storeroom and an office. All these buildings have been made of logs, while on the inside tarpaper covered by lumber, makes the structures very warm and comfortable.

REVIEW OF WALL STREET DURING WEEK.

...ments over the past week in ...have favored an upward ...all along the list. The elec... Mr. Taft has proved a leading ...the splendid bull movement ...characterized the market, and ...promise of being carried to ...ner ranges. There are several ...features which largely account ...althy condition as well as the ...mand for the best stock and ...rities on a purely investment ...among these must be men... recent quarterly statement of ...United States steel corporation, ...as much better than anticipated, ...an unmistakable improvement ...on and steel business and fore... large dividends for the common ...next year. There has been a ...n of copper buying which has ...the volume of business to the ...level established in many months. ...from the statement of the Am... Railway Association showed the ...surplus cars to be not much ...of one hundred thousand, as ...with at least three to four ...thousand earlier in the season.

The Balkan troubles are now largely eliminated as a disturbing factor in the stock markets of the world, while large contracts for steel and equipments of all kinds have been placed, giving promise of a resumption of building and a gradual restoration of confidence. The people across the border have gone on increasing their mineral production, extending their factories and mills and increasing the output of their agricultural products, which have shown heavy gains over last season. They have also extended their numerous railways, although on a less extensive scale than in some previous years, while they have to a large extent rehabilitated weak institutions all over the country. In many ways business methods have been improved as a result of the past depression. Under such conditions it would be strange indeed if the United States experienced from now on anything more than temporary stock market reactions. Prosperity is ahead of the Republic, and with this in view, it is safe in assuming that financial and industrial interests will resume an air of confidence which will tend further to strengthen the markets' position.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

...following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and ...Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday after... session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included ...the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the ...of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and low... of 1907-1908, together with the investment returns on current quotations.

	Div.	paybl.	1907. High.	1907. Low.	1908. High.	1908. Low.	This week. High.	Last. Low.	Sale.	Price per Share.	Return.
	2½	H Jan.	201½	140	178¾	142	178¾	175¼	178⅛	$178.13	3.9
	1½	Q Nov.	96½	79	108⅜	85	107¾	105	107½	107.50	5.6
	2½	Q Feb.	239	157	201	170½	200	196	199⅜	199.38	5.1
	1¾	Q Nov.	108¾	169	93½	78⅜	93½	92	93¼	93.25	5.4
	1½	Q Jan.	115½	827¼	107	94	106½	105¼	106½	106.50	5.6
			81½	28½	52	34¼	52	48½	52	52.00	...
	1¼	Q Dec.	32⅞	43½	78	62	75	74	74½	74.50	7.1
Steel			79	45	65	41⅞	54	48½	54	54.00	...
	1	Q Jan.	70¼	37	58½	41⅞	58¼	50	57¾	57.75	6.9
	2½	H Jan.	80	64½	78½	70½	78½	77	78½	78.50	6.3
			80	13¼	20½	14	20½	18	19⅞	19.88	...
	1	Q Jan.	15	42¼	77½	51¾	77½	75¾	76½	76.50	5.2

	Div. payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
	Q. Dec.	157	143	228	225	4.2
	Q. Dec.	170	162	143½	162	4.9
	Q. Dec.	139¼	143	133⅝	144	5.5
	Q. Jan.	162	152	148	149¾	5.2
	Q. Jan.	217½	201	188	200	5.0
	Dec.	224	212¼	205	210	4.7
	H. Aug.	153⅛	146	141	146	5.4
	Q. Jan.	142½	224¼	211¾	213	4.6
	S. Jan.	261¾	225	225	225	5.3
	Q. Feb.	236	218½	218½	217	5.0
	Feb.	240⅜	....	....	213½	5.5
	H. Dec.	264	....	....	224	4.4
	Dec.	146	176	120	122	5.7
	H. Dec.	152	133	121½	129	5.4
	Q. Jan.	293	283	267¾	277¼	4.3
	S. Dec.	179⅝	164	126	160¾	5.0
	H. June	160	93	87	93	5.4
	H. Dec.	110¼	109	103	108¼	5.5
	H. Nov.	114	100	95¾	100	4.5
	H. Dec.	107	100	93	100	6.0
	H. Dec.	107	106	102½	106	5.7
1888						
	Jan.	120	115	108¼	114¾	6.9
		66½	68	44	66	...
	Jan.	112	101⅝	85	100	7.0
	Dec.	159	130	44	121	5.8
	Jan.	106	102	92	100	7.0

	Div. payable	High 1907	High 1908	Low 1908	Last sale	Return
PREF. CON						
Mackay...	1 Q. Jan.	71¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	5.7
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q. Dec.	112	117	103	117	6.0
Illinois...	1½ Q. Jan.	94¼	90¾	77	89¾	6.6
Tri. City	1½ Q. Jan.	190½	89	69	80	7.5
Lau.Paper	1¾ Q. Jan.	110	114½	100¼	114¼	6.1
Msgd....	.. ....	71⅜	....	....	71⅜	...
Havana...	1½ Q. Jan.	85	81½	68⅜	81	7.4
Textile...	1¾ Q. Jan.	98¼	95½	78¼	91	7.3
D.C.Pack.	3½ H.	74¾	....	....	74¾	..
MISCELLANEOUS						
Bell Tel.	2 Q. Jan.	145	140	123	140	5.7
Mon. Tel.	2 Q. Jan.	162	148	135	140	5.6
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q. Dec.	128	115	105	118	5.9
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q. Jan.	104½	101	90	105	5.7
Trinidad.	1¾ Q. Jan.	78	....	....	97¾	6.5
Toledo...	.. ....	29⅜	15	15	9	..
Switch...	7 Y. Dec.	98⅝	93	60	75	8.8
Soo.....	4½ Q. Apl.	136½	133	80¼	132⅜	4.5
Lau.Paper	H. Feb.	93	106	93	96½	6.1
Msgd....	.. ....	21½	....	....	34⅛	..
Havana...	.. ....	35¾	5	20	32	..
Textile...	1¾ Q. Jan.	45	52	40	51½	9.7
Lke.ot Wds	Q. Dec.	107	80⅜	71	85	6.4
Mexican	.. ....	57¼	29⅞	14⅞	14⅞	5.9
Sao Paulo	2 Q. Jan.	143¾	107	100	103⅝	5.9
Rio.....	.. ....	46	27	29	27	..
Ohio.....	.. ....	30⅝	21	15⅜	17⅛	..

TRADE CONTINUES TO SHOW STEADY IMPROVEMENT ALL OVER CANADA.

...to show some improve... ...goods are moving more ...but the wholesale sort... ...still limited. Furriers re... ...mand, and woollens are ... A fairly heavy busi... ...in fancy goods and in ... The spring trade ...shaping well. Travellers are ...orders, particularly from ...grocery trade is slightly ...ues are generally steady. ...firm in tone and are ... The hardware trade ... The demand for heavy ...way supplies keeps brisk. ..., according to Brad... ...shown forth in the ..., but the cut this year ...closing of navigation ...foreshadowed by heavy ...goods. Manufactur... ...supplied with orders ...though general busi... ...is hardly up to ... Country trade is mod... ...are coming forward ...of grain from this ... Collections continue to ...the outlook for the ...are good.

... Toronto continues to ...larger and for a bet... ...lines. There is also a ...regarding future pay... ...movement of the west... ...resulted in better col... ...generally easier feeling ... Orders for dry ...and heavy shipments ...sent to all parts of the ...to the West. The ...a healthy demand.

The building trade is active. Grocers report a fairly good demand for staples and a good business in holiday lines. Prices hold steady. Country produce is coming forward well. Butter and cheese hold firm. Grain is steady to firm and the export demand is moderately active.

Winnipeg wholesale demand is heavy for all lines of goods and there is every indication that general trade will be active until over the holidays. The grain is being rapidly marketed and collections are improving upon every hand. This and the fact that the country generally is buying goods has awakened a feeling of confidence. Farmers' payments on mortgages and to dealers in agricultural machinery are now good. Large shipments of goods are coming from the East and prospects for trade are bright. Trade keeps moderately active on the Coast. There is a demand for wholesale lines and retail business is moderately busy. Money is coming forward and collections are up to the standard. Provincial industries are normally busy and increased activity in mining and lumbering is looked forward to.

At Quebec fair movement is noticed in general merchandise. Active preparations are being made for holiday business. Collections continue fair. Hamilton reports a fair volume of business moving there in all directions. Manufacturers are fairly busy, while retail trade is about normal. Collections fair to good. General conditions in London are satisfactory. The demand for seasonable lines is good and local manufacturers have fairly good orders on hand for present and future filling. Collections are generally good. Ottawa wholesalers report better orders. Local industries are busy and collections are coming forward moderately well. There is an improved demand for leather.

Capital paid up, $6,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits, $4,267,400.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK

OF CANADA.

Pays Special attention to SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Deposits accepted from $1 upwards. Interest at 3 percent added quarterly.

A general Banking Business transacted.

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

COBALTS

I recommend the purchase of Crown Reserve, Temiskaming, Floyd, Dr. Reddick Co.

J. W. MICHAUD

Member Montreal Mining Exchange

Merchants Bank Bldg, Montreal

TELEPHONES { Main 5500 / Main 6618 at Mining Exchange.

AMERICANS WATCHING COBALT VERY CLOSELY

Mr. John Campbell, of Jersey City, had some good things to say about Cobalt Camp, when he stopped off in Montreal yesterday on his way down from the mines. Mr. Campbell represented some American capital that may be invested in the Montreal River District.

Asked as to what properties the capitalists he represented were interesting themselves in, Mr. Campbell only smiled good-naturedly and assured a few bystanders that in time this also would be disclosed, but at present he did not feel privileged to reveal anything definite.

Suffice to say that the Americans, especially New Yorkers, were watching Cobalt very closely and carefully.

The topic of conversation on the curb in New York to-day is 'Cobalt,' 'Cobalt,' and Mr. Campbell intimated that any new addition to the already exploited grounds would be readily taken up by Americans.

Referring to Cobalt Mr. Campbell said that he did not care for the term 'camp,' and that he heartily agreed with brokers and others who said 'Cobalt is a permanent residence for mines.'

The recent visit to Cobalt is not the first one made by Mr. Campbell, and the progress being made along substantial lines did not actually surprise him—he expected it—but he was greatly pleased and in an unselfish sort of way referred to the fact that Canadians were just waking up to the possibilities of that great silver district. Mr. Campbell said that the New York market for Cobalts was in its infancy.

CUSTOMS SHOW SLIGHT DECREASES

The customs revenue of the Dominion for October shows a considerable smaller falling off as compared with last year than has been the case for six or seven months past, indicating that the expected revival of trade is beginning to be felt in the increasing orders for imported goods. For the month the customs revenue was $4,316,473, as compared with $4,930,031 for October of last year, a decrease of $613,558. For the first seven months of the present fiscal year the customs revenue has totalled $27,159,191, a decrease of $9,102,575. For the balance of the fiscal year it is expected that there will be a steady betterment in the monthly statements of customs revenue.

TO EXPROPRIATE LAND TO EXTENT OF $500,000

The government has decided to expropriate the property recently acquired by the Bank of Montreal in forced sale, of Carrier, Laine and Company, of Levis, including wharves, machine shops, etc. The value of the property is estimated at $500,000. Mr. M. Kennedy has been named by the government as their arbitrator, and Mr. David Rattray has been nominated by the Bank of Montreal.

VALUE OF CONFIDENCE IS THE BEST ASSET

The more we study the influence that confidence has in the business world the more we learn to appreciate the man who has confidence. The affairs of this world are run by men who have confidence, or men in whom the world has confidence. Confidence will stand up strong against blasts of adversity. A poor man in whom his fellowmen have confidence is more powerful in a community than a man of wealth who lacks this great attribute. They are not the wealthiest men who are elected to the highest positions in any country. Mr. Rockefeller is not President of the United States, and the richest Canadian is not Premier of the Dominion.

Wherever confidence has attained its highest perfection in the history of the universe, those so honored have been leaders of men. Confidence enters every sphere, and the merchant who possesses the confidence of his patrons has the strongest kind of a hold upon the trade. Who has not at some time or other met a man in some line of business whose only aim was to get the money, whether he gave value for it or not?—the kind of men from whom we may buy once but never again? It pays to win confidence. It is a valuable asset—the best asset.

RECEIVERS WILL TAKE CHARGE AT ONCE

Cleveland, Nov. 13.—Judge Taylor, of the Federal Court, has appointed Messrs. Warren Bicknell and Frank A. Scott, as joint receivers of the Municipal Traction Company and the Cleveland Railway Company. Each of the receivers will furnish a bond of $100,000.

Mr. Warren Bicknell is president of the Havana Electric Railway which controls all the street railways in Havana, Cuba, and is identified with a large number of electric traction companies in Ohio and other cities. Mr. Frank A. Scott is secretary and treasurer of the Superior Savings and Trust Company, of this city.

The receivers will take charge of the traction system at once and will operate it under the direct supervision of the court. The rate of fare it is said, will be as low as can be made consistent with good service.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

MONTREAL.

All forms of Insurance Policies issued

PERSONAL ACCIDENT
HEALTH
EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY
WORKMAN'S COLLECTIVE
TEAMS LIABILITY
SIDEWALK LIABILITY
ELEVATOR LIABILITY.

For rates apply to

ERNEST PITT, Prov. Manager.

222 St. James Street, Phone Main 1888.

AGENTS WANTED.

Stock Brokers

NICHOLS & MARLER

21 HOSPITAL STREET, Montreal

Members Montreal Stock Exchange. Established 187?

INVESTMENT BROKERS

Correspondence invited Orders carefully attended

KERR LAKE
CROWN RESERVE
THE FLOYD

We recommend the purchase of the above stocks.

All Cobalt Stocks bought and sold on commission.

GORDON & POPHAM

Members Montreal Mining Exchange

84 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Tel. Main 280.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL, OR AN elderly woman, for light housework. Apply to 60 Coleraine street, Point St. Charles.

WANTED, YOUTH, WHO HAS FINISHED commercial course, alert and good at figures, to enter journalism. Address P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

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

FURNACE MAN,

must have references. Apply to MRS. HOWARD, 112 Anderson street.

Employment Wanted.

WORK BY THE DAY OR HOUR. Lunches, dinners, or any kind of house work, by a capable woman. Apply 141 Ontario st. West.

Wanted.

WANTED, A NO. 8 LEADER COOK Stove, or some other reliable maker. Must be in good order. Address COUNTRY, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ENGLISH Concertina. State price and address to Room 15, 22 St. John street. Main 571, East 123.

Bargains

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF Square Pianos and Organs by best American and Canadian makers. All thoroughly overhauled and fully guaranteed. Prices from $50 upwards. Terms from $10 cash and $3 per month without interest. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel st.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET — A MAGNIFICENT COTTAGE, also, three pretty flats. Possession immediately. Easy conditions. Apply to G. MARSOLAIS, 654 Boulevard St. Joseph.

Farms Wanted.

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING A good farm for sale; not particular about location; wish to hear from owner only, who will sell direct to buyer; give price, description, and state when possession can be had. Address L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 1910A, Rochester, N.Y.

Farms For Sale

FARM OF 208 ACRES, MOSTLY FINE clay loam, one-half mile from station on the Montreal and Ottawa Short Line. T. A. VanBRIDGER, Plantaganet Springs, Ont.

Property.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS.

I buy and sell Veterans' Land Grants. It will pay you to call on me before doing any business.

T. GIRARD, Real Estate Agent, 68 St. James street, Montreal. M. 2538.

Miscellaneous

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4080, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Money Wanted.

WANTED, $2,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE, good property, worth $10,000. Address, Box 90, 'Witness' Office.

For Sale.

100,000 FEET PIPE.

All in good condition, from ½ in. up to 6 in.; useful for any purpose. Also, Pulleys, Hangers and Belting. Write for prices.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., Tel. M. 4959. 7 QUEEN STREET.

PIPE FOR SALE

100,000 FEET OF PIPE, all sizes, for water and steam heating, etc., CHEAP.

IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL. MAIN 1959.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ON or near Towers street, a Mink Ruff. Finder will be rewarded on leaving at 259 University street.

PIN LOST ON ST. CATHERINE ST. CAR, between Greene and St. Urbain, on Sunday evening; Gold Stag Head Stick Pin. Please return to Advertising Dept., 'Witness' Office. Reward.

Horses,

WOULD LET RESPONSIBLE PERSON have a first class driving horse for his boar dduring winter months. Apply Box 505, 'Witness' Office.

J bbing.

RESPONSIELE MAN WITH FIRST CLASS city reference would like contract with a reliable firm for horse and express. Apply Box 805, 'Witness' Office.

Business Cards.

PHOTOGRAPHS COLORED AND LANTERN Slides (Plain or Colored) made by an expert. Amateur Photographers, have your best prints colored for Christmas Presents. Box 577, Granby, Que.

LEATHER SEAT DINING CHAIRS, at lower price than ordinary cane or wood seat chairs; a great assortment of the latest designs, at new show rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES, A WONderful assortment to select from at the lowest wholesale prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, HOSpitals and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., new show rooms, 350 St. Paul street. Factory and office, 348 Delorimier avenue.

SIDEBOARDS, BUFFETS, CHINA Closets, in golden weather and early English finish, a very good assortment of up-to-date goods to select from; prices defying all competition. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers; store, 350 St. Paul street.

WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE, IN dainty designs, the biggest assortment in Montreal, at lowest possible wholesale price. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

CRYSTAL SPRING PARK IS THE Safest Savings Bank in the country. Why? Because these lots will more than double in value in the next three or four years. Give us $3.00 or $4.00 cash and come and choose your lot. HENRY FRIGON, Montreal Real Estate Market, 141 St. Peter street. Phone M. 1414.

WHITEWASHING DONE. ORDERS promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Apply to S. H. HAM, 3 St. David's Lane, city.

To Let.

TO LET, ON MANCE STREET, NEAR ST. Viateur street, large front bedroom, suitable for two gentlemen, with home comforts, in English family. Apply C.W., 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, PART OF A COTTAGE (TWO rooms) and bathroom, West End, $30. Apply Box 80, 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, LOWER TENEMENT, NO. 2 Overdale avenue, hot water furnace, yard and shed, reduced rent for winter months. JAMES M. MITCHELL, 214 St. James st.

TO LET — FIRST AND SECOND Floors to let, suitable for offices or light manufacturing, 1,600 feet each. Many windows, heated, central; next to 'Witness' office. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 142 St. Peter street.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, large front office; good light; heated; suitable for manufacturer's agent. Apply 142 St. Peter street.

STORAGE

For Sleighs, Carriages and Automobiles. Largest, dryest and best in the Dominion. THE LEDOUX CARRIAGE CO., Limited, 93-95 to 105 Osborne street, Montreal.

FIRST FLOOR

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

Rooms to Let

BISHOP STREET, NO. 33 — TWO LARGE unfurnished connecting rooms, suitable for sitting room and bedroom, well heated; electric light; terms moderate.

TO LET. — THREE UNFURNISHED rooms or partially furnished, if required. Apply at 64 University street.

Furnished Rooms to Let

69 SHUTER STREET, LARGE FRONT room to let, all modern conveniences, new furniture, bath, etc, gentlemen preferred.

70 BEAVER HALL HILL, DOUBLE AND single furnished room, with board, if desired; central, and very comfortable.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS, 1 SINGLE, 1 Double, furnished. Apply 131 Mansfield street, or Phone Up 3789.

Flats to Let.

TO RENT, ON ST. PETER STREET, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,

may be left with

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

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

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals. Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

TO-NIGHT Cascarets
10c. 25c. 50c.
"THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
All Druggists

ELECTRIC STREET SIGNS.

Draft of By-law Which is to Sanction their Use Over Sidewalks,

ALD. GADBOIS GIVES THE REASON WHY NO ACTION IS TAKEN TO COMPEL REMOVAL OF EXISTING SIGNS.

A proposal to give civic sanction to the the erection and use of electric advertisement signs over sidewalks will be made before the City Council at an early date.

Ald. Gadbois informed a 'Witness' representative yesterday that he was engaged on the preparation of a permissive by-laws, after having studied tre conditions ruling the use of electric street signs in London, Paris, New York and other cities in Europe and America, as well as in Toronto and in other places in Canada.

'The main idea,' he said, 'is to add to the attractivenes of the streets in the evening, and to get more illumination than we get at present from, in many instances, indifferent street lafops.

'The conditions as will be laid down in the by-law are (1) that the electric signs shall not project further than one half the width of the sidewalk; (2) that each sign shall have a given number of lights; (3) the signs shall be illuminated every day of the week, Sunday included, from dark-hour until midnight; (4) that every sign must be approved by city inspectors and be certified by the fire underwriters that the wiring is properly done; (5) that if the sign gives flash lights, at least one-third of the total number of lights shall be burning all the time.

Ald. Gadbois added that it was further proposed to charge one dollar a year for every sign, not so much for the purpose of revenue as to ensure the maintenance of an official register of every electric advertisement in the city.

'And, meanwhile, Ald. Gadbois, 'certain electric signs are allowed to flash advertisements over quite a number of sidewalks in the city without any protesting action on the part of the authorities. How is that?'

'Yes, I know,' replied Alderman Gadbois, 'Prosecutions have been instituted in regard to those infringements of the law, and convictions have been recorded, but it is felt that we cannot repeat the prosecutions over and over again in order to compel the removal of the signs while we contemplate at the same time the passing of a by-law which shall legalize their existence.

Alderman Gadbois is a member of the Police Committee, and so he speaks officially on this question.

JAIL AFTER REFORMATORY.

Thomas Clifford, the boy who stole $10 from Mr. Milloy, the Peel street tailor, when arraigned before Judge Leet this morning, pleaded guilty and was sent to jail for a month. It is only a month since he was released from the reformatory.

THE PIANIST'S REVENGE.

(London 'Standard.')

The proprietor of a Paris café noticed that after he had refused to give his pianist an increase of salary the number of his customers dwindled rapidly. It was only when all but one diner had deserted him that he discovered the pianist had been inflicting Chopin's 'Funeral March' on the audience nightly. The pianist has been fined £2. He pleaded that he played according to the mood he felt in after his request had been refused.

Only a Common Cold,

BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED.

Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh or Consumption is the result. Get rid of it at once by taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Obstinate coughs yield to its grateful soothing action, and in the racking, persistent cough, often present in Consumptive cases, it gives prompt and sure relief. In Asthma and Bronchitis it is a successful remedy, rendering breathing easy and natural, enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep and often affecting a permanent cure.

Mrs. Henry Smallpiece, Brudenell, Ont., writes:—"I was always subject to a cough and could get nothing to relieve me until I saw an advertisement of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and thought I would try a bottle, and when I had taken a few doses I found I was getting relief, and when I had finished it I was cured. I procured a bottle for my baby, who had a cough, and a few doses cured him. I would advise anyone having a cough, to give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup a trial and I am sure they will never be without it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is "Dr. Wood's."

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon has given the Governor of Bombay ten lakhs of rupees ($330,000) for the purpose of founding a school of science. Mr. Sassoon is the head of the famous family in India. He has been equally munificent to the Jewish community, having built a synagogue and a school and established an asylum for the poor.

* * *

A movement is on foot among Paterson, N.J., Jews for the erection of a combined Jewish hospital, home for aged and orphan asylum. It is planned to raise at least $150,000 for the purpose.

* * *

M. Friedman, who had been a teacher in the Moscow University, is now raised to the professorship by a special decree of the Ministry of Education.

* * *

The Ministry of the Interior in Turkey recently sent out a proclamation that the belief that all those who paid the military tax will be entitled to vote was an erroneous one. Only property holders are entitled to the franchise. This declaration makes the chances of the election of Jewish or Christian deputies very slim, since there are but few property-holders among them. The Watania Club, of Jerusalem, issued a circular advising all Turkish citizens to buy sheep, this entailing the 'Werkho' tax, and thus making them eligible to vote. They remark in the circular that just as geese were once the means of saving Rome, sheep may be the means of saving Jerusalem.

* * *

In a letter to Dr. L. Levy, of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, the new Governor of Jerusalem, Subhi Bey, outlined his programme as follows: 'I shall endeavor to pave the way and direct to completion, means of encouraging commerce, of developing agriculture, of assuring the well-being of all citizens. I shall endeavor to extend or to create means of communication, to irrigate the land, to assure the safety of property, to ameliorate the situation of towns and villages, to create new schools, to assure the execution of justice, to extend liberty and equality to all citizens without exception.'

* * *

Rabbi Emil Leipziger, of Terre Haute, Ind., was elected president for the ensuing year of the Indiana Conference of Charities and Corrections at the seventeenth annual convention in South Bend. Rabbi Leipziger has been identified with the work of the Terre Haute society for six years and at present is local treasurer.

* * *

Dr. L. B. Wolfenson, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed by the University of Wisconsin, instructor in Hebrew and Hellenistic Greek, and has complete charge of all work in Semitic languages in the University.

* * *

A legacy of $1,000 has been left the Jewish Home for Aged and Infirm, St. Louis, Mo., by Abraham Greenblatt, on condition that the arbitrary bed-hour be abolished and the inmates be permitted to retire whenever they desire.

* * *

The children of the late Mrs. Esther Hellman, of San Francisco, have given $10,000 to the Emanu-El Kindergarten Association, in memory of their mother, who was much interested in this organization, of which she was president for several years.

* * *

Mr. George M. Peixotto, the well-known artist, completed last week a full-length portrait of Archbishop Ireland, of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of St. Paul, for Mr. Thomas F. Ryan. The picture has been accepted by Mr. Ryan and will be placed in his gallery in his home in Virginia.

* * *

The New York Jewish community is now the largest in history or tradition. It represents ten percent of the entire Jewish population of the world. It is larger than the aggregate Jewish populations of the Eastern largest centres—Vienna, Budapest, Berlin, Vilna, Amsterdam, Lemberg and London. It is ten times larger than the entire Jewish population of France; it is twenty times larger than the entire Jewish population of Italy; it is twenty-five times larger than the population of Jerusalem, and fifteen times larger than the entire Jewish population of Syria and Palestine.

* * *

Few things are more remarkable in the extraordinary revolution which has been brought about in Turkey than the harmony that has existed between the Young Turks and the Jews, whose money, subscribed during the preceding two years, was a large factor in the ultimate success of the movement.

* * *

A movement for the establishment of a Jewish hospital and training school for nurses has been successfully launched at Portland, Oregon.

* * *

In a panic during services at the Jerviah synagogue at Marmaros Szieget four people were crushed to death and about forty were seriously injured.

* * *

According to statistics compiled for 'Die Welt,' Jerusalem has 7,288 Jews who are Turkish subjects. Of these, 3,588 are over twenty-five years of age and 3,700 below that age. According to the Jewish factions, there are 240 Morocco Jews, 1,460 Sefardim, 1,401 Ashkenazim and 487 strangers, eligible to vote. Altogether there are 16,135 Ottoman citizens in Jerusalem, of which number 4,758 are Mohammedans. 2,076 adherents of the Greek Church. 285 Catholics, 1,127 Protestants and 7,288 Jews. Thus the number of Jewish voters is nearly one-half of the total number of those entitled to vote.

* * *

Returning from an extended tour abroad, Mr. W. Lewis-Epstein, the chairman of the Palestine Committee of the Federation of American Zionists, who during his absence has spent over two months in the Holy Land, reports that he has found the Jewish colonies in a most flourishing condition, and that the new changes in Turkey have given a powerful impetus to industrial and commercial development of the Holy Land.

* * *

The King of Servia and all his ministers attended the consecration of the Shephardic Synagogue at Belgrade. The Jews of Belgrade informed the government that in event of war they will subscribe $200,000 to the war found.

* * *

There are over one hundred thousand Jews engaged in agriculture in Russia. This fact became known through the unfortunate condition of the farmers, who are great sufferers from the famine and the scarcity of Russian crops that have prevailed for the past few years.

* * *

The forest fires which recently devastated the northern part of Minnesota seriously affected many of the Jewish colonists. Several B'nai B'rith lodges acted very promptly in forwarding about $1,600 for immediate relief. The general relief fund appointed by the governor did not show discrimination against the Jewish refugees, but as they refused to eat food that was not kosher, special aid was necessary. About forty-five Jewish families lost all their possessions.

* * *

The late Government Privy Councillor, Dr. F. Cohn, has bequeathed 25,000 marks to the University of Breslau for the encouragement of biological studies.

* * *

The number of the Jews in the Ottoman Empire is expanding, owing to a considerable natural increase and to an increasing immigration. The Jewish population is reckoned at about half a million, out of a total of about twenty-five millions. There are about 190,000 Jews in European Turkey, 290,000 in Asia, and 20,000 in Africa. The largest Jewish centres are Constantinople, with 65,000 (about a fifteenth of the total); Salonica, with 80,000 (the total population being only 150,000); Bagdad, with 40,000; Smyrna, with 35,000, and Adrianople, with 17,000. The densest Jewish population is to be found in Palestine. Jerusalem, which has 53,000 Jews in a total population of 80,000 (of whom 10,000 are Moslems and 17,000 Christians), has again become the most Jewish of large cities.

BRIDGING CHASMS IN CHINA

NOVEL STEEL CONSTRUCTION BY FRENCH ENGINEERS IN MOUNTAINS.

Some remarkable feats of bridge building have been performed in the last few months by French engineers who are in charge of the construction of the railway which is to connect the city of Yunnan, capital of the Chinese province of that name with Lao-Kai, on the border of the French province of Tonkin. Nine steel viaducts having an aggregate length of about 1,650 feet have been constructed, some of them under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty.

The one which called for the greatest exercise of ingenuity has been thrown across the Pei-Ho; not the great Chinese River of that name, but a minor stream tributary to the Song Koi, or Red River. At this point the railway line emerges by tunnels driven through towering peaks of solid rock on both sides of a valley, the walls of which are almost precipitous for several hundred feet.

From one tunnel mouth to the other is a distance of 250 feet. Owing to the steepness of the rock on both sides and the torrential character of the stream, all ordinary methods of bridging were inapplicable.

The problem was solved by planning two girders of triangular shape—arbalests, or crossbows, the French engineers call them—to be stepped in the rock far below the roadway and meeting in the middle in the form of a huge letter A, the horizontal girders being then run from the tunnels to their apex.

First of all men were lowered to construct the anchorages by quarrying out the rocks. Then the steel beams and braces were brought up from Hanoi, the capital of Tonkin, by rail to the furthest completed point of the road.

Thence they were transported on skids a distance of eighteen miles by coolies. Then the long beams were lowered vertically to the anchorages, and the arbalests were constructed in that position, largely by riveters slung in boatswains' chairs or mounted on dizzy scaffolding until the two great girders were complete.

During construction the girders were held vertical by a gearing of wire cables veered over windlasses anchored to the rock inside the tunnel. When both girders were completed they were slowly lowered simultaneously from each side until they met.

It was an anxious time for the engineers until it was found that all the calculations had been correct and the arbalests met true—plumb over the centre of the chasm. Then they were riveted together and braced, and the longitudinal girders were run out and fastened to them with fish-plates.

The building of the arbalests was begun on May 22 of this year. They were finished by the end of June, but they were not lowered into place until July 22, because the gigantic windlasses and tackle were not ready. The roadbed of the bridge is 260 feet above the stream.

The railway when complete will be 390 miles long. It will connect at Lao Kai with the French Tonkinese Railway, which runs to Hanoi and Haiphong, the principal port of Tonkin.

This will make a continuous line of about 675 miles from the capital of Yunnan to the sea. At the beginning of this year only nineteen miles of the Yunnan road were complete, running from the frontier to Hokow, but 273 were under construction. By January 1, 1909, trains will be running to Meng-toe, about half the length of the road. It will take more than another year to reach Yunnan, as the region is extremely wild and mountainous, the terminus itself being more than 6,400 feet above sea level.

The region traversed has great mineral wealth.—New York 'Sun.'

Buying Clothing==and Horses

A man doesn't snap up a horse because he looks all right. As a usual thing, he examines every hair of his hide. He wants to know the horse's pedigree, and he is mighty particular about getting a line on the man he is doing business with. When all this is made satisfactory and the price agreed upon, the buyer will further stipulate that should the horse turn out a roarer, be balky or not as represented, he can get his money back.

This may be too much caution but it is mighty good business. Compare this caution in buying horses with the indifference usually displayed in buying clothes.

Nine times out of ten a man does not examine their composition, their quality, and knows nothing about the pedigree of the garments—where and how they are made.

Is this logical?

A man is in the company of his horse for a few hours, perhaps, a day.

YOU are in your clothes all the time you are awake.

You manage the world's affairs
—transact business
—meet strangers
—welcome friends
—make love and are married
—go to church
—in fact, spend two-thirds of your life IN YOUR CLOTHES.

Your clothes should have a pedigree—a reputation—and a guarantee at the back of them. "PROGRESS BRAND" garments are pedigreed clothes.

Their pedigree—the "PROGRESS BRAND" Trademark shown below—is registered at Ottawa.

They will stand the most searching examination, inside and out.

They are made of the most dependable materials in one of the best equipped tailories in Canada, and sold only by the most reliable dealers with an unqualified guarantee—*satisfaction or money refunded.*

Does it pay, or is it good business to be indifferent when buying clothes?

FIGURE IT OUT.

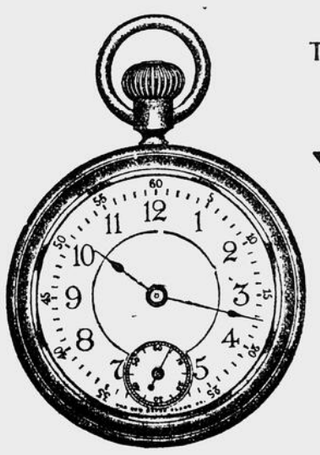
"Progress Brand"

H. VINEBERG & CO., Montreal, Sole Makers of Progress Brand Clothing

Sold and Guaranteed by Canada's Best Clothiers

GUARANTEED

This Watch Free



To Each and Every

BOY

who Sells 20 Copies of the

THANKSGIVING NUMBER of the 'CANADIAN PICTORIAL'

at TEN CENTS a copy. Just send us a postcard to say you will earn the Watch, and we will send you some copies by return mail. When you pay for these we will send you the balance, and when you pay for these we will send you the Watch immediately by return of mail. Our list of other fine premiums, suitable for Christmas Gifts, sent on receipt of your first order.

THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
142 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

This offer is also guaranteed by the publishers of the 'Montreal 'Witness.'
N.B.—Boys in Montreal and suburbs must call at 'Witness' Office for supplies, etc.

DEATH OF MR. ALEX

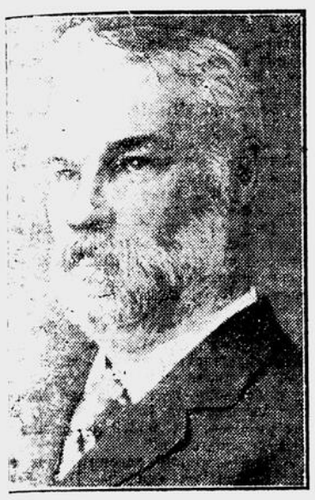
Mr. Alexander Coyle, J. Coyle, K.C., of the General Hospital, ... tuberculosis, of which ... been suffering for the ... He was only 21 years ... Mr. Coyle was well ... circles, and the news of ... be received with many ... regret. His sister, who is ... Baron de la Peyriere, resides ...

WELCOME HALL ENTERS NEW HOME.

Sixteen Years of Active Christian Rescue Work in Montreal.

The opening of the new Welcome Mission, situated at Nos. 115 St. Antoine street, will take place in the course of the next few days, and with that event will be the culmination of a scheme of Christian and philanthropic work in Montreal which will permanently benefit among a class of people whom the churches and other philanthropic institutions, and seldom touched by the general slum rescue missions. From a very humble start sixteen years ago, when developed in a remarkable way, and today, in its commodious up-to-date home, Welcome Hall offers a refuge to the unfriended and to the abandoned.

The mission is undenominational in character. The board is composed of



REV. T. B. MACAULAY,
Founder of the Welcome Hall Mission.

business and professional men, representing practically all the Protestant denominations—not more than four members belong to one denomination.

Mr. David Fraser, the present superintendent of the Mission, is himself one of its early converts, and is a striking example of the value of the work which the Mission seeks to do. During the thirteen years that Mr. Fraser has conducted the spiritual work of Welcome Hall hundreds have been reclaimed from lives of vice and crime, and returned to their homes and society. Last year alone one hundred professed change of heart and character.

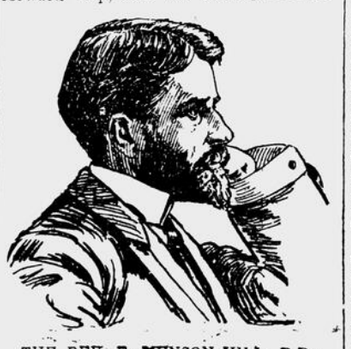
Mr. Fraser has many devoted helpers, but his time, he is ever ready and willing to respond to the cry of distress, the poor and the afflicted—any suffering one can testify to the benefit derived from his sympathy and wise counsel. Mrs. Fraser is also closely connected with the work of the Mission and is a valuable assistance to her husband in carrying out the Mission's work, especially among the women.

Miss Tarlton is another member of the Welcome Hall staff. She is also engaged as a city missionary, has, in addition, recently been appointed assistant secretary-treasurer of the expanding work of the Mission. Under the leadership of Mr. Fraser and Miss Tarlton, children's classes are held every Sunday afternoon from 10 to 11.30. Work among young men is becoming a special feature, the meetings are rapidly increasing, locally and in interest, and Mr. Fraser also conducts a mothers' meeting on Wednesdays at 3 p.m., and Miss Tarlton leads a Bible class for young women every Sunday afternoon, after which tea is provided for those girls who wish to remain for the regular Sunday evening evangelistic service in the hall. Public services are regularly held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week, and arrangements are being made to hold meetings on Saturday evenings also.

A prominent feature of the work in the new hall will be the providing of free lodgings and meals for destitute, homeless men, mainly victims of the liquor habit, the object being to reform and win these men back to respectable manhood and to a Christian life.

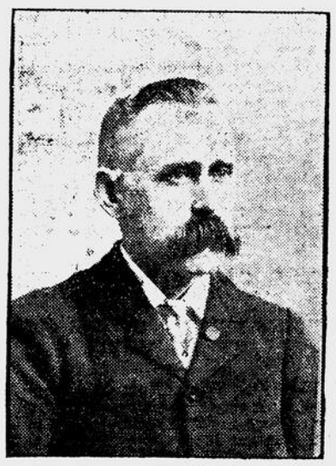
HISTORY OF THE MISSION.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay is the founder of Welcome Hall, and there are many points of interest in its unique history. Early in 1892, a Bible class of young men, connected with the Sunday-school of Calvary Congregational Church, became interested in the question of how to reach the non-churchgoing population in their neighborhood, with the object of helping them not merely spiritually, but physically and mentally. Both the teacher of the class, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, and the then pastor of the church, the Rev. E. Munson Hill, were in hearty sympathy with the idea, and after careful consideration it was decided to open a place on St. Antoine street for reading and games, where young men and boys might spend their evenings instead of on the street. The lower half of the building at 248 St. Antoine street was rented in April, 1892, and the place was named 'Welcome Hall.' A building in the rear was fitted up as a gymnasium. Mr. Macaulay was president of the organization, and Mr. Robt. Thompson treasurer, while the supervision and direction of the details of the work were heartily undertaken by the members of the class, one at least of whom was expected to be present each evening. After a while it was decided to take another forward step, and the holding of evangelistic meetings regularly three evenings of each week, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, was begun. In course of time, as the work grew, the burden upon individual members of the class became increasingly heavy, and it became necessary to secure some person who could be present during the whole day and give his entire time to the work. Mr. J. W. Ridgeway, was secured as secretary and superintendent, in April, 1893.



THE REV. E. MUNSON HILL, D.D.,
President of the Welcome Hall Mission.

The work continued to still further increase until the financial burden became too heavy for the limited number who, up to that time, had supported it. In order to broaden its base and increase its efficiency, it was decided that it was necessary that the work should cease to be a mere department of the activities of Calvary Church, and should be placed on a strictly undenominational basis. A conference was called of friends connected with all the churches of that section, and an organization was effected, called 'The Welcome Hall Mission.' The first board under this regime was composed of Messrs. T. B. Macaulay, George Hodge, John Cunningham, the Rev. E. M. Hill, John McKergow, Moses Parker, David Yuile, Geo. Sloan, Thomas Harries, Fred. W. Myers, J. O. Richardson, G. F. Johnston and W. K. Graffty. At this time two ladies were also appointed on the directorate, namely, Dr. Susan Dougall and Miss Christian Richardson.



MR. J. DAVID FRASER,
Superintendent of the Welcome Hall Mission.

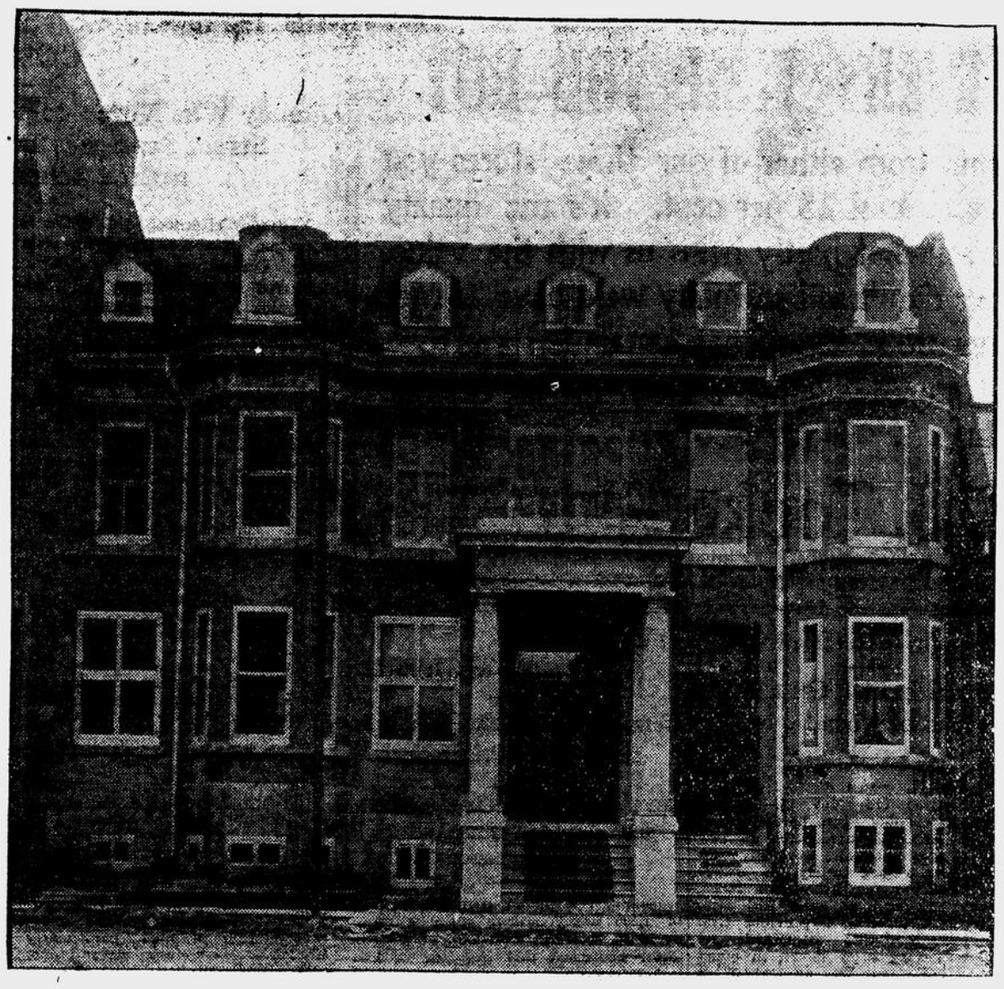
In the year 1898 the Mission moved to larger quarters, at 207 St. Antoine street, which, in turn, have recently been vacated in favor of the present new hall further east on St. Antoine street. There is no Christian institution in the city that shows greater results for the expenditure than Welcome Hall, and there is also, perhaps, no such institution in the city that has had more cause for thankfulness and encouragement at the hearty manner in which its financial equirements have at all times been responded to by its friends and the public in general. Largely through the efforts of Mr. James C. Tory, the Mission was officially incorporated in 1905.

The cost of the new hall has been about $30,000. Towards this there has been already provided about $13,000. Members of the board have given nearly $7,000 of this amount. The directors are anxious to open the building entirely free from debt, so as to be able to give their thought and energy to the work itself. They are therefore appealing to the public for the remaining $17,000, and have every confidence that the amount will be duly forthcoming.

The officers of the Mission are as follows:—

President, Dr. E. M. Hill.
Vice-president, Mr. P. W. McLagan.
Secretary-treasurer, Mr. Jas. C. Tory.
Superintendent, Mr. J. David Fraser.
Trustees, Messrs. J. R. Dougall, T. B. Macaulay, S. J. Carter, Jas. C. Tory, G. H. Harrower.
Directors, Messrs. Gerald W. Birks, R. H. Buchanan, S. J. Carter, J. David Fraser, G. H. Harrower, J. S. Hetherington, Dr. E. M. Hill, G. F. Johnston, W. Y. King, T. B. Macaulay, P. W. McLagan, F. G. Roe, Wm. Sloan, R. N. Smyth and Jas. C. Tory.

With the close of 1908 Welcome Hall Mission will have completed sixteen years of service to the city of Montreal, and during that time over twelve hundred men and women have professed conversion through the medium of the Mission, and have begun to lead Christian lives. No statistics, however, can accurately tabulate the work done by the Mission—the naked have been clothed, the hungry fed, coal and other comforts have been supplied to the needy, the stranger has been visited, the sick have been attended and helped in very many ways, positions have been secured for men and women seeking employment, and the hospitals and jails have not been overlooked in the general activities of the Mission. With the opening of the new hall these many aspects of Christian and philanthropic work will not only be continued with more effectiveness than in the past, but the field will be enlarged, and greater and grander results are confidently anticipated by Mr. Fraser and his associates in the work that lies so close to their hearts.



THE NEW HOME OF THE WELCOME HALL MISSION WITH MR. FRASER'S HOUSE ADJOINING ON THE RIGHT.

THIN BLOOD MADE STRONG

Tiredness and Weakness Overcome.

A Joyous Letter.

"Because I neglected early symptoms entirely to blame for the weakness that for nearly a year made my life a real misery,' writes Mrs. Ovide Bourgon, of Beauport. 'At first I felt that in the morning I could more than pick at my breakfast. I remember my sleep was broken by dreamy, restless dreams, and when you finally awaken, you feel you could never get up. I grew pale, lost my color, got nervous about nothing, and was afraid of myself all the time, was easily tired and easily made angry. Since I have become of me Dr. Ferrozone I can't say enough. It put new life into me, its strengthened my blood, brought back my color, and in less than three months, a brighter woman could not be found. I highly praise Ferrozone to sick people to take this health-conferring pro-

Ferrozone the powers of both digestion because it forms the blood of life and vitality, creates appetite, gives strength and endurance, it's good for everybody that needs it. Thousands of men, women and children Ferrozone every day. The best nourishing, strengthening tonic; try Ferrozone for a week or six boxes for $2.50. All dealers.

Y.M.C.A. WEEK OF PRAYER

TO-MORROW WILL BE A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND EVANGELISTIC ENDEAVOR.

To-morrow, which will mark the conclusion of the Y. M. C. A. week of prayer for young men, will be a day of thanksgiving and evangelistic endeavor. Thanksgiving for the substantial growth during the past year, especially in Bible classes, local extension, and other forms of religious activity, for the 20,000 young men who professed to enter the Christian life in connection with Association effort, and for the increase of work by Y. M. C. A. members; for the many new opportunities in this and other lands for bringing the Gospel into contact with men, formerly inaccessible to religious movements; for multiplying evidences of the power of the Gospel and the teachings of Jesus to meet the spiritual and moral needs of every man and to solve every fundamental social problem.

Members are requested to pray for the discovery of new ways of getting men to hear the claims of Christ for a year of evangelistic victory, for a great increase in the number of boys and men who confess Christ as Saviour and Lord; and to help to answer these prayers by planning to proclaim the Gospel to men to-day in the largest and best way. Make it a day to be remembered.

ST. CUTHBERT'S GUILD, ST. LAMBERT.

The above society held its general fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening at the home of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Munro, and despite the inclemency of the weather a very large attendance was present. Mis Grant gave an interesting paper on 'Thanksgiving, its origin, customs, etc.' Mrs. Munro gave an interesting and descriptive paper on 'Our country,' pointing out the great beauties of Canadian scenery. A vocal soloist, Miss Climie, combined with the talent which the society possesses, went far to make the evening most enjoyable. Mr. and Mrs. Munro displayed their usual kindness and hospitality by having refreshments served during the evening.

ST. MARGARET'S HOME.

A pound party will be given on Thursday, Nov. 19, in aid of St. Margaret's Home, Sherbrooke street. All donations will be thankfully received, and will be especially acceptable this year, as a large number of the inmates at the present are admitted quite free, and funds are urgently needed to carry on the good work. This home is entirely undenominational.

FAILURE TO REGISTER

ACTIONS MUST BE TAKEN PROMPTLY TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

Mr. Justice Mathieu rendered an important judgment, which may greatly disturb the calculations of persons intending to institute actions against commercial firms or companies who have neglected duly to register their business at the Court House. The present action was one taken by S. Croysdell against the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, and it was dismissed on the ground of want of due diligence in taking out the proceedings.

His Lordship ruled that such actions must be entered within a delay of one year after the default or neglect to register has taken place. For the present instance, the year had expired when the action was taken out, and for that reason it must be dismissed.

Argument was heard before Mr. Justice Mathieu in the Practice Court, on a motion by the defendant for security for costs, in a case of Croysdill vs. the Montreal & Cornwall Navigation Company. This was an action for failure to register on the part of the company defendant. Judgment was first obtained by default, but the defendant was afterwards authorized to plead, having shown an irregularity in the original service of the writ.

The question discussed this morning was as to whether the delay for asking the security had not expired, and the court took the case 'en délibéré.'

NEW FRENCH VICE-CONSUL.

A change is announced in the offices of the French consulate in Montreal. Baron G. d'Halewyn, who has occupied the position of vice-consul for some years past, is leaving the city to accept another position on the diplomatic corps. He will be replaced by Mr. Robiquet, of the Antwerp consulate, who has already arrived in Montreal, and was greeted by a number of his compatriots at the French Chamber of Commerce, yesterday.

DISSATISFIED STOCKHOLDER.

An action has been entered against the Peat Gas & Coal Company by D. Stanislas Bellehumeur, who sues to recover the amount paid by him for stock in said company, on the allegation that he was induced to subscribe under false representation.

PASSENGERS GOT DAMAGES

HURT IN STREET RAILWAY COLLISION ON ONTARIO STREET.

Judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Dunlop yesterday in the two cases of P. Dowbraski and Israel Freedman vs. the Montreal Street Railway Company.

The plaintiffs were injured in a collision that took place between two Ontario street cars in April, 1907. They were passengers on one of the cars, going to their work at the C. P. R. shops, when the collision took place.

Dowbraski claimed $4,000, alleging that he would suffer permanently from the effects of his injuries, and Freedman asked $425. The court held the company responsible, but reduced the damages to $500 in the case of Dowbraski and to $275 in the case of Freedman.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. Chas. Archer, K.C., J. K. L. Ross, A. G. Whitley, Cecil L. Carsley.

We Hear of More Cures

Of troubles originating in impure blood, scrofula, loss of appetite, catarrh, rheumatism, by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by all other so-called remedies combined. Somehow those cured by Hood's seem to stay cured, and they gladly tell the good news to others.

Blood Purifier—"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and have found it the choicest blood purifier. It sends a strong steady stream of life throughout the weary body. There's life and strenth in every drop of it." HILDA SMITH, 46 Wellesley St., Toronto.

Afflicted 16 Years—"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofula, with which I have been troubled 16 years, and caused by vaccination. My little daughter had a scrofula swelling on her neck and Hood's Sarsaparilla also cured her." MRS. NORA HUGHEY, Hughey, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

N. B. Do not take a substitute. Insist upon having Hood's.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
Town of St. Lambert.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Electors of the Town of St. Lambert, that on MONDAY, the 14th Day of December, 1908, at Eight o'clock P.M., at its sitting in the Town Hall, the Municipal Council of the Town of St. Lambert will take into consideration and pass, a by-law authorizing the 'MONTREAL & SOUTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY,' to construct and operate its railway in the Town of St. Lambert, upon the following streets and places:—

'Down the approach at the East End of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, across Front street, and along the north side of the Grand Trunk Railway embankment to, and thence northerly along a lot of land belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway, bearing Cadastral No. 208, of the parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil, to St. Denis avenue, St. Denis avenue, Elm street, across Lorne avenue, up to and across Victoria avenue to Desaulniers street, along Desaulniers street, and across Notre Dame avenue, to the lot Cadastral No. 162, sub-division 141, and thence along the Cadastral lots sub-divisions 144 and 145 of 162, to the proposed Merville avenue, down Merville avenue to Green street, from that point along a proposed continuation of Green street in a north easterly direction, thence across the land belonging to the Barsalou, Mailloux and Gravel Syndicate, to the north-east boundary, also from corner Victoria and Lorne avenues, up Victoria avenue to the southern boundary of the Town.

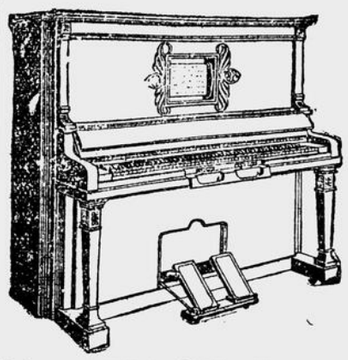
'And upon such additional streets, places, ways and routes as may from time to time be agreed upon between the said Company and the Council of the Town of St. Lambert, with a franchise for twenty-one years, the right to place poles and running wires for the purpose, under the direction of the Town; exemption from taxes for twelve years; the Town to supply the Company, free of charge, for twelve years, an average daily quantity of two thousand gallons of water, and should the Company decide to supply itself with water from the St. Lawrence River, the Town is to grant it the privilege of laying the necessary pipes and appliances, and the Company is to remove the snow from the streets occupied by their road-bed to the width of sixteen feet, the Town reserving the right to open streets for corporation work; the Company to run comfortable cars, properly heated in Winter, at such hours and intervals as to furnish a good and satisfactory service, daily between 6 a.m. and 12 p.m., at intervals of not more than sixty minutes; the fare not to exceed the fare or rate at present charged by steam railways; the Company to commence constructions on or before the first day of May, 1909, and to complete the same from terminus in Montreal to terminus on St. Denis street, St. Lambert, before the first day of November, 1909, otherwise the by-law to become null and void; the Company to be under a penalty of $25.00 per day, should it neglect to comply with the conditions and obligations of the by-law; a Notarial contract to be passed between the Town and the Company after the by-law has been passed by the Council and approved by the electors.

'The resolution or by-law passed by the Council on October 23rd, 1908, proposing to grant a franchise to the Company, to be annulled and replaced by the new proposed by-law.'

Interested persons are invited to inspect the full text of the by-law at the Municipal Office, and those whose property may be prejudicially affected by the proposed railway, have the right to appear, in person or by counsel, before the Council, at any of its sittings before or on the said 14th day of December, 1908, and they will be heard.

JAMES R. BEATTY,
Sec.-Treas., Town of St. Lambert.
St. Lambert, November 13th, 1908.

THE GOURLAY-ANGELUS
PLAYER PIANO



by the **ANGELUS** inside the case, will give an artistic rendering of the most difficult music.

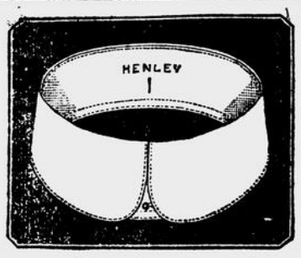
Its patented inventions, the melodant and phrasing lever, provide for that.

Call and see our stock of

GOURLAY-ANGELUS,
LEACH-ANGELUS,
and **BELL-AUTONOLA**
PLAYER PIANOS.

Prices—$650 to $850. Terms:—$50 Cash and $20 Monthly

THE LEACH PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED,
560 St. Catherine Street West, near Drummond.
Exchanges Made. Catalogues Free.



TOOKE'S HENLEY

2⅛ inches deep

Made in quarter sizes.

12½ Cents Each

EVERY TIME YOU BUY

a shirt from either of our three stores you save at least 25 per cent. It's the quality we sell that partly helps us with the value. If we didn't sell so many we'd have to get more profit. Every man can understand that.

Colored Neglige Shirts, special value . . . . . 85c.

R. J. Tooke, 177 St. James Street, 493 St. Catherine St. West, 473 St. Catherine St. East

NEW LIGHTING OFFER.

Fire and Light Committee Recommend that $75 Per Street Lamp be Paid.

THIS TO BE STRAIGHT CHARGE FOR CITY AND ALL ANNEXED MUNICIPALITIES.

The Fire and Light Committee yesterday afternoon decided to recommend the City Council to make a new offer to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company for the lighting of the city streets, parks, and squares, which offer in its main aspect is that a sum of seventy-five dollars be paid per annum for every arc lamp lighted in the streets in the city as it exists to-day, or as it may exist with the annexations which may be made during the ten years that it is proposed the new contract shall stand good.

The terms of the resolution, as unanimously adopted after very brief discussion, were as follows:—

That the City Council make an offer to the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company of a ten year contract, to date from January 1 next, on the following terms: $75 per annum per arc lamp; $36 per sixty-five candle-power incandescent lamp, and $24 per thirty-two candle-power incandescent lamp; that nine cents net be paid per kilowatt hour, by meter, for all electric current consumed in the lighting of municipal buildings, etc., these rates to prevail in the city, including St. Henri and St. Cunegonde, and that any existing contracts the company may have with other municipalities shall become null and void from the date of tbe annexation of the said municipalities with the city of Montreal, the aforesaid rates to prevail thenceforward; further, the company to agree to replace the present system and type of lamps by the most approved type of lamp now in use, to the satisfaction of the superintendent of the city lighting department and the members of the Fire and Light Committee.

Seventy-five dollars is the price per arc lamp that the company has expressed its readiness to accept for the lighting of the city streets, excluding St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde, where there is a special contract under which $90 per lamp is paid. In Maisonneuve and other municipalities which may come into the city at an early date, the company holds long-dated, and even higher prices contracts than has been made in the case of St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde.

If the committee's resolution is adopted by the City Council on Monday next, the offer will be made early next week to officials of the company in person by Mayor Payette, Ald. L. A. Lapointe, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and the members of the Fire and Light Committee, accompanied by the city clerk and the city treasurer.

A TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE

CARS OF DYNAMITE COLLIDED WITH OTHERS—FORTUNATELY EXPLOSIVE WAS FROZEN.

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 13.— Travelling on truck cars of dynamite, at a rate of more than a hundred miles an hour, and with certain death as their expected destination, four men in the employ of the steamer 'Nipigon' stuck to their posts and were thrown yards away when the cars collided with others at the bottom of an incline. That the men were not blown to atoms was due to the fact that the dynamite was frozen, a condition unknown to the four men on board. The crates were reduced to kindling wood, and hundreds of sticks of dynamite, one of which would have meant certain death, were thrown in every direction. There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the cause of the accident, although the prevailing idea is that the brakes on two of the four cars would not work. Not one of the men was seriously hurt, although they were so weak from their experience as to be unable to resume work. The captain of a tug on which the dynamite was to be be loaded, saw the explosives bearing down upon him, and although he signalled for full speed ahead, felt there was no hope for either crew or boat.

SHOT IN COURT ROOM.

Prosecutor in Graft Cases in San Francisco Wounded by Saloon Keeper.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 13.—Frances J. Heney, a leading figure in the prosecution of municipal corruption in San Francisco, was shot and seriously injured at 4.22 o'clock to-day, in Judge Lawlor's court room, by Morris Haas, a Jewish saloonkeeper, who had been accepted as a juror in a previous trial of Abraham Ruef and afterwards removed, it having been shown in court by Heney that Haas was an ex-convict, a fact not brought out in his examination as a venireman.

The shooting of Heney occurred in the presence of many persons in the court room during a recess in the trial of Abraham Ruef, on trial for the third time on the charge of bribery. At six o'clock to-night Mr. Heney, who regained consciousness and will likely recover, said: 'I will live to prosecute Haas and Ruef.'

Haas in a statement said. 'I am the wronged man. I do not care what becomes of me now. I have sacrificed myself, not for my own honor, but for the honor of those who are situated like myself. I would not have brought my four children into the world to bear such a brand if I had known the fact that I was a former convict would become known. Heney ruined me. That is why I shot him.'

After the shooting, Judge Lawlor called the court to order and immediately ordered Ruef taken into custody, overruling the objection of Attorney Arch. Attorney Dorier asked that the witness Gallagher, be also taken into custody, but the court declined to issue the order. The judge then adjourned court until 10 a.m. on Monday.

Heney, as he lay on the operating table, said:

'I will live to prosecute both Haas and Ruef.'

The bullet barely missed the cartiod artery, and all other principal arteries were not ruptured. There is a slight swelling under the left ear, but there is no unnatural hemorrhage, and Mr. Heney's pulse is good. It is the opinion of the surgeons that he will recover. Heney was later taken to the Lane Hospital, to be placed under the X-ray, so that the bullet may be placed exactly.

BOMB IN A TAXICAB

VEHICLE WRECKED, BUT CHAUFFEUR ESCAPED.

New York, Nov. 13.—The explosion of what is supposed to have been a dynamite bomb in a taxicab in front of the Grand Central Station on 42nd street created excitement in the vicinity about midnight. The cab was wrecked, but, so far as known, no one was injured. According to the police, the cab was hired by a woman in front of a Broadway restaurant, and she is supposed to have placed the bomb.

Diamond Phanaus was the chauffeur in charge of the cab. He said he was waiting in front of a Broadway restaurant when a young woman appeared and said she was in a hurry to go to the Grand Central depot. Arriving at the depot the woman hurried inside.

Phanaus said he looked into the cab and saw what appeared to be a tin box on the floor. He hurried after the woman and had just entered the door of the station when he heard an explosion. He turned and saw that the taxicab had been blown to fragments. The police were unable to find the young woman.

PORTO RICAN ELECTIONS

San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 13.—The official election returns for the Island of Porto Rico were completed and made public to-day. They show that the Unionist Party carried all the seven districts of the island and that the House of Delegates will not have a Republican minority. The Unionists obtained their clean sweep by advocating independence and self-government. This appealed to the country districts, where the great mass of the voters are found.

BROKE HIS ANKLE.

As a result of a fall at the corner of Fabre and Gilford streets a couple of days ago, ex-Lieut. Tetrault, who was for many years attached to old No. 16 police station, Laurier avenue, is confined to his home with a broken ankle.

THE DISASTER IN WESTPHALIA.

German Miners Make Demonstration Against Prince Eitel.

THEY BLAME MANAGEMENT FOR EXPLOSION—A MESSAGE TO THE KAISER.

Hamm, Westphalia, Nov. 13.—A crowd of 1,500 angry miners made a hostile demonstration this afternoon while Prince Eitel Frederick and Minister of Commerce Delbruck were visiting the scene of the mining catastrophe. The miners greeted the Prince with shouts, indicating their belief that the disaster was caused through the fault of the mine management. The district governor tried in a speech to pacify the miners, but they hooted him down, and some of them struck up the 'Marseillaise,' and blockaded the road and prevented the Prince's automobile from advancing.

Later the Prince received a deputation of miners in the company's office. The spokesman asked the Prince to report to Emperor Wilham that they wanted a law for the protection of the miners. The Prince promised the deputation that he would inform his father of their desire. The leader of the men subsequently made a speech to the crowd, requesting it to disperse quietly, and this was done without further demonstrations.

Rescue operations to reach the men entombed in the Radbod Mine, where the explosion of fire damp occurred yesterday morning and resulted in great loss of life, have not yet been renewed. The authorities estimate that there are still 360 miners below the ground, but no hope is entertained that they can be saved. Twenty-seven of the miners who were taken out severely injured, are lying in hospitals. The shafts, pithead and galleries of the mine are being walled in an endeavor to choke the fire.

Thirty more dead bodies were brought up from the shaft this morning. The police still keep the public away from the immediate vicinity of the shaft head. The scenes witnessed are pitiful. The wives of the imprisoned miners are demanding why the authorities keep their husbands shut below ground, and several of the women have become insane and been taken to an asylum.

There is danger of further explosions in the mine from extensive stores of dynamite at the bottom of the pit.

SYMPATHY FROM FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 13.—President Fallieres today wired the German Emperor as follows:

'France has not forgotten the sympathy which the German miners showed their French comrades at the time of the Corrieres disaster, nor the heroism with which the miners of Westphalia hastened to their assistance.'

'Our emotion is, therefore, all the more profound at the news of the terrible disaster in the Redbod mine. We share with all our heart in the mourning which has struck Germany so deeply. I beg Your Majesty to accept my sincerest condolences.—Fallieres.

THEATRE BURNED.

New York, Nov. 12.—Less than an hour after a large audience had left the Park Theatre, a historic Brooklyn playhouse, fire was discovered to-night, and an hour later the building was in ruins. Mrs. Mary Spencer, head of the Spooner Stock Company, which was filling an engagement at the theatre, and several members of the company, were in their dressing rooms and the office, but they escaped without injury. Three alarms were turned in, as the building was in the centre of a block of old buildings. One fireman was injured, but not seriously. The loss will be about $125,000, covered by insurance. The building, which was erected in 1860, was owned by Mrs. Spooner.

DIPHTHERIA IN CARAQUET.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 12.—An epidemic of diphtheria is reported in Caraquet, on the North Shore of the province. There have been several deaths, one report says forty fatal cases. The Provincial Board of Health to-day took charge and sent one official to the place.

FILTHY STREETS STIR FINANCE COMMITTEE TO ACTION.

Money Was Voted to Pay for the Work and Then Street Sweepers Disappeared—Road Committee Asked for Explanation.

Yesterday afternoon Ald. Sadler called attention, at a meeting of the civic Finance Committee,, to an article which appeared in the 'Witness' on Thursday in which he said there was some outspoken criticism of the manner in which the streets had been neglected during the last week or two. The facts, as stated, were quite right. The roadways in the city had been allowed to become in a disgracefully filthy condition through a lack of sweeping. He believed the Finance Committee would be blamed for not having voted money to the road department to carry out this very necessary work, and it was for this reason that he referred to the matter at the present time. He wished the public to know that it was not the Finance Committee that was to blame, for on Oct. 16 last a sum of five thousand dollars was voted to the Road Committee for the specific purpose of street cleaning, and on Oct. 27 a similar sum was voted for a like purpose.

'I should like to know where the work has been done,' proceeded Ald. Sadler, 'for I have not seen a single street-sweeper anywhere in the city since the earliest of those dates.'

'Since we voted the money the sweepers have disappeared,' remarked the chairman, Ald. L. A. Lapointe.

'But why?' asked Ald. Sadler.

'I do not know, I am sure,' replied Ald. Lapointe, 'unless it is that other funds had been overdrawn by the Road Committee at the time we voted this money. I know that since that day there has not been any street sweeping. I have noticed that, and the consequent accumulation of mud, particularly on Champ de Mars street, where I live.

'We shall not have snow to any great extent yet,' continued Ald. Sadler, 'and there was no just reason to stop the street sweeping in expectation of that. Latterly we have had a good deal of rain which has washed all kinds of dirt on to the streets where it has remained as mud, whereas, it after the rains, the street sweepers had been sent out, we should have had clean streets for weeks to come. On St. Catherine, Dorchester, St. James and other streets the mud has been a disgrace, and on the asphalt pavements it has been a great danger to driving.'

Alderman L. A. Lapointe—The Road Department has evidently been hoping for the snow to come and cover up the filth. Then, in the springtime, it will still be there, with more added. What the department should do, of course, is to remove the dirt and have the streets as clean as possible before the frost and snow does come.

'For my part,' remarked Alderman Sadler. 'I am ready and willing to vote $10,000 for street sweeping if the Road Department will spend the money for that purpose.'

Alderman Lavallée said a mistake was made in voting money for street sweeping in the city generally. It should be divided into divisions. Under the present system one head foreman would set men to work sweeping in one district and monopolize the funds while another district was 'starved.'

'That will account for the fact,' observed Alderman Sadler, 'that in some particular parts of the city the streets are so swept that they are as clean as this table, while other streets, including those I have named, are no better than has been described.'

'Some foremen are more clever than others,' remarked Alderman L. A. Lapointe.

It was decided to ask for particulars from the Road Department as to the manner in which the money voted for street sweeping on Oct. 16 and 27, in two sums of $5,000 each, had been spent.

THE MARINE INQUIRY.

Witnesses Testify as to Supplies for the Steamer 'Arctic.'

Quebec, Nov. 13.—At the proceedings in the Marine Department inquiry this afternoon, Mr. James Holliday, of Holliday Bros., was examined, but no new facts were elicited, witness replying to most of the questions that 'he did not know,' or 'could not explain matters.'

One particular account amounted to $32,500, and he said he had received only $30,300. He could not say what had become of the balance, but believed that certain reductions had been made on the account. He was surprised to learn the other day that he had only received $30,300. He was receiving $300 a day for the use of his steamer, but never gave $50 a day or any other sum to Mr. Gregory, nor had he ever given money to other officials.

In reply to Senator Choquette, witness said he had paid no money to Mr. Gregory, except for interests on drafts.

Mr. Payne, bookkeeper for Holliday Bros., corroborated Mr. Holliday's evidence.

Mr. C. A. Parent, hardware merchant, and Mr. George Tanguay, provision merchant, had both done business with the local agency, but had paid no money to Mr. Gregory or any other official.

Mr. J. B. Laliberte, wholesale and retail furrier, said he sent in supplies to the 'Arctic.' Prices had been asked for and he had sold the Department at retail prices. He had received cheques from Ottawa, but had never paid a cent to any of the officials.

Mr. G. Elie Amyot, importer and manufacturers' agent, said he kept no books, but had done a cash business. Since 1904 he had sold the Department goods amounting to $4,000, most of which went on board the 'Arctic,' having been ordered at the last moment. He purchased his goods from other local merchants. He had supplied fireworks to Mr. Gregory, but the latter knew nothing of the goods on board the 'Arctic.' He never gave Mr. Gregory anything, but had borrowed money from him to the amount of his orders and gave him 10 percent. He finally admitted that the ten percent was a commission paid to Gregory. In answer to Mr. Choquette, witness stated that he failed last year.

Mr. Jean Drolet, butcher, had done business with the Department since the Liberals were in power. He got the orders when tenders were called for. His yearly business with the Department amounted to between five or six thousand dollars, but he never paid anybody a cent as commission.

Mr. George Marchand, boilermaker, did business amounting to two thousand dollars in 1904-05, but had only given from ten to fifteen dollars each to four of the engineers.

Mr. Doyle, hardware merchant, sold goods amounting to $17,500 in three years. He sold at retail prices, and Mr. Gregory had a personal account with his firm upon which witness granted a discount of 3½ to 4 percent, but did not give any discount on departmental goods. However, on cross-examination, he said that he settled with Mr. Gregory once a year and the latter asked him for a discount on his personal account, as all his friends granted him a discount. In one of the personal accounts the amount was $631, but after deducting the discount, Mr. Gregory gave him a cheque for $175.

Several other witnesses who had dealings with the Department gave similar evidence, some saying they gave discount on personal accounts; others said they allowed Mr. Gregory 5 percent on moneys advanced to them.

It is expected that the investigation will be concluded here to-morrow evening.

WHOLESALE GROCERS' GUILD

COMBINATION FAVORED BY RETAIL GROCERS.

Toronto, Nov. 12.—Whatever may be the position of the wholesale grocery trade, the retail merchants apparently do not hesitate to admit their desire to protect themselves by combination. 'I do not see why we should not combine to secure fair prices as well as the lawyers,' declared Mr. E. M. Trowern, the secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, who was one of the witnesses in the combine case before Chief Justice Falconbridge to-day. Mr. Trowern blamed the present law for tying the hands of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and expressed the view that prices should be fixed under the supervision of the Government. He also stated that if the object of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild had been to boost prices, they had miserably failed.

Evidence in rebuttal of the charges contained in the indictment against the guild was given by a number of representative manufacturers and wholesale grocers. It is expected that the case for the defence will close to-morrow. W. H. Rowley, president of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, testified to the advantages derived from the distribution of their products through the wholesale trade. They found that system the most economical. The Eddy Company had no arrangements with the Grocers' Guild or any other guild, and did not confine their sales to members of the Guild.

A. H. Thomson, superintendent of the sales department of the Canada Sugar Refinery Company, of Montreal, deposed that if distribution through wholesale trade was dispensed with the cost of sugar to the consumer would be increased. The guild had nothing to do with the fixing of prices of sugar or with refiners' list of customers, nor had the guild anything to do with the fixing of equalized rates. Never to his knowledge had the guild asked the Canada Sugar Refinery Company to cut off anybody.

THE CARMACK MURDER

FORMER SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY ARRESTED.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12.—John D. Sharpe, ex-sheriff of this county, was arrested here to-day, charged with murder and abetting in the murder of Senator E. W. Carmack last Monday afternoon. It has been understood here for two days that warrants would be issued for the arrest of Sharpe, and his arrest today was no surprise. It is alleged that Sharpe was seen with Colonel Cooper and Robin Cooper, his son, shortly before the killing, and was also at the scene of the tragedy immediately after Carmack fell to the ground. Sharpe was at once taken to jail.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 13. The grand jury this afternoon returned a true bill against Robin Cooper, Colonel B. D. Cooper and ex-Sheriff John D. Sharp, charging them with the murder of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack.

MISSIONARY NOW MINISTER.

Mr. W. G. Cooper, who has had charge of the Annex Branch Mission of the First Baptist Church, since the beginning of the work there last May, has resigned in order to take the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Westport, Ont., where he began work on Nov. 8. During the short time he spent in the Annex he made for himself many warm friends.

THE 'EVE OPENER' CASE

WHAT THE CALGARY [illegible] TO SAY OF THE [illegible]

Calgary, Alta., [illegible] in an editorial [illegible] pen of [illegible] after [illegible] It [illegible] fully [illegible] posed by the [illegible] vote and the money [illegible] investments. The A[illegible] along this line does [illegible] sometimes also [illegible] that many [illegible] in [illegible] tenant against the [illegible]

'It is something to [illegible] Calgary at least [illegible] most of whom [illegible] secular, sworn to [illegible] was right, [illegible] of approval of the [illegible] tions which have [illegible] peared in the Eye Opener [illegible] judge to [illegible] to further [illegible] ing that [illegible]

'The time was [illegible] to speak about the [illegible] of remedies [illegible] breath. To-day a [illegible] public body in [illegible] in their capacity as [illegible] do not [illegible] upon the [illegible] question.

'This is not all. [illegible] something [illegible] tails not [illegible] is involved. In [illegible] Opener,' he says, [illegible] opinion, and I [illegible] most others [illegible] the jury, because [illegible] is a paper with [illegible] debasing [illegible] fluence on the [illegible] lisher of it is, in [illegible] to very little.

'All of which [illegible] 'Daily News' says [illegible] when it attacked [illegible] says. 'A paper with [illegible] ing a debasing [illegible] izing influence on [illegible] the publisher [illegible] little consideration.

'A feather pillow [illegible] of the question, and [illegible] close the [illegible] the most [illegible] effective. The [illegible] if not killed, [illegible] Alberta will [illegible] to it.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

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



NO. 1576—LADY'S SKIRT

As there are [illegible] qualities of the [illegible] skirts, we have [illegible] that, with the [illegible] one may cut to [illegible] medium weight [illegible] made from this [illegible] underskirt [illegible] material or [illegible] some kind. The [illegible] able habit [illegible] plait that runs [illegible] skirt. The [illegible] front. The [illegible] in four sizes, [illegible] waist measure, [illegible] or 42½ or 43 [illegible] quired for a [illegible]

PATTERN [illegible]

Please [illegible] ed pattern as [illegible] below.

No.....

Size.....

Name.....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

N.B.—Be sure to cut out [illegible] tion and send with the coupon filled out. The pattern will be sent you in less than a week. Price, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address, 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal

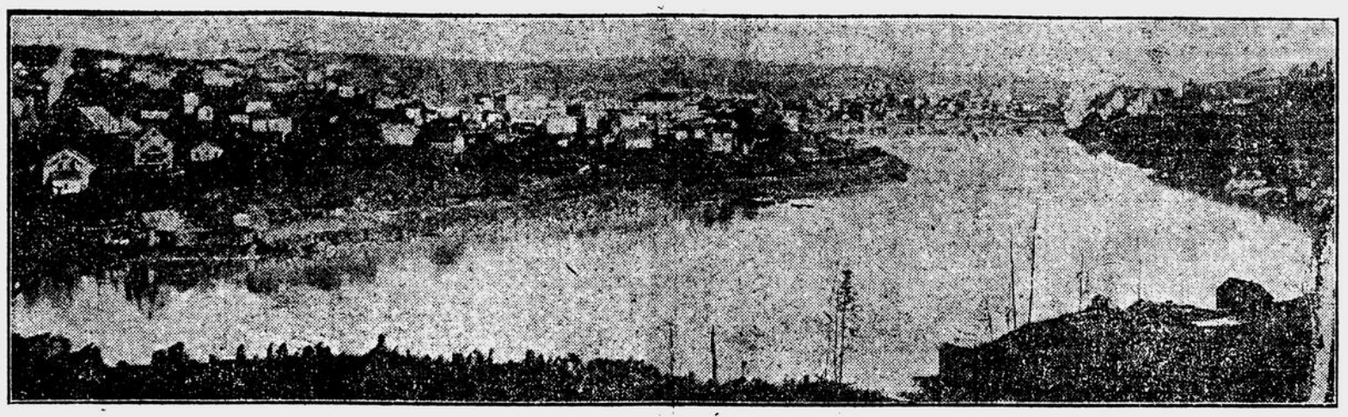
Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

15 to 24 Pages

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908

THE SILVER WONDER OF THE WORLD.



COBALT CITY TO-DAY, THE WILDERNESS OF YESTERDAY

Metals have nobility in various degrees. Silver is usually accounted the second metal, as gold has been made the standard on account of its scarcity, but silver has always been in the van because of its artistic beauty, and because of its serviceableness and value as a coin when mixed with baser metal. Silver is widely diffused throughout the earth's crust, including the ocean, which contains a trace of this noble metal, minute, it is true, in a relative sense, but in absolute amount approaching ten million tons. Pure silver has a beautiful color and lustre. It is almost as plastic as pure gold, and, like it, is very soft. It does not tarnish in natural air, but in air contaminated with ever so little sulphurated hydrogen it gradually draws a black film of sulphide. That is how the observer sees it in the veins of the mines. Silver is rarely found in the native state, and then only in comparatively small quantities. That is what makes the Cobalt Camp so wonderful, as there vast quantities of ore are found, especially in such properties as Nipissing, Crown Reserve, Kerr Lake and others where some of the ore averages as much as eighty percent silver.



KERR LAKE BUILDINGS AND SHAFT HOUSE.

Most of the ores of silver are difficult to reduce, and it is therefore deemed safe to regard this as the last of the great coining metals which came into use. Silver is originally as widespread as gold, occurring in nearly all volcanic rocks and some of the primary ores. In the silver reef district of Nevada it is found in sedimentary sandstone, though this appears to have undergone some change from volcanic action. Gold remains unaltered by the action of the elements, and is often carried many long distances from the original place of occurrence by the breaking up of the rocks which contain it and the formation anew elsewhere, either in rocks or as 'placers' of gravel or sand containing gold easily washed out by water or with rude appliances. Silver, on the contrary, can only be found in the rocks where it originally was. When these are broken down or decay, the silver is either driven into combinations or, more commonly, dissipated and lost. Hence silver is to be obtained by subterranean mining demands the aid of capital and of skilled labor. In nearly all silver ores there is some gold, and in nearly all ores there is some silver. But in the Cobalt region the by-products of value are in other minerals.

Inquiries as to the quantity of silver used in the arts have met with success, and the statistics so obtained defective, although the arts consume an increasing quantity of this precious metal. We know, however, already nearly four-fifths of the silver produced is consumed in the arts and exported to Asia. There are said to be about from sixty to seventy million pounds sterling worth of coins in India—and China, Persia and other Eastern countries demanding more and more of the white metal, which accounts for its rise in value recently, and the expectation that within a few months it may enhance in value from around fifty to sixty-five cents an ounce. While the present great increase in the production of silver might easily depreciate its value from a coinage point of view, it is well to bear in mind that the present annual consumption of this metal in the arts and through wear, tear, and loss is fully equal to three-fourths, if not two-thirds of the production, and that proportion is every day increasing. Silver is used for plate and jewellery, and is also consumed in numerous chemical preparations, such as lunar, caustic, indelible ink, hair dyes, fulminating powder and in many other ways.

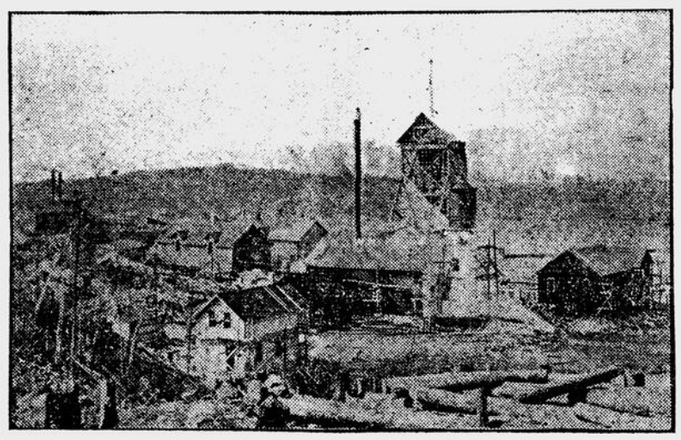
At the King's Birthday banquet on the recent trip to Cobalt, a speaker spoke fancifully about silver. He described a scene when the morning was dull and dark and the clouds obscured the blue sky. Suddenly the sun shone out, making everything beautiful. He said it was his first intimate acquaintance with beauty and silver, for it was a silver sun which glorified all the scene. In Cobalt silver glorifies everything. Those who were fortunate enough to be at Cobalt over Thanksgiving Day saw silver at its best. They saw it glittering in the mines in quantities so vast as to make the Eldorado of the imagination seem quite a small thing. But all around in nature, on and over the ground, silver was there in the sun and moon light, in the glittering air, in the streams and on the streets, on the mountain tops and in the depths of the valleys, in the woods and in lonely lanes bespangled with snow, everywhere there was the inspiration of silver. Silver has been a quest of the world for ages. It has been found everywhere in quantities more or less minute and vast. But Cobalt even now is the greatest event in the silver quest that has ever occurred. Soberly and conservatively, no such discovery of the white metal has ever come into the ken of man, and it is, to say the least, unlikely that such wonderful wealth in such a small region will ever be known to the world again. From a metallurgical point of view it has made Canada more famous than it has ever been before.

Shall Canadians or others benefit by this wealth? Those who make money out of the Cobalt mines will injure nobody. Unfortunately, in many of the concerns of life the man who makes money makes it at the expense of his neighbor, one wins and the other loses, as in a game of cards, the bucket shop, or the race course. But in Cobalt it is Nature's wealth. She freely distributes it to all, and all should benefit. Silver, said a Cobalt orator, should advance in price because all of us should have more silver to make our homes more beautiful, to enable us to discard our electro plate, our nickel and other plated ware, and adorn our tables with Cobalt's natural wealth. A pleasing and eminently satisfactory feature of Cobalt is the capability and honesty of those who are engaged in its financing and the development of it. There are three classes of mines or propositions. There is first the mine that shows values and can pay dividends, that is an investment mine, as safe a proposition as Canadian Pacific, Montreal Street or Power. Second, there is the prospect, in the hands of men who are confident they shall make a mine, who put their own money and time into its development, and who will stay by it whether it wins or loses; and third, there is the wild cat. And what is a wild cat? A 'wild cat,' so called, is a proposition which is started by unscrupulous people, who take a location, do not work upon it, float a stock, get all the money they can out of that issue, and then fade away, leaving a deluded following minus their money.

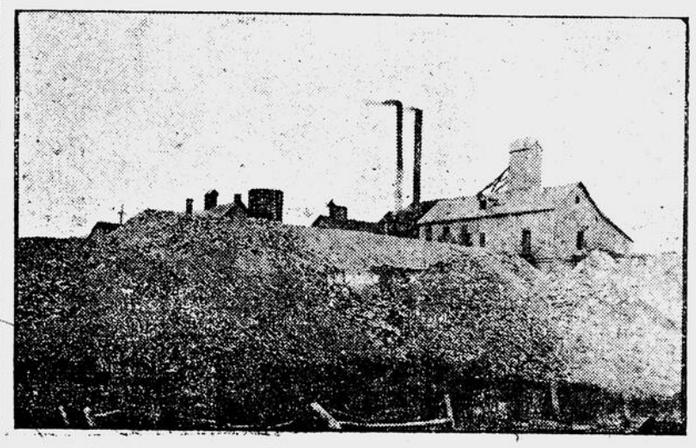
Fortunately, so far as Cobalt is concerned, there have been few of these miserable adventures. Cobalt so far has a clean record, and it is greatly to be hoped that this will be maintained. Practically three years ago Cobalt was a wilderness. The Ontario Government had the pluck to push a railway through that region with the object of getting to James Bay, without thought of mineral wealth along the route. Cobalt has been one result of that enterprise, and if prospectors' tales are to be believed, diamonds, gold, iron and other mineral wealth, to say nothing of astounding water powers, will follow in its train. Of course, from the purely silver point of view Crown Reserve is at present the marvel. Nipissing and Kerr Lake, have a larger territory for development, but in width of vein and richness, Crown Reserve, up to the present time, is the premier. Mining engineers from all over the world agree in this that a thirty-four inch vein of silver, carrying in some parts eighty percent, is a world's record. Already there are a dozen or more of the Cobalt mines which are dividend payers, and these have so much wealth in sight that they are likely to pay their shareholders as high as forty to sixty percent, and these dividends aggregate more than the dividends paid by all the chartered banks of Canada. It is for the investor carefully to discriminate and buy shares in those mines, whose worth has been discovered, and which are in the hands of faithful, careful and wise business men. This is all the more necessary when it is recognized that within the next few years hundreds of millions of dollars will be returned to those who invest wisely.

The mines that are the most interesting are, of course, the dividend paying ones. Among these there is primarily the Nipissing, which has the greatest area of any of the dividend producing properties, and has already produced in dividends an abnormal amount, far exceeding any bank dividends. These dividends are a very small amount of what this company could pay, even if it shipped out a part of the ore in sight now, and those shareholders who stay by the company have a fortune in sight. Kerr Lake is another wonderful proposition. The stock is high now, some may think too high, but those who have inspected the property, have seen there silver values far exceeding any money thus far spent in its development. As to Crown Reserve it has been inspected by the laymen and the mining experts, and the most conservative of those who have seen the property, are quite prepared to say that there is no silver mining proposition in the world to equal it for the size of its territory. It has a silver carrying vein of thirty-two inches wide, so far, one hundred feet deep, and it may go to several hundred feet further, carrying a value of sixty to eighty percent of silver. If the estimate of the engineers proves true, no less than $50,000,000 will be realized upon this property. Even if this figure was cut in half, and then, even divided into a quarter, those who bought the stock at present quotations will receive a handsome return. The fame of the Crown Reserve mine has now grown so great that hundreds of people wish to visit it every day, and this has caused such distress to the management that it has been found necessary to restrict the number of visitors, as at times it is seriously interfering with the work of development. With the ore in sight, and with that taken out it is one of the surprises of visitors how such extensive improvements to the property have been made with such small cost, meaning only a few dollars from each ton of ore. It is not surprising that in the face of these facts the directors of Crown Reserve, who have by their excellent and businesslike management won public confidence and respect, have decided to pay such a large increase in dividends to the shareholders at the turn of the new year. Temiskaming is another mine that is deserving of support, as developments so far have indicated that this property is one of the leaders both as to quantity and value of ore. It is being carefully and systematically managed, and those who hold the stock need have no fear as to future results. La Rose is another wonder, and only those who have visited this property can fully appreciate the remarkable wealth that is hidden between the rocks. The ore which is being taken out daily is of the highest valuation, and it is not surprising that this favorite issue should be selling at its present high rate. The story of the discovery and development of this property would make interesting reading, suffice it, however, to say that it is the pioneer camp, and the man who accidentally made the discovery gave his name to this famous mine.

Then there are several other valuable properties, such s Conaigas, Kerr Lake, Trethewey, Nova Scotia and Chambers-Ferland, which are proving their worth and which it is calculated will show handsome profits as the work of development progresses. The majority of these mines have, up to the present time, fulfilled all expectations. Fortunes have been and are being made in these camps, and it is gratifying to note that the distribution of this wealth is fairly well distributed. An accurate estimate of the value of the tremendous silver deposits of the Cobalt camps would be impossible, but it can be said in all seriousness that there are hundreds of millions of dollars worth of silver ore within sight.



DEVELOPMENT AT CROWN RESERVE.



DUMP AND BUILDINGS OF LA ROSE.

While there are a dozen or more of dividend-paying mines in Cobalt, there are also numerous undeveloped properties, which are being quietly worked and which some day may show valuable results. Some of these are in locations close to several of the best mines, and while some of them may prove non-productive, that is in paying quantities, it is certain that others will in time prove profitable to those who are bold enough to place their confidence and money in them so as to prosecute the work of exploration. It is absolutely necessary to visit Cobalt in order to understand the situation and to appreciate the extent and value of the silver bearing area. Foreign interests are becoming intensely interested in this wonderful silver region, but it is for Canadians to do all in their power to preserve, as far as is legimate, their rights and privileges, so to share largely in the benefits which must accrue as a result of the continued development and exploration.

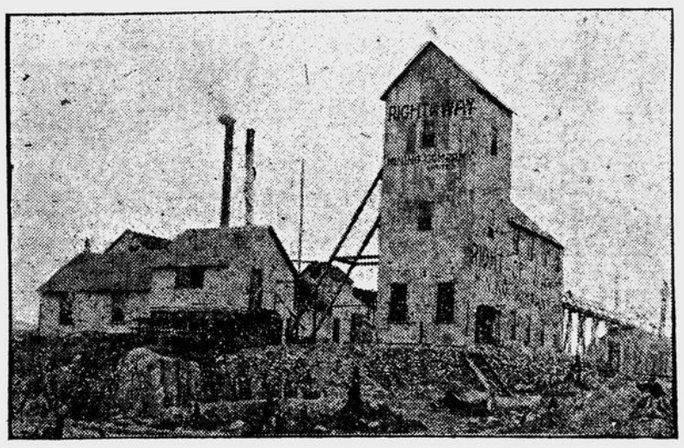
It has been claimed for the mining laws of Ontario that they give the prospector a better chance and at the same time afford a better protection to the investing public than any other legislation on the same subject in America. The inspection after discovery is pointed out as a safeguard against wildcatting, though its efficacy in that regard is somewhat doubtful. The provision that one prospector can only take up three claims on one license has in the main prevented big corporations from blanketing the whole of a district. The virtue of the discovery and inspection clause has, however, largely departed with the abolishing of the inspection test up the Montreal River, where for the most part staking out claims is now being carried on.

The first thing a prospector has to do is to get a license from the Bureau of Mines at Toronto or any mining recorder. There are recorders now at all the principal points of activity, and the licenses can be obtained without any inconvenience. The acquisition of mining claims in Ontario depends, in the first instance, upon the discovery of valuable mineral, followed up by staking out and recording the claim, performing and filing proof of work, applying for a patent and paying a small price per acre. No one is entitled to prospect or stake out or acquire unpatented mining lands or to acquire any unpatented right or interest in them without first taking out a miner's license, which can be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, or, except in the case of a company, from any mining recorder. The license is good throughout the province, but must be renewed not later than March 31 each year. In order to prospect in a forest reserve a prospecting permit must also be obtained, which will be issued at the Bureau of Mines upon the bureau being satisfied of the carefulness and integrity of the applicant. Crown lands in forest reserves may be leased, but not sold. Generally speaking, all Crown lands and lands of which the minerals are reserved to the Crown are open to prospecting and staking out, if not already taken up, but there are a few exceptions.

All claims in unsurveyed territory must be laid out with boundaries running due north and south and east and west, and the boundaries of all claims go down vertically on all sides. An ordinary claim in unsurveyed territory is a square of forty acres. No more than three claims may be staked out or recorded in the name of one licensee in any one mining division during any year. The discovery and the staking out and marking of claims are in all cases subject to official inspection, and in rich districts, called complete inspection areas, no certificate of record can be granted until the discovery is passed. If there is no discovery of valuable mineral the claim is cancelled, and the land thereupon becomes again open to other prospectors. Anyone who records a claim upon a fraudulent affidavit of discovery, or who is guilty of any fraud in connection with the acquisition of the claim, in addition to being liable to criminal prosecution and to forfeiture of his license, will not acquire a good title to the property; and anyone who, except as authorized by the act, stakes out any lands open to prospecting or puts any post or markings on such lands, or who stakes out a claim and fails to record it, is not entitled again to stake out any part of the same lands or to acquire any interest in them unless he first obtains a certificate from the recorder, which can be granted only on proof of good faith. Altogether the Ontario authorities are carrying out a wise and independent policy in their administration of Cobalt affairs, and this is shown by respect for the law, which is not usually too well kept in large mining districts.



THE TEMISKAMING MINE.



DEVELOPMENT AT RIGHT OF WAY.

HIGHEST IN HONORS

Baker's Cocoa



Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

50 HIGHEST AWARDS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

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86 St. Peter Street, Montreal

WELLINGTON COUNCIL.

Never in the history of Wellington Council 1455, Royal Arcanum, has there been greater enthusiasm displayed than at the meeting in White's Hall, Wellington street, on Thursday, the occasion being the official visit of the Grand Council officers, headed by Mr. W. W. Williamson, grand regent. The visitors present were: Messrs. John B. Tresidder, D. F. Johnson, F. W. Wadsworth, A. I. Morison, David Watson, Dr. W. Grieve Nichol, C. K. Ives, Fitzjames E. Brown, R. T. Johnson, J. R. Nutter, Geo. W. Liddell, Dr. A. R. Griffith, N. E. McMahon, Stewart W. Cuthbert, J. Wesley Smith, W. H. Redding, W. Bennett, H. W. Pritchard and D. Anderson. Five candidates were initiated into the mysteries, in capital style, by the officers' degree staff. Good work is being done by this council, and the prospects are bright for the winter's work. After the business meeting members and guests were entertained with a collation provided by the orator and his committee. After the loyal toast to His Majesty was honored, all present enjoyed themselves listening to sons by Messrs. Fred. Holliday, D. Fred Johnon, E. Pratt and W. A. Salts, and a recitation by Mr. Cool. Mr. Fred Gunter was the accompanist. Addresses were made by Messrs. Tresidder, Williamson, McMahon, Nutter, Browne, and Dr. Griffith.

ST. MARTIN'S MISSION.

The attendance at the evangelistic mission in St. Martin's Church last evening was the largest of the series, the weather having been unfavorable during the first part of the week. The Rev. E. J. Kennedy, vicar of St. John's Church, Boscombe, England, who is conducting services every afternoon and evening, is spoken of by Mr. Troop as the strongest evangelist that has visited this church during his experience as rector.

This afternoon, at four o'clock, Mr. Kennedy will conduct a meeting for young people, taking for his subject, 'A, B, C.' On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock a meeting for men only will be held, when the address will be on, 'A man's difficulties.'

DEPORTED.

William Tabor and John Krinkula had an argument in Chaboillez square last night, the result being that they were arrested. Tabor had $300 in his pockets, but all the other man possessed was a dirk knife. A charge of suspicion of theft was laid against them, but there was no evidence to substantiate it. They were handed over to the care of a constable, to be put on board a boat leaving port to-morrow.

A. O. F. CONCERT.

Court Mount Royal, No. 5694, of the A.C.F., celebrated its 30th anniversary last Thursday by a concert and social in White's Hall, corner Wellington and Richmon streets. A musical programme of much merit was contributed to by Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Binns, Miss Baker, Mr. Rivet, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. J. Webster, an English pianist of note, and Mr. George Bingham, humorist, who was called on for no fewer than six comic songs.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

The medical superintendent's report of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane for the fortnight ending Nov. 10 shows: Admissions, 5; re-admission, 1; discharged cured, 1; discharged on trial, 1; deaths, 2. The visiting governors for next week are: Messrs. John Allan, Chas. A. Smart, B. H. Waud and D. Jerome Spence.

THIRTY DEATHS FROM RAZOR

A physician in Chicago states that thirty deaths have resulted from paring corns with a razor. Avoid blood poisoning by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. Purely vegetable. Painless and sure is Putnam's.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

Correspondents are urged to keep in mind the fact that, in the fag of to-day, their letters are likely to gain attention in proportion to their brevity rather than by their length, and that it is far more within our powers to print short letters than long ones.

P. E. I. GRIEVANCES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I enclose herewith an editorial generalization with a specific instance, in which haste has evidently hindered judgment, as follows:

('Daily Witness,' Nov. 5.)

LORD MILNER'S TASK.

No statesman or patriot ever had a nobler mission or one more promising of success and honor than that of Lord Milner, in his work of empire consolidation. In that work the hearts of all true Canadians jump to him, and hail his zeal and bid him God-speed. His view that the dependencies must attain a status of equality with the Mother Country is intelligent and statesmanlike. There are those, he says, who thinks that even with recognized equal standing in citizenship the Dominion of Canada would be altogether overshadowed by the United Kingdom. We apprehend no harm in that way. We have seen many federations in which, instead of getting less than their own, the smaller members almost of necessity got more. Witness the present position and demands of Prince Edward Island, whose whole politics are better terms. But Canada can suffer from no such inequality.

Kindly consider our 'terms' of confederation. Then write as an editorial, 'Has Canada fulfilled her engagement with P.E.I.?' Kindly don't forget that continuous steam communication is scarcely a 24-hour service in summer, and a service of 50 days intervals in winter; at least, communication between the other provinces of the Dominion is not translated in such terms in the year 1908.

So much for what was promised. We constitute a certain fraction of the Dominion and contribute to the revenue (being larger buyers of manufactures) much more than any other 100,000 people of Canada. We consequently are helping to pay for Quebec bridge, a better St. Lawrence, a Grand Trunk Pacific, etc., etc., enterprises that do nothing for us except to bring other provinces into competition with us. We sell our goods to the world, and buy from Ontario. What is Canada doing for us? Just what allowance should be made to us for this expenditure in other Canada! A great allowance was made in lieu of debt to Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba got allowance for public buildings. Did P.EI? All three got per capita on a population they do not possess. Every province in Canada has got extensions of territory from the public domain, from P.E.I.'s property, without any allowance to P.E.I. Just why should our property and money be taken for such purposes? Talk about 'better terms.' Mr. Editor. It is marvellous that P.E.I slanders confine themselves to words, when they compare their splendid isolation, their transportation rates, public expenditure in P.E.I., with what is afforded in the other provinces. Fulfilment of terms will do for the communication, and, if this tremendous public expenditure must continue, 'better terms' only will allow us to contribute our share to undertakings benefiting our sisters but doing nothing for us. We are not passing the hat for charity. We are no indigent member of this confederation. We are not getting justice in this tariff-cursed country, dominated so outrageously by manufacturers and corporations, and are not in mood to have any editor pass judgment without a consideration of our case.

S. N. ROBERTSON.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nov. 7.

NOISE NUISANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—Will you kindly insert in your paper this expression of gratitude to Mr. Wm. Robb, city treasurer, for his timely letter on the noises, both by day and nightly, that the dwellers in this city have to endure. For torture from noises of all kinds, especially those at night, torture that could most easily be in all cases alleviated, in some cases done away with altogether, Montreal cannot be surpassed. The callous indifference of the authorities adds additional exasperation. To the 'Witness' is due the sincere thanks of numberless sufferers for the campaign it has waged for years on their behalf; also for inserting Mr. Robb's valuable letter, so true and forcible a protest. With earnest hope the battle may be fought out to the ending of the most outrageous noises at least, and so helping those who daily suffer torture.

ONE OF THE NERVE SUFFERERS.

THE EVIL OF PROTECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The 'Witness' of Oct. 27 contains an editorial comment on your correspondent's letter (signed Louis Simpson, Valleyfield, Que.), which appeared in the same issue. Permit me to say that that editorial is certainly not favorable to the principle or practice of a system or policy which has prevailed in Canada ever since Confederation, viz., protection.

When you say, 'But we do not wish to be taxed to maintain inferior conditions. In any case, we might about as well create a home market by supporting so many consumers at the public expense without bothering with mills. . . . The question of the taxpayers would be why must these people be fed at the public cost when they might be developing the country,' you are voicing the belief and interested sentiment of a large majority of the electors of our country.

We have one political party openly advocating the principle of employing our capitalists with their money, and our best laborers and most skilled artisans, in works that Mr. Simpson claims as, and you designate, 'losing industries.' When this old Conservative party was in power, they did the trick of protecting those industries by simply levying a tariff on the imported article that competed with the product of the 'losing industry;' thus raising a revenue from what the people were taxed on the import only. This revenue-raising tax is often much less than that which the people pay to the protected manufacturer to make a millionnaire of him, or, as you say, 'What we have been insisting on is that he buries the most of it in the ground or throws it in the river.'

Whatever prestige or precedent the hoary iniquity of protection may possess, it is droll political economy. It is a polluting instrument for the corrupting and bribing of the people's representatives to betray the trust that their constituents chose them to guard, and demoralizing to the nation and the individual.

The Conservative party was not, and is not, hypocritical in their advocacy or practice of protection; but can we say as much for the so-called Liberal party of to-day, in their denunciation of protection, or in their pretensions to espouse the principles of Liberalism?

George Brown, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Joseph Howe, and others whose political lives were inspired by the pure principles of freedom for their countrymen, as opposed to monopoly and class legislation, would not accept the knighthood, which they regarded as the insignia of Toryism and oppression of the people. With all its vaunted solicitation to remedy the wrongs and indignities which they alleged the suffering people were afflicted with at the hands of Tories, under Sir Charles Tupper, and other Conservative premiers, the Laurier party had no sooner got hold of the reins of power than Wilfrid Laurier and Louis Davies (the then recognized leader of the Maritime Provinces) accepted the knighthood, and their pictures appeared in the Montreal 'Witness' at that time, sitting on a bench under the oaks at Hawarden, one on each side of Mr. Gladstone—that grand old man—who would not accept the Tory garb, though offered it several times during his great career.

The red breeches episode was a straw in the wind, which a good many thought pointed the wrong way for the removal of the octopus of protection. True, the tariff has been tinkered or readjusted; that is, the sucker of the life blood and strangler of the nation, has been shifted a little off the old sores; but has there been the slightest attempt to remove it: or has the Laurier party any notion of removing it? It has, with all its pharisaical and hypocritical record, and earlier promises of tariff for revenue only come into power. If it will now keep its old promise and wipe protection all away, though at a late hour, they will receive great éclat and be hailed by many a shivering lamb as the morning sun coming out from behind the bleak and barren clouds of obsolete Chinese stagnation and decay.

Can it be possible that so great a finance minister and adjuster of tariff as the Hon. W. S. Fielding is represnted to be by his party cannot find a way to raise the revenue without depending so largely on the duties and imports of the class which produce protection. Can any sane man believe that? Could he not leave a reasonable tariff on things which are imported, but cannot be produced in Canada, and put everything else on the free list, except certain select articles of manufacture or production, such as are in part imported; levy a duty on the importations of that class; let the home producer of the same put his in bond, same as the importer, and pay duty to the extent of what he is protected (nothing more), when he takes his articles out of bond to sell them?

If the present party were desirous of eliminating protection, they could find some way of doing it; but it is a fact that where there is no will there is rarely a way.

GEORGE D. SCHURMAN.

New Annan, P.E.I.

MONTREAL'S DIRTY STREETS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your article in Thursday's paper on the above subject makes one wish that it were a cat-o'-nine-tails to be applied energetically to the backs of the men who permit such a state of things to exist, when it is their business to conserve the health and comfort of the citizens, and to keep our city from being a by-word all over this continent.

Plain-speaking is required on this subject, and the more of it the better. If the offensive matter allowed to remain on the streets was merely mud, the case would not be so bad for health, but when day after day, during dry weather, horse droppings are left to accumulate and to dry up, to be pulverized and blown about on to sidewalks and into doorways, and to be inhaled by every one who walks or drives, is a condition of things that is shameless and disgusting. The injury to health cannot be estimated. Not only is catarrh of head and throat caused by this nuisance, but many other diseases known only to the medical faculty have their germs in the so-called dust of Montreal's streets. Spitting on the sidewalks is forbidden, and very justly, but this practice seems comparatively harmless alongside of this greater danger to health and life. Indifference to street cleaning seems to be the reason why the men were taken off this duty at the beginning of November. There was money to be had it seems, if it had been asked for, but so long as the snow might cover up the filth, it was allowed to remain on the streets, and to add its quota of injury to health; which the melting snow will reveal in the spring; this duty of street cleaning, was allowed to take care of itself.

There should be such a howl of protest from every taxpayer in Montreal against such scandalous neglect of the people's health and comfort sent up as should make the Road Committee and all concerned ashamed of themselves.

J. M.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'-

Sir,—There appeared in your issue of Oct. 27 a letter from Mr. McIntosh in which he objects to some statements made in my former letter, which objections, with your permission, I will answer as briefly as possible.

In the first place, he objects that rest, that is, soul rest, is opposed to spiritual progress, and nearly allied to stagnation. With all kindly feelings, I can but say that I fear the writer lacks a clear insight as to the deep things of God or he would not have raised that objection. Rest of mind and soul never impedes spiritual growth, but on the contrary, removes many hindrances to spiritual progress. A mind convinced of the fundamental truths of Christianity, and a soul that has received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father,' combine to form an individual character that will not be easily shaken by the temptations of an evil world, but, being settled in its convictions of right, and divinely assured of its peace with God, all uneasy questionings, doubts and fears banished, will maren straight forward in 'the path that shineth more and more,' not only doing righteousness, but having the 'righteousness which is by faith in Christ Jesus,' and which alone renders us acceptable with God, not indeed, because he discounts righteous actions, but because, without shedding of blood is no remission of sin.

This brings me to Mr. McIntosh's second objection. He asks what is meant by the blood of Christ cleansing from all sin as referred to in my letter, and if I sincerely believe that the Infinite Creator's anger at the sin of the created had to be appeased by the sufferings and death of Christ before forgiveness would be accorded.' My reference to the blood of Christ cleansing from all sin was brought in through a desire to point out that the doctrine of the atonement is not now receiving the prominence due to what is really the central truth of Christianity. For that salvation through the blood is little spoken of to-day, we have to acknowledge, though we do so with keenest pain and regret. What is meant by such cleansing is a purifying of heart and life from inbred as well as actual sin.

With regard to the last question, I can but assure the brother that I sincerely believe what is written in Romans iii., 19-26, which I interpret as meaning that we can only be justified through 'the redemption that is in Christ Jesus: whom God set forth to be a propitiation, through faith, by his blood, to shew his righteousness, because of the passing over of the sins done aforetime, in the forbearance of God; . . . . that he might himself be just, and the justifier of him that hath faith in Jesus.' (Revised version.) I might also ask a counter question: Would a God of infinite love and wisdom permit his only Son to suffer and die? Could a lost world have been redeemed by a lesser sacrifice?

E. M. GRAHAM.

Pettapiece, Man., Nov. 9, 1908.

MORE HOTELS WANTED.

(To the Editoir of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Has the hotel accommodation in Montreal kept pace with the increase of population since 1870? An argument started this, and I would like to have your opinion thereon. We certainly have more accommodation—rooms to sleep in—as compared with 1870, but our population has also jumped up. I think I am safe in stating that Montreal is backward in the question of hotels as compared with any city of the same size in the United States. It seems to me that there is a grand field in Montreal for any one or syndicate who will erect a homelike, moderate-priced hotel, to cater to commercial men chiefly. The Windsor, all right in its way, is rather too expensive for the average man travelling. Our city is growing fast, and not only one, but two or three hotels can and will be supported.

COMMERCIAL MAN.

Note.—The growth of the demand for hotel accommodation is probably much more rapid than that of the city. Take one example. There was a time when the list of passengers by a steamship from this port was for the most part made up of Montreal people, who did not need a Montreal hotel. Now in one steamer we count three-fifths of the passengers hailed from west of the lakes. From Montreal only one in ten.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Temperance Alliance of Prince Edward Island, as your readers will be aware, have succeeded in securing the prohibition of the liquor traffic, that is to say, as far as the local legislature has the power to enact it. They are now taking a further step in advance. They have decided to make an appeal to the Dominion Parliament for the enactment of a law for the prohibition of all manufacture and importation of intoxicants in their province. This would make their temperance legislation more absolutely complete.

It is much to be desired that the Federal government will accede promptly to their request. Further, we think it would be wise if the scope of such legislation were enlarged and provision made that, in the event of any province enacting provincial legislation, all manufacture and importation should likewise be prohibited.

Recently having been in Prince Edward Island it was marvellous to see the mighty change temperance has wrought. A few years ago it was noted for the excess of its intemperance. At the present time there are no indications of the demoralizing traffic in liquor to be seen in that beautiful little island.

It is pleasing to note that New Brunswick is following suit and presenting a petition largely signed to its legislature, for the adoption of a prohibitory law which it is almost certain they will secure.

It is gratifying to observe of our own recent election in this city, in the St. Louis and St. Lawrence divisions, that there was gained a straight victory for temperance. In many instances, in the Dominion elections, the temperance people were successful.

It is evident that in British Columbia the temperance sentiment is thoroughly aroused. The electorate of that province is determined to banish the bar. We hail with great satisfaction the splendid campaign which is being carried on in Ontario. There is but little doubt that on Jan. 4 a very considerable number of the bar-rooms will be voted out of existence. The antis, it seems, are deciding upon a struggle for repeal in some twenty-five municipalities. We have no misgivings as to what will be the result in those municipalities.

It was somewhat disappointing to learn that one of the judges in Manitoba had given a decision adverse to the interests of temperance, and that on an apparently insignificant technicality. We venture to express the opinion that such a judicial decision will not materially affect the progress of temperance in that province. The rising tide of public sentiment is gathering such volume that no mere technicalities can continue the existence of the bar-room.

It may be regarded as a fair augury of success that so much faithful work is being done in the distribution of effective literature, in the powerful utterances of the platform and the pulpit, and all along the line of education, both in the day and Sunday-school, and above all, in the determined and consecrated efforts of the intelligent womanhood of our land.

The temperance workers of this Dominion may find encouragement and even inspiration in the news that comes to us almost daily from the United States. Should our cousins to the south of us continue that campaign at the same rate as that during the last few years it will be but a short time before the bar-room will be a thing of the past. Although our Mother Country does not move with equal rapidity, yet it moves, and in the right direction. The frightful horrors of the liquor traffic in Great Britain have inspired both the government and the people with a determination to put up a resolute fight in the interests of temperance.

In Sweden the Gothenburg system (which has made that city the most drunken city on the face of the earth) is about to be abandoned. We have direct information from Gothenburg that Sweden is determined to have either local option or prohibition.

Thus, Mr. Editor, in looking over the wide field of battle we may thank God and take courage. The drink traffic, with all its dire train of terrible evils, is destined to go down. With all its vast resources of gold, and with all the immoral methods which it adopts, it cannot withstand the growing intelligence and Christianity of the days in which we live.

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 Colonial avenue.

'THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Referring to some letters regarding the Prince of Darkness in the 'Witness' lately, we are told in Scripture that the devil goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour—the roar of the lion in the night frightening the other animals, but at the same time warning them of its proximity. There is nothing of omnipresence in the above quotation, and, as a matter of fact, what necessity can exist for Satan to be everywhere at once upon earth? Despotic monarchs may be said to be present everywhere throughout their dominions by their head officials and legions of soldiers and subordinates in the civil service, and these reporting only to headquarters anything outside of a normal state of affairs. Let all the world, without exception, 'lie in the wicked one,' and there could be nothing very special to report. No serious rebellion against the Prince of the Power of the Air, and in these days of wireless telegraphy there is something significant in this title.

And besides, how many people on the surface of the earth has the satanic hierarchy to attend to personally? Only to those who have escaped from the toils and those who are seeking to escape—the legions of fallen angels attending to the remainder.

H.

TRAVELLING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Following the letter dealing with the question of reindeer for the North-West, which appeared in a recent issue, I submit an article which will show something of the reality of travelling by dog-train and snowshoe. The incident related is only a chapter in the story of an exploration journey in the vast unexplored interior of the Peace River district. This is written to show that travelling in winter in the regions remote from the railway is not quite as romantic as is sometimes portrayed by writers who in the comfort of their metropolitan homes, tell of the 'music of the snowshoe,' the 'silvery jingle of the sleigh-bells,' and the 'wild galloping of the eager dogs across the snow-clad plains.'

FRED S. LAWRENCE, F.R.G.S.

Montreal, Nov. 5, 1908.

In the winter of 1901, near the close of the month of January, in northern Athabasca district, in the midst of the mountainous region known as the Buffalo Hills, the following incident in the lives of two travellers took place. They were seated on spruce boughs beside a small [illegible] from dry poplar and were [illegible] ly engaged in the preparation [illegible] A great pile of snow [illegible] thrown aside to clear a [illegible] partially concealed them from [illegible] the smoke curled lazily [illegible] the frosty branches. [illegible] little nearer and from the [illegible] bushes near by we will take [illegible] at these travellers, see how [illegible] dressed and what they are [illegible] the men is evidently a white [illegible] though his features are bronzed [illegible] and weatherbeaten. He was [illegible] a caribou coat, under [illegible] dark-colored cardigan jacket [illegible] legs were covered with a [illegible] tweed pants partially [illegible] leggings. One large [illegible] showed up near the fire and [illegible] was a black wool toque with a [illegible] sel hanging down his [illegible] The other man, evidently [illegible] was dressed in the same [illegible] that his coat was of [illegible] his leggings were black, with [illegible] down the sides. Both men [illegible] chins, or hoods, to their [illegible] were now thrown back over [illegible] their shoulders, but were [illegible] drawn over their heads in [illegible] storm.

As already mentioned, they were [illegible] ing a meal. A small trout [illegible] a stick over the fire, and [illegible] of moose meat, the last [illegible] roasting before the fire. [illegible] snowshoes stuck in the [illegible] the fire and a fine [illegible] with dog harness attached [illegible] background of the scene.

A few yards from the [illegible] soft snow, were three [illegible] gaunt and starved looking [illegible] ally watched every movement [illegible] masters, eagerly and hungrily [illegible]

While all this was [illegible] esting dialogue was [illegible]

'I tell you,' [illegible] 'that this blizzard [illegible] We ain't got enough [illegible] is played out.'

'Well, what do you propose [illegible] do?' asked the [illegible] his hunting-knife to [illegible] off a corner of the [illegible]

'There's only one thing [illegible] breed, just one thing [illegible] here.' With this he [illegible] meat from before the [illegible] hunting-knife on his [illegible] tily demolished the [illegible]

The other man also [illegible] his companion was [illegible] share, and acting as [illegible] hungry, he cut the [illegible] ed a piece over. The [illegible] raise a hand to take it, [illegible] ly at the fire.

'I ain't no beggar,' he [illegible] yourself. God knows I [illegible] no more.'

'Thanks, Alick, but [illegible] we may have fish [illegible]

'Like ——, we will.'

'Yes, we will. There [illegible] far away now and the [illegible] that we would likely get [illegible] in a fish cache.'

'Well, I'll follow you [illegible] we starved like dogs [illegible] days, and you say [illegible] White Fish Lake. [illegible] here.'

'No, Alick, we'll never [illegible] er; we will eat [illegible]

The sun was just [illegible] wintry day, and [illegible] up the starving dogs [illegible] snowshoes and started [illegible] back trail, but on the [illegible] derness, and on the [illegible] light of a midwinter [illegible] man took the lead [illegible] shoes through the [illegible] three feet deep in [illegible] ing the blazed trail [illegible] gotten hunter. [illegible] anxious thoughts [illegible] leader's mind, but [illegible] oozed out through [illegible] stained the beautiful [illegible] ly every step, he [illegible] for he whistled [illegible] time to the swish [illegible]

The moon, now [illegible] ly and majestically [illegible] and lighted up the [illegible] showed like winter [illegible] They travelled on [illegible] the hills, where they [illegible] them of a fish lake [illegible] by starvation [illegible]

Chase & Sanborn's HIGH GRADE COFFEE

Some people buy Chase & Sanborn's Coffee because of its exquisite flavor—others, because of its strength—some, "just because they like it."

All of them, because no other coffee suits them so well. 91



INDESCRIBABLE ASTHMA

Six Mile Brook, N.S. [illegible] suffering as Mr. [illegible] from asthma is [illegible] six years.' he says. 'I [illegible] Doctors said I could [illegible] ter using three bottles [illegible] I was cured and have [illegible] life than I do to [illegible] certain to cure asthma [illegible] and catarrh it is [illegible] doubtful remedies [illegible] and permanent relief [illegible] ly all dealers. Two months' [illegible] $1; sample size, 25c. Be sure you get Catarrhozone.

Compare Them!

Make a cup of Suchard's Cocoa according to directions. Then a cup of any other kind. Compare them closely — for flavor—smoothness—freedom from sediment. Then, if it's not better, don't buy

SUCHARD'S COCOA

E. L. BENEDICT & CO., MONTREAL.

77

by the snowshoes, and it was for the driver to flog them ally to keep them moving at all. several hours of this kind of tra- suddenly emerged from the dense an open spot on the brow of a There, spread out at their a tiny lake, fringed with were dressed in silver and ad- millions of jewels that daz- splendor, lay nestled in the and was the present goal of ambitions.

our lake, Alick, isn't she hand-

's what it is, but it don't help us can't eat it.'

is our lake—look at that little the far side near that high see those spruce trees—that's hurrah for us. Light your fellow, and off we go.'

the long hill they went, stum- sliding, hanging on to brush and and were soon at the lake. snow was more compact and so that the snowshoes did not into the snow. They started the lake on the run and soon the point where they had been the fish cache, with its treasures frozen fish. All there was seen were great sorrowful-looking not a fish cache in sight.

stood out on top of the highest and looked about, then at each

moon, now almost over their heads, was midnight, shone down bright- cold and mockingly upon them, great hard sharp-cornered lumps, as as baseballs, stuck in their throats. ther spoke a word, talking was out of question then, and the dogs lay on snow and whined piteously. Alick ched the dogs while his companion ked along the edge of the bank, to- ds the timber. There in the shade a tall, stately spruce lay the looked- fish cache, with great piles of snow up to the end of it.

way, old man, here it is,' broke on the frosty air, and in a mo- the dogs were on the run towards ted goal. The white man walk- wly on, and great hot tears of ishness coursed down his cheeks. what is this—God have mercy— the open and the fish taken away before by some poor starving In- And there in that frozen soli- in the dead of winter, with hun- miles of wilderness between and food or shelter, the thermome- nding at forty-five degrees below the hardships of the journey seemed as nothing, and for the time in the whole journey their sank and fear gripped their hearts. could blame them or call them wards?

From across the lake came the dismal blood-curdling howl of the gaunt tim- wolf, that echoed and re-echoed the mountains.

might make a fire and warm up, answered Alick, 'we can't go on no tonight; got to sleep a little.'

right, but I will take off my snow- and crawl into that cache, and per- I may find some scraps.'

the action to the word he into the rude cache, and on his and knees groped his way, feeling the frozen ground for a possible fish, when his head struck some- ed that hung from part of the What was it—a log?

his mitten, he found and a match, held it up, and there that made his blood fairly We are saved,' he cried, and grab- on which nine or ten fish he scrambled for the open- 'Fish, fish,' so loudly that he must be crazy. He run and when he saw those ish cried: 'Thank God,' then ssed himself.

throwing away the snow all space with their snowshoes, a fire of the log taken from and threw two fish as they the scales on, into the blaze. they had thawed they whip- knives, scraped the worst off, then, holding them in are ravenously of the de- s of charred smoking food, was thawed was eaten, rest to the eager and ex-

roasted two more fish, from melted snow wa-

CURES **SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA.**

feel when you wake you feel miserable this discomfort presents one thing to do—take Nerviline and you feel bet- stomach is regulated, nausea are ready for break- and stomach disorders, and indigestion with half the merit 25c. bottle—really weight in gold to the man

ter, and had supper. Never had oyster supper or champagne dinner tasted one half so good. Why? You tell! When the repast was finished they spread one blanket on the snow and lying down on it near the fire covered up with a caribou robe, and with thankful hearts and renewed courage slept, while the silvery moon in all its beauty and glory rolled majestically onward and smiled as it did so, on the faces of the sleepers.

DR. GRENFELL IN A NEW OFFICE

Schooner 'Vernie May,' at sea.

This letter is indited to you, Mr. Editor, from the cabin of the fishing schooner 'Vernie May.' She is about seventy-five tons burden and is at the present moment running with a reefed main and foresail before a stout nor'-easter. She is somewhere off the Funk Islands, the last resort of the Great Auk that we know of. It is very thick o' fog on deck and as dark as pitch, consequently—for it is late October—and the moon will not rise until morning. The darkness on deck is a little relieved by the figures of a dozen men or so who are boiling their kettles over a fire made in the half of a large cask filled with sand, and partially protected by some pieces of iron stove-piping that has been hammered out for the purpose. The vessel is primarily carrying a load of codfish, salted, to St. John's, but, secondarily, is serving to carry to their homes some fifty odd men and women—who have been 'down north' since spring—and are now called freighters. As for myself, belated by missing the fortnightly mail steamer, I must either lose three weeks, or 'travel up,' as we say; that is, get along on Shank's pony or anyhow good fortune enables you; so I find myself here with 57 freighters.

This is election year in Newfoundland—Labrador enjoys only taxation, it has not yet risen to representation—and, indeed, all round North Newfoundland, it is no easy task casting votes simultaneously. To facilitate matters the government always charters a steamer to carry the ballot boxes and collect the results. The offer of the task was made to us this time, and was duly accepted. For we balanced in our minds whether it was not better to earn $2,500, enough to enlarge the Hospital at St. Anthony, than even to pay the many visits which we are well aware those on the Southern Coast of Labrador are so anxiously waiting for.

The extreme need for more room in the hospital, and especially more convenience to permit the nurses to do their share of the work properly, turned the scale, and on Sept. 26 I found myself and my earthly belongings on the wharf at St. Anthony, and with sorrowful heart my beloved little vessel steaming away towards the southern horizon. She is small, it is true—she had only part of a propeller left—and she has dents enough in her soft steel bilges amost to resemble a biscuit tin that has been used for a football. But she has been home to us for some years now, and it seemed hard to see her going off on other men's business—to return shortly with others in our actual cabins, if not our shoes. However, Labrador life does not tend to foster long laments, and we had to set to work to try to do the work as best we could with what we had. A big reduction of baggage was the first essential, and the Labrador beatitude was the guiding principle of our selection, namely: 'Most blessed is the man who can get along with least things.' The likeliest boat at my disposal was a 23-foot eight-knot open gasolene launch, for harbors are not very far apart, and we decided to depend on speed to get out of trouble if any cropped up, rather than on seaworthiness. There is a safeguard in even the fact of the unseaworthiness for there is not the same temptation to risk things. With my volunteer engineer friend and medical colleague who was travelling our way, we at last got away. But the engine, our baggage, guns, spare gasolene tanks, tarpaulins, etc., gave us the appearance of a lodger moving, rather than a start for a three-hundred-mile trip in October in these waters.

One of the great charms of the missionary's life lies in the variety of experiences it affords in a short time, which is natural enough when we remember our very existence depends on ceaseless metabolism. The turtle soup and blue point oyster dinner man finds camp fare a delightful change. The impossibility of continuing to appreciate any one sensation, however enjoyable, was once well demonstrated to me in Dublin. Some buyers of port wine from a wholesale house agreed to do the sampling in the dark. The glasses arranged in rows in absolute darkness were labelled in numbers, but after the first glass, glasses of buttermilk were substituted for wine. The result was that several samples of buttermilk were selected as being the finest flavored port. This is an apology for enjoying the contrast, when it was inevitable, from the security of the 'Strathcona' to our tiny craft. The real joy, however, of such a change comes in the far closer contact it brings you with your people—when you are their guest they are at their best—whereas when they are yours the very opposite obtains. The kindness and unselfish hospitality shown us, and the needs and opportunities of service revealed, remain as valued experiences in moulding future action into channels more likely to tell for our mutual benefit.

It was just growing dark the first evening, and we were off a long line of perpendicular cliffs, they looked uninvitingly gloomy, and it was falling mighty cold—there was only about three miles to go—when our racing motor suddenly gave out. The wind being on shore and the water deep, we decided that rowing exercise was exactly what we needed, and with light hearts started to finish the trip. But the tide on shore and the wind and sea on shore soon satisfied our ardor, and we suggested all sorts of things to our engineer friend. As it was now dark and we saw a schooner's lights beating down the straits, we fired many guns towards her and waved our lantern on a pole—visions of a night out having no attractions for us. But to our dismay she took no notice and passed on. At length one cylinder came to our relief, and we kind of limped along holding our breath not to disturb it till we rounded the last headland, and came to anchor. The reaction added to the supper of duck specially roasted to celebrate our arrival, even though it was in a fisherman's little cottage, and his eight children might look upon us somewhat in the light of a public entertainment, compared favorably to our minds with the best in the world. The queer thing was the mysterious schooner had anchored in the harbor before us. On inquiring we found that they had seen our light waving, but as one man on watch had said there was always a light to be seen under those cliffs when a gale was coming on, they had hurried on all the faster to find good holding ground before dark. A patient or two to see, a few matters on which advice was sought to settle, and family prayer, sent a sleepy household to bed in the small hours, to enjoy as sweet a night as if housed in the richest of canopied four-posters.

W. T. GRENFELL.

OPPOSED TO METER CHARGES

FIRE UNDERWRITERS AT VARIANCE WITH WATER COMMITTEE REGARDING HIGH LEVEL WATER SYSTEM.

The Water Department is now prepared to make connections off the new high level main on St. Catherine street to any premises between Peel and Bleury streets. The cost of a water waste detector meter, as well as the expenses of connection and installation, however, must in every instance be paid by the applicant for connection. In several cases this undertaking has been accepted without question, but on behalf of others the Fire Underwriters have written to the Water Committee to-day objecting to meter charges, which, it is submitted, ought to be borne by the city.

No charge is made, of course, for water used in case of fire, but a meter is put on, with every connection off the main, to register water that may be wasted or used for other than fire purposes, so that it may be charged to the consumer.

The opposition claim is that the meters exist in the city's interests, and therefore the city ought to pay the money they cost.

Against this it is contended that the charge is not unfair in view of the fact that through installation on the high pressure main, fire insurance rates have been materially reduced.

The difference will be settled at a meeting of the Water Committee next week.

FEDERATION OF LABOR

MESSRS. MITCHELL AND LEWIS AFTER THE VICE-PRESIDENCY —TORONTO FOR 1909.

Denver, Nov. 13.—Rumors of contests for official honors in the American Federation of Labor are beginning to be heard, although the election of officers does not take place until next week. No one is mentioned as an opponent of Mr. Gompers for re-election as president, but there is a report that Thomas L. Lewis, who succeeded John Mitchell as president of the United Mine Workers of America, will oppose Mr. Mitchell for the position of second vice-president of the Federation. It is reliably stated that Mr. Mitchell wants re-election, but that in spite of this desire, Mr. Lewis will come out for the office. Mr. Lewis argues, it is said, that Mr. Mitchell, having accepted a place with the National Civic Federation, cannot hold office in both organizations.

The matter of next meeting place is becoming an interesting topic of discussion, a large number of delegates apparently favoring Toronto for 1909.

GUILTY OF LIBEL

EDITOR OF 'CHINA GAZETTE,' AT SHANGHAI, SENTENCED TO TWO MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

Shanghai, Nov. 13.—The criminal libel suit brought against Mr. O'Shea, editor of the 'China Gazette,' by Judge Lebeus E. Wilfley, of the United States Extra Territorial Court here, was decided today in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. O'Shea was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The trial began four days ago before the British Court at Shanghai. The proceedings were taken by the British authorities at the request of Judge Wilfley.

CLERGYMEN'S SALARIES.

New York, Nov. 12.—That the minimum salary for an unmarried clergyman in the Diocese of New York should be $1,200, and for a married clergyman $1,200 and a suitable place to live, or $1,500 in money, was the resolution passed today, amid applause, at the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

ON THE 'EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 13.—Among the passengers on the 'Empress of Britain,' which sailed to-day for Halifax and St. John, were Mr. G. M. Bosworth, the fourth vice-president of the C. P. R.; Messrs. P. Brennan and H. Hoobin, of the Canadian lacrosse team and Mr. Frank Nelson, sporting editor of the Toronto 'Globe.'

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.'

'In men whom men condemn as ill
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hesitate to draw the line
Between the two—where God has not.'

A very simple vine, the common Moneywort, covers a pot that, if left bare and empty, would be void of beauty. For it is chipped at the edges and very much discolored, but the little vine has crept around it, giving it grace and charm. It reminds me of that charity we read about that covers a multitude of sins, and without which all our gifts bestowed to feed the poor, all our benevolent enterprises and endeavors are as sounding brass.

No word has been so dragged in the dust as this beautiful word 'Charity,' which in its true interpretation means good-will. If we sift our motives it is to be feared that there will be found little of this inner meaning in our daily intercourse with our fellowmen, for its interpretation is that we have no wish for anything for ourselves that we would not wish for others. It has become a fixed habit to value many of our privileges because others cannot have them; but this is not the spirit of true charity.

Though we speak with the tongues of men and of angels it is not counted in. Too often our giving and doing is either to those whom we wish to please, or has a taint of Pharisaism that destroys the benefit. For it is the spirit, not the privilege, nor the condescension, nor the caste that leads to that love which is a mingling of human and divine, covering a multitude of sins, as the vine with its protecting foliage covers the broken vessel, hiding the imperfections, instead of leaving them exposed, and spending its life in adding beauty to the natural unsightliness.

Whose faults do we cover? Who among us thinketh no evil?

A FRAGRANT MEMORY.

Professor James Fletcher is dead! The words came to me with a sense of sudden bereavement and personal loss.

For he was associated with earlier years, and later, while my pen has been employed on these pages, has been a friend and adviser ever ready to help, to commend, and to give the benefit of his experience with an unselfish interest that endeared him to those who were favored with his friendship.

Leading a busy life of investigation for the benefit of mankind why did we fail to accord him appreciation before death put the seal of silence?

Better the alabaster box while we can be refreshed and soothed by its ministrations and perfume, and the kind words spoken while life's battle is being fought.

This he did, ever giving encouragement and help, and cheering words to others.

A courtly gentleman, a loyal friend, the world is better that he has lived in it, and is the poorer that he has been taken from it.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

Mr. M. W.—There should not be any difficulty in getting Hemlock Spruce plants from Toronto nurserymen. Its proper name is 'Tsuga Canadensis,' and it is one of the most beautiful of our evergeens.

But it requires a deep, rich soil, well sheltered, but never wet, especially protected from north and west winds. If suitably situated, it is one of the best of hedges but if on undrained land, the trees are apt to grow disfigured.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

Eunice.—I can imagine your disappointment when that large plant you describe did not give you a blossom until October, and then only these little daisy-like flowers. The name is 'Cosmos,' and it is in reality an exceedingly interesting tuberous-rooted perennial, with flowers like a single Dahlia, but not so large, and is only grown as an annual, though in a southern latitude living all winter. Seed should be sown early in boxes, and set out as soon as the ground is warm; in fact, it will endure as much frost as a chrysanthemum. It is a graceful plant, and there are now earlier varieties that bloom by the end of August. One of these, named 'Dawn,' has proved very satisfactory, and a plant of the late variety that was lifted and sheltered before severe frost, is now in bloom, and giving flowers and foliage during the dull days of November.

You Can Test the Kidneys

READ HOW TO TEST THEM AND IF DISEASED HOW TO CURE THEM WITH

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Let urine stand for twenty-four hours and if at the end of that time there are deposits of a brick dust variety, or if the water becomes smoky and cloudy, you may be sure the kidneys are deranged.

Another very marked symptom of kidney disease is pain in the small of the back.

The letter quoted below tells how these symptoms were overcome and kidney disease cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Because of their direct and combined action on both liver and bowels these pills cure the most complicated cases.

Mr. F. X. Boissel, Ste. Agathe de Lotbiniere, Que., writes: 'I wish to tell you of the splendid effects of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. When working in the pulpwood shanty last winter, one of my boys was seized with kidney and liver disorders. He lost his appetite, and what he did eat was not properly digested. His urine was very scant, highly colored, and contained deposits, and he suffered with pains in his back, sides and legs.

'Before he had finished using the first box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills these organs were restored to their normal condition, and he was entirely freed from pain and suffering. With further use of these pills my son was completely cured, and we do not lose an opportunity of recommending them.'

Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills have the largest sale of any kidney-liver pill on the market. That's a recommendation in itself. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SCOTT'S WINTER APPLE.

'A Farmer.'—The apple of which you ask information is of medium size, heavily striped, and often covered with deep red. It is not a desirable apple to eat until early spring, when it becomes mellow, and a fine dessert apple. The tree is what we call an 'iron clad,' and bears moderately one year, and heavily on the alternative season. It has the desirable quality of keeping crisp and fresh, until the strawberry season opens, after which apples are not needed for a while.

PRIMULA OBCONICA.

Several correspondents have asked if it is true that the above plant is poisonous, and in answer it may be stated, that while it will injure one in ten, the other nine will escape unharmed.

So beautiful is this plant when in bloom with its large trusses of lilac blossoms that few winter flowers can exce' it. It is best, however, to refrain from clasping too closely until experience proves if the skin is susceptible to the ill effect it sometimes produces.

FALL FURROWS.

When the land is all turned over and its brown furrows meet the gaze looking over a country landscape there is a feeling of regret and yet one of anticipation in the prospect.

Mother earth has done for us all we could ask, ours has been the seedtime and harvest the success or the failure.

And the broad earth shorn of verdure lies gaunt and bare with little of interest to the casual passers-by.

But the processes of nature are going on, the sun, the frost, the air purify the soil, preparing it for another season's crop to its betterment.

To the practical worker these fields have a charm and fascination, and the sight of this advance work for the future brings a gladness and comfort

For the hopefulness in man's nature, when in a healthy condition, leads to the distant view, always trusting that 'it is better further on,' not all the disappointments or defeats can chill the ardor, or cool the enthusiasm of a well-balanced mind ready to continue the life work in prospect, when working with Nature and Nature's God.

SWORD FERN.

D. Mc.—It is not easy to tell without seeing your fern what is the matter with it. If the centre of the plant is alive, the fronds on the outside may be dying of ripeness, and others will take their place. The point of interest is in keeping the heart of the plant in good condition, with new fronds starting out to take the place of those that may have lived their day, and lack nutrition. A little plant fertilizer will help it if you are sure it is not pot bound.

PRUNING A TREE.

J.R.—To prune a tree rightly we must begin when it is young, retain the centre limb, and avoid letting too many limbs come out where the crotch forms. If two start then, cut one off to prevent the tree splitting.

If we adhere to this principle closely, very little pruning is necessary except in the most closely growing trees.

Keep unnecessary sprouts rubbed off while the trees are young, it saves needless growth. And it is a good rule to follow that 'all superfluous branches we lop aside that bearing boughs may live.'

CANNAS FROM SEED.

Wilson.—It is not likely that your seedling cannas reached full growth last summer although you say they gave you a few flowers. A great deal depends upon earliness of sprouting and good after culture. If you place them in boxes of sand and keep in a dry cellar they will probably survive the winter and if started early will reach the height that is necessary to a canna in order to have the tropical appearance so essential for the full beauty of this plant.

NOVEMBER REMINDERS.

It is a good plan to get all possible work done in autumn in order to save the rush. A wise girl of my acquaintance has a habit of saying, 'Do it now,' and this applies very forcibly to the work that should be done in a garden at any season.

For in this as well as other employments we find that 'Procrastination is the thief of time,' and work that is put off becomes harder for the delay.

This is a good time to start a compost heap to furnish good potting soil for next year Gather some sods and place grass side downward in a pile, and lay five or six inches of manure, with a coating of leaves between every layer of sods.

Roses must be laid down and covered with earth if hard frost threatens, and all delicate plants are the better for some protection.

A good mulch of rich earth will be of benefit to the lawn at this season of the year It must be put on evenly.

Cover the bulb beds with leaves or light branches of evergreens when frost sets in, and protect the strawberry bed after the ground is frozen, by a covering of buckwheat straw, if attainable, or any clean straw free from weeds will answer.

A few forkfuls of good fertilizing material in among the raspberries will protect them and be helpful in spring.

Put sand in the boxes where such vegetable as salsify, parsnips and celery are stored. Pack the latter with roots close together, in deep boxes that leave only a little of the tops exposed.

I.C.R. EMPLOYEES AND CIVIC POLITICS

Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13.—The two thousand employees of the Intercolonial Railway resident in Moncton are to ask the Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, for leave to enter into civic politics.

THE LATE MRS. MARY TAYLOR.

There has passed away, after a very short illness, Mrs. Mary Taylor, daughter of the late Sheriff Treadwell, of L'Orignal, and widow of the late Matthew Taylor, for many years librarian of McGill University. Mary Treadwell was well-known in Montreal, where, when a young woman, she acted as governess and teacher, afterwards residing in Ottawa for a number of years prior to her marriage, which brought her back to this city. She is survived by her sisters, Mrs. Kains and Mrs. Fraser, of Chatham. Her remains were removed to the family burial place near L'Orignal, where her parents and husband as well as other relatives are laid to rest. Floral offerings from former pupils and others testified of the esteem in which she was held. There were present at the funeral, which took place this morning, to Windsor station, the Rev. J. Fraser, of Chatham, who conducted the service, Messrs. Alex. Fraser, Kenneth McLeod, Guy P. Dewar, William Lamb, Geo. Poulter, W. Drysdale, and representatives of the brethren with which body she was connected in her lifetime.

ALD WARD ACTING MAYOR.

Ald. Ward has been unanimously elected by the City Council as acting-mayor for the ensuing three months.

THE DOCTORS SAID 'THERE MUST BE AN OPERATION'

'Fruit-a-tives' Saved Mrs. McCready Untold Suffering and Almost Certain Death.

'Publish this for humanity's sake,' writes Mr. C. McCready, of Putnam, Ont., in his letter to the owners of 'Fruit-a-tives.' Physicians said that only an operation could save his wife's life. But again 'Fruit-a-tives' proved its wonderful powers. The doctors were wrong—Mrs. McCready is to-day well and strong—and 'Fruit-a-tives' have made friends of every one for miles around Putnam.

'Dear Sirs,—My wife suffered for over a year from Indigestion and Bowel trouble. Several doctors treated her for this trouble and advised her that only an operation would save her life, as they stated it was a tumor that was causing the trouble. The operation was to cost $200.00, and, while she was debating in her own mind about being operated on, she was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives,' which I procured for her from our local merchant. From the first box she improved, and after having taken four boxes she is completely cured and is now as well as ever. I decided then that 'Fruit-a-tives' was the most wonderful remedy in the world and it certainly saved my wife's life. She still takes one tablet every night, we also give them to the children with excellent results, and they have to thank 'Fruit-a-tives' for the fact that their mother is now with them, they fully expected she would be in her grave. Publish this for humanity's sake.'

(Sgd.). C. McCready.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness—for all troubles due to defective action of Bowels, Kidneys and Skin, 'Fruit-a-tives' is a certain cure. These tablets are made of fruit juices and tonics, are pleasant to take and quick to act. Trial size, 25c—regular size, 50c a box or 6 for $2.50.

At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

CABLE NOTES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 13.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux to-day had a long interview with Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, regarding the Japanese question. The secretary expressed satisfaction with the way Canada had handled the matter.

The Canadian Associated Press understands that after the Sassoon dinner last night, the penny-a-word cable was discussed, all the speakers strongly favoring the proposal.

London, Nov. 13.—The Canadian Associated Press is informed that serious complaints have been received in Stockholm regarding Swedish emigrants working on railways in Canada being ill-treated, and the Swedish Government has asked the Dominion Government for an investigation.

RAILWAY COMMISSION

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The Railway Commission will hold a sitting in Toronto on Nov. 25 for the purpose of reaching, if possible, an understanding on the outstanding matters which delay the construction of the new union station in that city. The board is itself weary of these delays and will use its utmost efforts to bring things to a head.

TWO KILLED IN WRECK.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 13.—An eastbound freight train on the Wabash Railway ran into a switch engine at Springfield Junction, south of this city, to-day, killing W. D. Williams, fireman of the freight train, and Homer E. Wolfe, of Brazil, Ind., brakeman. J. W. Brozel, of Trenton, Ill., engineer of the freight train, and J. B. Snap, fireman of the switch engine, were seriously injured.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Great Sale of Dolls.—We strongly advise our readers to lose no time in visiting the 'Wigwam,' on Peel street, and secure some of the great bargains in dolls. This house has earned a world-wide reputation in giving their patrons the best value for every dollar they spend. We have no doubt that crowds will attend this their third annual cheap sale, and to avoid the crush we advise all to go early in the day. This enterprising firm is now displaying an unusually large variety of Indian moccasins, beautifully designed and curiously wrought, as well as an immense stock of Indian pillow covers, painted skins, gorgeously embroidered beaded coats, boots, leggings, fur bags, mats, leopard skins, deer skin slippers, porcupine quill work, sweet grass mats, Christmas cards and calendars, views of Montreal, gold and silver enamel jewellery, spoons, cuff-links, brooches, cups, trays, match boxes, Royal Doulton and Wedgwood china, souvenir plates, Teddy bears, dressing cases, hand satchels, purses, card cases, ladies' combs, Indian and Scotch dolls, and thousands of useful articles at prices far below what are usually asked elsewhere. If any of our readers want beautiful goods at low prices we would again say do not delay in securing some of the rare bargains which this firm is now offering. The store is centrally located at 138 Peel street, immediately opposite the Windsor Hotel.

Home Department.

'By Solitary Fires.'

(Mrs. Browning's 'Aurora Leigh.')

Oh, my God! my God!
O supreme Artist! who as sole return
For all the cosmic wonder of thy world,
Demandest of us just a word—a name,
'My Father!'—thou hast knowledge, only thou,
How dreary 'tis for women to sit still
On winter nights by solitary fires,
And hear the nations praising them far off,—
Too far! ay, praising our quick sense of love,
Our very heart of passionate womanhood,
Which could not beat so in the verse without
Being present also in the unkissed lips,
And eyes undried because there's none to ask
The reason they grew moist.

To sit alone,
And think, for comfort, how that very night,
Affianced lovers, leaning face to face,
With sweet half-listenings for each other's breath,
Are reading happy from some page of ours,
To pause with a thrill, as if their cheeks had touched,
When such a stanza, level to their mood,
Seems floating their own thoughts out—'So I feel
For thee.'—'And I for thee: this poet knows
What everlasting love is!'—how, that night,
A father issuing from the misty roads
Upon the luminous round of lamp and hearth,
And happy children, having caught up first
The youngest there until it shrunk and shrieked
To feel the cold chin prick its dimple through
With winter from the hills, may throw i' the lap
Of the eldest (who has learned to drop her lids
To hide some sweetness newer than last year's)
Our book, and cry, 'Ah, you—you care for rhymes;
So here be rhymes to pore on under trees
When April comes to let you! I've been told
They are not idle as so many are,
But set hearts beating pure as well as fast:
It's yours, the book; I'll write your name in it,
That so you may not lose, however lost
In poet's lore and charming reverie,
This thought of how your father thought of you
In riding from the town.'

To have our books
Appraised by love, associated with love,
While we sit loveless!—is it hard, you think?
At least 'tis mournful. Fame, indeed, 'twas said,
Means simply love. It was a man said that.
And then there's love and love; the love of all
(To risk in turn a woman's paradox),
Is but a small thing to the love of one.
You bid a hungry child be satisfied
With a heritage of many cornfields: nay
He says he's hungray, — he would rather have
That little barley-cake you keep from him
While reckoning up his harvests. So with us,

At the sight of the shrunken figure in the great armchair, the ice that had gathered about the queer, loyal little heart gave way, and Mary Elizabeth was in her grandfather's arms, sobbing tempestuously as with a world of delicate patience he drew the story from her.

A little later Miss Durbin was displeased to hear the soothing notes of a cradle hymn wafted from the chamber of justice, where a poor little penitent, exhausted by weeping, had been lain on a worn old couch and bidden to rest, shrived and forgiven.

It was not long before the brown eyes drooped and the child slept. But from the parted lips still came deep drawn, quivering breaths, for in her dreams Mary Elizabeth was wandering through a bleak world strewn with shattered glass that cut her tender feet, while dear familiar forms stood aloof with stern, averted faces. But as the musician played softly, steadily on, the pitiful sobs ceased and Mary Elizabeth smiled in her sleep, for she had a vision of an old man resting his wrinkled cheek on the brown breast of a Cremona. In his heart was love unchangeable, and in his faded eyes the look of one who understood.

Testing a Grandfather.

(By Mary Barrett Howard, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

Mary Elizabeth stroked the neck of the little white horse with timid, tentative fingers, as if she feared that at her touch this fairy steed might unfold hidden wings and fly forever beyond mortal ken. The more prosaic admiration of a fat, rosy little maid at her side voiced itself loudly, enthusiastically, but the Boy was not satisfied.

'Grandad gave him to me,' he announced proudly. Ten, eying a downcast face keenly, he continued tentatively, 'I've the best grandfather in all this town.'

Instantly every drop of blood in Mary Elizabeth's loyal heart flashed into her cheeks.

'You haven't—mine's the best!' she cried.

'Huh!' retorted the Boy, scornfully. 'My grandfather was a contractor in the army an' yours is nothin' but a musician. An' we don't none of us like his pieces, neither.'

Mr. Courtnay Owen, a composer of classical music, in very truth fell far below the village standard of a successful man. When rumors of his somewhat more than national reputation reached the ears of his fellow-citizens, they were wont to demand of each other in wide-eyed amazement, 'What in time can folks find to like in them meachin' kind o' pieces without a mite o' tune to 'em?' While the army contractor, having by dubious methods amassed a large fortune during the Civil War, stood high in popular esteem, as a man of unquestionable financial ability.

'W-ell,' faltered Mary Elizabeth at last, 'maybe my grandfather isn't so smart as yours, but he's a lot more kinder. Mercy, I just guess he is!' she exclaimed, inspired by a sudden recollection. 'My grandfather'd never whip me the way yours did you the day you broke the parlor window, playin' ball.'

She shuddered as she recalled a scene of which she had been a terrified spectator, when a furious, purple-faced man had laid his stick across the Boy's shoulders.

'Pooh, that was nothin',' the Boy returned, nonchalantly, 'an' anyhow, I'll bet your grandfather'd do the same to you if you broke one of his windows. But girls are such 'fraid cats they never get into mischief.'

'He wouldn't!' flashed Mary Elizabeth, 'I couldn't be so naughty that my grandfather wouldn't love me; if I broke every one of his windows he'd be just as kind as ever.'

'Dare you to, an' double dare,' yelled the Boy, tauntingly.

For an instant Mary Elizabeth hesitated.

'Fraid cat; 'fraid cat! You know he'd wallup you, good an' plenty,' jeered her tormentor.

Without a word Mary Elizabeth turned and led the way through the old-fashioned garden where she and Nellie Ingraham had played so happily all the summer day. They had set a trap for the brown bees in the guise of a quaint lacquered box filled with blossoms, fondly hoping to obtain thereby rich stores of honey; they had made 'ladies' of crimson hollyhocks; wreaths of purple larkspur, and had buried their laughing faces so deep in the hearts of white lilies that their noses looked as if they had felt the golden touch of King Midas.

Now Nellie clutched the brief skirts of her friend, beseeching her to desist from her rash purpose; but there was no one else to interfere, for all the grown-ups, including the servants, had gone to attend the funeral of a neighbor, as was the simple village custom.

With passionate determination Mary Elizabeth picked up a large stone and sent it crashing through one of the cellar windows. Even the Boy stood aghast as the sound of breaking glass smote the peaceful air of the neighborhood. But Mary Elizabeth continued her work of destruction with fanatical eagerness. The cellar windows were in ruins and she had just sent a heavy missle hurtling through the bow-window and the library, when the horrified countenance of Katy, the cook, who had hastened home in advance of the rest, appeared above the hedge that separated the two gardens.

'May the Lord look down in pity on us this day!' she wailed, swooping down upon the culprit.

The Boy threw himself into his saddle and melted away as swiftly as if the little white horse had been indeed a winged Pegasus; Nellie Ingraham fled across the street sobbing violently, while Katy hauled home her charge and locked her into the attic, a place whose dim and shadowy recesses were fitted to bring the criminal to a sense of guilt.

But Mary Elizabeth, 'her mind conscious of rectitude,' remained obdurate, even when confronted by a tearful mother and an irate father, although with the inarticulateness of childhood she failed in her attempt to explain the motive that had prompted her naughty deed.

'O, Mary Elizabeth, don't tell me that you broke those windows just because your grandfather is so kind and good that you believed he wouldn't punish you!' implored Mrs. Carr.

'If ever a child deserved a whipping it is you, Mary Elizabeth,' Mr. Carr declared, sternly. 'I only hope your grandfather will agree with me, but we've promised to leave your punishment to him, and he wishes to see you at once.'

The culprit, with downcast head, retraced her steps along the box-bordered garden-walks and entered a white cottage, where she found the old housekeeper sweeping up fragments of broken glass.

'It's lucky for you, Miss,' snorted Miss Durbin, angrily, 'that there ain't no bears round here such as there was in the time o' Elijer, fer them children that got et up was saints an 'angels sot up agin a little gal that's broke the winders of the best gran'ther that ever lived.'

'That's why I did it,' said Mary Elizabeth, stonily.

Amazement banished every particle of expression from Miss Durbin's winter-apple face, as she gasped, feebly, 'Well, ef I die I must say'—

Then recovering from the shock of listening to such a brazen confession of depravity, she added with energy, 'I've cut a good stout switch from that willer out there, an' I've laid it handy by your gran'ther's elber, 'n of he don't make no use of it this time, it seems as ef give up I should.'

Mary Elizabeth quailed. Not that she feared the physical pain, for the blood of generations of soldiers flowed through her veins, but she felt that if she were obliged to confess to the Boy that her grandfather had failed her trust, life henceforth would be a desert. Blind and dizzy with apprehension, she cross the hall and entered the quiet, shady room, where her judge awaited her. A hand was outstretched to her as she stood trembling on th threshold.

'Now, Mary Elizabeth,' said a kind old voice, 'come and tell Grandfather all about it.'

Home Thoughts.

ON THE ART OF LIVING WITH OTHERS.

(From 'Friends in Council.')

If people are to live happily together, they must not fancy because they are thrown together now that all their lives have been exactly similar up to the present time; that they started alike and that they are to be for the future of the same mind. A thorough conviction of the difference of men is the great thing to be assured of in social knowledge; it is to life what Newton's law is to astronomy. Sometimes men have a knowledge of it with regard to the world in general; they do not expect the outer world to agree with them in all points, but are vexed at not being able to drive their own tastes and opinions into those they live with. Diversities distress them. They will not see that there are many forms of virtue and wisdom. Yet we might as well say, 'Why all these stars; why this difference; why not all one star?'

. . .

Many of the rules for people living together in peace follow from the above. For instance, not to interfere unreasonably with others, not to ridicule their tastes, not to question and requestion their resolves, not to indulge in perpetual comment on their proceedings, and to delight in their having other pursuits than ours, are all based upon a thorough perception of the simple fact that they are not we. Another rule for living happily with others is to avoid having stock subjects of disputation. It mostly happens when people live much together that they come to have certain set topics, around which, from frequent dispute, there is such a growth of angry words, mortified vanity, and the like, that the original subject of difference becomes a standing subject for quarrel; and there is a tendency in all minor disputes to drift down to it.

. . .

Again, if people wish to live well together, they must not hold too much to logic and suppose that everything is to be settled by sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people, when he said: 'Wretched would be the pair above all names of wretchedness, who should be doomed to adjust by reason every morning all the minute detail of a domestic day.' But the application should be much more general than he made it. There is no time for such reasonings, and nothing that is worth them. And when we recollect how two lawyers, or two politicians, can go on contending, and that there is no end of one-sided reasoning on any subject, we shall not be sure that such contention is the best mode of arriving at truth. But certainly it is not the way to arrive at good temper.

. . .

If you would be loved as a companion, avoid unnecessary criticism upon those with whom you live. The number of people who have taken out judges' patents for themselves is very large in any society. Now it would be hard for a man to live with another who was always criticising his actions, even if it were kindly and just criticism. It would be like living between the glasses of a microscope.

. . .

Another rule is, not to let familiarity swallow up all courtesy. Many of us have a habit of saying to those with whom we live such things as we say about strangers behind their backs. There is no place, however, where real politeness is of more value than where we mostly think it would be superfluous. You may say more truth, or rather speak out more plainly, to your associates, but not less courteously than you do to strangers. Again, we must not expect more from the society of our friends and companions than it can give; and especially must not expect contrary things. It is somewhat arrogant to talk of travelling over other minds (mind being, for what we know, infinite); but still we become familiar with the upper views, tastes and tempers of our associates. And it is hardly in man to estimate justly what is familiar to him. In travelling along at night, as Hazlitt says, we catch a glimpse into cheerful looking rooms with light blazing in them, and we conclude, involuntarily, how happy the inmates must be. Yet there is heaven and hell in those rooms; the same heaven and hell that we have known in others.

With the Children.

'WEE JOUKYDAIDLES.'

(By James Smith, of Edinburgh.)

Wee Joukydaidles,
Toddlin' oot an' in:
Oh, but she's a cuttie,
Makin' sic a din!
Aye sae fou o' mischief,
An' minds na what I say:
My very heart gangs loup, loup
Fifty times a day!

Wee Joukydaidles—
Where's the stumpie noo?
She's tumblin' in' the cruivie,
An' lauchin' to the soo!
Noo she sees my angry ee,
An' aff she's like a hare!
Lassie, when I get ye,
I'll scud ye till I'm sair!

. . . . .

Wee Joukydaidles—
Oh, my heart it's broke!
She's torn my braw new wincey,
To mak' a dolly's frock.
There's the goblet owre the fire!
The jaud! she weel may rin!
No a tattie ready yet,
An' father comin' in!

Wee Joukydaidles—
Wha's sae tired as me!
See! the kettle's doun at last!
Wae's me for my tea!
Oh, it's angersome, atweel,
An' sune'll mak' me grey:
My very heart gangs loup, loup,
Fifty times a day!

Wee Joukydaidles—
Where's the smoukie noo?
She's bidin' i' the coal-hole,
Cryin' 'Keekyboo!!' !
Noo she's at the fireside, !
Pu'in' pussy's tail— !
Noo she's at the broun bowl,
Suppin' a' the kail!

Wee Joukydaidles—
Paidlin' i' the shower—
There she's at the wundy!
Haud her, or she's owre!
Noo she's slippit frae my sicht:
Where's the wean at last?
In the byre amang the kye,
Sleepin' soun' an' fast!

Wee Joukydaidles—
For a ye gie me pain,
Ye're aye my darling totty yet
My ain wee wain;
But gin I'm spared for other days
Till other years are past,
I'll see my bonnie hairnie
A braw, braw lass.'

For those unversed in the Scottish dialect we may mention that 'loup' means leap; 'cruivie,' sty; 'lauchin',' laughing; 'soo,' sow; 'kye,' cows; and 'kail,' broth.

USEFUL SUGGESTIONS WHEN SCHOOL DAYS BEGIN.

Now that all the lads and lasses of school age in this vicinity are back at work after their long spell of vacation joys for the benfit of the mothers of the more youthful aspirants for education and learning a wise mother of five suggests a few rules which should be rigidly adhered to.

The small schoolgoer should keep early and regular bedtime hours. He should go to bed prepared for next days schoolgoing; his school belongings should be in perfect order—pencils sharpened, books provided with neat cloth or paper covers—the evening before the school day his school clothes properly mended and supplied with buttons, hooks and strings—and outdoor wraps should be close at hand on getting up in the morning.

He should be awakened at the same hour each morning and early enough to give him time to make his toilet carefully. His breakfast should be nourishing, tasteful and plentiful and should—no, must—be always on time.

His luncheon—if he comes home for it—should be on the table as he enters the door so he may have ample time to eat and enjoy and profit by it. And mother, or a reliable representative should be on hand to see that it is eaten and eaten slowly.

If he takes his luncheon to school with him, as much thought should be devoted to his small snack as to the most elaborate picnic basket.

He should be provided with a comfortable table cover, with leisure and quiet in which to do his bit of homework; and should be encouraged in every way to acquire the homework habit.

He should find mother an always interested and appreciative listener to the 'news from school,' he should be helped to understand, admire, and above all consider his teacher.

Mother should make it a point to call for her little scholar—boy or girl—at close of school every four or five weeks; she will in that way establish friendly relations with the young girl who is helping her bring up her son or daughter.—'Eagle.'

Toilet Hints.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Do you brush your eyebrows carefully night and day? This is one of the little details of the toilet, which carefully attended to will soon repay you. There are, of course, innumerable small brushes for this purpose which can be bought, but a fine, soft tooth brush, will answer just as well. Thin eyebrows can be improved by rubbing in almond or olive oil, but both must be perfectly and absolutely pure.

The arched eyebrow is the mark of beauty, whereas, the eyebrows which meet over the nose are not only the very opposite, but in foreign countries are associated with misfortune by the superstitious. They can be corrected by the judicious use of depilitators, but none of these is permanent.

It has been said that clipping the eyelashes will cause them to grow long and thick. The ugliest, stiffest eyelashes we have ever seen were made so by this idea, which the unfortunate possessor had heard about in her younger years and tried. When the lashes began to grow back they were harsh and stiff and before they grew out they really suffered from the eyelids sticking together as she had deprived nature of the protection the lashes afford.

The practice of darkening the eyes underneath comes from Arabia, it is said, and was prescribed by Mahomet for the Arabian women as a protection from the glaring desert suns. The practice has remained even through the ages, but we rejoice that it has lost and is constantly losing its appreciative followers.

Nothing is more unattractive than inflamed eyelid, but there is nothing which should be so carefully handled as the eyes, and only by those who have made this sensitive organ practically a life study. Eye strain results in nervousness and acute pain and headache, and every precaution should be taken against it. While reading or sewing or writing steadily it is very restful to look up now and then from one's work, changing the focus which rests and restores energy to the muscles.

Bathing the eyes in hot water will often relieve the intense irritation caused by exposure to winds and cold. Everybody ought to know that the light should come over the left shoulder when we read, write or sew, and everybody should also know that one should never read while lying down. A strong bright light should never be allowed to shine in the face. Little babies sometimes have eyes permanently injured by exposure to light shining directly in their young and feeble eyes.—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

Home Work Room.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

'Will you please tell me how to make the plaits in a light-weight cloth skirt stay in? I notice many such skirts which have been well worn, the plaits in which lie as smoothly and precisely as when they were new. I have tried very hard to press in the plaits on my skirts so that they would preserve their smoothness, but have never yet succeeded, and think there must be a knack in it.' There is both a knack and a rule for the successful pressing of plaits in heavy or medium weight goods. In the first place, a tailor's pressing iron is a great help. It is much heavier than an ordinary iron, and particularly adapted for pressing on account of its shape. The real secret of plaits which 'stay in,' however, lies in a thorough dampening of the plaits before they are pressed. One home dressmaker I know makes her plaits what we should be apt to call 'soaking wet' before she begins the pressing. The iron is used quite hot for woollen goods, with a piece of muslin between it and the goods, and the plaits are pressed till quite dry. These plaits stay in not only in dry weather, but in the damp days, which are so ruinous to most plaits. This dressmaker shows much less fear about dampening material than most people do, but she rarely fails of getting good results.

The home dressmaker has the work down to a fine point. In the first place she has a sewing room fitted up in her attic. In cold weather it is made comfortable with a register carried up there from the heating apparatus of the rest of the house. It is in the tower of the house and has windows nearly all around, so is always light, and in the summer has plenty of air. It has been fitted up with the old-fashioned bureaus and chestes which have been replaced in other parts of the house by more modern furniture. If I had to describe a model work room I should choose this one as a sample. In the top bureau drawers are the threads and sewing silks, nearly every kind and color that can be found. In another are pieces of narrow ribbon and ribbon velvets in a variety of shades. There are braids and bindings and tapes and silk bindings for seams both black and white, and pins and needles really sufficient to last a lifetime. In one drawer the remnants of material suitable for shirt waists. In a third there are silks, some quite large pieces, and other similar ones which can be used for yoke linings, etc. One drawer is always nearly full of materials for whole dresses, it being the practice of the two women who own this sewing room, to buy good material when they find it at a bargain, even though they have no immediate use for it. In still another drawer there are ever so many pieces of muslin, long cloth, cambric and lawn, for under clothes are made in this model room as well.

Still another drawer has pieces of lace, long and short remnants of embroideries, insertions and beadings. There is a separate place for short lengths of fancy materials suitable for kimonos and dressing sacks. Then there are trimmings of various sorts and a great variety of linings. It is needless to say that the owners of the room do not count the cost of what they buy, but they do count the cost of being able to do their work expeditiously whe once they begin it, and it would take the breath away from the average amateur dressmaker to see the rapidity with which these women, who do their own sewing because they like it and not because they have to, get through the work. There is no running out for a piece of cotton, or to match a sample of new silk in that house. Perhaps the fact that the home is in the country and that one an old fashioned country store is so readily reached had something to do with this careful provision for all such; it is a splendid system and what of us could not afford the luxury of ture of these two fortunate worth while to profit by their as far as our limited means Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

Advertisements.

SLEEPLESS BABIES
ARE SICKLY BABIES

When babies are restless and it is the surest possible sign Well babies sleep soundly and brightly. Sleeplessness is to some derangement of the bowels or to teething troubles doses of Baby's Own Tablets little one right, and make it ally and soundly. Mothers afraid of this medicine as it teed by a government tain no opiate or narcotic. Reville, Gawas, Ont., says without Baby's Own Tablets house. I have used this children as occasion required, five years, and have found to all other medicines in curing of childhood.' Sold by medicine or by mail at 25 cents a box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes.

For Quinces. Spiced—Seven pounds fruit, four pounds of sugar vinegar, half ounce of ginger spoonful of ground cloves two each of ground allspice half teaspoonful of ground core the quinces. Put on to boil. Mix spices and to four parts. Put each in a of muslin, tie tightly the sugar and vinegar. When is hot add the quinces ing point; take them turn carefully into a a cool place over night.

Next drain all the into a porcelain lined a moderate fire and when it back in the day drain and for nine consecutive the liquor down cient to cover the it, bring the whole to a or tumblers for keeping.

Quince Souffle. Pare and quinces, add a little of the the juice of half a lemon until light the yolks of four of sugar, then add the quinces, half a cup of cream, the beaten whites of four buttered pudding dish, stand of hot water and bake until erate oven. Dust with just before serving and cream, or hot, as preferred.

Quince Cheese. Carefully quince before peeling, core weigh the fruit, and allow a pound of sugar to each end set the sugar aside until the seeds, skins and cores tle and boil with just enough them. Cook until the so as to extract all the through a jelly bag. When almost cold, put the quince ing kettle, and add the from the parings, simmer quinces are soft, take run through a sieve or to the kettle and add the ange strained to each pint. Now add the sugar and boil stirring constantly if boil longer, taking great it to burn.

When done place in cold cover with parchment cool, dry place.

Quince Preserves.—Rub oughly before paring, cores in a preserving kettle and boil for half an liquor carefully and put preserving kettle. Boil not too many at a time, der; lift out, as soon as er and lay on a dish. If scarce add more water. Weed put into this liquor as sugar as there were pounds thoroughly about ten minutes quinces. Boil about half an hour stir them. Slip a silver occasionally to see that they Some persons add to eight pounds two fresh lemons sliced thin, the taste of the quince alone.

HOME BIBLE STUDY

Our Bible Study questions are with most favorable comment making the most of them in your is not absolutely necessary to send written answers and join the club in order to get benefit from them, though answer a week in writing would not be and would add zest to your study mere studying out of the answers to various questions each week—perhaps Sunday afternoon and evening for the week's lesson—and the discussion of questions in the home or prayer meeting Bible Class, will repay you a hundredfold. Try it, and you will see. Full particulars on another page.

LITERARY REVIEW.

CANADIAN POETRY.

William Briggs, the Toronto ... faith in the work of ... may be gathered from ... several small volumes of ... have this year been sent ... use. One entitled 'Can... by W. M. MacKeracher, ... verse is frequently to ... journals and periodicals. ... Direct national verse ... ten; its measured, al... to mountain, forest ... little to the free play ... A little of it goes a ... a familiar expression; ... Ye Mariners of England' ... 'A wet sheet and a ... true as much because ... overdone as because of ... music and their in... Mr. MacKeracher, how... appropriately the sentiment ... and love of native land so ... of our people; seeking to ... sublimity of distance and ... and color, and the mys... primeval world. He is happ... ever, in his less conventional ...

To ... vocation To Summer,' less de... Canadian, might well find place ... dian Anthology:

... summer, come, nor in the south ...
... thee honor with a longer day;
... thee more, we better know thy ...
... thee dearer in the truer north:
... Summer, come.

... Summer, come, make meadow ... long;
... the groves exuberant with song,
... corners canopy with shades,
... sky roof the silent forest glades:
... Summer, come.

... poem, which we quote in full, ... 'The Night,' Mr. MacKeracher ... left hand':

A ... murmur, a quiver,
... through her ran
... over the river
... The dawn began.
... drew her veil
... over her eyes,
... her face grew pale,
As she watched the sun rise.
... she faded, turned
To a ghost, was gone,
As the morning burned
And the day came on.
... veiled, sad eye,
... face still wan,
... waited nigh
... the dusk began.
... her tears of bliss
... earth was wet,
... washed with her kiss
... the sun was set.
... with stately pride
... on her throne
... empire wide
... the day had gone;
... her robes she spread
... their sable hem,
... crowned her head
... her diadem.
... the mute Earth saw
... a queen was she,
... gazed with awe
... her majesty.

... volume is the 'Selected ... the Rev. William Wye ... St. Catharines, Ontario, ... Mr. Smith, in his ... that he has here gathered ... of his poems that have ... best; and that many of ... solved in response to the ... Canadian editor for 'a few ... books.' It may be of in... terest also to state that Mr. Smith was the Scottish expert employed in the preparation of the Standard Dictionary, and that he has translated the Bible into Braid Scots, to the delight of Lowlanders the world over. Little wonder, then, that his poems are as often in Braid Scots as in understandable English. There is movement and enticement in many of the Scotch songs, notably in 'Rab MacQuheen And His Elshin:

Hey for the Thistle! Hey for the day
When the claymores swung i' the corn
eae green;
When the Southern ranks were heaped
like strae,
And we wan at the Bannock our kirk I
ween!

Or again, in.

Our hame is whaur we mak our nest,
By wood, or wave, or winding river;
Our bed is whaur we gang to rest,
To dream o' happy days forever!
And as the bride some dear burnside
Forsakes, to follow love's sweet tether,
And maks her hame o' joy and pride
Whaure'er her treasures draw thegither—
Sae we, ayont the saut-sea faem,
In dear Canadia find our hame!

Some of Mr. Smith's lighter verse, 'vers de société,' one may well call it, is neatly done.

I have an estate in the Land of Dreams,
And thither I often flee;
It brings me joy in as many streams
As any wealth I see!
And you may lay claim to a wide domain,
That lies by a sunny sea;
Then go to the land where I have been—
For why do you envy me?

I have a sweet barque on the sea of love,
That carries me whither I will;
With its gleaming wings like an arrowy
dove,
And the sun on its pathway still.
There are gems at hand on the farther
strand,
And pearls beneath our lee—
There are other barques on the golden
sand,
Then why do you envy me?

Canadian history is woven into poems relating the deeds of Brock, Laura Secord and Fitzgibbon. Of religious poems there are not a few touched with gracefulness and solemnity. These, however, have not the polish and effectiveness of his less serious work. Two other examples will not be amiss. The first will interest lovers of Burns:

To 'see oorsels as ithers see,'
Is no my highest seekin';—
'Twad never dae to be as they,
The critically—keepin'!
But gin mysel' could see mysel',
Wi' equal-balanced vision,
I'd gar my sairs and wrangs standby,
And walk in fields Elysian!'

The following exquisite cradle song must not be mutilated:

My little ship has doused her sail;
Ship ahoy!
She's drifting in for me to hail;—
Ship ahoy!
Did you sail away from the morning shore?
Have you ever sailed this way before?
Will you anchor now till the night is o'er?
Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy!

My little ship is laden well,—
Ship ahoy!
With treasures more than I can tell;—
Ship ahoy!
All beautiful dreams in bales below,—
With picnics in boxes, ready to go;—
And parties where fun and sweet cakes
grow:
Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy!

Why don't you answer to my hail?
Ship ahoy!
You're sheltered now from storm and gale;
Ship ahoy!
Your lookout leaves his faithful stand,
And your captain pulls for the dreaming
land,
And your anchor holds in the golden sand,
Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy!

O, safely swing till morning tide!
Ship ahoy!
My bonnie barque, my joy and pride!
Ship ahoy!
You're safe in the harbor 'neath the hill,
In the lovely Isles where the dream-buds
fill,—
The sun is down and the winds are still;
Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy!

Again, on the choice of immigrants, he writes.

The men of my own stock,
They may do ill or well,
But they tell the lies I am wonted to,
They are used to the lies I tell,
We do not need interpreters,
When we go to buy and sell.

And this is one of the principal arguments urged in favor of preferring English immigration. The foreign races may revert to their old ideas in spite of schools and prosperity, altering the morale of the country, as to some extent has happened in the United States. The current objections to the English Kipling regards as shallow.

'But,' I argued over three thousand miles of country, 'all these are excellent reasons for bringing in the Englishman. . . . . You admit that the Canadian is too busy to kick at anything. The Englishman is a born kicker. ("Yes, he is all that," they said.) He kicks on principle, and that is what makes for civilization. . . . You are always talking of the second generation of your Smyrniotes and Bessarabians. Think what the second generation of the English are.'

They thought—quite visibly—but they did not seem to relish it. There was a queer string-halt in their talk—a conversational shy across the road—when one touched on these subjects. After a while I went to a Tribal Herald whom I could trust, and demanded of him point blank where the trouble really lay and who was behind it. 'It is labor,' he said, 'you had better leave it alone.'

Kipling, however, refused to let it alone, and questioned on the subject many employers in British Columbia, who told him their business would suffer if their real sentiments were known. These conveyed the idea that the political and financial situation generally was not only controlled by labor, but controlled from the United States. Several interesting dialogues are given on this subject and on the special objection to Japanese labor. There are also in spite of the obvious purpose of the pamphlet some pieces of purely imaginative writing in it.

A man there told me that Lake Superior was 'a useful piece of water,' in that it lay so handy to the C.P.R. tracks. There is a quiet horror about the Great Lakes which grows as one revisits them. Fresh water has no right or call to dip over the horizon, pulling down and pushing up the hulls of big steamers; no right to tread the slow deep sea dance-step between wrinkled cliffs; nor to roar in on weed and sand beaches between vast headlands that run out for leagues into haze and sea fog. Lake Superior is all the same stuff as what towns pay taxes for, but it engulfs and wrecks and drives ashore, like a fully accredited ocean—a hideous thing to find in the heart of a continent. Some people go sailing on it for pleasure, and it has produced a breed of sailors who bear the same relation to the saltwater variety as a snake-charmer does to a lion-tamer.

Yet it is undoubtedly a useful piece of water.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

'Several prisons for juvenile offenders, which are so well conducted as to go quite a way toward stamping out crime at its beginnings,' are among the institutions mentioned in 'The Christian Movement in Japan,' a neat annual volume issued by the Methodist Publishing House in Tokio, but compiled under the auspices of an interdenominational committee. It gives not only the available statistics of all the missionary bodies working in Japan, with some report of the varied work done by them, but details much of the changing environment in which they work, and the attitude of the government toward modern reforms. The Tokio almshouse, we learn, for instance, might almost be considered a model to the world. 'Baron Shibusawa, who is now the chief patron of the institution, has the right to be called the equivalent of St. Vincent de Paul. Young and old are taken into the fostering care of an institution, which provides for their needs, and not only keeps the wolf from the door, but protects from something worse still, the moral decay and the physical degeneration which the curse of poverty brings.' Another chapter shows prominent Japanese manufacturers promoting temperance meetings. In fact almost every branch of Christian and social work is represented in Japan, though unfortunately not in proportion to its population. There is still a great need of good schools for girls, and a cry for industrial schools is also being raised. These needs should be the missionary's opportunity. A remarkable feature of Y. M. C. A. work in Japan is its fairly successful effort to reach the Chinese, who have come there to acquire Western learning. Some of them are struck by the fact that many Japanese of rank and learning are Christians.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Harvest of Moloch,' by Mrs. J. K. Lawson (Toronto: John M. Poole & Co.); Cornell University. The President's Report, 1907-1908 (Ithaca, N.Y.: Published by the University); Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Vol. XIII. (Halifax, N.S.: The McAlpine Publishing Company, Limited); 'The Tempting of Paul Chester,' by Alice and Claude Askew; 'The Woman and the Sword,' by Rupert Lorraine (London: T. Fisher Unwin); 'The Great Fight,' by William Henry Drummond, M.D. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons); 'World Book of Temperance,' by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, 'Internationalism,' by Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph.D. (Washington: International Reform Bureau); 'The Union Prayer-Meeting Helper,' 1909. Notes by the Rev. W. C. Stiles and Prof. Robert Scott (New York: Funk & Wagnalls); 'France and the Alliances,' by André Tardieu; 'Race Questions, Provincialism and Other American Problems,' by Josiah Royce; 'The Origins of the British Colonial System, 1578-1660,' by G. L. Beer (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited).

LITERARY NOTES.

ABROAD.

The treasure cities of romance and fairy story hold scarcely more allurements for the fancy to work upon than does the actuality buried away from the archaeologist, but in a grave always tantalizingly within view, that city of old Roman civilization, described by Charles Waldstein and Leonard Shoobridge, in 'Herculaneum, Past, Present and Future' (Macmillan). In its dead grasp it held many a secret of the centuries gone and those that have been wrested from it have been worth the getting. It is a challenge to fancy, a rewarder of labor, a mine of treasures, and its riches have barely been sampled say the archaeologists. What has been done is of great importance and worth recounting, what is to be seen to-day is fascinating and worth description, and what is now to be done is matter for project after project. The Italian government intends to hold the work in its control, but it is of world wide import, and such is the cost that its slow progress can only be quickened by generous help from outside. This book should certainly stimulate a wider interest.

One of the most thoroughly pleasing books of familiar description published in some years is Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick's 'Home Life in Germany' (Macmillan). The political clouds that hang over Europe more or less at all times, and the public reserve of nations among themselves make the term 'foreigner' one of opprobium almost, and it is good to get below the surface and find ourselves 'at home,' no matter what the language our friendly companions speak. Anyhow, Mrs. Sidgwick can show her reader into some delightful homely ways, and if some of the customs seem strange, we are willing to admit, with her to explain them, that it is only because we have not been used to doing things that way ourselves, not that it is any fault of the poor misguided foreigner. Mrs. Sidgwick, too, is fond of the quieter old German home and life, the modern being too much of a piece the world over, and is glad to make them better known before the spirit of the age too rudely shifts them off the scene.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

There is abundance of enthusiasm and hope, but a careful avoidance of exaggeration and rose-colored spectacles in 'A Lord of Lands,' by Ramsey Benson (New York: Henry Holt and Co.). This account of a successful venture in farming reads like an actual experiment. It is told in the first person, by one Matthew Fitzgerald, a switchman, employed in a big western city. In spite of a thrifty German wife, his growing family presents a serious problem to him in their city life. The upshot is he consults with his wife and certain friends, and the agreement is made that all, some fifteen families all told, shall go out together to the selected district, thus making easy the holding in common of some of the more expensive machinery until individual ownership is possible, and also doing away with the fear of loneliness that deters so many from farming life in the new lands. His common sense wins the assistance of the president of the railway company by which he has been employed, and a quarter section of land is made over by him to the experimenters for a total of $16,000, secured by a mortgage on the land. It would take too long to follow the various characters through the inevitable discouragements and difficulties. Some backed out and returned to the city, but to those who persisted came the full rewards of a comfortable independence and healthy life. There is evidently nothing exciting about such a story, but the reader becomes thoroughly interested in the success of the venture.

Anyone anxious to know just what risk of danger or death attaches to any occupation can find statistics and details with regard to the subject in Diseases of Occupation from the Legislative, Social and Medical Points of View,' by Thomas Oliver (New York: E. P. Dutton and Co.). Dr. Oliver has had much experience in this question, not only in his regular practice in Newcastle, England, but also as a member of various committees to which the English government has referred problems in industrial legislation for examination and report. It is easy to realize generally that certain risks are peculiarly connected with certain occupations, but how much this is the case will be rather a surprise to many people. The book is well and fully indexed, and is a stern indicter of those great enemies of all labor, dust and dampness.

NOTICES.

The Champlain Society, of which Mr. B. E. Walker is president, Professor Wrong, secretary, and Mr. H. H. Langton, treasurer, has decided to undertake the publication, with translation, of the complete works of Champlain. This will be the first time that English-speaking Canadians will have had the opportunity of reading in their own tongue the great pioneer's story in its entirety. The resolution of the society is in some degree the outcome of the Quebec celebration. The society hopes to be able to make some arrangement by which not only its members, but the general public may be able to get the translation, which will run to three considerable volumes.

The new volumes in the Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry will consist of Selected Poems of William Barnes, edited, with a preface and glossarial notes, by Thomas Hardy; Selected Poems of John Clare, edited, with an introduction, by Arthur Symons; 'The Heroine,' by Eaton Barrett, with an introduction by Walter Raleigh; Galt's 'Annals of a Parish,' edited with an introduction and glossary, by G. S. Gordon; 'Memoirs of Shelley, by Thomas Love Peacock (with Shelley's Letters to Peacock), edited, with an introduction, by H. F. B. Brett Smith, and 'War Songs,' collected by Christopher Stone, who was responsible for the naval anthology in the same series.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

'A Memoir of the Late Earl of Northbrook,' for some years Governor-General of India, is among this season's publications by Messrs. Longmans & Co. It is written by Mr. Bernard Mallet, and will contain portraits and several other illustrations. The book is in the nature of a study of the late Earl of Northbrook rather than in that of the more usual 'Life and Letters.' The significance of Lord Northbrook's career lies, Mr. Mallet says, 'less in his actual achievement . . . than in the example it affords of intellectual thoroughness and directness, of sound judgment, of competence in administration, of tact and sympathy in the business of governing men, of moral courage and elevation, of self-sacrificing devotion to public duty.' Mr. Mallet has had the advantage of the invaluable assistance of Lord Cromer in the most important chapters of the book, and he is also largely indebted to Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Francis Baring, and the other members of Lord Northbrook's family for advice and help.

The same publishers announce an enlarged and complete edition (uniform with the Albany Edition of Macaulay's Works of 'The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay,' by his nephew, the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart. The existing text has been left untouched; but fresh notes about subjects of interest have been inserted at the close of some of the chapters. These notes and several additional appendices contain much that will be found to be both new and interesting. A more noteworthy addition to this book is the sixteenth chapter, which now concludes the volume. That chapter gives a selection, some parts of which have never yet been published, from the remarks pencilled by Macaulay on the blank spaces of volumes that he had made in reading.

Messrs. Longmans & Co. have also recently issued a new and revised edition of Sir George Trevelyan's 'Early Years of Charles James Fox' in their 'Silver Library.' This edition contains for the first time as an appendix some of Fox's letters to his friend, Richard Fitzpatrick, who was afterwards well known as a general, politician, and wit, and as Secretary of War in the 'Ministry of all the Talents,' 1806-7.

THE RECLINING ANCIENTS.

(London 'Globe.')

We stand and sit too much, according to the views of Dr. Gelbke in a lecture before a body of German physicians. Chairs may have been known to the ancients, but they were used only on extraordinary occasions. Persons of culture as well as the barbarians took their meals and their rest reclining. Dr. Kruche, of Munich, says that to this day the primitive peoples prefer the reclining to the sitting posture, and the fact that they lie not upon the back but upon the stomach accounts for the better and more supple figures of these people.

AFTER ABSCONDING AGENT.

High Constable Cinq-Mars left for New York last night to bring back F. H. Rose, charged with the embezzlement of $960, while acting as agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Bordeaux.

All Books reviewed on this page to be had from Chapman's Bookstore 513 St. Catherine St. West Montreal

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The Boys' Page.

The Field of Reconciliation

(By J. C. M. Duncan.)

'I don't know, Peg, when father first came under the spell of that dream of his, but I do know that if he had not dreamt it your uncle and I would not now be at enmity.'

'But, Randall,' said the girl, 'who could have encouraged him to undertake such a work?'

'"Expert opinion," Peg. When father first got hold of the idea that there was coal somewhere on his farm, he had a prospector down from Kingston, and this wise man, after almost a daylong examination of the ground, fixed on a certain spot in that scraggy field over there as the most probable basis for operations. Then the wise man took his fee and departed, and father forthwith set to work. If you don't mind stepping inside, I will show you all that came out of it.'

The girl followed Randall into the house, and there on a table, evidently set apart for the purpose, were ranged in rows fully fifty different stones, many of them differing from each other only in the matter of a streak, light or dark.

'I had every one under the microscope,' said Randall, 'but, of course, I always candidly confessed my ignorance, and this would irritate my father considerably.'

'Well, I think it was fortunate that you did not share his belief,' remarked Peg.

'I think it was better for the farm, at any rate,' said Randall.

As they stepped outside again, Peg touched upon the cause that had set their families at variance. 'I don't believe, Randall,' she said, 'that your father intentionally threw the stones over on to our ground.'

'I wouldn't say that he did so intentionally, Peg, but I wouldn't deny that he did so, and, of course, it was only natural that your uncle should demur, but isn't it unreasonable that he should still keep up the old grudge against me, since I have removed the cause of the grievance?'

'I have tried my best to reason him out of it,' answered Peg, 'but he seems to be a good hater.'

Then by way of changing the disagreeable subject, she asked:

'Do you intend following up your father's work in the mine.'

'Oh, no. Do you see that dark spot in the field over there? Well, that gap, which is about thirty feet deep, and more than half filled with water, and which I intend closing up again, marks the grave of an unrealized dream. It was my father's dream; it isn't mine. The work of the farm is plenty and profitable enough for me.'

'I wish, Randall, I could make uncle forget or forgive the old feud. I always do my best to make him forget it.'

And then, after assuring the sturdy young farmer of her continued friendship, the girl bade him good-bye, and pursued her course thoughtfully along the main road towards the hill.

It was the first time they had met since Randall's father died. She had been charged by her Uncle Peter to ignore Randall whenever and wherever she met him, but the fine, stalwart, practical young fellow had always appealed to her deeply, and she was not regretful when chance brought them together. But was it chance that brought them more frequently together after this first meeting? In spite of her endeavors the one bitter barrier still remained unremoved between their houses. Every time she met Randall she could hold out no hope of a reconciliation, but Randall was content to leave the matter in her hands so long as the reports of its progress gave him the place he felt was becoming his in her thoughts.

* * *

Day after day the smoke of the forest fires had filled the autumn air with its unwelcome presence. Night after night the persistent red enemy had crept steadily forward until now the waves of fire had cleared a large area in the unprofitable bush on Peter Bain's farm, and the slender skirting of brushwood had caught the flickering tongues of flame that shot out at a hundred points, and were being rapidly licked up.

The slope leading down to the narrow valley below was largely covered with bracken, with here and there an open patch of matted grass, yellow from the long drought. On the opposite slope, and within dangerous proximity to the zone of fire stood a fine sugar bush. This was the property of Randall McKinnon, and the valley formed one of the boundaries between his farm and that of his neighbor, Peter Bain. Looking out from the door of her uncle's home, Peg took in the seriousness of the situation at a glance, and concluding that all efforts to save the remnant of her uncle's bush must prove futile, set rapidly to work thinking how she might save Randall's. It was not long before a plan by which it might possibly be done flashed into her mind; but the perplexing question rose up: To whom could she appeal to help her out in this scheme? She answered her own question by setting out in search of the old farm hand, Colin, who, with herself made up the household of her uncle. She found Colin busy doing what little his efforts could do to stay the progress of the fire in one direction, while her uncle was similarly engaged in another. It was very apparent to Peg that neither had thought of preventing, if they could, the fire from spreading to the opposite slope.

She was glad to find Colin alone, and gradually opened out to him the proposition she entertained for the preservation of Randall's bush.

'Don't you think, Colin, that it's good philosophy, when you can't save your own proporey, to try to save that of your neighbor even if he should be your enemy?'

'Good enough philosophy,' answered Colin, 'but I'm afraid it wouldn't appeal to your Uncle Peter.'

'But, Colin, we should forget the old feud at a time like this. Randall, I'm sure, would rather be our friend than our foe. I certainly don't dislike Randall and I'd save his bush!'

'Why, child, how could that be done?'

'Where does that stream come from, Colin, that rushes down through the cedars over there?'

'That you know as well as I do, Miss Peg. From the falls, of course.'

'And goes straight down to the lake behind?'

'Yes.'

Peg stood thinking for a space. During the silence a dim hint of Peg's plan dawned in Colin's mind, but he said nothing.

'It's a pretty powerful stream, isn't it, Colin?'

'Yes.'

'And couldn't be very easily coaxed out of its path?'

'Couldn't say, but the idea sounds kind of preposterous,' replied the old man apparently about to return to his work.

'Well, I don't think so, Colin. If we could—and I am sure we can—divert the water—give it a turn down the hollow there, it would find the lake by another channel, it would do no harm, and it would—'

'Save Randall's bush,' added Colin, finishing her somewhat hesitating sentence, 'But your uncle Peter? He's to be reckoned with.'

'O, I think I could appease uncle afterwards. Anyway, I certainly will take all the blame,' that word 'will' denoting decided intention of action. 'Will you carry out my plan, Colin? I could help you.'

Colin was an old bachelor, but he was not insensitive to the pleadings of the young girl whose secret he had shrewdly guessed, and was ready to do anything to further her happiness; so, at length, he concurred in the plan.

Taking a shovel as the only implement necessary, he went forth, accompanied by Peg. Her eyes sparkled with a newfound joy, and she rallied old Colin on the road much as she would have done Randall himself.

The plan, it was found, was easier of execution than Colin had anticipated. The volume of water was great, but by the dexterous use of the shovel, and the proper placing of stones, they succeeded at length in diverting the force of the stream into the desired channel. The work was strenuous enough, but Peg and Colin kept piling in the stones until only a few slender rillets trickled past where the waters were blocked.

They listened, when their work was completed, and heard the stream coursing down its new channel.

'Do you hear it?' asked Peg, in a voice that had the ring of joy in it.

'Aye, I hear it,' answered Colin, more calmly.

Then they came away satisfied.

They found Peter Bain sitting in the porch when they returned, and sat down beside him.

Through the smoke they could see the intermittent tongues of flame flickering up from the ground on the eastern slope beyond.

Peter seemed to be in a meditative mood. Then, in a somewhat drawling undertone, he remarked that it would be a pity to see Randall's fine sugar-bush burnt down.

'But if you could, you would make an effort to save it, wouldn't you, uncle Peter?' queried Peg.

After hesitating a moment or two, he replied:

'I think I would, maybe.'

Peg, feeling that her crime had been more than half condoned by the repentant tone of her uncle's last remark, said softly, 'That's what I've just tried to do, uncle.'

'What? what did you do?' asked Peter.

'I don't know that I've done anything,' she answered enigmatically, rising and going into the house, adding as she entered, 'but I did what I could.' She left it at that, thinking it wiser at present. Then, too, she began really to doubt whether her plan would prove effective after all in preventing the ground fire from reaching the opposite slope. There was no wind blowing, and that was in her favor. And again, she imagined that the air held the promise of rain. However, she could do nothing further now, and retired that night hoping and praying for the best.

Early on the following morning she went out and met Colin returning from examining the results of their scheme.

'The bush is safe,' said Colin, by way of greeting. 'And I've had a talk with your uncle Peter. I'm thinking he would be open to a reconciliation with young Randall now.'

Nothing would do but the elated girl must drag old Colin back down the road again to the foot of the slope. There she saw a full, broad stream hurrying down the valley, and the grey line along its margin showed that the fire had crept up to the very brink of the water. 'Randall's bush is safe,' she cried delightedly, but the words were scarcely out of her mouth, when who should slip out of an adjoining field but Randall himself.

'Yes, my bush is safe,' repeated Randall, 'but what is of infinitely more value to me, is the promise this holds of something else being safe too.'

Peg did not need to question what, for the look in Randall's eyes told its own story.

'I think,' said old Colin, hoping to bring matters to a climax, 'that you had better go and fix it up with farmer Peter. You'll find him in the field up there, by the cedars.'

Peg urged that they should act on Colin's suggestion at once, and after debating the matter for a few minutes Randall agreed to the proposition.

Whether Peter had observed the meeting of the lovers or not was doubtful, but it was certain that he met them in a conciliatory spirit.

'I see that it's quite impossible to keep you two apart,' were almost Peter's first words.

'Quite impossible, Peter,' answered Randall, with a confident laugh.

'Well, Randall, we'll forget the old line of division between us.'

Then they shook hands.

Peter's words practically contained the promise that sooner or later their interests would become united.

'We'll call that field the field of reconciliation after this,' said Peg to Randall, as they returned from their interview with Peter.

'And the valley?' asked Randall with the inconsequence of young love.

'O,' answered Peg,' that was where water mastered fire.'

'And I should say where love mastered hate,' added Randall.

Peter told Randall afterwards, that the diversion of the stream was a good thing, not only for the parties immediately concerned, but, very probably, also for the whole countryside.

WRECKED IN THE BLACK SEA BREAKERS.

The wind was lashing across us in solid sheets of water, and it looked as if we might fill and founder from the spray alone. For the moment I think that we were in the vortex of an eddy. A clumsy, half-blind examination of the motor showed nothing which might help us. I realized fully that the fault was mine in urging that we put to sea without overhauling the motor, after the rough treatment which we had given it working into Varna on one hot cylinder.

But regrets were useless; there was apparently nothing left but for us to take our medicine. I flew the ensign reversed and told Ranney to break out the life preservers. I also suggested that as we might possibly reach the shore alive it would be a good plan to secure our valuables, letters of credit, passports, etc. The life preservers were of kapok and very light and soft. As I tied the bands of Ranney's for him he observed with a mournful grin: 'When I tried this thing in swimming in the Danube I little thought how soon I'd be wearing it in the Black Sea!'

We took Pomeroy's aft to him and at first he refused to put it on. 'I don't mind drowning if I have to,' he shouted, for the roar of the wind and the water was deafening, 'but I don't intend to be battered to pieces on the rocks!' We had a heated argument with him. 'You put it on anyway!' we yelled. 'Put it on, do you hear?' We forced it on him, baling him up in it while he growled at such folly. When he had worn it a few minutes he began to grin. 'I would have put it on hours before if I had known it was so nice and warm,' he said.

As it looked as if we might hit the beach with nothing but the clothes we wore, I went below and shifted throughout, putting on heavy flannels and my most serviceable outer garments. Then being thoroughly tired out and wishing to gain a little strength for the final rub, I wedged myself in my bunk and got about half an hour's refreshing sleep.

Pomeroy called me, shouting that we were getting very close to the reefs. Dead to leeward there was a strip of sandy beach and behind it a low building, which looked like a boathouse, says Henry C. Rowland in the November 'Appleton's.' In the hope of attracting attention I fired several shots from our gun, which sounded like a popgun in the blast of the rushing wind. As we drifted farther in it looked as if the breakers directly in shore were less violent than on each side, and it occurred to me that if we could only get the boat off before the wind with some steerage way, we might perhaps be able to beach her.

But there was no time to lose, so I yelled to Pomeroy to rip off the side awning curtains, as these kept the stern from swinging to the wind. He whipped out his knife and slashed them free, and at the same moment I put the helm hard up. The gale caught our high bow and swung her off; heavy sprays swept across the stern, but we began to gather way, and a moment later we were scudding at good speed. Yelling to Ranney to take the wheel I got out our second big drum of lubricating oil, uncorked it, and holding it across the gunnel let it run full bore, about an inch and a half stream into the sea. The effect was quickly evident; as the big combers hurtled past their crests, instead of curling high and breaking, crumbled off in boiling masses of yellow spume. Before we reached the outer reef there was a big oiled patch astern of us.

'Here we go . . .!' yelled Pomeroy, and the Beaver leaped forward into the moving water. A wave crashed against the stern and drove us ahead like a maul; the next instant we were in a roaring, leaping, spouting chaos of breakers which tossed the boat in air and spun her around as if she had been a toy, yet driving her always furiously ahead. Cascades of spume came tumbling aboard, but the buoyancy of the boat kept her above the solid water. All about us the surf seemed to be a lashing maelstrom of yellow froth. Everything was greasy, but the drum of oil was nearly empty. Ranney, clinging to the wheel, was unable to keep his footing; once he fell and the boat started to broach to, but he clung to the spokes and Pomeroy reached down and grabbed the wheel with him, straightening us out before the next sea broke. It looked to me as if any following sea might roll us over, and I yelled at them to jump back to windward if she filled; otherwise they would have been rolled under her, and either crushed on the rocks or drowned. My drum of oil ran empty, so I threw it overboard and reached around to take the wheel, shouting at Ranney to get out from under the awning stanchions, and I remember being furiously angry when he merely grinned and shook his head and yelled: 'All right! All right!'

Pomeroy kept shouting: 'No! No! Hold on! Not yet! Not yet!'

Oddly enough there was nothing at all terrifying about this part of it. After the hours of cold and helpless inertia in waiting for what we thought would be certain death, it acted as a stimulant and seemed to bring back all of our force. It was wild, exhilarating, tremendous, like the rush of a racing automobile, or a cavalry charge, or artillery going into action. Twice the crumbling crests of the breakers came boiling over our stern, but the good, stout canvas held and kept us from filling. The uproar of the sea was deafening; we were all howling together at the top of our lungs, and when we saw that we were through the worst of it we began to laugh and shout. Almost ashore we came down with a crash upon a reef, knocking a hole the size of one's head in the starboard bilge, but so great was the drive of the following sea that we did not sink.

Suddenly from the long, low building behind the beach there came running a gang of swarthy men, half naked, with huge bulging muscles and red fezes on their heads. They were carrying a surf line, and out into the breakers they came, squattering through the surf like a pack of retrievers. But when they saw that we were racing ashore in style and needed no help, they fell upon the beach, shouting.

In we drove. We grounded. A sea broke under the boat and flung her up on the beach. The next sea threw her higher. The Turks rushed out in the water, caught a turn on the sampson-post with their surf line and hove ahead. We splashed out waist deep, scrambled ashore and lent a hand. A wave broke into the boat and we suddenly thought of our duffle. A line was quickly formed, the stuff handed out, baled up in our blankets and carried back from the beach. In ten minutes the 'Beaver' was filled chock-a-block with sand.

THE DESERTER.

Ere yet he tried the metal of his blade,
When first he heard the battle bugles sound,
He turned his back upon the cannonade,
And flung his loaded weapons to the ground!

Not one of all the brave that won the fight,
Can show a wound as deep as that he feels—
For cowardice has followed day and night
To brand him with a scar that never heals!

—Aloysius Coll, in 'Appleton's.'

Nothing is conquered until self is overcome.—Chinese Proverb.

PUZZLES.

TRIANGLE.

1. Brightness.
2. The organ which terminates the arm of man.
3. To finish.
4. A boy's nickname.
5. In spring, but not in March, April or May.

BROKEN BLOSSOMS.

Break a flower into—

(1) An animal; and something which sounds.

(2) Into a vehicle; and a body of people.

(3) Into an article of food; and a drinking vessel.

(4) Into a domestic animal; and to slide or fall.

(5) Into a fluid; and a girl's name.

(6) Into something pleasing to smell; and a vegetable.

(7) An attempt to bite; and a fabulous monster.

CHARADE.

My first is what most of us can do. My second is a vowel. My third is to look carefully. My whole is a city in the Straits Settlements.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

A THANKSGIVING PUZZLE.

H
O R
M. O. E.
E a s E
S l o t H
T e n a n C(y)
E m e r a l D
A r p e g g i O
D u o d e c i m O
S u s t a i n i n G

ENIGMA.

A toast.

Acrostic.—Mildred. Oxygen. Sapphire. Clematis. Olivia. Warwick. —Moscow.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Prairie Dog's Way

One dog slightly more than half grown I kept near me for the purpose of taming and observing, says a writer in 'Forest and Stream.' For three or four days he was sullen, but at the end of that time he began to eat cooked prunes, sugar and sweet potatoes and drink an abnormal amount of water for an animal of his size; and at length he would rear up on his hind legs and yell if his food and drink were not supplied regularly. No bed would suit him. He would cut up bags and other soft material and arrange and rearrange the home. Yet somehow he could never please himself and finally he began to occupy my host's bed, going under the top quilt usually. And if there were any attempts to remove him, he would become furious and bark and snap and jump as if he were a great beast. He would even grab my finger in his mouth, but never bite it. Even in the middle of the night he would leave his own bed, if he had been made to go there, and climb up on the big bed.

At the house at that time was a pretty yellow kitten which laid claim to the bed part of the day, and I feared he and the dog might get into a rumpus; so my surprise can easily be imagined when I observed the kitten pinning the dog under the cover with his forepaws, so the little prairie animal could barely move. Yet when the kitten finally relaxed, the little fellow came forth, licked the kitten's mouth, and told him something in prairie dog language and the two lay down together much as two kittens would. Thereafter they were the best of friends, sleeping side by side every day.

Altogether the little dog was one of the keenest animals in intelligence I have ever known, although he could never understand the glass in the windows. For an hour at a time I have seen him examine and paw it. This he did repeatedly, even after he became so gentle as to be given his freedom.

Occasionally a stray dog would be brought into the room to warm. Often he would just about arrive at his ease, when little Buck would stick his teeth into one of his toes, then dart away. He never liked dogs. Yet he seemed naturally to be a fighter. I have known him to leave the house, go into a dog hole and fight, eventually returning scarred and bleeding.

As to prairie dogs and snakes, there are many contradictory statements, so I observed Buck very carefully one day, when I saw him run almost on a rattler near a hole. He stood back until the rattler went into the ground, when he took a careful survey of the surroundings, piled in dirt as fast as he could until it was filled and battered it hard with his nose. Nor did he stop at this. He went directly to another hole, into which he knew that one opened, perchance, and filled it likewise.

Much along this same line of refuting the fabled friendship between the rattler and the prairie dog, the Rev. J. T. Mitchell tells a good [illegible] Herald.

'In my home in W[illegible] near the Texas [illegible] writes, I had often heard it say that a prairie dog and a rattlesnake lived in the same hole. I came near [illegible] tenderfoot that I was, to believe otherwise, but I thought, if true, how [illegible] lives so different as [illegible] and a reptile, should live together.

One day I [illegible] prairie dogs' village, a variety which grow[illegible] country when I [illegible] across the canyon to[illegible]

I looked over [illegible] running around [illegible] onely and curious. Becoming interested [illegible] antics I climbed [illegible] across and up the [illegible] the farther bank [illegible] invisible to the [illegible] once saw the [illegible] tion. There upon [illegible] the edge of the [illegible] rattler coiled, with [illegible] striking first to the [illegible] the left at the [illegible] running around [illegible] was evident the [illegible] down into the [illegible] want him to [illegible] would straighten out and [illegible] in a prairie dog would [illegible] tail, jerk him [illegible] and get away [illegible] coil and strike. This [illegible] was repeated by [illegible] until they succeeded [illegible] snake some five [illegible] the hole when [illegible] rattler, ran to the [illegible] shrill bark and [illegible] dogs, about [illegible] made their escape [illegible] evidently unprovoked by [illegible] The old dogs at once [illegible] went to rub noses with [illegible] spring. The snake [illegible] him, and then quickly [illegible] ed to the hole and [illegible] At once the four [illegible] dash for the hole and [illegible] it up as rapidly as [illegible] way they did [illegible] ably three minutes [illegible] completed and the dogs [illegible] visit their neighbors, who [illegible] ting on their dens [illegible] performance. After the [illegible] had left I [illegible] filled-up hole [illegible] my jackknife [illegible] inches, found the earth as firmly [illegible] as a farmer would tramp [illegible] a newly-set fence post. D[illegible] Rattler remained there.

I have [illegible] prairie dog and [illegible] found that the owls make their [illegible] and hatch their young in the [illegible] dens, but that the rattlesnake [illegible] prairie dogs' avowed enemy.

A LUCKY SHOT.

Hunters and naturalists alike, says the 'Youth's Companion,' remark on the similarity of the lion and the domestic cat when they are preparing for the final rush on their prey. Mr. F. C. Selous, during a hunting trip in Africa, came near riding over a lion, an experience which he describes in 'African Nature Notes and Reminiscences,' and which also leads him to comment upon the great beast's likeness to other members of the cat tribe.

I once galloped almost on to a lion lying flat on the ground in grass only about a foot in height before I saw it. When I at last made it out, I was directly in front of, and probably less than twenty yards away from it.

As I pulled my horse in, this lion had its head pressed down on its outstretched paws, and its eyes were fixed on me. Had I ridden by, it would certainly never have moved until I had got out of sight.

As I raised my rifle and looked down the barrel to align the sights upon its head, I saw the black tuft of hair at the end of its tail flicked lightly from side to side, and the fore paws, that had been stretched out straight beyond its nose, drawn slowly under its breast, without its head or body being perceptibly raised.

I knew the lion was on the very point of charging, but my horse kept breathing hard, and I could not get my sight steadily fixed below its eyes. Then, just as I saw the crouching beast's hind quarters moving gently from side to side, I fired, and luckily my bullet struck it just between the eyes, and, crashing into its brain, killed it instantly, so that it never moved, but still lay crouching on the ground, struck dead at the very last moment before starting on its charge.

Since that time I have on several occasions watched a cat when stalking a bird go through every movement made by that lion—the same involuntary twitching of just the end of the tail, the same drawing in of the fore paws beneath the chest, and then the wavy movement of the loins just before the final rush.

STUDYING ON SUNDAY.

There is one set of questions that may safely be prepared on Sunday, and that is the questions referring to the Sunday-school lesson. The older boys (or girls) who read this page would do well to follow our suggestive questions published each week in the 'Witness.' Your teacher would no doubt be interested in discussing some of them in class, and you would yourself be amply repaid if you would set yourselves to frame an answer to each one of those questions, even if you did not join the club and enter for the prizes, though this privilege is open to you under the conditions given on another page.

BRAZIL NUTS

It is pointed out by M[illegible] his Majesty's Consul at Pa[illegible] latest report to the Foreign [illegible] the shipment of Brazil nuts a[illegible] ranks second in importance [illegible] the exports from the St[illegible] and Amazonas, rubber co[illegible] ordinary Brazil nut is [illegible] velops to maturity inside a [illegible] rounded, woody shell. W[illegible] tightly packed the nuts [illegible] of twenty or more, [illegible] it might be said, in a [illegible] capsule. The tree yi[illegible] May and June, and [illegible] lect the fallen capsules [illegible] them open to get [illegible] the yield of the Bertho[illegible] collected, but few of th[illegible] caping the search of the [illegible] any selected tree.

The task of collecting [illegible] nut is, or may easily be [illegible] gerous operation. The [illegible] of the loftiest growers [illegible] woodland. Although [illegible] or four feet in diameter [illegible] immense height. When [illegible] arrives the heavy capsules [illegible] their lofty altitudes [illegible] the branch by the bees [illegible] sules are as hard as [illegible] part of their rind has [illegible] difficult to saw with [illegible] ment, and their [illegible] mediaeval cannon-ball [illegible] er will venture, when [illegible] beneath the branches [illegible] can discharge [illegible] breath. It is only [illegible] the air is still, [illegible] the spent artillery [illegible] noon breeze has [illegible] lofty stronghold-[illegible] forest.—Selected.

QUICK WORK.

With this splendid [illegible] of the 'Canadian Pa[illegible] some record sales made [illegible] One little lad, working [illegible] business in Montreal [illegible] copy to use as a sam[illegible] at noon among his fellow[illegible] el twenty cash orders, [illegible] money, and went off [illegible] twenty 'Pictorials' in hand[illegible] his fine new watch safe in [illegible]

In another case, one [illegible] years, took a package [illegible] within twenty-four hours [illegible] his watch, and a sister [illegible] has a nice fountain pen [illegible]

Still another boy sold two [illegible] evening, and left our office [illegible] ing the proud possessor of [illegible] chain, and extra bonus [illegible]

Two brothers, working [illegible] twenty in one night, and [illegible] in a very short time, [illegible] a good watch.

Not a few of our young [illegible] this as a golden opportunity [illegible] Christmas presents, and they [illegible] the most of it. See our advt. [illegible] page, and lose no time, but let us hear from you at once.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

...tices received too late for ... will be found classified un... 'Late Church Notices,' on the ... The special rate for such is ...tion of five lines.)

... PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ... St. Lawrence Boulevard ... Arthur street. The Rev. ... Heine, B.A., pastor. ... a.m. and at 7 p.m. ...namen at 9.45 a.m. Sunday ... class at 3 p.m. Mr. W. ... Presbyterian College, will ... services. Mrs. Percy C. ...missionary from China, will ...ing of the Auxiliary of the ...ary Society in the church ...day at 3 p.m. All ladies

...URCH, corner Dorchester and ...treets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., ... at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ... preach at the morning ser... Isaac A. Montgomery, B.A., ...inated assistant pastor, in the ...se Sunday schools at ...5 p.m. Sabbath school and ...3 p.m. Also, Young Men's ...nducted by Mr. Montgomery, ...nour. Prayer meeting on ...ening at 8 o'clock. C. E. ...Monday evening at 8 o'clock. ...come to all services.

...E CHURCH, Westmount Park. ...lack, M.A., pastor. Services at ...'New Wine and Old.' The ...3 p.m., Sabbath-school ...7 p.m., the Rev. Ed. Mc... Erskine Church, will preach. ...' Strangers welcome to all

...OR CHURCH, Presbyterian, cor... Parineau street and Logan street. ...11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ...Bible class and Eastern Men's ...Christian Endeavor, Monday. ...Mid-week service, Wednesday even... Junior C.E., Friday, 4 p.m. All ...invited to any or all of these ... The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., ...pastor.

...MINSTER CHURCH, Presbyteran, ...ave. Morning service at 11 a.m. ...School and Bible-class at 3 p.m. ...service at 7 o'clock. The ...ches at 2 o'clock. Prayer meet... Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. C.E. ...at 8 p.m. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, ...astor, 569 Clarke ave., Westmount.

...NEY STREET CHURCH (beside ...ation). Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., ...Seats free. Services at 11 a.m. ...m. Evening subject: 'Elisha,—The ...Needs Supplied.' 10 a.m., Young ...ple Study Club. 3 p.m., Sunday ...d Young Women's Bible class. ...Chinese school. Monday, at 8 ...E.S. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer ... Strangers welcome at all ser...

...SCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN ...H, corner Dorchester and Crescent ... Public services at 11 a.m. and 7 ... Sabbath schools and Bible classes at ... The preacher at both services will ... Rev. J. B. Campbell, B.D., of Hope... Nova Scotia. At 4 p.m. on Sunday, ... Ames, Esq., M.P., will address the ...the congregation on 'Our Immigra...' ...p.m. Midweek service on Wed... evening at 8 p.m. Strangers are ...at all meetings.

...NIA CHURCH, corner of Conway ...nal streets. The Rev. J. Myles ..., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and ... Sunday-school and Bible-classes ... Ladies' Aid Society on Wed... 2.30 p.m. Mid-week service on ...y at 8 p.m. All welcome.

...IAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ...ew of New York), corner of Dor... and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert ..., D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: ...ship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. ...hool, all departments, at 3 p.m. ...ly Section of the Young Men's ... a.m. Mid-week prayer meet...ference on Wednesday evening ... Strangers are cordially in... services. To-morrow the pas... 'with' at both services.

... PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ... Notre Dame and Seigneurs sts. ... Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Ser... ... and 7 p.m., conducted by the ...Sabbath school and Bible class at ...Christian Endeavor meeting on ...ing at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting ...evening at 8 p.m. Strangers ...welcome and shown to seats.

...ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN ... Ste. Antoine Road, oppo... ...avenue, Westmount. Rev. ... pastor. Services at 11 a.m. ... pastor will preach at both ...m., John xiii., 1-20. 7 p.m. ... 9. Sunday school at 3

...S CHURCH, Dorchester street. ...s Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pas... at both services. Morning ... Evening service at 7 ...hool at 3 p.m. Ladies' ... Society on Tuesday after... King's Daughters' Sew...Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Seats ...evening services.

...THEW'S PRESBYTERIAN ...r of Wellington and Bour... Sabbath services, 11 a.m. ...hing by the pastor. ... and Bible classes, Men's ... Hall, 147 Charrou st. ...Class, Monday, at 8 p.m., ...Wednesday, 8 p.m., ... Thursday, 8.15 p.m. Lit... Club. Rev. K. J. Mac...

...RESBYTERIAN CHURCH— ...t, head of Crescent street. ... J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. ... M.A., B.D., assistant ... at 11 a.m., by the pastor; ... Rev. J. G. Clarke, M.A., ...Westmount. S.S., 3 p.m. ...ting on Monday at 8 ...rvice on Wednesday at 8 ...welcome to all services.

... CHURCH, St. Catherine ...et at 11 a.m., conducted ...mpbell, assistant pastor. ... conducted by the Rev. ..., D.D., pastor. Sunday-... Bible class at 3 p.m. Mid ... Wednesday at 8 p.m. ... all services.

...VALE — Service at 7

...RESBYTERIENNE. Point ...rvices le dimanche matin ... Assemblés de prieres le ...res p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pas..., 76 Coursol street.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B. B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 7 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C. E. on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., point St. Charles.—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

Church of England.

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

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A. Morning postlude, Finals (2nd Symphony), Widor. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible Lecture for men in the Cathedral. 4 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Evening recital: Prelude and Fugue in D minor, Bach; Allegretto in A, Merkel; Theme Variations and Finals (A flat), Thiele. Allseats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 462 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Services at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. A. E. Roliitt, M.A. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.—The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Closing services of Mission. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. 4 p.m., special service for men. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at all services, the Rev. E. J. Kennedy, vicar of St. John's Church, Boscombe. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. W. Stevenson Major.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11.40 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—4.
Venite—Stainer.
Psalms—Turle.
Te Deum—Calkin in B flat.
Benedictus—Langdon.
Hymns—322, 217.
Kyrie—Wardle.
Anthem—'How beautiful upon the mountains.'—Stainer.
Preacher—Rev. W. S. Major.
Rector's Bible Lecture for Men, 3.15 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer, 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn—391.
Responses—Tallis.
Psalms—Oakeley.
Magnificat—Brewer in E flat.
Nunc Dimittis—Brewer in E flat.
Hymns—229, 206.
Anthem—'I am Alpha and Omega.' —Stainer.
Preacher—The Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth.
Recessional Hymn—540.
Evensong every day at 5.30.
Rector's Bible Studies in Church on Tuesdays at 11.30 a.m., Thursdays, at 8 p.m.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

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

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

Lutheran Churches.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 12 noon. Luther League at 7.30 p.m. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and Mance streets. Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Next Sunday, opening service of the new church. Morning service, beginning at 10.30 a.m. The Rev. E. Jestinsky, dedication sermon; the Rev. H. Rembe, Jubilee sermon. Church music by Mr. Wieland and Mrs. G. Maron. Solo by Mrs. Wieland and Miss L. Bergholdt. Quartette by Miss D. Lucas, J. Ross, E. Jamieson and A. Wills. Evening service, beginning at 7.30 p.m. The Rev. G. Brackebusch, Eganville, assisted by the Rev. C. Beck, Montreal. Solo by Mr. Sinnhoffer. Quartette by Miss D. Lucas, J. Ross, E. Jamieson and A. Wills. Monday evening, Communion service, beginning at 7.30 p.m.

Unclassified Churches.

SALEM WELSH CHURCH (Gordon Hall) corner Mountain and St. Catherine West.—On Sunday next, Nov. 15, 1908, services will be held in the above hall, afternoon at 2.45, and evening at 7 o'clock.

SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, 194 Peel street. Services every Sunday, 11 and 7; also Wednesday, 8 p.m. All are cordially welcome.

BRETHREN CHURCH, 1112 St. Lawrence Boulevard. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, C. F. Yoder, B.D., will preach at both services. Prayer meetings on Tuesday and Thursday evening at 8 p.m. S.S.C.E. on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Cordial invitation and welcome extended to all.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

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

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.—St. Catherine street West. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., D.D. pastor. The Rev. N. D. Drew, church secretary. Sunday School Anniversary services. The Rev. Dr. Jas. Henderson, of Ottawa, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and address the Sunday School at 3 p.m. Music. At the morning service a full orchestra will assist the choir and special singing be provided by 150 voices of the Primary Department. In the afternoon the Church choir, under Mr. Dickinson, and assisted by the orchestra, will lead the music in the Sunday school hall. Miss Minnie Hulbig, contralto soloist for the afternoon. Collection of the day for the Sunday school.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach at both services. The Sunday school at 3 p.m. E.L. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

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

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH,—Corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3. p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. A. A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Special sermon at night to young men. Subject: 'Is a Young Man Safe?' Singing by male choir. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome.

NORTH END METHODIST CHURCH, Huntley street, between St. Zotique and Belanger streets, Pastor, the Rev. F. B. Allnutt. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. Prof. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D., at the evening service. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of new members at the close of the evening service. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

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

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, Ph.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. — Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Sunday, November 15, 1908. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Class meeting at 10 a.m. Junior Epworth League at 10 a.m. The Rev. Melvin Taylor will preach in the morning; the pastor in the evening. Subject for the evening: 'The Manliest Man.' A sermon for men. Strangers and visitors welcome at all the services.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, cor. Convent and St. Antoine sts.—Pastor, the Rev. T. Brown, B.A., B.D. Services Sunday: Prayer meeting at 10.15 a.m.; preaching at 11 a.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m; preaching at 7 p.m. Week night services: E. L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m.; Wednesday, prayer and praise at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning, 'The Shepherd's Psalm.' Evening, 'Why, a Methodist.' Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., S.S. and Bible classes. 10 a.m. class led by Mr. F. W. Meyers. Monday, 8 p.m., C. E. meeting. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer and praise service. Everybody invited to these services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Sunday, Nov. 15, 1908. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Subject: 'Stray Sheep.' The Sunday school and the pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH. Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Prof. Richardson's Bible class at 3 p.m. The pastor will preac hat both services. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle. —Services public a 11 hrs et 7 hrs.' Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Sunday school at 3 p.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche a 11 h. et a 7 h.; le Mercredi, a 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Congregational Churches.

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

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Value of a Man.' Evening subject: 'Some Things a Christian can do to make Social Conditions Better.' The Sunday school at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y. M.C.A. Building at 2.30 p.m. Adult Bible Class in charge of Dr. E. A. Cook. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVARY CHURCH, Congregational, Guy street, above St. Antoine. The Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 pm. The Rev. Prof. Cook, of the Congregational College, will preach at the morning service, and the pastor will preach at the evening service. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street. —Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Bible class and Sunday school 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'The Gospel and the Man who is Bad.' Church 'at Home' every Wednesday evening. Strangers welcome to all services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'The Gospel and Pleasure:' The conclusion of the special course of evening sermons on 'The Gospel and the Age.' Everybody welcome.

Baptist Churches.

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

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool sts. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible school at 3 p.m.

Baraca class, for men only, at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers welcome to all the services.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues. Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Prayer service, 10.30 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy. Sunday, Nov. 15, 1908. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Men's Bible class meets at 3.15 in Men's Room. Entrance, Guy street.

ANNEX BRANCH, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, McFarland Hall, Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Mance and Fairmount ave. On Sunday. — The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Public worship at 7 p.m. Thursday, devotional service at 8 p.m. We have a bright, commodious and cheerful hall. Classes for boys and girls and adults. A cordial welcome awaits you at all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke st. and Union avenue. Pastor, Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D. To morrow, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1908. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. B.Y.P.U. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

Undenominational.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 502 Dorchester street west. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning, from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Mission Circle second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square.—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY.—Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Captain McFetrick and wife, in command.

Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles: Ensign Rock and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at the same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.

Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 6 Vitre st. Adjt. Cabrit in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m., and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.

Corps No. 4. Delorimier avenue. Services in the open air on Thursday and Saturday evenings and in the Poupart Street Church on Sunday afternoons.

Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig: Captain Hurd and wife and Lieut. Bowering in charge. Public meetings on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, and Sundays, at 11 a.m., 3 and 7.30.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

ALL PEOPLE'S MISSION.—Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 4 p.m. Public service for all nationalities at 7 p.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Nov. 15, 1908, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. P. A. Walker, B.A.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, of each week, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Albany, New York, Buffalo, etc., 7.50 a.m., except Sunday, and 7.30 p.m. daily.

For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.00 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m., Saturday only; 5.10 p.m., except Sunday, and 9.10 a.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.15 a.m., daily, and 10.00 p.m., except Sunday.

From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.15 a.m., except Sunday; 2.05 p.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 4.30 p.m., Saturday only, and 9.15 p.m., Sunday only.

The Rutland Railroad Trains Leave Windsor Depot:

For New York, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

For Boston, 8.50 a.m. except Sunday, 7.10 p.m. daily.

Trains Arrive:

From New York and Boston, 7.30 a.m. daily, and 9.55 p.m., daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

7.30 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec,

12 noon—"MARITIME EXPRESS" for Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys, daily except Saturday.

4.00 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations, daily except Sunday.

Saturdays only—At 12 noon for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Rimouski and St. Flavie.

Intercolonial Trains arrive Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

10.25 a.m. — EXPRESS from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sunday.

6.30 p.m.—MARITIME EXPRESS from Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, daily except Monday.

10.00 p.m.—EXPRESS from Campbellton, Little Metis, Cacouna, Riv. du Loup, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, daily except Sundays.

Mondays only—At 6.30 p.m., from St. Flavie, Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Murray Bay, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station, as follows:

For Toronto Hamilton, a8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., a8.25, *9.00 a.m., a4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday; *7.45 p.m.

For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m.

For Sherbrooke, a8.25 a.m., a4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday.

For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, NS., 7.25 p.m., daily, except Saturday.

For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., a4.30 p.m., and *7.45 p.m.

For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., A5.15 p.m.

For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, a8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.

For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *6.50 p.m.

For Ottawa, a8.35 a.m., *10.10 a.m., a4.00 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.15 p.m.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., and *10.15 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., 8.40 a.m., (except Monday), a12.00 noon, a6.40 p.m., *9.25 p.m.

From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.25 p.m.

From Sherbrooke, 8.40 a.m., except Monday; a12.00 noon, a6.40 p.m.

From Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., 8.40 a.m., daily, except Monday.

From Toronto and West, *7.35 a.m., a7.05 p.m.

From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, *8.00 a.m.

From Vancouver, *8.25 a.m., *6.35 p.m.

From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.25 a.m., a11.50 a.m., *6.35 p.m., a7.15 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, a9.00 a.m., *2.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m.

For Joliette a8.20 a.m., a9.00 a.m., a5.00 p.m.

For St. Gabriel, a9.00 a.m., a 5.00 p.m.

For Ottawa, a8.30 a.m., a6.00 p.m.

For St. Eustache, a8.30 a.m., a4.15 p.m., a6.00 p.m.

For St. Jerome, a8.45 a.m. (i)1.30 p.m. a4.00 p.m., A6.30 p.m.

For St. Agathe, a8.45 a.m., (l) 1.30 p.m., a4.00 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points a8.30 a.m., a8.45 a.m., (i) 1.30 p.m., a4.00 p.m., a4.15 p.m., a6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., a3.10 p.m., *7.05 p.m. Ottawa, *12.55 p.m., a10.45 p.m. St. Jerome, G8.30 a.m., a11.10 a.m. Q7.05 p.m., H9.45 p.m. St. Lin, a9.40. St. Eustache, a9.40 a.m., a11.10 a.m. Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, a8.50 a.m. and a6.05 p.m.

aWeek days. (i) Saturday. * Daily.
Q Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
A. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James st. Telephone, Main, 3732. Telephone, Main, 722.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Trains leave St. Catherine st. East, corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, 9.00 a.m. and 4.25 p.m. daily except Sundays.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette and Shawinigan Falls, 9.15 a.m. Sundays only.

For Riviere a Pierre Junction, Lake St. Joseph, Quebec, La Tuque, Roberval, Chicoutimi, 9.00 a.m. daily except Sundays.

For Joliette, St. Jerome and New Glasgow, 5.35 p.m. daily except Sundays.

For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger) 4.00 p.m., daily, except Sundays.

Trains Arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 8.45 a.m daily, except Sundays.

From Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate stations, 11.35 a.m., 5.30 p.m. daily except Sundays.

From Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and L'Assomption, 8.40 p.m., Sunday only.

From Quebec, Chicoutimi, Roberval, La Tuque and intermediate stations, 5.20 p.m. daily except Sundays.

From Montfort Branch, arrive C.P.R., Place Viger daily 11.00 a.m. except Sundays.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

7.25 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.

*8.00 a.m. — Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.

*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.

8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouses' Pt., Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.

8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.

9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

*9.45 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield and intermediate stations.

10.55 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.

1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.

3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Que.

4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.

4.21 p.m. — Brockville and intermediate points.

1.59 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.

5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.

5.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville

5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.

6.30 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.

*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.

*7.40 p.m.—Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York.

*8.00 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.

*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.

*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.

*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.

*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.

*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.

*7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily except Monday, Quebec.

*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.

7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.

8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.

8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe.

8.50 a.m. — Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.

9.30 a.m. — Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.

10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.

*11.45 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa division.

1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.

1.25 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.

*3.10 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H., Rouse's Point, St. Johns.

5.10 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.

5.11 p.m. — Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.

*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.

6.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN COBALT CAMP

MINES RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT

From a recent report it is learned that amongst the many mines working night and day shifts in Cobalt is the 'Floyd.' The management have unlimited faith in the value of their property. With the unlimited resources at their disposal every effort is being made early as possible for the benefit of the shareholders.

OLD GERVAIS

(By Mrs. Molesworth, in 'Good Words')

Penforres Hall, Carmichael, N.B.
January 17th, 188—.

And now, as to your questions about that long-ago story. What put it into your head, I wonder? You have been talking 'ghosts,' like everybody else nowadays, no doubt, and you want to have, something to tell that you had at 'first hand.' Ah, well, I will try to recall my small experience of the kind as accurately as my old brain is capable of doing at so long a distance. Though, after all, that is scarcely a correct way of putting it. For, like all elderly people, I find it true, strikingly true, that the longer ago the better as far as memory is concerned; I can recollect events, places—nay, words and looks and tones, material impressions of the most trival, such as scents and tastes, of forty or fifty years ago, far more vividly, more minutely than things of a year or even a month past. It is strange; but I like it. There is something consolatory and suggestive about it. Its seems to show that we are still all there, or all here rather, that there is a something, an innermost 'I,' which goes on, faithful and permanent, however rusty and dull the machinery may grow with the wear and tear of time and age.

But you won't thank me for reflections of this kind. You want my little personal experience of the 'more things,' and you shall have it.

You know, of course, that by birth—by descent, that is to say—I am a little, a quarter of half a-quarter, French, and by affection I have always felt myself much more than that. It is often so. there is a sort of loyalty in us to the weaker side of things. Just because there is really so much less French than English in me, because I have spent nearly all my threescore and—years in Great Britain, I feel bound to stand up for the Gallic part of me, and to feel quite huffed and offended if France or Frenchness is decried. It is silly, I daresay. but somehow, I cannot help it. We don't know, we can't say, in what proportions our ancestors are developed in us. It is possible that I am really, paradoxical as it my sound, more French than English, after all.

You know all about me, but if you want to tell my bit of a ghost story to others, you will understand that I am not actuated by egotism in explaining things. It was through my being a little French that I came to pay long visits to old friends of my mother's in Normandy. They were not relations, but connections by marriage, and bound by the closest ties of association and long affection to our cousins. And the wife of the head of the family, dear Madame de Viremont, was my own godmother. She had visited us in England and Scotland, she loved both, and she was cosmopolitan enough to think it only natural that, even as a young girl, I should be allowed to cross the channel to stay with her for weeks, nay months, at a time, in her own chateau of Viremont les bocages. Not that I travelled over there alone—ah, no, indeed! Girls, even of the unmistakably upper classes, do travel alone now. I am assured, though: I can't say that is has ever come within my own knowledge that a young lady should journey by herself to Normandy, though such things are done. But it was very different in my young days. My father himself took me to Paris. I am speaking just now of the first time I went, with which indeed only I am at present concerned; and after a few days of sightseeing there Madame de Viremont's own maid came to escort me to my destination, the chateau.

We travelled by the diligence, of course. The journey that five or six hours would now see accomplished took us the best part of two days. At Caen my godmother met us, and I spent a night in her hotel there, the town residence of the family—dear old house that it was! Many a happy day I spent there since. And there, at Caen, I was introduced for the first time to my godmother's grand-daughters, her son's children Albertine and Virginie. Albertine was older than I, Virginie two years younger. We were dreadfully shy of each other, though Albertine was too well bred to show it, and talked formalities in a way that I am sure made her grandmother smile. Virginie, dear soul, did not speak at all, which you must remember is not bad manners in a French girl before she is out;and I, as far as I recollect, spoke nonsense in very bad French, and blushed at the thought of it afterwards. It was stupid of me, for I really could speak French very decently.

But that all came right. I think we took to each other, in spite of our shyness and awkwardness, at once. It must have been so, for we have remained friends ever since—staunch friends—though Albertine's life has been spent among the great ones of the earth—she is a great-grandmother now; and I only see my Virginie once a year, or once in two or three years, for a few hours, at the convent of which she has long, long been the head; and I am an old-fashioned, narrow-minded perhaps, Scotch maiden lady of a very certain age, who finds not always easy to manage the journey to France, even to see her dear old friends.

How delightful, how unspeakably exciting and interesting and fascinating, that first real glimpse into the home life of another nation was! The queernesses, the extraordinary differences, the indescribable mingling of primitiveness with ultra refinement, of stateliness and dignity of bearing and customs, with odd unsophisticatedness such as I had imagined mediaeval at least—all added to the charm.

How well I remember my first morning's waking in my bedroom at the chateau! There was no carpet on the floor; no looking-glass, except a very black and unflattering one which might have belonged to Noah's wife, over the chimney-piece; no attempt to a dressing-table; a ewer and basin in the tiny cabinet-de-toilette which would have delighted my little sister for her dolls! Yet the cup in which old Désirée brought me my morning chocolate was of almost priceless china, and the chocolate itself such as I do not think I ever had tasted elsewhere, so rich and fragrant and steaming hot—the roll which accompanied it, though sour, lying in a little fringed doyley marked with the Viremont crest in embroidery, which must have cost somebody's eyes something.

It seemed to me like awaking in a fairy tale, in a white cat's chateau. And the charm lasted till I had come to feel so entirely at home with my dear, courteous, kindly hosts, that I forgot to ask myself where I was, or even to wonder if I were enjoying myself or no. Nay, longer than till then did it last; indeed I have never lost the feeling of it. At any moment I can hear the tapping of my godmother's stoutly shod feet as she trotted about early in the morning superintending her men and maidens and giving orders for the day. I can scent the perfume of Monsieur's pet roses. I can hear the sudden wind, for we were not far from the sea, howling and crying through the trees as I lay in my alcove bed at night. It was not a great house, though called a chateau. It was one of the still numerous moderate-sized old country houses which escaped the destruction of that terrible time now nearly a century past. The de Vremonts were of excellent descent, but they had never been extremely wealthy nor very prominent. They were pious, home-loving cultivated folk, better read than most of their class in the provinces, partly, perhaps, thanks to their English connections, which had widened their ideas; partly because they came of a scholarly and thoughtful race. The house was little changed from what it must have been for a century or more. The grounds, so Madame de Viremont told me, were less well tended than in her husband's childhood, for it was increasingly difficult to get good gardeners, and she herself had no special gift in that line, such as her mother-in-law had been famed for. And though Monsieur loved his roses, his interests in horticulture began and ended with them. I don't think he minded how untidy and wilderness like the grounds were, provided the little bit near the house was pretty decent. For there round the 'lawn' which he had Madame fondly imagine was worthy of the name, bloomed his own beloved flowers.

If it had been my own home the wildness of the unkempt grounds would have worried me sadly. I have always been old-maidish about neatness and tidiness, I think. But as it was not my home, and I therefore felt no uncomfortable responsibility, I think I rather like it. It was wonderfully picturesque—here and there almost mysterious. One terrace I know, up and down which Virginie and I were specially fond of pacing, always reminded me of the garden in George Sand's 'Chateau de Pictordu,' if only there had been a broken statue at one end.

The time passed quickly, even during the first two or three weeks, when my only companions were 'Marraine,' as Madame made me call her, and her husband. I was not at all dull or bored, though my kind friends would scarcely believe it, and constantly tried to cheer my supposed loneliness by telling me how pleasant it would be when les petites—Albertine and Virginie—joined us, as they were to do before long. I didn't feel very eager about their coming. I could not forget my shyness, though of course I did not like to say so. I only repeated to my godmother that I could not feel dull when she and Monsieur de Viremont were doing so much to amuse me. And for another reason I was glad to be alone with my old friends at first. I was very anxious to improve my French, and I worked hard at it under Monsieur's directions. He used to read aloud to us in the evenings; he read splendidly, and besides the exercises and dictations he gave me, he used to make me read aloud too. I hated it at first, but gradually I improved very much, and then I liked it.

So passed three or four weeks. Then at last one morning came a letter announcing the grand-daughters' arrival on the following day. I could not but try to be pleased, for it was pretty to see how delighted every one at the chateau was to hear the news.

'They most be nice girls,' I thought, 'otherwise all the servants and people about would not like them so much,' and I made myself take an interest in going round with my godmother superintending the little preparations she was making for the girls.

They were to have separate rooms. Albertine's was behind mine, Virginie's on the floor above. There was a good deal of excitement about Virginie's room for a special reason, Her grandmother was arranging a surprise for her in the shape of a little oratory. In one corner of her room was a tiny closet—a dark closet which had been used originally for keeping dresses, and there on her last visit the girl had placed her 'prie-dieu' and hung up her crucifix. Madame de Viremont had noticed this, and just lately she had had the door taken away, and the little recess freshly painted, and a small window knocked out, and all made as pretty as possible for the sacred purpose.

I felt quite interested in it. It was a queer little recess—almost like a turret; and Madame showed me that it ran up the whole height of the house from the cellars, where it began as an out-jut, with an arched window to give light to one end of the large 'cave' at that side, which would otherwise have been quite dark.

'The great cellar used to be a perfect rat-warren,' she told me, 'till light and air were thus thrown into it. What that odd out-jut was originally no one knows. There goes a story that a secret winding staircase, very, very, narrow, of course, once ran up it to the roof. There were some doubts, I know, as to the solidity of the masonry. It had sunk a little at one side, you can see it in the cellar. But I expect it has all 'settled,' as they call it, long ago. Old Gervais, whom we employed to knock out the new window in Virginie's little oratory, had no doubt about it, and he is a clever mason.'

'Old Gervais,' I repeated, 'who is he, Marraine? I don't think I have seen him, have I?'

For she had spoken of him as if I must have known whom she meant.

'Have you not?' she said. 'He is a dear old man—one of our great resources. He is so honest and intelligent. But, no—I daresay you have not seen him. He does not live in our village, but at Plaudry, a mere hamlet about three miles off. And he goes about a good deal; the neighbouring families know his value, and he is always in request for some repairs or other work. He is devout, too,' my godmother added, 'a simple, sincere, and yet intelligent Christian. And that is very rare nowadays: the moment one finds a thoughtful or intelligent mind among our poor, it seems to become the prey of all the sad and hopeless teaching so much in the air.'

And Madame de Viremont sighed. But in a moment or two she spoke again in her usual cheerful tone.

'It was quite a pleasure to see Gervais's interest in this little place,' she said—we were standing in the oratory at the time. 'He has the greatest admiration for our Virginie, too,' she added,' as, indeed, every one has who knows the child.'

'She does look very sweet,' I said, and truly. But as I had scarcely heard Virginie open her lips, I could not personally express admiration of anything but her looks. In those days, too, the reputation of unusual 'goodness'—as applied to Virginie de Viremont I see now that the word 'sanctity' would scarcely be too strong to use—in one so young—younger than myself—rather alarmed than attracted me.

(To be Continued.)

NOTED EVANGELIST'S EXPERIENCE

Irene, Ills., Nov. 14.—'I always praise the bridge that carries me over safe,' are the words of J. Dimick Taylor, the great American evangelist, whose home is in Irene. While in Nova Scotia last winter I needed medicine and used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They helped me wonderfully and I recommend them to others. I send this testimonial because your remedy will work directly on the kidneys, and cures the urinal disorders that often give pain to the man and woman affected with kidney trouble. I have not found anything equal to Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills. I gave them to a man on Tan Cook Island that was suffering in the most horrible way and in a few hours he was relieved.

When a minister like Mr. Taylor comes forth in praise of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, it is evident their power is beyond the ordinary. For diseases of the kidneys, bladder, liver and stomach they have no equal. Easy to take, very mild, sure to cure, 25 cents per box at all dealers.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE STOLEN HOUR

(E. G. O. in the 'Brooklyn Eagle.')

(Concluded.)

Now there was among the Queen's retinue a young foundling. One day when the Queen was hunting in the forest just beyond the borders of Fairy-Land, she had come across a small boy asleep, with his arm under his curly head. He was a pretty little fellow enough when he was asleep, and when he opened his roguish blue eyes he was quite charming. The Fairy Queen took a fancy to him on the spot, and began to ask him questions about himself. She learned that he was playing truant from school because he had made up his mind to go to Fairy-Land, where everyone could do just what he liked.

'So that is your idea of Fairy-Land, is it?' the Queen had said. 'Well, you shall go with me to Fairy-Land, and then you will see for yourself.'

So Curlypate—thus the Queen christened him—was taken to the Fairy Palace, and because the Queen liked his curly head and pretty manners, he was made her Cup-bearer. But as time passed, he had gradually fallen from favor on account of his idleness. One day he actually let the cup fall, spilling all the morning dew, and the Queen had had to go without her refreshing beverage, for, of course, no more could be obtained until the next morning. After that disgraceful act of carelessness, Curlypate lost his curls and his beautiful pink-and-white complexion, and had to take his place among the little brown gnomes who acted as scullions in the royal kitchen. There he found he had to work harder than ever, and every day he became more discontented with his lot.

Every night the sight of the twenty-four silver Hours grew more hateful, until at last he made up his mind that one golden Hour should be his at any rate. So one night as the little blue cloud containing the golden key of the Time Cupboard was floating back toward the sky, he caught it in a net hanging from a kite which he had made for the purpose. And when all the fairies were asleep he had stolen to the Time Cupboard and taken out the golden Hour, believing that not even the Fairy-Queen herself could discover the thief. He had forgotten the silver Hour which he had had to return to the Queen, and its magic powers, which prevented an untruth from remaining inscribed upon it.

All the afternoon and the evening were spent by the queen and prime minister in the Hour cellar, the Queen waving her wand as each pile of silver Hours was approached.

At last they stood before the pile which bore the signature of Curlypate, and as soon as the queen waved her wand the pile swayed forward and fell in a scattered heap to the ground. Another wave of the wand and one of the silver Hours leaped out from the heap and fell at the queen's feet. The prime minister picked it up and examined it. It was blank, except for the date and time and signature. The culprit was found, but where was the golden Hour.

Immediately Curlypate was summoned to the presence of the queen and the prime minister. Curlypate stood before them weeping bitterly.

'Forgive me, oh, forgive me, he cried, 'and I will give you back your golden Hour. I took it because I was so tired of the silver ones, with their work, work, work.'

'If you can bring me back my lost golden Hour, I will forgive you,' said the queen solemnly.

Then Curlypate ran away toward the palace garden, smiling through his tears. It would be so easy to give back the golden Hour.

He knew where he had lain with the precious thing in his hands. He could find the exact path of deep green grass where he had stretched himself full in the summer sunshine, heedless of the work he should have been doing. No doubt the golden Hour would still be there safely hidden in the long grass. But when he reached the spot, through he searched the long grass through, and peered underneath the rose trees, he could find nothing. The golden Hour had vanished!

Sadly he returned to the queen.

'Alas, I knew it,' said the queen, 'for a golden Hour once spent can never be recovered for ever and ever. They drop the golden dust as the minutes pass and the seconds fly, and nothing except a memory remains. Only the silver hours of work remain visible through the work inwrought upon them. Alas, my precious golden Hour can never, never, be regained!

For awhile she sat with bowed head. Then she passed sentence upon the culprit.

'Because you have stolen a golden Hour and turned it to the base use of bitter idleness, you are banished from fairyland. To your own land you return, and for a year and a day you shall be a sloth, crawling painfully upon the trees. Then you shall return to your former state, but if ever you play truant from school again you shall come back to fairyland, but to its prison instead of to its palace. Neither in fairy land nor elsewhere is there room for idlers.'

So Curlypate became a sloth for a year and a day. And then he became a boy again, and went back to school. And strange to say, nobody seemed to have missed him, except his mother.

DAILY TEXT.

November 14.

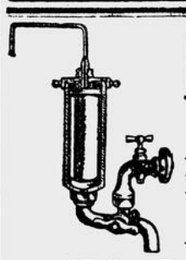
I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people.—Jer. xxxi., 33.

O how love I thy law! It is my meditation all the day.—Psalm cxix., 97.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Does not Color the Hair
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR



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with "Two-way Cock"

Dirty Water made pure and sparkling,—free from all germs.

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all kinds of Sheet Metal Work such as **Tanks, Boxes,** etc.; also any special patterns. Let us quote you when next in the market.

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

Synopsis of Canadian North west Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section (160 acres, more or less) of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Purchased homesteads may be acquired on any available lands on either odd or even numbered Sections South of township 45, East of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and the West line of range 26, and West of the third Meridian and the Sault Railway line. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1.00 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres can be leased to one applicant. Royalty, five cents per ton.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age and over having made a discovery may locate a claim 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet. Fee, $5.00. At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the Mining Recorder. When $500 has been expended or paid, and other requirements complied with, the claim may be purchased at $1.00 an acre.

PLACER MINING CLAIMS generally, 100 feet square. Entry fee, $5.00.

DREDGING.—Two leases of five miles each of a river may be issued to one applicant for a term of 20 years. Rental, $10 a mile per annum. Royalty, 2½ percent after the output exceeds $10,000.

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

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

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

SAVED TO SAVE.

We are saved to save others. The word 'save' means to heal, make well, preserve. It is used for saving a soul from death, or danger, or evil. He who turns a sinning one from evil-doing, saves a soul from death, and covers a multitude of sins (Jas. v., 20). It was said of Jesus, 'this man receiveth sinners' (Luke xv., 2). Then in verse 4, He seeks the lost one till He finds, and in verse 6, He rejoices as He finds a lost one. We are not Christ-like till we love the souls of sinful men, seek their salvation, and know the joy of saving. Have you, reader, ever saved a soul? Have you tried to save a soul? Have you ever had the joy of saving a soul? A Christian once pointed an anxious man to Jesus. It was just the word he needed, he trusted in Christ and was saved. The Christian did not know the man, not even his name, but years after the man met him on the street and spoke to him. On inquiring of the man as to who he was, he answered, why, I am the man whose soul you saved years ago.' Always be sowing the good seed, for some will take root. There are three things to do, if we would win souls: 1. Pray. Pentecost was preceded by prayer. 2. Pursue souls. Seekers shall find. 3. Preach. This does not mean a long sermon. Jesus said, 'Follow Me,' that was preaching. It was a message to the man. So in Matt. iv., 17, Jesus began to preach, saying, 'Repeat ye.' The word preach, used here, means 'to proclaim as a town-crier.' Seven times, in the Gospel of John, Jesus uses the words, 'these things have I said unto you.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS



He—Just going [illegible] air, my dear.

She—A slight [illegible] I suppose?—Punch

ONE ON MR. [illegible]

A story told by [illegible] on himself, and [illegible] 'Herald' in 1894 [illegible] evangelist's death. One [illegible] entered a music box [illegible] some music boxes. [illegible] ly showed him a number [illegible] what he wanted.

'Have you none that [illegible] he asked.

'Why,' answered the [illegible] some that play a kind [illegible] music.'

'What?' inquired Mr. [illegible]

'Oh, these Moody and [illegible] can't imagine what they [illegible] but we sell thousands [illegible] them. We have enormous [illegible] boxes,' continued the [illegible] part of Europe,' and then [illegible] getically, 'it's a matter [illegible] know, with us.'—New York [illegible]

NOT CAUGHT YET

Edwin, aged four, owned [illegible] in which a fierce-looking [illegible] after a small boy. He closed [illegible] time, then carefully closed the [illegible] laid it away. A few days later [illegible] book agent. [illegible] Bringing his chubby fist down on the [illegible] he exclaimed [illegible] tone of triumph: [illegible] ain't caught him yet!' The Delineator.

HER PREFLECTION VERIFIED

There is a [illegible] of North [illegible] to be remarkable by reason of [illegible] of its inhabitants, who [illegible] spiration of many good [illegible] the best of the [illegible] sentative of Congress [illegible] is to the effect that a [illegible] mentioned, who had [illegible] ninety-two, was [illegible] aged ninety, from [illegible] est child deceased [illegible] As they mourned [illegible] of their grief the [illegible] 'Ezekiel, I always [illegible] that child.'—Detroit [illegible]

ACCEPTED

He is a very choice [illegible] either too much or [illegible] ness meeting the [illegible] 'Brother Skinner [illegible] a member of this [illegible] shall be taken upon [illegible] 'I move, sir, that [illegible] tarians present [illegible] cepted, and that [illegible] gered to Brother [illegible]

CRITICAL

Aunt Mary met [illegible] park and seized [illegible] the latest news [illegible] she got it.

'And how is your [illegible] ed, finally.

'Oh, pa is [illegible]

'He is?' Why [illegible]

'I don't know [illegible] he criticises [illegible] he criticises it.' [illegible] He is very [illegible] In 'Forward.'

One of the [illegible] MEAT [illegible] you a short [illegible] Cash ANNUITY [illegible] ORANGE MEAT [illegible]

Although [illegible] in a position [illegible] Cash prizes [illegible] by small quantities [illegible] you use, be sure [illegible] these prizes [illegible] money, at [illegible] ORANGE MEAT [illegible] continue pots [illegible] closing date [illegible] surprising the number [illegible] lected in a few [illegible] consumers, especially [illegible] friends to help them [illegible]

If you have not [illegible] should do so immediately [illegible] are better now than [illegible] on.

ORANGE MEAT [illegible] more than other [illegible] it has been proved superior to [illegible] them, by analysis.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

AND SOWING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(By F. White Jansen, Cebu, P.I.)

...ks upon the past six ...s since our return to these ...s, thank God, see much ... know that the seed sown ... Word of God, for from ... we have been there has ... not use to the seed, as ... While we have been ... at home must have been ... prayers, while God ... parts glad by giving the ...

... boat has continued to ... village to village and ... coast with the one pur... meaning the converts and ... Gospel known. These years ... much, yet we still have ... Lord's many sufficient ... more. Then if funds ... to hand, we must wait ... them.

... to know that from ... in which Bible instruc... three men have accepted ... become evangelists to their ... are now in different needy ... islands spreading the ... Long ago a Filipino Chris... speaking in our hearing of ... our little boy at home, ... parents could not do that, ... work.' We said to her, ... did, if God told you to.' ... three men who accepted ... go out as an evangelist, ... and little children, who ... going to journey with him, ... to give the Gospel in vil... The lives of workers are ... From the same village six ... sent by their parents, ... Christian neighbors, to the mis... to prepare for ministry ... people. From another ... six months ago a friar ... and ruled, as he expressed ... of steel,' great changes ... Whatever persecutions ... have suffered seem to ... ened them spiritually. The ... now cares for the Chris... had to face death for the ... to flee for his life, while ... priest, with three hundred ... of his parishioners, hunted ... companions with yells of ... their blood. All escaped ... one old man, who fell into ... and was killed. In other ... faithful evangelist and one ... been prepared for work ... long oppressed people, for ... them under his care he said ... preaching and teaching are ... the same lines as those of ... and his apostles. The people ... taught to teach others of re... from sin, faith in the Lord ... Christ, and that the kingdom of ... has come nigh unto them.' Open... appear to be dreaded by the ... fought by them, more than ... form of work in the islands. ... everywhere that it is the ... of the Christians that ... souls for the Saviour, and ... and converts press on ... the knowledge of Jesus Christ. ... of the people in new ... the Gospel is most encourag... workers. 'Night and day ... the Gospel to be told them,' ... elist, 'and the seekers will ... at night, as they fill the ... we stay, and ask us ques... the teaching of God's word, ... midnight sometimes.' ... places we visited, we looked ... hundreds of people who ... at the closing address ... opening, nearly two hours ... preaching of God's word ... ful thing. Faces which ... their true feelings, speak ... while the Gospel is being ... conviction of sin, and sor... struggling with the vices which ... a fear comes into our ... look on the power of God's ... through human lips, and ... awful day of judgment ... whom God himself will ... chosen their Barabbas ... Christ.

... three months in which ... the Mission boat to help ... the Gospel, no less than ... and villages have been ... instruction given, and ... held. Native workers ... from place to place, ... has been visited and ... there.

... places where the Gospel ... well, after a week's stay ... we found that the de... people to forsake their ... the Lord Jesus, was de... being there. 'They are ... have suffered much,' ex... one Christian who had ... to go there. 'They do ... that the Gospel is to ... Christ, and teach them ... God.' They say that they ... heard in the matter lest ... be subjugated by the ... as they were formerly ... liars. This place is cer... tainly in contrast to those in which the Gospel has entered. Here in Cebu Island the children of the Christians run to meet us, and many hundreds of unmistakably friendly faces glow with joy in giving us welcome. The missionaries are heartily accepted in the Philippines where the Gospel has entered, because they have given entrance to the Bible, which to-day is loved and honored by more than 70,000 Filipinos. But we could understand the distrust of us by those poor people to whom the Gospel was so little known, so after prayer with the native workers for the people we left such necessaries of food with them as were not obtainable even rice could not be purchased in this very poor village—and departed.

The next place we went to was in much need of the spiritual help and counsel we were able to give. We are now in Cebu, preparatory to visiting the island where two Bible-women are placed. The seekers are so many, and the workers so few, that we must take one of these women to another island to place in one of the most needy and promising villages.

How God's word is feared and his workers hated may be gathered from the fact that for nearly three months an earnest evangelist, who was formerly a revolutionary leader, has been suffering imprisonment under a false charge. His case is allowed to hang over although the accomplice of the real wrong doer has confessed a considerable time since. The confession of this man shows that the priest of the very church that was fired, paid fifteen dollars to convey the petroleum and materials to the church, one dark night, and to set fire to them. To complete the plan, this man was engaged to declare that he was threatened and compelled by the evangelist, who went with him to set fire to the Romanist church. As the trial of the case is delayed, it seems probable that the hope of revenge is still held towards this earnest man, who by the preaching of the Gospel has been the means of turning at least one thousand from sin and ignorance, and in many cases from lawlessness and bitter enmity towards the government. It is a happy fact, too, to remember that this prisoner evangelist was led to the Saviour and to his service, through the reading of the Bible while in prison as a revolutionist. Now in imprisonment as a Christian he renews his covenant of service to him who redeemed him to himself.

An American school teacher in one of the villages afterwards visited by this evangelist who is now in prison, went to much trouble to have the cruel vices of a priest restrained, and in order to compel attention disclosed the horrible deeds perpetrated by the priest on the villagers. The American is meeting with other ways that silence some lips as effectively as prison bars. A five dollar gold piece from the village priest, hundreds of eggs and chickens and eight sucking pigs for his birthday feast, were brought by the parents of the school children lately. Which would you chose? These latter gifts or prison? Strangely enough the prisoner evangelist worked in the same village where the atrocities which shocked the teacher took place. We each may be encouraged to press forward in God's service when we know that this simple evangelist has been used to bring the Gospel into villages where now so many people are trusting the Saviour, and this not by eloquence, but rather through personal conversation, and prayer for and with the people.

Yesterday afternoon, when on our way to visit our prisoner friend, we were met by a messenger from our fellow missionaries with news of a telegram just arrived for us. It was from an old evangelist, who had come to greet us at the last village we had visited in Cebu Island. The old man's wife came to join him from another village congregation where she was visiting, and as the husband came on board to receive his wife and greet us, he added his pleas to hers, that we would stop there and give Bible instruction to their congregation. It was hard to refuse, but our funds were running out, and we had with us an evangelist and five members of his family, whom we were taking to their destination for their work on another island. We had also to make another trip to a more distant island, where the two Bible-women were eagerly watching for our coming, bringing them their monthly supply of rice, which could not be obtained in the poor district where they worked. So we refused from necessity, but still our hearts ache as we see the two old Christians waving sorrowful farewell to us from the shore as long as we were in sight.

The telegram told us that the two old people, the evangelist and his wife, and the congregation of simple village Christians with their little children, when gathered for their ordinary service, were threatened with death by five armed policemen, who approached this helpless, unarmed crowd, with native knives.

Friends, pray for us, but above all for the native workers whose nerves are often much tried as they live in the midst of danger to their wives, children and congregations, as well as themselves.

The work of the mission launch entirely depends on the gifts of God's people. We go forth from village to village with the Gospel, and to strengthen through God's word and prayer the Christians who live among the thousands to whom as yet the Gospel is a new or unknown message. But we can only go forth as the Lord enables through the faithfulness of his stewards.

(Signed). F. WHITE JANSEN.

Presbyterian Mission, Cebu, Aug. 27, 1908.

LITTLE WAYS OF HELPING MISSIONARIES.

(Cameron Johnson, in the 'Missionary Review.')

Most of us have few gifts and moderate means, and the great things that are done by great men make our work seem insignificant. But the great things in the kingdom are made up of a multitude of little things, but for which the work would move on slowly, and would at times come to a full stop.

Speaking from an experience of some sixteen years in connection with this great work of world-wide missions, I would like to suggest a few things that help and which even the weakest of us can do. Little practical touches here and there add much to the happiness of the missionary's life on many a foreign shore where he is in lifelong exile. These little touches show a sort of practical interest in the missionary life, and are greatly appreciated and help to keep the temperament of the missionary up to a happy level.

When the missionary would like to get away from his troubles and discouragements, it is a help to pick up a fresh new copy of some current magazine and run through its pages, and get some glimpses of the current life as at home. A magazine with plenty of pictures that one may show to some of the native friends, especially young men, is a good investment. The writer was able to hold together a large class of young men in Japan by means of the generosity of a friend in America who sent out annual subscriptions to six of the leading American weeklies and monthlies. This made a point of contact with the student class and got them interested in coming to the missionary's house and eventually into his Bible classes. Good magazines, when read, do not cost much for postage.

Books, also, are a great help, especially when a leisure hour comes and one yearns for a new intellectual stimulus.

Current books that quickly finish their brief career in America may go to the far lands and bring joy to the mission station. Last year a friend sent a copy of 'The Lady of the Decoration' to each station in a certain land. The sender would have felt amply repaid for the thought that prompted the gift if he could have heard that real heart laugh of the missionary at Christmas-time.

About the end of November or the first of December, if you would collect some pretty and attractive calendars for the next year and mail them to missionary friends in the far interior, they would be appreciated.

Many beautiful Sunday School illustrated lessons, used in the primary rooms, that are thrown away and torn to shreds after the little folks are done with them, come in useful on the other side. I know missionary ladies who take them and mount them on a cotton backing, and take off the English words and substitute native texts and verses, and use them as a means of attracting the wee ones. They are great help in work among little and larger folks over a mission field.

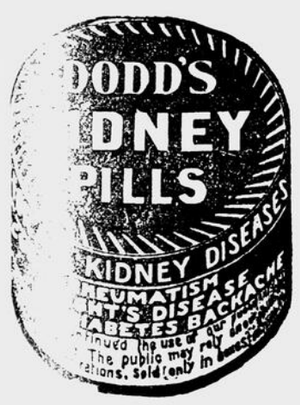
Then there is the personal touch that helps much when a sane individual sends a breezy sort of a letter to a missionary on the other side. We have our Bibles with us and can secure from then as many Bible texts as any one over here, so there is no need of a great amount of Scripture quotation and pious and hackneyed phrases and, above all else, idealizing the missionary and putting him on the pinnacle of an unattained heroism. Write to him and talk to him as you would to any human being in the homeland who understands everyday phraseology; it will be a help. Tell about current events that are of common interest. Any new jokes will come in well to help out occasional social gatherings. I knew one mission station where all the missionaries gather once a week for a social hour together, and all try to contribute some of the most recent jokes from the homeland. There is much that may be put into a letter other than asking the missionary to write out your own missionary talk that you ought to be preparing yourself. Write definite questions and give the missionary some tangible notion of what you want to know, and do not simply ask. 'Please tell me all about your work.' The missionary does that once a year in his annual report to the mission, which you may receive by applying to the mission board.

Send the missionary ladies occasional suggestions as to how to keep in good form with their dresses. Send them some new patterns, and a neat and pretty new collar enclosed in a nice little note to a missionary lady will be appreciated.

Make up an occasional missionary box with all sorts of little attractions for the young and older missionaries, and especially for the missionary children, and send it out by some missionary going to the field. It will be less expensive that way. Send along with it enough money to cover all the expense of getting it there, including the duty. Some boxes from home cost us more than they did you! Please remember to put enough postage on whatever you send through the mail, else we have to pay double the deficiency on the other side. We sometimes dread the coming of the postman, especially when Christmas draws near and the mails are extra heavy. Some kindness is a mild form of cruelty.

Beyond all else, give a few spare moments of prayer to your missionaries. Adopt certain ones as your yoke-fellows, and write and let them know that they are thus adopted. It will add a new stimulus to their work to know that they are individually supported in prayer each day by particular individuals at home. I know one woman who devotes the hour from five to six each day to intercessory prayer for her missionaries and native Christians on the other side, and part of that hour she devotes to personally writing letters to them, thereby forming a strong bond of prayer. Ask your missionary to tell you of special needs and let you know of answered prayer. This is the greatest possible help to the lone worker, and in it there will be a great reflex blessing on your own life.

Other practical matters will suggest themselves to your mind as you think them over. The little things count, and we need never be discouraged because we cannot do the greater things.



THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

ALL READERS HEARTILY INVITED TO JOIN AT ANY TIME.

Please read conditions carefully.

To think out week by week the answers to a set of suggestive questions on the International S. S. Lesson and to answer one of them concisely in writing—such, in brief, is the idea of the Bible Study Club, which started last week in this paper.

The International Newspaper Bible Study Club is for the purpose of promoting, in an unfettered way among the masses, a wider study of the Bible, the basal truths of Christianity, and the problems which enter into every man's life. It is composed of all those who join a Local Club, and take up the simple course herein outlined, barring only ordained ministers. The club has the sympathetic co-operation of the latter, but it is not considered fair to have them compete for the prizes. Sunday-school teachers, Bible class scholars, and church-goers generally, may belong to this Newspaper Club, also non-church-goers, of all shades of opinion. All such who have not joined are warmly invited to do so and to compete for the prizes.

Persons may join the club at any time during the year, but must, of course, answer the 52 questions hereinafter explained, to qualify for the prizes. It is, however, desirable that the questions be answered as the lessons are studied.

The 'Witness' has secured the right to publish the International Sunday School Lesson questions by the Rev. Dr. Linscott, which have aroused so much interest elsewhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded.

This paper is authorized to form a Local Newspaper Bible Study Club for its readers, and guarantee to all who join and fulfil the conditions, that everything herein promised shall be faithfully carried out.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

1. Each contestant, or his or her family, must be a subscriber to the Montreal 'Witness' during the continuance of the contest, in order to qualify for membership in the International Newspaper Bible Study Club and this Local Club. [A statement that the 'Witness' is bought regularly from a newsdealer will in this competition be accepted from contestants whose names do not appear on our subscription list.]

2. Each contestant in this Local Club, must answer each of the written questions, for fifty-two consecutive weeks, commencing for Sunday, Oct. 25, 1908, and the answers must all be in the possession of this paper within two weeks of the close of this period, which allows two weeks grace after the close of the contest.

3. Each question must be answered separately, and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. It will be a convenience if students will write their answers on letter paper, about 8½ inches by 11 inches.

4. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer, so it can be identified, given a number, registered and then the name cut off so the examiner may know it by number only.

5. Students should be careful to understand the question before answering. To do this, the lesson text must be read and especially the verse, or verses, upon which the question is based.

6. The answers from the 'Witness' Bible Study Club must be sent to this office, where they will be collated at the close of the contest, and forwarded to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prizes will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks, won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and all prizes which may be awarded to members of the 'Witness' Club will be given out from this office.

Address all answers to 'the 'Witness' Bible Study Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTE—Contestants should always put at the head of each answer the date to which the question belongs, as well as the question written out in full or clipped from the paper. They should, moreover, always give their name and address, carefully with each answer, NOT on a separate sheet, but on the same sheet as the question, only well below it, so as to permit of its being cut off (see sections 3 and 4). They should always be sure to give name and address in the same form each week. Please read the conditions carefully, cut them out and keep for ready reference when preparing answers.

THE PRIZES.

First series—A gold medal to each of the first five contestants.

Second Series—A silver medal to each of the next five contestants.

Third Series—A Teachers' Bible, price $5.50, to each of the next five contestants.

Fourth Series—A valuable book worth $1.50, to each of the next thirty-five contestants.

Fifth Series—A developed mind, an expanded imagination, a richer experience and a more profound knowledge of the Bible and of life, to all who take this course whether winning any other prize or not.

Each medal will be suitably engraved, giving the name of the winner, and for what it is awarded, and in like manner each Bible and book will be inscribed.

All who can write, and have ideas, are urged to take up these studies regardless of the degree of their education, as the papers are not valued from an educational or literary standpoint, but from the point of view of the cogency of their reasoned ideas.

Some of our readers inquire whether they may join our Bible Study Club, seeing that they were not subscribers when the competition started, though they have begun to take the 'Witness' since that time. Most certainly they may. Anyone whose name is regularly entered on our books as an annual subscriber to the 'Witness' is thereby qualified to join the Bible Study Club, and the past questions of the series will be repeated from time to time for the benefit of new readers. When the head of the house takes the 'Witness,' any member of the family residing at home may join the Club by merely mentioning the name of the subscriber as it appears on the address tag. This serves as our voucher that they are eligible for membership. See Clause I.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Nov. 22, 1908.

Solomon anointed King.—I. Kings i.-ii.,-12.

Golden Text.—Know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind.—I. Chron. xxviii., 9.

Verses 1-4.—How old was David, and had he any right to be a decrepit old man at such an age?

What can we say of the advisers of the old king, marrying him with 'one foot in the grave,' to this young and fair maiden?

Was God in those days ever pleased with things which grieve him in these days?

Verses 5-10.—How do you explain the fact that Absalom and Adonijah, sons of the same mother and very handsome men, both turned traitors to their father and to the plans of God? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Are unusual good looks and ability, generally a help or a hindrance to character?

If Absalom and Aronijah had not been pampered and petted by their father and mother, but had been properly trained, what would have been the probability as to their characters?

Here are two priests, one on the side of the usurper, and the other on the side of the constituted kingly succession; is it thinkable that they were both men of God?

Would it have been possible then, and is it possible now, for a true follower of God, to take sides with those who are opposing the plans of God?

Verses 11-12.—Who was Bathsheba before she was the wife of David?

Notwithstanding the circumstances of David's marriage to Bathsheba, is there any reason to think that she had not been a true wife to David, and a good mother to his children?

Does God expect us to use as much skill and diplomacy in carrying out his purposes, as though we were unaided by him?

Verses 22-31.—What was the character of Nathan, and what part did he take in the Uriah-David-Bathsheba matter? (See II. Sam. xii., 1-13.)

Can we usually judge of the righteousness of a cause, by the character of the men who advocate it?

Do even good men sometimes have to be reminded of their promises?

Is a promise made under oath of any greater moral obligation than a promise without an oath?

Verses 32-53.—Why did God through David select Solomon for the future King? (I. Chron. xxii., 8-9.)

If a son has all the qualities for a position, does God disqualify him for any sin on the part of his parents?

Which is the wiser way, to kill an insurrection with peaceful methods, or to stamp it out with arms?

Chap. ii., 1-12.—Is righteousness a sure guarantee of success to every individual, as well as to a king and his people?

What, notwithstanding all his ambitions in life, will be a man's chief concern at death?

What had, for the most part, been the character of David's reign?

What can you say concerning David's parting instructions to Solomon, concerning the regards which he wanted to be imparted?

Lesson for Sunday, Nov. 29, 1908.—World's Temperance Sunday.—Isaiah xxviii., 1-13.

RHEUMATISM IN THE BLOOD

Liniment and Rubbing Will Not Cure It—The Disease Must be Treated Through the Blood

The trouble with men and women who have rheumatism is that they waste valuable time in trying to rub the complaint away. If they rub hard enough the friction causes warmth in the affected part, which temporarily relieves the pain, but in a short time the aches and pains are as bad as ever. All the rubbing, and all the liniments and outward applications in the world won't cure rheumatism, because it is rooted in the blood. Rubbing won't remove the poisonous acid in the blood that causes the pain. But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will, because they are a blood medicine acting on the blood. That is why the aches and pains and stiff swollen joints of rheumatism disappear when these pills are used. That's why sensible people waste no time in rubbing but take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when the first twinges of rheumatism come on, and these speedily drive the trouble out of their system. Mr. John Evans, 12 Kempt Road, Halifax, N.S., says: 'About three years ago I had an attack of rheumatism which settled in my right leg and ankle. Which became very much swollen and was exceedingly painful. I wasted a good deal of time trying to get rid of the trouble by rubbing with liniments, but it did not do me a bit of good. My daughter was using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the time and finally persuaded me to try them. Inside of a week the pills began to help me, and after taking them a few weeks longer the trouble had completely disappeared, and has not bothered me since. My daughter was also taking the pills at the time for weakness and anaemia, was also cured by them, and I am now a firm friend of this medicine.'

Most of the troubles that afflict mankind are due to poor, watery blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new red blood. That is why they cure anemia with its headaches and backaches, and dizziness and fainting spells; the pangs of rheumatism, and the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia; also indigestion, St. Vitus's dance, paralysis and the ailments of young girls and women of mature age. Good blood is the secret of health and the secret of good blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

ENCOURAGEMENT IN WEST AFRICA.

At Elat, in the West Africa Mission of the American Presbyterian Church, on Communion Sunday recently there were 1,292 present. The 'Bulletin' announces:

'There are 460 enrolled in the station school; 500 in village schools; 40 girls and women finished reading the Gospel; 80 more are struggling with charts and simple stories. A teacher's training class each morning; 28 candidates; rapid development. 'Palaver' house built entirely by native Christians. First night 100 carriers heard the Gospel in the house. Truly this is encouraging.

There are great calls to open a new station near Metet, 100 miles northeast of Elat, among the Makai. The funds are pledged and people all along the road urge missionaries to stop and tell them a few words about God. In two months fifteen of the school boys held 197 meetings and spoke to 13,000 people. In the territory of the new station, cannibalism, ignorance, superstition, are as prevalent as they were at Efulen fifteen years ago. Now is the day of opportunity.

In Lolodorf another station, at the spring communion held in the new church (the gift of the native Christians), there were 1,000 present. The membership has doubled within a year.

A missionary writes: 'There is something about the situation here in Africa not altogether unlike the overturning of the people in Korea.' Pray and give for Africa.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch:—	
Mrs. H. Bolton, Amiens.. .. ..$	2.00
A Friend, Strasburg..	1.00
Knox Church S.S., Shedine	3.00
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Received for the cots:—	
Mrs. H. Bolton, Amiens..	2.00
A Friend, Strasburg..	1.00
G. A. J. McDougall, Fairy Hill, Sask..	.50
Previously acknowledged.... ..$1,348.32	
Total received up to Nov. 10..$1,379.82	

We have also received the following sums for other special objects in connection with Dr. Grenfell's work:—

A Reader of the 'Messenger,' Cornwall.. .. ..$	2.00
Mrs. O. J. Showell, Owen Sound	3.50

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal.

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

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published in the 'Witness' building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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"The "Witness" stands in the front rank of Canadian newspapers."—Toronto "News.

1908

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

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CHAPMAN, A. T., 513 St. Catherine st. w. Up 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 227 Notre Dame W. M. 2456.
RENOUF, E. M., Ltd., 472 St. Catherine w. Up 433.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

BERNIER, OCTAVE, 62 Notre Dame st. east.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame west. M. 472.
ROSTON, J., 235 St. Catherine st. west. Up 3087.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st. west. Up 917.
BEN SLATER, 256 Notre Dame west. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' BRICK AND STONE.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532.

CARPET CLEANERS.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING CO. AND RUG WORKS, 40B Latour st. M. 1314.
DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester street west. Main 4414.
Hammond Carpet Beating Co., 245a Bleury. Up 1445.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street west. Up 716.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 757 St. Cath. st. w. (corner Guy). Up 1067.
GRAY, HENRY R., 168 St. Lawrence Boul. M. 96.
McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo. G. Ryan, successor), 545 Notre Dame st. w. Main 187.
SCARFF, C. E., 358 St. Cath. st. W. Up. 1331. also corner Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount, 30.
TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942 and 5159.
TREMBLE, J. E., 612 St. Cath. W. cor. Mountain Up 901.
WEINFELD, J. J., cor. Bleury & Dorchester. M. 1377 Cor. Demontigny and St. Lawrence. E. 6111.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
W. LAMARRE & CO., 630 Atwater avenue. M. 609.
ROBERTSON F., 206 St. James street. Main 4610.

CONFECTIONERS.

CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James st. M. 903.
CRULY, H. & CO., 4129 St. Catherine. Westm't. Mount 1374.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke west, cor. Bleury. Up 1793.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

CARSLEY CO., Ltd. (The S.), near G.P.O. M. 5665.
LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552.
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Phillips sq. Up 2651.
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd., St. Cath. w. Up 2920.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

OGILVY, JAS. & SONS, cor. St. Cath. and Mountain. Up 3305.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cath. East. E. 51.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. w. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st. M. 3101.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 598 St. Cath. st. West. Up 3089.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st. M. 3101.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 4512.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. w. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. w. Up 3373.
[illegible] & HOPTON, 700 St. Cath. W. Up 1364, and Nurseries, Notre Dame de Grace. W. 2218.
THE CANADIAN FLORAL CO., 830 St. Catherine west. Up 215.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

ALBERT'S FURNITURE & BEDDING STORE, 39 St. Catherine west. E. 2156.
LANDE BROS., 234 St. Lawrence st. M. 3888.
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 209
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 West St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 681.
VALIQUETTE, N. G., Ltd., 471-477 St. Catherine East. East 4182.
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

GLASS (PLATE, SHEET AND FANCY).

C. A. SHARPE, cor. Craig and Gosford. M. 2718.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 464 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-15 Bleury street. M. 3571.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE, 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BOX, CHARLES E., 4846 Sherbrooke street. Westmount 1113 and 1114.
BROWN, W. J., 888 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900 and 2901
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 494 St. Lawrence. E. 958.
EICHEN'S Temperance Cash Grocery, 919 St. Cath. West, and 1 Towner ave. Up 3152.
Elliott, P., cor. City Counc. & Berthelet. Up 5240.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483.
MUNRO, D. D., 705 St. Cath. W., cor. Mackay. Up 934 and 935.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237, also 80 University street. Up 4638.
STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.
DURAND HARDWARE CO., 370 St. James. M. 4076.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.
WILSON, T. & CO., 271 St. Lawrence Boul. (cor. Dorchester). E. 1355.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

ARMAND DOIN, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.
BEAULIEU, ARTHUR J., corner St. Martin and Notre Dame sts. M. 3085.
BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury st. Up 71.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2007.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571-577 St. James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M. 3134
QUEEN'S, opposite G.T.R., M. 4785.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL, (Higgins & Cooper), near G.P.O. M. 6146.
WINDSOR, Dominion Square. Up 2880.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542 and 259 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.
SAVALINO, G., 4159 St. Catherine st., Westmount.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 441 St. Cath., We. Up 4307.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. W. Up 3161--5760.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 378 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103 5-7 Notre Dame M. M. 391.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 80-84 Victoria sq. and 8-12 Latour street. M. 3396.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1644-5-6.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 128 Park ave. Up 2690 & 4058.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 392 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
N. BANKS, 134 St. Catherine st. West. Main 2246
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.). M. 3979.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 207 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
FOX, F. C., 32 McGill Coll. Ave. Up 1185.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.
NOURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISERS.

THE WARE CO'Y., Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve. Up 116.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & CO., 20 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS.

KELLY, P., 374 St. Catherine West. Up 5166.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, 725 ST. Catherine st. West. Up 4245.
BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 411 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUIS & GRENIER, 1255 Notre Dame W. M. 6095.
WESTMOUNT PHOTO STUDIO, 4161 St. Cath. st., Westmount. H. E. Archambault, Prop.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 160 Craig West. M. 1953.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817.
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467. Up 1006.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 453.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 146 Peel street. Up 964.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1842.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., Ltd., 560 St. Cath. st. W. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., 512 St. Catherine West. Up 3641.
McNEE, C. A., 550 St. Catherine West. Up 3883.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.
L'ESPERANCE, EMERY, 32 St. Cath. W. M. 2404.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5.
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.
ROY, J. E., 138 St. Cath. st. W. (bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

RANGES AND STOVES.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 208 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig W. M. 987.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 418 St. James. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block. M. 413.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James st. M. 1966.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James, cor. Versailles. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James st. Up 986.
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, Wm. & CO., 146 McGill. M. 1841 & M. 6778.
WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115 Youville sq. M. 4088.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.
THE ST. LAWRENCE SPORTING GOODS CO., Ltd., 102 Notre Dame W. M. 5749.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Main 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

UNDERTAKERS.

Armstrong, G. & Co., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence tel. Up 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 80 Drummond street. Up 1337.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46 [illegible] sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 671
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 32 [illegible]
SCLATER, WM. & CO., LTD., [illegible] M. 541.

BANANAS

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville [illegible] M. 4094.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES-HOLDEN, Limited, 189-207 [illegible] Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO., 49 [illegible] M. 4742.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 544.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

OLIVE, DORION & STROUD, 55 William st. M. 4404.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., Ltd., 339-343 St. Paul. M. 1242.

COFFEES AND TEAS.

WOOD, THOS. & CO., 428 St. Paul st. M. 1235

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 5-7 Debresoles st. M. 1264

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. 4983.

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King st. Main 716.

ELECTRICAL RAILWAY AND MILL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 148 McGill. M. 4494 and M. 5755.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4444.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street. M. 581
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 30 St. John street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 76-78 St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, L. L., Ltd., 1956-62 Notre Dame M. 6161.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., 315 Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
W. LAMARRE & CO., 630 Atwater avenue. M. 609.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 308-11 Craig W. M. 4994-5.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4291.
GOODFELLOW, GEO. C., 528 Board of Trade M. 473
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st. M. 16.
TALBOT, WILFRED, Office and Yards, Wiseman Avenue, Montreal. East 77.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1775-95 Notre Dame West. M. 2555.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 1903
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul M. 2444

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO., Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT, SEWER PIPES, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

BREMNER, A., 59 Bleury st., Main 356 [illegible] Merchants 50.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath. W. Up 4[illegible]
THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT [illegible] 203 Board of Trade. Main 4747.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale).

D. HATTON & CO. Established 1874. M. [illegible]

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 374
STROUD, W. D. & SONS, 29 Youville Sq. M. 826
THE BLUE RIBBON TEA CO., 256 St. Paul M. 664.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul. M. 963.

Manufacturers.

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., 3[illegible] Jurors street. Main 731, and Merchants 52.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 4[illegible] William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine M. 1532.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible] st., St. Henri. Mt. 187, 251.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., [illegible] Mount 106 and 107.
THE CALEDONIA BISCUIT CO., [illegible] street. Up 1941.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. [illegible]
MARTIN FRERES & CO., [illegible] M. 3536
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS, [illegible] Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 87-[illegible]
APLD, R. S., 557 St. A[illegible]
GALLERY BROS., cor. Yo[illegible] Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS., 230 St. A[illegible]
SMITH, GEORGE, 45[illegible]
STRACHAN, JAMES, [illegible]
STUART & HERBERT, [illegible]
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 23[illegible]

CANDY MFRS.

LANG MANUFACTURING [illegible] st., St. Henri. Mt. [illegible]
MONTREAL BISCUIT [illegible] Mount 106 and 107.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. A[illegible]

COCOAS.

McLEAN'S 'WHITE MOSS' [illegible] West. M. 777.

MACHINES AND [illegible]

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TY[illegible] St. Peter. Main 3832.

METAL AND GLASS [illegible]

LANGWELL, G. & SON, [illegible]

MIRRORS, BEVELLED PLATE, DOOR PANELS, ETC.

C. A. SHARPE, cor. Craig and G[illegible]

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

AHERN, A., Montreal Safe Wo[illegible] James. M. 813.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MACFARLANE, R. & CO., Ltd. [illegible] Richmond streets. Up 2[illegible]
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS [illegible] Atwater avenue. Main 3457.

TIME RECORDING CLOCKS.

"GLOBE" TIME RECORDERS (W. A. T[illegible] Bleury st. M. 2024.
HAWLEY TIME REGISTER, 20 Notre Dame [illegible] West. Main 2483.

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig W. Tel. M. [illegible]